

The Omaha Bee.

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L. D. Chamberlain correspondent and solicitor.

MAKE that message short Mr. President.

OVER 420,000 immigrants have been landed at Castle Garden up to date this year. And the cry is still they come.

MISS KELLOGG having departed, the Herald can devote its attention once more to the beauties of the monopolies.

THE more-tariff convention in New York was a failure, so far as awakening public interest was concerned. We have tariff in plenty already.

A large crowd cheered Premier Gladstone as he drove through Chester to Hawarden recently, among the most enthusiastic in this respect being a group of Irish cattle dealers, one of whom inquired, "Is that the man who gave us the land bill?"

A WESTERN SENATOR was overheard to say of his colleague on a railroad train the other day: "He is my ideal of a senator. He has the biggest feet and smallest head of any man I know." It is almost safe to say that Nebraska constituents had no interest in the conversation.

THE corporations and the canals are the two conflicting topics which will engage the attention of the New York legislature this winter. Farther west the antagonism is between the robbers and the rivers, and this is the true significance of our great conventions to consider cheap transportation by water.

SYLVESTER FRANKLIN WILSON who will be remembered by many old settlers in southeastern Nebraska as the projector of various unsuccessful enterprises has been sentenced by a Philadelphia criminal court to one year imprisonment in the penitentiary and a heavy fine for dishonest deals as a ticket scalper. Sylvester is a cheeky and ornamental dead beat. His last deal in Nebraska was as disreputable as his latest venture.

ACCORDING to estimates made by parties who have access to the pension bureau it appears that claim-agents' fees for claims filed under the arrears-of-pension act aggregate more than \$2,000,000. That accounts for the milk in the cocoanut. The bill was never a soldiers' bill. It has been a claim agents' bill from the beginning. It is about the biggest and most barefaced job ever worked through congress and signed by a president.

AN extremely interesting suit has been entered in the United States court at Paducah, Ky., by which it is to be tested the constitutionality of a state legislature drawing the color line. By Kentucky law a poll-tax is imposed exclusively upon negroes, and it is claimed that this distinction is in violation of the Fourteenth amendment. There is also a state school fund appropriated exclusively to the education of white children, and the validity of this will be determined. The suit is one of a large number brought by the state against negroes to recover poll-taxes, and a hearing will be held at the present term of court.

AMONG the most valued exchanges of THE BEE is the New York Times, a paper that may justly claim to be the leading republican journal of America. While advocating the principles of the republican party, the Times has been a staunch champion of the rights of the producers and an earnest advocate of railway regulation. Its fearless exposure of fraud and corruption in the public service, wherever it has been found, cannot be too highly commended. According to the prospectus just issued, the Times will be materially improved during the coming year. Its excellence in the past as an accurate and carefully edited newspaper warrants the belief that its patrons will receive their money's worth.

SLANDERING VALENTINE.

A late issue of the OMAHA BEE contains an attack on Congressman Valentine, for which the inherent consciousness of the editor of that journal must be solely responsible, as neither the true nor the burden of the charge exhibits the slightest reason for the performance. The exploits of the crank in journalism are not often such as to entitle him to dignified attention, but some portions of THE BEE's attack on Mr. Valentine are so outrageous that the quality of the slander deserves notice, even if the viciousness of the source be generally acknowledged.—[Omaha Republican.]

Whenever this paper has in the exercise of the most sacred function of journalism exposed dishonest or incompetent public men in whom the railway monopolies have an active ally and tool, the Omaha Republican has always come to the front as the defender and champion. In almost every instance the answer to every charge—no matter how well sustained—has been "it is a villainous slander."

