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NEWS DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Very Latest News Reports.

McKee Case—Charge to the Jury.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The jurors in the case of Wm. McKee, of the Globe-Democrat, charged with complicity in the whisky trade, received their instructions from Judge Dillon, Judge Treat coinciding, at 10:30 this morning and retired at 11:30. The charge was very long and commenced with a review of the operations of the whisky ring. It was admitted as a fact, by both sides, that from 1871 to 1875 the Government had been defrauded of millions in St. Louis alone and that seemed astonishing. It is not surprising to believe the conspiracy here, had its connections in other cities. The Government had laid its hand upon these frauds; but the Government sustained a duty to citizens as well as to its revenue, and would not be benefited by the conviction of a single innocent man. The jurors were warned to approach their decision dispassionately, but to do their duty fearlessly and impartially. They must also be on their guard against feeling the pressure of public indignation against those frauds. The only question before them was whether defendant was or had been fully proved to have been in the conspiracy. The court then passed in review the evidence, point by point, comparing that for the Government with that raised by the defense to contradict it and then passed to the important question sought to be attached to the testimony of conspirators. The ruling may be gathered from such sentences as these: That as to conspirators it is that they are competent witnesses and under the legislation of Congress must testify. Their testimony is always to be received with extreme caution and to be weighed with great care by the jury. It is proper for the jury to seek for material facts in support of this evidence. If any witness is shown to have sworn falsely here, or before the Grand Jury in this matter, the jury are at liberty to reject all of his testimony. The most important and delicate duty of the jury is to settle the credibility of these witnesses. To the jury and to the jury alone belongs the question of weighing and deciding the worth of this evidence. They should be governed by the manner and conduct of the witnesses—their apparent motives and the strength or weakness of his recollection. The law clothes the defendant with the protection of innocence, until his guilt is proven beyond reasonable doubt. The evidence of guilt must be clear, positive and abiding. It is not sufficient that there be strong probability, or preponderance of testimony; but it must be such that when it is all given to the jury it forces them to feel clear, undoubting satisfaction of defendant's guilt. After the jury retired, the Court announced that the trial of Constantine Maguire, ex-collector of internal revenue, would begin at 2 P. M., and directed the attorneys to notify Gen. Babcock and his witnesses to be present themselves next Monday, unless otherwise informed before that time.

McKee Found Guilty.

According to previous announcement, the Court resumed at 10 P. M. Judge Treat on the bench, to receive what the jury in the McKee case might have to present. A quarter hour later, the jury came in with the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty." The counsel for the defense asked that the jury be polled, which was done and all responded affirmatively. Judge Treat stated in relation to bonds, that he would prefer that that matter should be left to Judge Dillon to decide. It was agreed that the defendant should be called to-morrow morning upon the opening of the Court, and that the amount of the bonds be determined by a full bench. The defendant left the court room with his counsel and a numerous crowd of sympathizing friends. The verdict was unexpected, almost everybody anticipating a disagreement or acquittal.

Pago's bill limits towns' entries to 2,500 acres, and provides that there must be an actual settlement on all the property. Lane's bill concerning the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad, provides for a Government guarantee of interest on \$10,000,000 per cent. bonds per mile, for 20 years, and to return, the Company must transport the U. S. mails and Indian and military supplies free of any charges forever. The bill also provides that the road shall be of standard instead of narrow gauge.

Wigginton's bill proposes to confirm all locations in California made with Clappewa half-breeds scrip, unless they conflict with prior settlements. He stated that he introduced this bill by request, and was not yet committed to it, although he thought it equitable.

Snowed In.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 31.—The following telegram has been received from Green river, Wyoming: Passenger train and pay car going west this morning, both stuck in the snow near Bridger Station. The passenger train, bound east, has been abandoned for to-day.

Stuck in the Snow.

