The Columbus Journal.

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THE JOURNAL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

M. K. TURNER & CO.,

Proprietors and Publishers.

☞ *OFFICE.—Eleventh St., up stairs in Journal Building.*

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Open on Sundays from 11 A. M. to 12 M. and from 4:30 to 6 P. M. Business hours except Sunday 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Eastern mails close at 11 A. M.
Western mails close at 4:15 P. M.
Mail leaves Columbus for Lost Creek, Genoa, St. Edwards, Albion, Platte Center, Humphrey, Madison and Norfolk, every day (except Sundays) at 4:35 p. m. Arrives at 10:55.
For Shell Creek and Creston, on Mondays and Fridays, 7 A. M., returning at 5 P. M., same days.
For Alexis, Patron and David City, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 P. M. Arrives at 12 M.
For Conkling Tuesdays and Saturdays 7 a. m. Arrives 6 p. m. same days.

U. P. Time Table.

Eastward Bound.

Emigrant, No. 6, leaves at	....		6:25 a. m.
Passeng'r, " 4,	"	"	11:06 a. m.
Freight, " 8,	"	"	2:15 p. m.
Freight, " 10,	"	"	4:30 a. m.

Westward Bound.

Freight, No. 5, leaves at	....		2:00 p. m.
Passeng'r, " 3,	"	"	4:27 p. m.
Freight, " 9,	"	"	6:00 p. m.
Emigrant, " 7,	"	"	1:30 a. m.

Every day except Saturday the three lines leading to Chicago connect with U P. trains at Omaha. On Saturdays there will be but one train a day, as shown by the following schedule:

O., N. & B. H. ROAD.

Time Schedule No. 4. To take effect June 2, '81. For the government and information of employees only. The Company reserves the right to vary therefrom at pleasure. Trains daily, Sundays excepted.

Outward Bound.		*Inward Bound.*	
Columbus	4:35 P. M.	Norfolk	7:26 A. M.
LostCreek	5:21 "	Munson	7:47 "
Pl. Centre	5:42 "	Madison	8:26 "
Humphrey	6:25 "	Humphrey	9:05 "
Madison	7:04 "	Pl. Centre	9:48 "
Munson	7:43 "	LostCreek	10:09 "
Norfolk	8:04 "	Columbus	10:55 "

ALBION BRANCH.

Columbus	4:45 P. M.	Albion	7:43 A. M.
Lost Creek	5:31 "	St. Edward	8:30 "
Genoa	6:16 "	Genoa	9:14 "
St. Edward	7:00 "	Lost Creek	9:59 "
Albion	7:47 "	Columbus	10:45 "

B. & M. TIME TABLE.

Leaves Columbus,	....	5:45 A. M.
" Bellwood	....	6:30 "
" David City,	....	7:20 "
" Garrison,	....	7:46 "
" Ulysses,	....	8:25 "
" Staplehurst,	....	8:55 "
" Seward,	....	9:30 "
" Ruby,	....	9:50 "
" Milford,	....	10:15 "
" Pleasant Dale,	....	10:45 "
" Emerald,	....	11:10 "
Arrives at Lincoln,	....	11:50 M.

Leaves Lincoln at 12:50 P. M. and arrives in Columbus 7:00 P. M.
Makes close connection at Lincoln for all points east, west and south.

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BYRON MILLETT,
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LOUIS SCHREIBER,
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All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Buggies, Wagons, etc., made to order, and all work guaranteed.
☞ Shop opposite the "Tattersall," Olive Street. .25

WAGNER & WESTCOTT,
—AT THE—
CHECKERED BARN,
Are prepared to furnish the public with good teams, buggies and carriages for all occasions, especially for funerals. Also conduct a feed and sale stable. 49

JAMES PEARSALL
IS PREPARED, WITH
FIRST-CLASS APPARATUS,
To remove houses at reasonable rates. Give him a call.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

J. E. Moncrief, Co. Supt.,

Will be in his office at the Court House on the first Saturday of each month for the purpose of examining applicants for teacher's certificates, and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to schools. 507-y

CHARLIE SLOAN,
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Union Pacific, and Midland Pacific R. R. Lands for sale at from $3.00 to $10.00 per acre for cash, or on five or ten years time, in annual payments to suit purchasers. We have also a large and choice lot of other lands, improved and unimproved, for sale at low price and on reasonable terms. Also business and residence lots in the city. We keep a complete abstract of title to all real estate in Platte County.