Our recent review of Valentine's past career was called out by an article from his home organ which sought to create the impression that THE BEE was actuated by mercenary motives or disappointed ambition in representing Valentine as a man of small calibre and a tool of the railway monopolies. Such exposures always appear untimely to the organs of the Union Pacific, but we have no apology to make for keeping the people of Nebraska informed about the true character of political leaders—especially when they occupy high positions of honor and trust. We are not in the least surprised at the brazen attempt of THE Republican to make Valentine appear as a victim of a foul slander and model of public virtue. Every intelligent man in Nebraska knows that the man who edits the Republican is hired to whitewash every rogue in the service of the monopolies and blackwash and hound down any man that dares to raise his voice in protest against the political domination of giant corporations. Now let us see whether Mr. Valentine was slandered.

THE BEE charged that Valentine's knowledge of law was acquired in the West Point land office and was confined mainly to practice in bar rooms with incidental efforts as collection agent, in which capacity Valentine failed sometimes to report to his clients collections made for them. The fact that Valentine spent a great part of his time in bar rooms and billiard halls and does not spend his time at this day cannot be successfully ginned. In support of the charge that his conduct as collection agent was dishonest we cited the fact that he collected money for the McCormick reaper company which he reported as uncollectable and only paid over after the fraud was discovered and threats were made to disbar him. THE BEE charged that Valentine procured his nomination to congress by the aid of the Union Pacific through bribery. We reiterated this charge now and in proof refer to Mr. John M. Thurston, who will doubtless remember that \$100 was paid by him to a political middleman for the vote of a delegate to the republican state convention from Douglas county. This delegate hailed from Florence and was elected as an anti U. P. man, but sold out at Lincoln. He received \$50 before and \$50 after Valentine was nominated. At the same convention \$200 was offered by U. P. cappers on behalf of Valentine for the vote of another delegate from this county whom we are ready to name. At the same convention the ten votes of Fillmore county which were directed to be cast for Crouse by the delegation were given to Valentine by a fraudulent change of ballots. The man that changed these ballots may have done so from pure admiration for Valentine, but we suspect he was rewarded on the spot by a payment in Greenbacks. THE BEE charged that Valentine robbed the tax-payers of Nebraska of \$1,860 log-rolled through the legislature two years ago as back-pay for services on the bench which he never rendered and for which Judge Griffey had already drawn pay. This is a matter of record and the Republican simply contents itself by ignoring the charge. THE BEE charged that Valentine's conduct as congressman has not been creditable. In support of this we need only point to the fact that among his very first appointees was a disreputable man who notoriously makes merchandise of his wife's honor. It is hardly necessary for THE BEE to enter into further particulars, but the champion whitewasher of political prostitutes will as usual insist that these are foul slanders made by a journalistic crank.

There is another crank in these parts who is also slandering Valentine whom we commend to the tender mercies of the Republican. His name is John Rush, now deputy treasurer of Douglas county, and recently elected treasurer of this county on the republican ticket. John Rush charges Valentine with swindling him out of his homestead while Valentine was acting as register of the West Point land office, and the charge made by Rush has been sustained by Judge Savage in a decision rendered last year in this judicial district. It may be inherent cussedness in John Rush to insist on his rights to

reposes his homestead or it may be Rush is a crank. In any event THE BEE commends him to the tender mercies of the Republican.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS

It is very plain that the Liberal opposition in the German Reichstag do not propose to submit in silence to any attempt at forcing them into approval of Bismarck's social and economical policy. A vigorous speech was delivered by Herr Richter, who is the ablest speaker upon economical questions on the Liberal side of the House, and the speech is said to have produced so extraordinary an effect that no representative of the Government ventured upon an immediate reply, but preferred an adjournment for the day. Herr Richter's pointed remark that every German willingly recognized the immortal services rendered by the Chancellor, but that the German people had come of age, and demanded a controlling voice in the government of their affairs, no doubt expresses the feelings of a majority of the nation.