WELLS, Jan. 31.—The West-bound overland train, due in San Francisco, Tuesday evening, tackled the snow blockade to-day with 12 engines and a snow plough and stuck in the first cut west of Toano. The train was hauled back to Toano, and will lay by until the wind falls. The wind is blowing a gale and the snow drifting on Pequot range, where the railroad crosses, and is blowing in the valleys. The tea that arrived by the last China steamer is lying here, awaiting favorable weather to proceed. There has been no freight train on the C. P. R. for two weeks.

Still Stuck in the Snow.

TOANO, Nev., Jan. 31.—The overland passenger train, bound west, which arrived here at 4 A. M., is still here—at 7 P. M.—waiting for the track to be cleared, the snow-plow and four locomotives being entirely buried in a snow-drift about two miles west of here. The snow is still drifting, and no hope is entertained of making any progress to-night.

A Man Kills His Father, Mother, Wife and Himself.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—A special from East Lyndon, Vt., states that Silas Wilder, a resident of that town, killed his father and mother, this morning, with an ax, and then of his wife's throat. He then hung himself. His wife was alive at the latest date.

NEWPORT, Vt., Feb. 1.—There is terrible excitement at East Lyndon over the tragedy of to-day. It is supposed that Wilder was laboring under temporary insanity, superinduced by excessive excitement and passion. The details of the tragedy are most horrible. His father and mother were aged respectively 73 and 70 years. The immediate cause of the affair was an altercation with his wife, who, in altering a pair of overalls, had made them too short. After some short and angry words Wilder started for the shed saying he would get an ax and end the trouble. His wife followed him out and seized the ax, when he drew a dirk and stabbed and left her for dead, and then taking up the ax he started for the father, who had followed him and struck him a fearful blow, crushing through his head. At this point he appeared still further infuriated, and next attacked his mother, killing her with fearful blows over the head and breast. Leaving her in the front door, he returned to the shed and found his father had crawled into the kitchen, he struck him as he lay upon the floor, the ax crushing through his head and remaining fixed in the floor. He then cut his throat, and death ensued at once, ran to the barn fastened a rope around his neck and jumped from a beam, breaking his neck and causing instant death. The father and mother are both dead; the wife it is thought may recover.

Henry Gale—Telegraphic Communication Broken.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A heavy gale prevails to-day and telegraphic communication north and south is broken many places. In this city, signs, hats and veils are flying freely through the air. Dispatches from outside report the carrying away of roofs and steeples. In Washington the fiercest blasts awakened many persons, who sought shelter in the lower rooms of their dwellings. The tower of the Methodist Church is several feet out of perpendicular, and great crowds in the neighborhood are awaiting its fall. In Philadelphia there was much damage done at the Centennial grounds. The tower at the Agricultural Hall and the New York State building was considerably injured. A three-story frame structure at the corner of First street and Elm avenue, and a one-story brick at Forty-third and Lancaster streets, were blown down. The tin roof of the Trans-Continental Hotel, near the Centennial grounds, was partly carried away, as was the roof of the Farmers' Market. In Camden, the roof of six houses were blown a distance of 70 feet.

Henry Gale—Telegraphic Communication Interrupted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A heavy gale prevails to-day and telegraphic communication north and south is broken in many places. In this city signs, hats and veils are seen flying freely through the air. Dispatches from the outside report the carrying away of roofs and steeples. In Washington the fiercest blasts awakened many persons who sought shelter in the lower rooms of the dwellings. The tower of the Methodist Church is several feet out of perpendicular and great crowds in the neighborhood are awaiting its fall. In Philadelphia there was much damage done at the Centennial grounds. The tower at the Agricultural Hall and the New York State building were considerably injured. A three-story frame building at the corner of First street and Elm Avenue, and a one-story brick at Fortieth and Lancaster streets were blown down. The tin roof of the Trans-Continental Hotel, near the Centennial grounds, was partly carried away, as was the roof of the Farmers' Market. In Camden, the roofs of six houses were blown a distance of seventy feet.