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Because it makes a superior article of bread, and is the cheapest flour in the market.

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Every sack warranted to run alike, or money refunded.

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Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Dried and Canned Fruits, and other Staples a Specialty.

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Goods Delivered Free to any part of the City.

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I AM ALSO AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

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Farm and Spring Wagons,

of which I keep a constant supply on hand,—but few their equal in style and quality, second to none.

CALL AND LEARN PRICES.

Cor. Thirteenth and K Streets, near A. & N. Depot.

OUR BLUE BLOOD.

Two centuries and a half ago
Off trudged to work with shouldered hoe
A woman, barefoot, browned, and rough,
With pluck of Puritanic stuff.
Six lusty children tagged behind,
All hatless, shoeless, unconfined,
And happy as the birds that flew
About them. Naught of books they knew,
Save one they read at twilight hour,
Brought with them in the stanch Mayflower.

A pretty lady, thin and white,
In a hammock swinging light,
Languishes, and in the shade
Devours rhyme and lemonade;
While bending near her lover sighs,
And gently fans away the flies.
She murmurs: "'Tis so nice that we
Are neither of low family,
But of old Puritanic stock
That landed upon Plymouth Rock."
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

THE FUR SEAL.

From Mr. Elliott's Report.

The hair seal, distributed all over the littoral salt waters of the earth, has been persistently mistaken by naturalists for the fur seal and sea lion, which, though it belongs to the great group of pinnapeds, it no more resembles than "a raccoon does a grizzly bear."

No animal is physically superior to the fur seal, and few, if any have a higher order of instinct approaching intelligence.

Between the 1st and 5th of May, a few fine, ambitious seals, of six or seven years old, will swim leisurely toward the island, will carry the head high, and deliberately survey the beach. Some will play idly among the waters, ready to land as soon as, and no sooner than, it is necessary. Others will land at once. A seal, when he lands, steps (the fore-flippers alternate in walking) two steps, then arches his spine, bringing the hind-flippers under him, and then steps again, the body never touching the ground and the head held erect and graceful three feet above the ground, with his long mustache falling down his shoulders like a plume. He will select a lot near the water-line of six or eight feet, and settle down upon it. He will be six or seven feet in length, and weigh at least 400 pounds; older ones will weigh 600 pounds. Compared to the immensely thick neck and shoulders, which are two-thirds of his whole weight, his head seems disproportionately small, but it is almost all brain. He has large, bluish-hazel eyes, that burn with revengeful or passionate light, which changes to tenderness and good nature. He has the muzzle and jaws of a full-blooded Newfoundland dog, but its lips press together like a man's. The upper lip has a yellowish white and gray long mustache. The fore-flippers are a pair of bluish-black hands, eight or nine inches broad at the junction with the body, the metacarpal joint running out fifteen or eighteen inches to an ovate point. On the upper side of these flippers the hair of the body straggles down fainter and finer to the point where the metacarpal bones unite with the phalanges (where our knuckles are); here the hair ends. On the under side the skin is bare from the extremity to the body connection. The hind-flipper is like a human foot, drawn out to the length of twenty to twenty-two inches, the instep flattened down. The bones are like pasteboard.

With his fore-flippers he does all his climbing on land—the hind are gathered up as useless trappings; they are also his propelling power in the water, the hind serving only as rudders. He has two coverings, one a close soft fur, the other a short crisp glistening hair. The down and feathers on a duck lie relatively as the fur and hair on the seal. After he dries off, his prevailing color is a dark dull brown, with a sprinkling of lighter brown and black. The old have grizzly gray coats; on the shoulders of all the adults is the wig, either gray or rufous ochre, or a very pronounced pepper and salt. The body colors are most intense on the back of the head, neck, and spine. His ears are from an inch to an inch and a half in length, and can be rolled up on themselves, and his hearing is surpassingly acute.