DR. BISMARCK adopted his old tactics to win support from the opposition in a very characteristic speech in favor of the incorporation of Hamburg. This city has so far been a free port in the German custom system. Bismarck's speech culminated in an appeal to the patriotic feeling of the German people, whom he wants to keep in mind that all his plans and projects have but one aim; to consider the unity of Germany. This is a favorite turn of speech with the Chancellor when he is hard pressed for an argument to put his opponents at a disadvantage, and he has frequently used it with effect. The patriotic nature of his political aims in this respect is scarcely doubted by anybody. But the question is whether the measures he insists upon are necessary for the consolidation of German unity, and even whether their adoption would not be calculated rather to weaken than to strengthen the popular desire for that unity by making it less desirable and attractive. The argument against him on this point is very strong and will tax his ingenuity to the utmost. With regard to the incorporation of Hamburg in the Zollverein, however, he is not likely to have much trouble. The measure was, at first strongly opposed by the merchants of Hamburg. But it has been modified so as to leave a part of the free port intact as to commercial facilities, and a great many citizens of the old Hansa-town have meanwhile come to the conclusion that the change as now agreed upon may be rather advantageous as to their interests. The Reichstag is now asked to make an appropriation of 40,000,000 marks to carry out the agreement, and that sum will probably be granted.

English economists are beginning to cheer up since the latest trade returns show that the country's traffic is no longer decreasing. It is increasing this autumn, both in the direction of exports and imports. Judging from October, in fact, 1881 promises to be one of the best business years that Great Britain has ever had. The imports of the month amounted to over £31,000,000, or to fully 14 per cent. more than in the same month last year, and to only 3 per cent. less than in October, 1879. But since there are those who think there is no profit in these imports, how is it with exports? Here the record stands 13 1/2 per cent. higher than last year, and 20 per cent. above 1879. Altogether there is a steady progress in recovery from the "hard times" which, a few years ago, swept over England as well as the United States. In some branches of trade there is still little profit, but the expansion in general is solid and substantial. New markets have been found on the continent as well as in the United States and the Colonies. The value of British trade per capita is still a long way ahead of that of the United States, though the absolute value of the latter is rapidly drawing up toward its rival, by reason of the larger and constantly increasing population in this country.

Until now the position of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the European political system has been rather ambiguous. The latter province, in one sense, has not been at peace since she began her insurrection against Turkey in 1876. Both, however, have been occupied by the Austrians since the ratification of the convention between Austria and Turkey in April, 1879. Now, Austria professes to make her domination absolute, and on the 4th inst. the introduction of compulsory military service was decreed. In a proclamation to the people of the province pains were taken to make it clear that the new burdens shall be as little onerous as possible. The recruits are to be drawn from the young men, those of 20 and 24 alone being called for at first, and substitutes are to be allowed.

It is only now and then that one gets a glimpse into the heart of the anti-Semitic movement in Russia. All sorts of speculations are indulged in on the continent in England and in this country, but Russia is such a far-off land that there is little realization

of the actual state of things. Recently, however, a local committee at Odessa adopted, with only one dissenting voice, a series of heartless recommendations to the minister of the interior that show just how matters stand. This declaration was to the effect that the Jews ought to be debarred from holding elective or judicial offices; that it ought to be made illegal for them to lease crown lands, or purchase other lands; that the number of students in the lower schools and colleges should be limited at least to as small a percentage as corresponds with the relative number of Jews and Christians in Russia; that an old prohibition against the employment of Christian servants by Jews should be renewed; that Hebrews not practicing specific trades should be forbidden to settle in the rural districts; that advocates professing the Jewish faith ought not to be permitted to plead in the courts; and, worse of all, so far as the livelihood of a Jew is concerned, that all Jews should be prohibited from holding or buying bills of exchange or promissory notes, unless they are registered members of the merchants' guild.

Ex-Minister Washburne expects great things of the new French ministry. The prevailing opinion is that it will be merely an echo of Gambetta, and an establishment of personal government in its most offensive form. Mr. Washburne does not think so. He believes that Gambetta will make his mark as a moderate president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, and holds that he has lost ground in the esteem of the people of Europe, whatever their politics. Mr. Washburne says of Cazot, the minister of justice, who is an eminent lawyer of Paris, that he is "a thinking republican," of Gochery, the minister of posts and telegraphs (a new portfolio), that he is "talented," and was a great friend of Thiers, and so on of others with whom the Illinois statesman when abroad, had a personal acquaintance. Nevertheless, on the whole, the cabinet is composed of unknown quantities, save that they are Gambettists. The chief will be a radical republican to date. M. Paul Bert, the minister of instruction, is best known for the pronounced hostility which he has manifested to religious influences in the schools. Over half of the new ministers have been at one time or another connected with Gambetta's newspaper. Allain-Targue, the minister of finance, is editor-in-chief of the *Republique Francaise*, and Proust, the minister of fine arts, is one of his associates. If this isn't personal government, what is?