The heaviest storm of the winter is raging in the neighborhood of Rutland, Vt. Snow drifting and badly delaying trains of the Whitehall & Saratoga Railway. It is reported the storm was fearful and the telegraph wires working badly.

In Montreal a Foot of Snow has Fallen since Last Night.

In Providence, R. I., the gale was very heavy this evening. One of the spires of Grace Church was blown down.

In Woonsocket a new brick French Catholic Church, nearly finished, was blown down level with the basement wall.

In New York there is an abatement of the gale, which has swept from the bay and rivers every description of sailing craft.

At the office of the U. S. signal service, in this city, the rate of wind was reported 65 miles an hour this morning. In Brooklyn a row of private residences were unroofed. The cable reports that the steamers arriving from America experienced very heavy weather from the 21st to the 29th ult. The steamers Gilliot, Alexandria and City of New York, of the Inman line, felt it severely. The last two had their boats and sky-lights stove in.

The Storm in the East.

The dispatches from the interior of the State, the east and the south, Halifax, and St. John, state that the storm has been the severest of the season. Many buildings were blown down. A large number were unroofed; steeples and chimneys were demolished. The damage at Baltimore is estimated at \$40,000; at Albany, \$30,000.

Great damage is reported to shipping all along the coast.

Death of a Bank Robber.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 2.—J. S. Farmer, the Quincy Bank robber, died Tuesday night, of consumption. He maintained the truth of his story, and gave the names of his accomplices: Hilsey, a thief of Syracuse, N. Y.; English Tom, a cockney burglar, and a man, name unknown, at present in St. Louis hospital with a bullet wound in his thigh. He tried to tell of a diamond robbery in St. Joseph, Missouri, in March, 1875, but died before the particulars could be given. He said \$20,000 of diamonds and jewelry were buried on the Iron Mountain railroad, near Booneville, Missouri. An effort will be made to ferret the matter out.

Compromise of Railway Companies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Storrs appeared to-day before the House committee on Pacific railroads in behalf of the Southern Pacific railroad of California, confining himself to the law points involved. Col. Scott, of the Southern Pacific road, would open the line between Fort Yuma, San Geronimo Pass to the Texas Pacific, and let Congress control the rates on that portion of the road. The Texas Pacific would use it and build no parallel line. Mr. Huntington agreed to this, and said he would do so on all the Southern Pacific roads it allowed to build East and meet the Texas Pacific. Mr. Redfield, of Arkansas, on behalf of the Little Rock, Mississippi and Texas railroad, asking that 75 miles should be included in the bill. S. G. Marguard, of New York, appeared for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, and protested against proposed aid to the Memphis branch, stating that his road was ready to carry to and from Memphis at the most reasonable rates and furnish every facility. The committee will hear more oral arguments.

Railroad Compromise.

Mr. Storrs appeared before the House Committee on Railroads to-day, in behalf of the Southern Pacific road of California. An agreement was reached between Col. Scott and Mr. Huntington of the California company to build East to meet the Texas Pacific, the latter company to build no parallel line.

Horrible Tragedy.

PORT SCOTT, Kansas, Feb. 3.—Monday evening, at Appleton, a small town 12 miles from this city, during an altercation in a blacksmith shop, between two brothers named Samuel and Fayette Harvey, and a desperado named Davis, Davis drew a revolver on Samuel Harvey, threatening to shoot him when Fayette, going stealthily behind Davis, seized a hammer and struck him on the head, killing him instantly. Davis fell with his head in the forge, and his face was burned to a crisp. While in this position Harvey again struck him several times with the hammer, mangle his head terribly. Just as Harvey struck Davis the first time the latter fell at Samuel, the ball taking effect in the right arm, passing entirely through it.

Getting Ready for the Trial of Babcock.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Roger M. Sherman, of New York, one of General Babcock's attorneys, arrived here to-day, and has been examining with Judge Krum, another of Babcock's counsel, some documentary testimony against their client. General Babcock is expected to reach here Saturday night.