The sea lion has but one call or note; the walrus one. The hair seal's voice is inaudible, but the fur seal has four distinct calls. He has a hoarse, resonant roar, loud and long; he has an entirely different low, gurgling growl; he has a chuckling, sibilant, piping whistle; and a choo-choo-choo sound, like steam-puffs from a locomotive.

Until the 1st to the 10th of June but few more come, and all is quiet. About that time the foggy, humid summer sets in, and the male seals swarm by thousands and locate in positions advantageous to receive the females, that come a month to six weeks later. The locating and maintaining a position becomes a serious business to those that come last, and it is all the time to those that take the water-line. They fight day and night without cessation, frequently to the death of one or both combatants. It seems a law that each shall have a lot, of six or eight feet, provided he is strong enough to keep it till the females come, and some wear themselves out fighting for it. Some show wonderful strength. Says Mr. Elliot: "I saw one who came early and took a position directly at the water-line. He fought forty or fifty desperate battles. Covered with scars and frightfully gashed, with one eye out, he held his own, and lorded it over fifteen or twenty females, huddled on his first location around him."

Only full-grown males fight. They approach with averted heads, make feints and passes; their heads dart out and back quick as a flash; they seize with the teeth and clinch the jaws, and only by sheer strength can they be shaken off. Their hoarse roaring and shrill whistle never cease, while their bodies writhe and swell with exertion and rage; furious lights gleam in their eyes, their hair flies in the air, and their blood streams down.

If the defender proves the weaker, he leaves, and the conqueror takes his place with a peculiar chuckle, and sits down and fans himself with one of his hind flippers. The necessity of guarding his position keeps the male seal in the one little spot until the breeding season is over; he can not eat or drink, but absorbs his own fat, and in August crawls back to the sea a bony shadow, abject and spiritless, for he has not drawn one torpid breath during his whole fast. But the next season he comes back fat, vigorous and ambitious for a fight.

Between the 12th and the 14th of June the females begin to come up from the sea, and the males have a period of desperate and universal fighting, the fiercest fights they ever have. The male sees the female on the water and coaxes and urges her up the rocks and jealously watches her; but when he sees another and is wooing her, seal No. 2 will steal his wife and carry her off, as a cat does a kitten; and while Nos. 1 and 2 are fighting, No. 3 will steal her, and sometimes she has several changes before she is left in peace. The males on the water-line have fifteen to twenty females, while further back they do not have more than five to twelve. Nothing will make the male desert his wives, and after they are settled down they cease fighting, but never sleep more than five minutes at a time. He will not attack a man, but he will not run from one.

The females are from four to four and a half feet in length, and much more shapely than the males. Their lithe, elastic forms never alter, for they do not fast, but go out to the sea every day or two. When they come up from the water they are of a dull, dirty-gray color, dark on the back; but on drying they fairly glisten with a rich steel and maltese gray luster on the back of the head, the neck and along the spine, which blends into an almost snow white over the chest and abdomen. The head and eyes are exceedingly beautiful, the expression attractive, gentle and intelligent. The large lustrous blue-black eyes are soft and humid, while the small and well-formed head is poised most gracefully on her neck. She is the very picture of benignity and satisfaction, when, perched on a rock, with her head thrown back on her gently-swelling shoulders, she fans herself quietly.

The females are very fond of being together, and never fight, but are exceedingly amiable, and rarely utter a cry of pain, even when the males, in fighting over them, fairly tear the skin on their backs; and they sleep a great deal.

They do not come up to meet their uncouth lords; but in a few hours, or a day, after coming each gives birth to one jet black seal, with a tiny white patch back of each forearm, and weighing three or four pounds. If the little one keeps on the limits, the male will be a jealous, vigilant, fearless protector; but if he wander off the limits, though in full sight, the male would not make any movement if Mr. Elliott took him up and carried him off. In a day or two the mother takes a sea-bath and gets food, and, coming back, will give a long, hollow call or bla-at like a sheep. The young ones answer with a bla-at. Each mother can tell her own young's voice, though ten thousand are bla-ating at a time, and will strike out to it, and permit no one else to feed it.

In the early part of August this clock-like work is all broken up. Most of the males go off to the water. Younger ones, and those who have been kept off, come to land. By the middle of August the females are off in the water, only coming ashore to look after the young, who do not swim before they are a month or six weeks old, and then are very awkward; but they soon revel in the water. By the middle of October they have changed to a uniform dense light-gray over-hair, which entirely covers the under fur, so that until after the second year the sex is not recognizable. The eyes then are clear, dark, liquid, beautiful and intelligent, to which no other animal's can be compared.