The bishops and priests of the Roman Catholic church in Spain have rallied to the support of the conservative party in opposing the civil marriage bill; but the Sagasta ministry, supported by the liberals, are determined to push it through, and will doubtless succeed.

China is rapidly making efforts to compete with other nations in the employment of such modern conveniences for traveling and for the internal and external exchange of commodities as will constitute for her some important claims to civilization. Steamship lines are being promoted and extended; telegraph lines are being extensively constructed; railroads are projected to connect all the important cities. Nor are the arts of war neglected. Fortifications are being erected, arsenals generally introduced in both army and navy.

According to published advices the English are very solicitous to know what our Government proposes to do in the cases of Chili. The opinions seem to prevail that, in seizing Garcia Calderon, Chili has offered an insult to the United States which must be atoned for, and regrets are expressed that the Monroe doctrine stands in the way of England's joining the United States in putting down excesses in Peru. This country will doubtless get on very well in coming to an understanding with Chili without outside advice or help. There are Englishmen who have a considerable stake in Peru, and they would doubtless like to have matters assume such a shape as to provide an opening for English interference. It is well, though that England has such a wholesome respect for the Monroe doctrine.

The new German reichstag shows the following changes in composition of parties, estimated from known results and from the indications furnished by the voting in the hundred constituencies where ballots will be required: United conservatives, 85; as against 106 in the last parliament; the center, 110 against 105; national liberals, 47 against 64; secessionists, 42 against 22; progressists, 59 against 28; other liberals, 7 against 9; non-monarchists, 7 against 4; social-democrats, 8 against 10; Poles, 17 against 14; Alsace-Lorrainers, 14, and Danes 1. A singular fact in the voting is that the socialist votes throughout the empire have numbered about 260,000 fewer than in the previous election, a result in part attributable to the ex-

cessive measures still in force against them, and in part to those economic projects of the chancellor meant in part to benefit the operative classes, which have earned for him in some quarters the designation of communist.

The British ambassador at Paris is said to have notified the French government that England cannot look upon the invasion of Morocco by France as favorably as she did the occupation of Tunis. The idea seems to be that France may have the middle of the Mediterranean coast, but Britain must not be overshadowed at either end.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Opera cloaks are as long as the dress. Crystal beads decorate evening bonnets. Canary colored moire is very fashionable for brunettes.

Bottle-green is now a very stylish color for walking dresses. Ermine is now only used for cloak linings and theatrical garments.

Alaska sealskins are now used altogether for necks, as Shetland seals are almost extinct. Quaint and tiny Queen Mab poke bonnets of white plush beaver are worn by little girls.

Magnificent white dresses of all kinds will be the rage in the fashionable world this winter.

Tailors who make ladies' dresses are getting as numerous in New York city as in London, where the fashion originated.

Spanish bonnets of white plush trimmed with ermine and pearl-headed hair and wreaths of white silk pompons, are "lovely" for blondes.

Mrs. L. C. Brand, a lady 68 years of age, died in St. Joseph, Mo., from pyæmia, induced by the bite of a rat upon her foot while she was eating a nut.

Tawney, yellow-colored Danish gloves, reaching far above the elbows, are worn with elegant evening dresses of the most delicate description, especially those of white crepe and tulle.

Janie June says she has worn dresses for over thirty-five years, and in that time she has dealt with two hundred dress-makers who can never, never see the gates of perdition.