Many rumors are afloat here regarding what action is likely to be taken in the McKee case, but none can be traced to a reliable source.

Railway Accident.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Early this morning an accident occurred on the N. W. R. R., between Ishpeming and Negaunee, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, by which Mr. Reynolds, paymaster and trackmaster, was crushed beneath the safe in the pay car. The conductor, brakeman and clerk were slightly bruised. The accidental uncoupling of the pay car, which was thrown into the ravine, was the cause of the accident.

Melancholl Suicide.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 2.—This forenoon word was brought into town to the effect that a young lady named Martha Tiltonson, aged 19 years, daughter of Harlan Tiltonson, a farmer, residing between Milpitas and Berryessa, had shot herself and was dying. The ball was extracted about 1 o'clock, and from that time till three she was perfectly conscious and spoke very clearly of her death. The cause of the act is, according to her statement before death, briefly as follows: For some time past she had been keeping company with a young man named Norman Avery, of San Joaquin County, at present a student of the University of the Pacific, between this city and Santa Clara. For some time past they have been keeping up a correspondence, and of late, as soon as a letter was received she would destroy it. Last evening a letter came to hand from him which is supposed to have contained very unpleasant news—he telling her that his affection for her had waned, and their correspondence should hereafter be formal, etc. She destroyed the letter, as she had all which were received lately, and immediately determined upon ending her life to-day. She arose this morning, and helped her mother in attending to the household duties, went to her room, and after procuring her father's pistol committed the fatal act. She appeared glad when the doctors told her she could not survive, and said she did not want to live. An examination after death did not indicate positively anything had gone wrong with her. She was a highly accomplished and extremely handsome young lady. Her parents are in affluent circumstances.

OREGON CENTENNIAL BOARD.

JANUARY, 27th, 1876.

The Centennial Board of Commissioners for Oregon according to previous call, at St. Charles Hotel, in the city of Portland, and after a careful and satisfactory inspection of the articles collected and awaiting shipment to Philadelphia, and a full discussion of the measures necessary to secure the success of the enterprise to the honor of the State, and the satisfactory representation of her material resources, unanimously adopted the following resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, A large and well selected assortment of specimens are already collected, and in an advanced state of preparation for shipment to the grand Centennial exhibition to be held in Philadelphia, illustrating the agricultural, mineral, forest, marine and industrial resources of Oregon, including our interesting native flora and fauna.

WHEREAS, These articles cannot be transported, suitably placed in the space allotted our State, and properly cared for and exhibited without the presence of a competent and reliable agent during a period of at least seven months.

WHEREAS, It is eminently fitting that this expense should be borne by the entire people—that is by an adequate appropriation by the Legislature from the State Treasury, as a proper testimonial of public spirit, patriotism and patriotism; and

WHEREAS, A careful estimate of the amount required is not less than 7,000, a portion of which has already been expended, and a large part is absolutely required at once in order to forward and arrange the products to be exhibited, and the whole needed before Legislative action can be secured, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners realize the crisis as present, when the public spirit of those possessing the means must be appealed to for the funds required to meet the emergency and secure to our State the honor of success, and thereby the presence of a future, in this grand jubilee of our Republic, now attracting the admiration and generous co-operation of all enlightened nations.

Resolved, That this Board, having the fullest confidence in the intelligence and State pride, as well as patriotism, of their fellow-citizens, pledge themselves to secure the earliest possible legislative action for the reimbursement of those citizens who may advance the financial aid needed to assure the success of our noble enterprise.

The following was, on motion, also adopted:

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen be committees in their respective counties, to bring this subject before the people, and to secure their favorable consideration.

Portland—Henry Failing, C. H. Lewis, J. C. Alsworth, W. S. Ladd, H. W. Corbett, S. G. Reed.

Salem—Secretary Chadwick, Asst. Sec. E. N. Cooke.

Dallas—J. W. Nesmith, David Guthrie, Monmouth—President Campbell.