The seals leave the island in independent squads, each looking out for itself; but they all turn toward the south, and disappear toward the horizon, and spread out over the North Pacific as far south as 47 deg.-48 deg. They feed solely on fish, and when young are eat en by the killer whale and shark, and are the shyest and wariest of fish, though when on the island they are very tame, and will gambol around a boat in the water.

The theoretical value of these seals is not less than $10,000,000 or $12,000,000. In 1874, in ten rookeries on St. Paul were 3,030,000 seals, on St. George 163,420—3,193,420. Of non-breeders there are *probably* 1,500,000. These only have a commercial value, for no others are killed, and only 100,000 yearly of these. Their value is $1,800,000—$2,000,000, which pays the United States 15 per cent. annually.

Before they are old enough and strong enough to fight for possession, the seals keep aloof from the breeding-grounds, and are called bachelors. These are the only ones killed. They are docile as sheep, and the fur is best when they are but three or four years old. Three or four men can drive as many thousand about half a mile an hour. They often rest and fan themselves. If heated, the fur comes out. They are knocked on the head, then drawn out, stabbed and skinned. The skinning is a very severe labor, but averages four minutes. Some will skin one in a minute and a half. They are then salted and put in a bin. This used to take nearly three months, and the last skins would be nearly worthless; but the natives, by improved health and skill and ambition, can now salt 100,000 in forty days, so they are all perfect. They are nine-tenths of them sent to London, because labor is cheaper there than here. The fur is concealed under a coat of stiff over-hair, dull, gray-brown and grizzled. The skin must be warmed *just* enough to loosen the hair, so it can be combed out, and not enough to loosen the fur—a very nice operation. Many prime skins have lost value by being badly cured.—*Mrs. Lucy E. Sanford, in N. Y. Observer.*

A Final Warning.

The editor of a new paper at an alleged new town on the line of the Texas & Pacific Railroad gives vent to the suppressed anguish of a harrowed-up soul as follows:

"This is the last time we shall allude to the persistent omission to stop at this town of the trains on the T. & P. The old excuse of the conductors that they wouldn't know Skitville if they were to see it appears singularly thin in face of the fact that this morning we personally planted a large painted stake beside the track, which could be readily seen by the engineer for the distance of half a mile. This evening a nail will be driven into said stake and McGlue's stable lantern hung thereon. If the night express also ignores this signal it will be time enough for the American people to fully understand the malice of this infamous blow leveled at the prosperity of a growing metropolis by a bloated and cowardly monopoly!"—*San Francisco Post.*

What Did They Mean?

The following conversation between two colored citizens on the subject of vaccination was recently overheard on the streets of Austin:

"I has about made up my mind to hab myself vaccinated again. Has you eber had yourself vaccinated a second time before?"

"Yes, sah; I'se been vaccinated the second time free or four times before, and hit tuck ebery time ceptin' de fust time."

As the object of colored conversationalists is not to obtain information, but to merely hear themselves talk, they parted perfectly satisfied with the interview. —*Texas Siftings.*

—"How came such a greasy mess in the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to her maid-of-all-work. "Why," replied the girl "the candles fell into the water and I put them in the oven to dry."

Whipped to Death by Order of His Master and Mistress.

In a slave-holding country the right of punishing a slave is one of the unwritten laws. It is only when some exceptional case of cruelty becomes known that the popular indignation is roused and efforts are seemingly made to throw the protection of the law around a helpless, persecuted class. One of these instances of brutality recently occurred in the province of Parahyba, and is related by a provincial journal as follows, the story being told by a resident of Souza on December 4:

"On the 26th ult. (November) Dr. Francis Jose de Souza, residing on the Livramento plantation, went to the house of Dr. Martz, the *juiz de direite*, and declared that, having ordered some two hundred lashes to be given on the 24th to his slave, named Miguel, fifty years of age, the slave felt some slight indisposition. He worked as usual, however, but on the 25th, being locked up in his sleeping-room chained and manacled, because he was a runaway, he drank a great quantity of lye, which he had filtered in the same room, and on the 26th, at eight in the morning, he died. The police of his district being little skilled in examination and being able to compromise him, he had come to ask those functionaries to proceed to the examination. The judges at ten o'clock on the following morning arrived there, finding the population in excitement. Experts being nominated by the *juiz municipal* and the corpse exposed in presence of over a hundred persons, it was stripped. The body presented a most horrible aspect. Somewhat swollen, the skin was literally burned, and separated from the body at the slightest touch, with the exception of the face, head, feet and hands; with large black bruises on the right side and ribs, deep wounds in various parts of the body, and great water blisters. This was the anterior appearance. Turning the corpse, it was seen with anguish that the whole region between the posterior and the shoulder-blades was one single deep sore, with furrows and cavities more or less deep.

"The people hurled reproaches upon Dr. Souza, who seemed the image of consternation, asking that the corpse should be opened for verifying the internal injury done by the lye which Miguel had drunk. The people cried that that was not necessary, and that the lashes and baths of boiling water were the cause of his death. The *juiz municipal* ordered the corpse to be opened, an operation which, through a lack of professionals, was done with more or less regularity. The stomach was intact and also the throat; only the posterior part of the liver, part of the lungs and kidneys were as though bruised; the tongue was intact from the middle to the root, but burned at the tip, which indicated an attempt to put lye in the mouth of the corpse! In the parts corresponding to the sides all the tissues were black and suffused. There had been a great internal hemorrhage.

"Delegado Felinto Jose Furtado searched for and examined everything suspected in a case of punishment. There were found various iron manacles, chains, whips, fetters and an instrument consisting of an iron ring with a tongue on whose extremity was a large bell, which is used for putting on the necks of runaway slaves. The room in which Miguel died was worse than the dungeon of Taco, the difference being the greater from its being inhabited by two and having two baskets of ashes, two sachels also full of ashes, gourds and other similar things; it exhaled an insufferable odor arising from clots of blood in various parts. The slaves, nine in number, were covered with scars produced by the lash, hot water, hot *caldo* and irons! The slave woman Lucia wore iron shackles, manacles and the bell instrument; her body was covered with innumerable scars, old and fresh.

"The *delegado* sought to interrogate two slaves, but, seeing that they were frightened there, he decided to bring them all to this city. Miguel, beside the whipping of the 22d, to which he would inevitably have succumbed, suffered a greater one on the 24th, applied by his master and, after his becoming wearied, by another slave. To his wounds there were applied salt, onions and tobacco. The most horrible of all is that the wife of Dr. Souza is the principal author of all these perversities.—*Rio Janeiro (Brazil) News.*

Something Fresh.

Petty thieves are often crippled in their endeavors to live without work because they lack ingenuity to devise schemes that are not "played out." Now and then a really bright fellow enters the field and puts his fellows to the blush by the novelty of his little games. Such a one rang the basement door-bell of No. 11 East Seventy-ninth street yesterday noon and informed the servant who opened the door that the butcher's boy, who had but a moment before left the day's marketing, had made a mistake and left the wrong piece of beef. "Your book," said he, "calls for twelve pounds of beef, and the piece left is smaller. Give me the beef and the passbook." The waiter reported to the cook, who weighed the meat, and finding that it lacked the exact figure, handed it over.

"Can't you put in a piece of paper?" said the fellow, who was apparently 25 years old, well dressed and very glib.

"Why certainly!" rejoined the obliging servant.

The man took the beef, also the passbook and left. Later in the day the book was found in the area, but the beef had gone to parts unknown, and the butcher opened his eyes wide when a frightened and dismayed cook rushed into his shop and wanted to know if he expected "the family to go without dinner just to oblige him."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Umbrella Ownership.

An interesting incident, which seems to furnish a hatful of morals to any one who is in search of such articles, occurred at one of our depots during a recent stormy day. A gentleman who had no umbrella and who had just come into town on a local train perceived before him, as he stepped into the street, a person whom he took to be an acquaintance, and who had a fine new umbrella hoisted over his head. Running up to him, therefore, he clapped him on the shoulder, saying, as he did so, by way of a joke: "I'll take that umbrella, if you please." The individual thus addressed looked around and disclosed a perfect stranger, but, before the other could apologize, he said, hurriedly: "Oh, it's yours, is it? Well, I didn't know that. Here, you can have it," and broke away, leaving the utensil in the hands of the first party to the conversation. This narrative, which is strictly true, affords a valuable hint to persons who may be caught out without protection from the rain.—*Boston Journal.*

An Illinois State Prison.