Muffs continue small, and indeed are made merely large enough to hold the hands. Bag muffs are popular, because of their utility. They are made in reticelle shape with a metal side, and with cords and tassels, or ribbons to hang on the arm when not in active use as a muff.

Such muffs are also made of plush to match with suits trimmed with that material.

Great variety exists in fur this season, and the range of prices varies from the infinite. Fur borders, now among the most fashionable of trimmings, began as a trim for coats, and thence go up to Berlin, where they achieved a pronounced success. Commenting on the fur trade, The Athenæum mentions his appearance in London last season, and says: "But as many plumes were then before the public, his merits have been to a certain extent overlooked."

Speaking of the money which wealthy and stage-struck ladies sometimes pay for the privilege of appearing in public, a New York manager of a theatrical company, who does not care at all about the money, in one of our theatres half of the actresses are amateurs and belong to good families, and he would not have a good deal of money that way. Last year her losses were \$16,000, but she did not mind it, and her agent thought himself a nice little piece in the country.

Joseph Rubinstein has forwarded the pian score of the first half of the second act of "Partita" from Palermo to Leipzig, where the first act is already in press. Paul Schumacher has the degree of examining the score of the first part and communicates his impressions of The Music.

The Grand motif is written in the style of the old Gounod, but the music is the Kundry motif is wild and excited, suggesting that of the Walkyrie; and the Swan motif from "Lohengrin" occurs in the duet of the opera whenever the occasion calls for it.

The favorite fur set is the muff and pelerine, or round collar. Ladies who prefer much warmth over the chest choose the pelerine, a round cape, straight on the lower edges, and extending halfway between the shoulders and the neck, the depth at the back measuring about twelve inches. Next to this in fashion comes the small, round Russian collar, which is really the most popular of all, because, since its small size makes it far less expensive than the cape.

Among the minor novelties on the shop counters is a newly invented safety-pin for shawls, bonnets or scarfs, which will be very useful. The pin has a hook on each end, one of which comes off with a slight pressure, but can then be readjusted when the pin is fixed in place upon the garment, thus preventing any slipping out of position, or the sharp point, which is usually bare, from scratching the hands. As bonnet pins these neat little articles are particularly commendable.

Beaver fur is in great favor this season for coats and suits. Beaver furs have been gradually coming into favor for two or three years, and now quiet rivalry of the glossy black fur. A good choice among the most popular of beaver furs is the "ombre," each skin showing a pretty range of tints, and this is preserved in the depelering, borders, muffs, etc.

There is such a dearth of female domestic servants in Canada that a number of the ladies of Montreal recently held a meeting and appointed a committee to prepare a plan to encourage domestics in England to emigrate, and to induce officers of the Canadian government to extend their assistance in paying for passage and insuring provision for their reception and support until they could find employment for them, which it is stated could easily be obtained at good wages. The London agents of this ladies' league would doubtless find the very services they need in the destitute regions of Ireland and in assisting them to Canada would not only aid the anxious housewives of the Dominion, but behind the poverty-stricken girls of the Emerald Isle and cause the sunshine of comfortable existence to stream into their saddened lives.

The writer of a letter from Charlton, Iowa, to an eastern paper thinks there are special needs for several hundred thousand of the educated and refined girls and women of the eastern states to make their homes in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. They should be encouraged by the various church organizations and by the State and Federal governments to do so. The writer here by the same class of good people at our various departments whose skill and enterprise would largely tone up the more of our western states, and be worth more than ten times all the gold and silver in the United States Treasury. The census shows in the eastern states a great excess of women, and in the states referred to and all the great west a great excess of men.

A Middletown young lady has a heavy mustache. She stoutly refuses to submit to the razor, and a life of pin-stitching is inevitable. Thus far—and no farther—the Albany Journal. Its paragraph inflames curiosity without satisfying it. Names—real names and in full—should always be given in such cases. Her name revealed might rescue this too true and young woman from the life of spinsterhood to which she is being hurried by her vanity. Some ambitious young man who would like to have a pair of moustachios in the

family but can't grow them himself, might find in this a very interesting and profitable ally. Why, indeed, should anybody regret that which men think their most irrefragable charm, the beauty of a woman? We'd like to take a look at the girl, anyhow.—[Buffalo Express.]