Lafayette—Dr. Watts, Wm. Galloway, McMinnville—W. T. Newby, Dr. Johnson.

Washington county—Thomas Cornelius, Ulysses Jackson, Abio Watt.

Clatsop—W. D. Hise, Gen. Adair, A. Van Dusen, James Taylor.

Albany—Martin Paine, L. F. Backesto, Layton Blake, G. A. Hill.

Harrisburg—Hiram Smith, Enoch Bunt.

Brownsville—W. R. Kirk, O. Coshaw, Sco-Jesse Irvine, Rev. Mr. Ostrander.

Eugene—Geo. B. Dorris, J. J. Walton, Geo. Humphrey, Thomas Hendricks.

Corvallis—Dr. Bailey, E. Hartless, J. C. Avery.

Roseburg—Thos. Smith, Judge Mosher.

Ashtland—Judge To'nan, W. G. Myer.

Jacksonville—Henry Klippel, Wm. Huffman.

Dalles—Col. Gates, J. W. Braze, S. L. Brooks.

Baker City—Jas. W. Virtue, Dr. Boyd, La Grande—J. S. Slater, C. M. Foster.

L. F. GROVER, Gov. Oregon.

Ex-officio Pres't Board Cen. Com. A. J. DUBURN, Alternate.

Associate Commissioners—E. B. Geary, M. Wilkins, C. P. Burkhardt, Matthew P. Deady.

AN IGNORANT MAN.

"After all," says a quaint writer, "Geo. Washington was a very ignorant man. He never traveled on a steamboat, never saw a railroad or locomotive engine; was perfectly ignorant of the principles of magnetic telegraph, never had a dagger, sword, Colt's pistol, Sharp's rifle, or used a friction match. He ate his meals with an iron fork, never used postage stamps on his letters, and knew nothing of the application of chloroform to alleviate suffering, or the use of gas for illumination." And yet Washington and his associates, whose deficiencies are thus quaintly pictured by the humorist, had some advantages which, with all our boasted modern improvements we seem to miss in these later days. It is, indeed, not wholly without reason that we lament the disappearance of these gentlemen of the old school who went out with knee buckles and brocade dresses. Their picturesque faces linger among us on the canvases of Copley, but their living forms, like their manners and costumes, have long since disappeared.

WHEN A NEVADA PHOTOGRAPHER WANTS TO MAKE A GOOD PICTURE HE PUTS THE SITTER IN HIS PLACE, PULLS OUT A NAVY REVOLVER, COCKS IT, LEVELS IT AT THE MAN'S HEAD, AND SAYS: "Now just you sit perfectly still, and don't move a hair; put on a calm, pleasant expression of countenance, and look right into the muzzle of this revolver, or I'll blow the top of your head off." My reputation as an artist is at stake, and I don't want no nonsense about this picture!"

SOCRATES O'PHILIN'S CELEBRATED ADDRESS ON THE VALUE OF HISTORY.

Ladies and Gentlemen: My subject, that reading is worthy the eloquence of George Francis Train.

What does history tell us, my friends? It tells us, among other proudest stories of George Washington, the mother of his country, who came to America to help Lafayette fight the Mexicans, burn Moscow, marched from "Atlanta to the sea" in the face of thousands of murderous old women, but was defeated at Waterloo and banished to St. Helena, where he was assassinated by Booth, B. C. 250, A. D.

It tells of Napoleon Bonaparte, the father of destiny, and first king of the United States, who defeated the Persians at Thermopylae, fired the first gun on Fort Sumpter, married Nellie Grant, and was appointed to an office, but died of the measles, contracted while searching for the north pole, exclaiming with his last breath, "Don't let the civil rights bill die, or there'll be no chance for a war of races."

It tells us of Mr. Alexander the Great, who discovered America in 1493, said, "Anything to beat Grant, crossed the Rubicon, captured Vicksburg, explored the Nile, bombarded Stratsburg, drove the Danes out of England, and was shot by Stokes for 'carrying on' with Mrs. Tilton. He smoked the best Havanas, was found "Punch and Jerry," and voted the Democrat ticket solid every time.