In a recent lecture before a Chicago audience Major McClaughrey, the warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., gave the following interesting account of prison life in that institution:

The State Prison is a place surrounded with walls twenty-eight feet high, inclosing the cells, houses, and workshops covering sixteen acres. In it are confined 1,504 prisoners, to guard and manage whom requires the services of seventy officials in addition to 100 citizens employed as instructors in the workshops. To feed these prisoners requires annually 360,000 pounds of meat, 4,000 barrels of flour, 8,000 bushels of potatoes, and 10,000 pounds of coffee. There are baked daily twelve barrels of flour, and 250 gallons of coffee are used. When the prisoner is first received he is taken to the bath-room, where he is cleansed, and dons his zebra-striped suit of prison uniform. Next he goes to the barber-shop, where he is shaved, has his hair cut, is accurately described, and receives his instructions. He receives four tickets entitling him to the privileges of rations of tobacco and candles, writing, and receiving visitors at certain times. These are his bank books. When he commits a breach of discipline one is taken away. Thanksgiving-day general amnesty is proclaimed and the prisoners receive a fresh supply of cards. Many prisoners refuse to work, or are stubborn. For their accommodation is the "solitary," a stone cell 8x12 feet, lighted from above by a small opening, and furnished only with a narrow plank for a bed. Many a prisoner who goes in there announces that he will die before he gives up. None ever die, however. They are all alone by themselves; they have time to reflect; there is no one to jaw back at them. The terrible loneliness oppresses them, and they always give in. That the savings bank principle of "good time" works well is evidenced by the fact that of 2,975 prisoners who have passed through the prison in two years, only 489 have required punishment.

The law of absolute silence is imposed, and by this the prisoner feels that he is absolutely shut out from the world. In his meditations he forms resolutions which he would keep were it not for the influence of the large congregation of prisoners, which leads him to believe that the brand of felony can never be effaced. There are only twenty-two female prisoners in Joliet, and, strange as it may seem, they are as silent as the men.

The speaker made a strong point of the extreme youthfulness of a large proportion of the prisoners. He showed that 97 per cent were under 50; 89 per cent under 40; 69 per cent under 30; and 20 per cent under 20 years of age. These figures showed conclusively that the criminal classes are recruited from the young, and it is with the young the work of reformation must begin. Of the 1,497 prisoners at the date of the last report, 1,078 were born in the United States, but most were of foreign parentage—64 were born in Canada, 49 in England, 61 in Germany, 76 in Ireland, 15 in Sweden and Norway, 15 in France and 10 in Scotland. There were only seven barkeepers, but there were lots of their customers. There was one lawyer, and he got in by mistake, and has secured a new trial. There was one clergyman, but he had only killed his wife. Of the prisoners 553 professed to be teetotalers, 482 acknowledged their habitual intemperance, while 372 claimed to be moderate drinkers. In the matter of religion 286 professed to be Catholics, 37 Methodists, 31 Presbyterians, 13 Lutherans, 20 Baptists, 5 Episcopalians, 5 Universalists, 9 Campbellites, and 9 Unitarians, while 973 professed no religion, and acknowledged that they had never received any religious instruction.

Hardened criminals can scarcely ever be reformed. Out of 237 prisoners received the past year who had served the State of Illinois before, 166 had served two terms, forty-three were in for the third time, thirteen for the fourth time, seven for the fifth, and one for the sixth. One man was in for the seventh time. He commenced serving the State for the first time at Alton in 1832, and he has been doing time with brief vacations ever since. His failing was an uncontrollable admiration for horseflesh.