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Rubinstein's "Dernon" is in preparation at the Cologne Opera-House. Diester has overtaken George Clark's "Connie Soozah" combination.

Miss Annie Louise Cary was the chief attraction at the opening of the opera house at Urbana, O., last Thursday night.

Miss Hattie Schell, soprano, and the distinguished contralto Miss Emma Wiant will be the soloists at the next Brooklyn Philharmonic concert and rehearsal December 16 and 17.

A change has taken place in the membership of that very close corporation, the Mendelssohn Club, William Beard, Harrison, has resigned and Macgrange Cox has been elected to his place.

London was already threatened with a deluge of orchestral concerts when Mr. Walter Macfarren recently announced three more. They are to be given in St. James' Hall on February 25, March 11 and 25.

Mr. Longfellow, who is fond of the theatre and always goes to the "first night" at Boston, is quoted as saying that Signor Rossini's performance of "King Lear" is the finest interpretation of the part he has ever seen.

In the Hofoper theatre, at Vienna, on November 3, a celebration was held of the sixtieth anniversary of the first performance of Weber's "Der Freischutz" in Berlin this opera has been sung over five hundred times.

Miss Mary Anderson attracted crowded houses throughout last week at the "best" street Opera House in Philadelphia, and was received with great enthusiasm. The engagement was the best that she has ever played in Philadelphia.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is mentioned as the possessor of \$250,000 earned by her own charming voice. Among her treasures is one of the most perfect emeralds in the world; it weighs twenty-three carats, and is valued at \$20,000. It was bought at the sale of Queen Isabella's jewels in Paris.

Mrs. Marguerite St. Ra, soprano, who is among the recent arrivals from Europe, is a former pupil of J. G. Ballo's school. During her six years abroad she studied with the celebrated maestros, San Giovanni and Lamperti in Milan, and Martini in Paris. She will be heard shortly in concert in New York and Boston.

Mr. Franz Rummel, after a season in London in which he played at the Crystal Palace and Mr. Ganz's concerts, went to Berlin, where he achieved a pronounced success. Commenting on the fur trade, The Athenæum mentions his appearance in London last season, and says: "But as many plumes were then before the public, his merits have been to a certain extent overlooked."

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CONNUBIALITIES.

The noticeable thing about the marriage of Noah Travers and Mrs. Ellis A. Krutz, at Urbana, O., the other day, is that each is 75 years of age.

A girl at Cuttersville, N. C., was locked in a room by her father, who chased a savage bulldog under the window but he was so vicious the dog, pried open the window, and carried her off to a clergyman.

A French matrimonial advertisement.—"A young man without fortune but possessing a good deal of really kind and a generous heart, wishes to pardon a great fault. (A rich young girl preferred.)"

Governor Murray, of Utah, sent Governor Crittenden, his half-brother, his Missouri, as a wedding present, a silver belt weighing eight and one-half ounces, and inscribed: "1876, C. J. 1881. Affectionate and respectful regards from the Governor of Utah, Missouri."

One of the best unintended satires on a good many invitations to fashionable weddings is the copy of an invitation published in "The Evening Star," which reads as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. H. are respectfully requested your presence at the marriage of their daughter, etc.—[New York Mail.]"

The Duke and Duchess of Baden found among the presents at their recent wedding a large pine tree, made of solid silver—trunk, branches and cones. It was intended not only to remind the pair of their German home, but to commemorate the traditions of the house, in which the pine plays a prominent part.

A few days since a young man was jailed in McMinnville, Tenn., for carrying a pistol. His "vest" was a young child, who was sent west to McMinnville, and, by some appeal, induced citizens of that town to go on his bond. She then married him, and he was released for home.