History tells us of Julius Caesar, Esq., author of "Betsey and I are out," and considerable other human misery, founder of Troy and the New York Tribune, inventor of the lightning rod, which splurged around considerably till the papers proved him to be a cousin of Grant's a direct descendant of an old gardener named Adam, and a man like the balance of us.

Then Brutus whetted his knife between his ribs, causing him thereby to sing that nice little ditty from Watt's his name: "Good-bye, John; I would not live anyway, 'cause I want to be an angel."

The same Brutus, we are told, was first Mansfield's heart where Henry ward Tilton plunged it; and, holding the reeking weapon above his head and raising his eyes toward heaven, he cried in tones of anguish, "That's what's the matter with Mansfield."

History it is, my friends, which tells us Hannibal, whose father made him take an oath before he could talk, never to make peace with the Know Nothings who invented Free Love, rode Susan B. Anthony on his knee, captured Jericho by draining off the Ephraim, serenaded Babylon with Gilmore's band till the walls fell, dissolved the long Parliament because they would not impeach Andy Johnson, besieged Sebastopol, stormed Gettysburg, routed Captain Jack and sixteen others of the K. K. K., with only twelve batteries and forty thousand United States troops and was finally killed by the Trojans under Beauregard, shouting as he fell, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

It tells of Cæsar, the author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Magna Charta, of the "Beautiful Snow" and of the famous saying, "Give me liberty or give me death" and, when it came to the scratch, took the principal part in Liberty.

It tells us all about Mrs. Cleopatra, a widow lady who resided some years ago in a brown stone front on the banks of the Nile, where she discovered Governor Moses of South Carolina among the bull-rushes.

She saved Captain Smith's life in Virginia, was married in the Catholic Church in Chicago to Caesar, sacked him for Anthony (not Susan B.), then was married by Beecher to McFarland, whom she left for Richardson, who was shot by Stokes, when she fell in love with Beecher (a religious love, you know, and neither meant any bit of harm at all); shook him for Flisk, then ran off with Sartoris, joined Barkum's circus, and finally broke her neck while performing on the trapeze before the Emperor Nero.

History, my friends, tells us this and a great deal more" beside a great deal it does not tell. If all the facts not told were known, many of those that are told would be found to be no facts at all.

DON'T.

Don't insult a poor man. His muscles may be well developed.

Don't fret. The world will move on as usual when you are gone.

Don't color meerschaums for a living. It is simply dying by inches.

Don't say "I told you so." Two to one you never said a word about it.

Don't throw dirt into your teacher's eyes. It would injure the pupil.

Don't worry about the ice crop. Keep cool and you will have enough.

Don't turn up your nose at light things. Think of bread and taxation.

Don't buy a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky.

Don't write long obituaries. Save some of your kind words for those living.

Don't imagine that everything is weakening. Better is strong in the market.

Don't publish your acts of charity. The Lord will keep the account straight.

Don't mourn over financial grievances. Bide your time and real sorrow will come.

Don't put on airs in your new clothes. Remember the tailor is suffering.

Don't be too sentimental. A dead heart, properly cooked, will make a savory meal.

VOLTAIRE once praised another writer very heartily to a third person. "It is very strange," was the reply, "that you speak so well of him, for he says you are a charlatan." "Oh," replied Voltaire, "I think it very likely that both of us are mistaken."

A good story is attributed to Sheridan's son Tom, who, being told by his father that he had made his will and cut him off with a shilling, said he was sorry and immediately added: "You don't happen to have the shilling about you now, sir, do you?"

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD IN WA.