Criminals are made in great part by criminal parentage and associations. To pernicious literature among boys and obscene books among both boys and girls can be traced a great deal of crime. The part the saloon plays is known to every reader of the newspapers and the police-court records. Much is due to the lack of good home influences. A much larger number might be saved than is generally believed. Many a man leaves the prisons and reforms, becomes a new man, and turns out a useful member of society. Idleness is one of the most prominent causes of crime, and no preventive measures will be successful unless this is taken into consideration. The chances of an illiterate man becoming a criminal are sixteen times greater than in the case of an educated man, as proved by statistics, which is a most powerful argument for compulsory education.

Regarding the measures to be adopted the speaker went on to show that there were in the penitentiaries of the country 30,000 criminals. At least 15,000 more are in the jails and reformatories, while fully 320,000 are at large. If they were made to work the chances of their engaging in criminal acts would be lessened. The product of convict labor is estimated at $20,000,000, as opposed to $5,000,000,000 for the product of free labor, from which the speaker argued that there was no immediate fear of ruinous competition from convicts. There is no humane way of treating a convict which does not embrace work as a cardinal principle.

As to the attempts to reform released convicts, the lecturer asserted that the duty of the State did not end with their discharge. It should look after their welfare and procure employment for them. The test of a willingness to reform is a willingness to work at real, hard manual labor. The released convict should be encouraged by the State. It is cheaper to aid him to self-support than to make of him a social Ishmaelite. Then he feel the stripes show through his citizen's clothes, and left to himself, he abandons his resolutions. He needs some one to get him into the habit of work and lead him into good paths.

—The rage for house decorations has reached those wandering bipeds, the gypsies, and they now order houses on wheels, the body of which is painted carmine, striped with black and canary color. The top is in flesh colors, the moldings ultramarine blue, and the top corners carmine, tipped with gold.—*Courier-Journal.*

—Digitated stockings or stockings having a separate compartment for each toe, is the latest exhibition of feminine fancy.

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☞ For time advertisements, apply at this office.

☞ Legal advertisements at statute rates.

☞ For transient advertising, see rates on third page.

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PITH AND POINT.

—Pittsburgh is preparing to supply the country with sheet-iron lath. Why not have sheet-iron walls in the first place?—*Free Press.*

—The Baltimore *Sun* asks "why don't the millionaire editor—" Hold on, sir! Stop a moment; which of us do you mean?"—*Detroit Post.*

—"Yes, sir," said Gallagher, "it was funny enough to make a donkey laugh. I laughed till I cried." And when he saw a smile go around the room he grew red in the face.

—Recently an Ohio man on his travels found a shell on the Gettysburg battlefield. He took it home and put it in the stove to see if it was real. It was genuine. But the stove is the most glaring imitation you ever looked at.—*Hawkeye.*

—Town has been asked whether it is unladylike to carry a pug dog, and it answers that pugs are not going out of fashion, but that the uglier the dog the better the contrast it gives to the good looks of the owner. The saffron-tinted pug is the best, because it contrasts well with the fashionable mastic red.

—Some men who never give up a cent until they are obliged to, object to having donations published. "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," said one who never gave anything but advice. "Yea, verily," said a bilious brother in the corner; "what I give is nothing to nobody." He was right.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—If a young man is of proper age, can support a wife, and is reasonably industrious, he is pretty sure to walk into the trap before thirty. After that age—well, of course, he has had experience and is probably matured in his judgment, and, having glanced at the married life of many people, concludes to jog along toward the home stretch in single harness.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Different Forms of Counterfeiting Coin.

Gold coins are tampered with in a number of ways in addition to the regular counterfeits. The most common are "sweating," filing the edge or reeding, plugging and filling.

Sweating is done in a variety of ways, all removing portions of the coins from all parts equally, and reducing the value about one-twentieth. Filing the edge or reeding leaves the ridges quite sharp and subtracts as high as one-tenth the value. In all these cases the appearance, ring, etc., are very good, the weight only being defective.

In plugged coins (double eagles only having been found subjected to this process), holes are bored into the coin from the reeding and the cavities filled with base metal, only the orifice being covered with gold and the reeding then touched up with a file. The loss in these coins is from one-eighth to one-sixth.

Filled coins of all denominations are found from the quarter eagle to the double eagle. The reeding is taken off entire, the coin sawed through, and the inner part of each removed, leaving only a paper thickness of the original surface. With a filling of platinum, and the surface restored, the coin is outwardly a genuine