A Nashville girl being for a while to marry her lover, promised obedience, but one day requested her father to hand her pastor a note on his way to business. The note was under the name of her father, and perforce the prohibited ceremony; and the latter, presuming that parental consent had been obtained, readily obeyed her summons.

From the old world comes the story of that Mrs. Cartwright, one of the most fashionable women of the American Colony in Paris, is the wife of the Earl of Ashburnham, a bachelor, just thinking for a young man, who belongs to a family of stupendous antiquity. Among his other possessions at his splendid home in Kent are the silken undergarments of Charles I. on the scaffold, and a bequest to the Earl by some old ancestor who was in those troublous times a Groom of the Chamber.

Mrs. Reeler, on the death of her husband, received a note from Franklin B. Rollins of Carroll, Mo. "I have just received the news. Will you marry me now? Enclosed find \$100 to bring you and your children over here. Broiler and Mrs. Reeler had been engaged before the war, but an uncontrived report that he had been killed in battle led her to marry another man. When he learned that he had lost her, he went west and waited 20 years to renew the courtship. She said yes."

As a Deering, a Maryland country girl of 20, has been married to a man named Peddie, who has been married to her in marriage ever since she was 14. She finally got a situation in a Baltimore millinery store, but he followed her, and succeeded in getting her into a house of a clergyman, a fee which he showed her a marriage certificate and claimed her as his wife. Her pluck was equal to the occasion, however, and she defied the pretended husband to assert his claim. She had just applied to the courts to pronounce her husband dead, when he appeared and readily got a decision in her favor, the minister who was claimed to have performed the ceremony denying that he ever saw the parties.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Ten million false teeth were produced in this country last year. Chew on that.

"Omigod," say the dealers, "will be cheap this winter." Not if you buy them of the train boy.

Canada expended \$2,000 in presenting the prize fight and yet a Toronto boxing-master charges \$1 per lesson and has fifty pupils.

The cigarmakers of Milwaukee have gone out on a strike. This will be good news for the smokers. The world has suffered almost all the Milwaukee cigars it can consume.

The story that a Louisville girl refused to marry a lover whose breath smelt of whisky is another proof that a man who do not carry roasted coffee in his vest pocket can never hope to have an "Hon." before his name.

The new Secretary of the Treasury has just paid \$10 for a cow he killed on the New Jersey marshes while snipe hunting. He now knows the cow is considerably larger than a man, and also has a greater spread of horns.

"This safe is empty—call at the house," was the card which burglars found on the house and ran off. They called at the house and ran off \$800, and the smart office clerk hasn't got the big haul any more.—[Detroit Free Press.]

At theater and opera this winter, man's make-up is being done by a fraudulent, either side of the huge piece of millinery with which fashionable woman sees fit to deck herself when on dress parade.

"Bath" he exclaimed, "at an expression of great disgust, after kissing his wife—'I do believe you've been smoking of arets—cheap and nasty ones, at that.' "It's too late," she replied, nonchalantly, "I brought them out the bundle you brought home last night."—[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Not long since a family moved into a house on West avenue. After a week or two a friend of the family called the week and asked how they liked the locality. "Pretty well," "Have you called on any of the neighbors yet?" "No, but I am going to do it in any moment of my free-momenting."—[Texas Sittings.]

Is this a Chignon? No, it is a Plate of Hair. But where are the Brush and comb? We cannot serve the Brush unless we have a Brush and Comb. The Comb is in the Butter and the Baby has put the Brush in the Coffee Pot. Don't try Children, we will give you some nice Molasses with Pretty Free. The De politest man I ever saw was at a railroad depot. A fellow with a lot of trunks on a long thin wheeled "aroon" as it looks as hard as 12 o'clock every night, and impatiently remarks: "middle-aged infernal rubbish! The twelve pages really really be boiled down to twelve lines, and improved thereby!" But the writer is an old patron of the paper, and the article goes in without a particle of elimination, and the editor alludes to it in a paragraph, however, and the reader has the pleasure of presenting it. We elsewhere have a very able and interesting article on "Gold vs. Greenbacks," etc.—[Norristown Herald.]