The efficacy of the "sign of the mystic tie" was never better illustrated than by an incident which occurred on the field of Cedar Creek, which was related to me at Harper's Ferry last month after by the chief actor in it, a captain in a New Hampshire regiment. He was wounded among the first, before daylight, and was too badly hurt to be taken from the field. The first lines of the Confederates swept past in the pursuit without observing him, and he was first seen by a surgeon who followed in the rear. At this time the wound was bleeding copiously, he was tormented with thirst, and his condition was critical. He called out to the surgeon as he passed to help him. "Where are you hurt?" the latter carelessly asked. "I am hurt in three different places," was the reply, and the sufferer mentioned them, making an appropriate sign for each. The surgeon instantly recognized a brother of that order whose disciples are found in every land under the sun; he stopped, gave him the best attention and relief that the time and place admitted of, had him conveyed to the rear at the first opportunity, and was unwilling in his attention and good offices from that time until he obtained his exchange. Per contra—the feeling in New Orleans was so intense against the Federal troops at the time that Butler was relieved by Banks in January, 1863, that the people of that city refused all Masonic fellowship with them. Dr. Levi P. Wagner, surgeon of the 11th New York (since deceased), and one of the most accomplished and proficient Masons in the country, stated that he and others of our army frequently obtained admission to lodges in New Orleans in citizen's dress, but that upon their military character being discovered, all Masonic work was instantly stopped, and not resumed until they had left.—N. Y. Times.

A CERTAIN parson, who is also a school-teacher, handed a problem to his class in mathematics the other day. The first boy took it, looked at it awhile, and said: "I pass." Second boy took it and said: "I turn it down." The third boy stared at it awhile and drawled out, "I can't make it." "Very good, boys," said the parson, "we will proceed to cut for a new deal." And the switch danced like lightning over the shoulders of those depraved young mathematicians.

SOME inland tribes in Fejee, who had only recently embraced Christianity, considered that the recent four months' plague—during which 40,000 natives died—was brought about by their religious teachers. They dismissed them, abandoned their new religion and resolved upon a war of extermination. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, but not until one tribe buried alive a woman with her babe to stop the infection, immediately after the husband and father succumbed to the plague.

THEY WOULDNT DO.

The Cincinnati Commercial is responsible for the following: "She brought him a vest and a pair of pantaloons in answer to an appeal for old clothes, for he was very ragged. She thought they would fit him comfortably. He examined both garments attentively, and throwing them down, exclaimed, 'There ain't no watch pocket, nor a hind pocket for a pistol!'"

THE FASHION.

Ladies, says a Western fashion writer, you may friz your hair; do it up high, let it down low, hang on your back, "scrambled" over your forehead, "banged" into your eyes, puffed up at the sides, worn waterfall style, tied up in a doughnut, or any other way you may please, and it will be all right—for fashion says so.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The present membership is 2,490; number admitted this year, 175; scholars in the three schools, 2,544; of whom 1,310 are in the Bethel Mission. Church collections for the year, \$55,832, exclusive of \$2,808 from the school; pew rents, \$71,000. The music costs \$7,500.

A MAN whose morning dram had been too much for him, in saddling his horse got the saddle on wrong end foremost. Just as he was about to mount, a neighbor came up and called his attention to the mistake. The horseman gazed for a moment at the intruder, as if he was in deep thought, and then said: "You let that saddle alone. How do you know which way I am going?" And he looked daggers at the officious neighbor.

An article in the Brooklyn Eagle, on the choir and choir music of the City of Churches, says there are in the city 225 churches, whose aggregate expenditure for music is annually \$170,850, or an average of about \$750 to each church. The most expensive choir costs about \$8,000, the next \$6,000, the next \$5,000 and so they run down the scale to nearly nothing.

As frosts unlock the hard shells of seeds and help the germs to get free, so trouble develops in men the germs of force, patience and ingenuity and in noble nature "works the peaceable fruit of righteousness." A gentle schoolmaster it is to those who are exercised thereby. Tears, like raindrops, have a thousand times fallen to the ground and came up in flowers.

The worst case of selfishness that ever has been presented to the public emanated from a youth who complained because his mother put a bigger mustard plaster on his younger brother than she did on him.