

NEWS DEPARTMENT. TELEGRAPHIC.

Very Latest News Reports.

Sleeping Car Burned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 24.—The sleeping car on the Harlem Railroad burned last night, and Mr. Bissel, proprietor of the Sherman House in Chicago, and his son, perished in the flames. Ten others were reported badly burned. The accident was caused by a broken rail and the upsetting of the car.

FISHKILL, Feb. 24.—Interviews with passengers show that the railroad calamity happened at midnight near Wallingford on the Harlem extension. The train was composed of the engine, a baggage and passenger car, and a sleeper. There were ten passengers in the sleeper which was thrown from the track by a broken rail and rolled down the embankment and caught fire. Mr. Bissel's son, aged 17, went out the center of the car. The father, but hearing the cries of his son, went back to save him and both burned to death. The charred remains were found. No other passengers were burned, but all more or less injured. Mr. Francis Tierney, wife and three children were hurt. Rev. H. Cunningham, of Troy, was not hurt. Mr. Pelton, of Hartford, was injured. Only one lady, Mrs. Tierney, was slightly injured. Both the conductors were uninjured. The engine went five miles after doctors. All the injured are doing well. One gentleman from Montreal, name unknown, was slightly hurt.

Counterfeit Railroad Bonds Discovered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—One of the German banking houses has received a dispatch from Europe announcing that the police at Brussels had discovered counterfeit bonds of the New York Central and California and Oregon Railroad Co's. It is presumed these bonds were issued by one of the noted forgers now in the Tombs and were sent over to the other side either for sale or to borrow money on.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

At a largely attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day resolutions were adopted in favor of the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1875.

Minister Schenk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs considered the report of the sub-committee on Correspondence furnished by the State Department, including communications from Minister Schenk, in which he says he invested in Emma mine stock, but it was a private speculation, for which he cited precedents. He did not see how the transaction could concern the public. He was not ashamed of what he had done. At the suggestion of the President, however, owing to the scandal, he resigned as Director of the Company. The full committee thoroughly discussed the subject in an animated manner, but reached no conclusion and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day, by a vote of six to four, agreed to report a bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty. The years were Wood, of Georgia, Blaine, of Maine, Garfield, of Ohio, and Burchard, of Illinois. Pennsylvania, Thomas, of Missouri, and Tucker, of Virginia. Representative Chapin, of Massachusetts, had been present, would have voted aye.

No Disagreement of the President With the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A prominent member of the Cabinet authorizes the assertion that all the published reports of a serious disagreement between the President and any member of the Cabinet are absolutely devoid of any foundation in fact; and it is stated upon the same authority that there has never been, either of recent date, or at any time within many months, the occurrence of any event in the Cabinet sessions which could, by any possible means, be construed into an indication of bad feeling. These statements have been superintended by many declarations to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury will shortly retire from his office; and, furthermore, that the acquittal of Gen. Babcock would be a sure promoter of such action on the part of Bristow. There is direct authority for the contradiction of this impression and the Cabinet officers say the result of the trial can have no effect whatever in disturbing the harmony of the Cabinet.

Another Scandal Contribution.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Oliver Johnson appears to-day with another scandal contribution, made necessary to explain another published "private and confidential" letter; this time written to Theodore Tilton, June 4, 1874. In his letter Johnson said: "My dear Theodore: Let me, as an old friend, whose heart is writhing by your terrible suffering and sorrow, tell you you can never have true peace of mind till you conquer yourself, and dismiss all purpose and thought of injuring the man who has wronged you. Of all the promises your lips can frame, none are so sacred as those we make to those who have injured us; and whom we have professed to forgive; and they are sacred just in proportion as their violation would work injury to those to whom they are made. You cannot paint too blackly the wrong you have suffered."

Special Assignments.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Special shipments to Europe to-day, amount to \$500,000 gold coin.

Sleeping Car on Fire.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24.—About 3 o'clock this morning a sleeping car on the train from Louisville was discovered to be on fire. Before the train could be stopped, the flames gained such headway that the passengers barely escaped, leaving clothes and light baggage behind, which with the car were entirely consumed. Many passengers, including some ladies, arrived here in a disabled condition.

Fire in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—A fire occurred this morning in the hall, Hills block, Third and Brady Streets, destroying a whole block, with the stock. Loss about \$70,000. Supposed to have originated back of the stage, in the halls.

Fire at Greenbush.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The main building of Simmons & Bro's packing house in Greenbush, burned last night; loss about \$25,000. Insured.

Accident to a Tramp Performer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—While the Hamilton Brothers and Violetta, the wife of one of them were going through a trapeze performance at the Park theater, Brooklyn; last night, the brothers fell to the stage, fifteen feet, and one of them was probably fatally injured.

Mexican Border Commission.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The Tribune's special says the Mexican Border Commission, at a meeting to-day, expects to determine on the points of its report and agree on the report, and to agree upon the recommendations it will make to the House. The delay has been chiefly due to the failure of the Secretary of State to transfer to the committee some documents on file in the department and which the committee desired to examine. These consist principally of the reports of United States Consuls. The committee will probably recommend authorizing the Secretary of War to send to the Rio Grande frontier a sufficient force to at least overawe the Mexican raiders.

Important Business Failure.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Elijah Shaw, of Wales, owner of five woolen mills, employing 275 hands, has failed. His liabilities are \$300,000.

Babcock.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Ever since General Babcock's discharge from the court, his hotel has been crowded with the most prominent citizens of St. Louis to extend their congratulations on the result of the trial. About 9 o'clock this evening the officers at the arsenal, accompanied by a band, gave the General a serenade. Col. Hatch made a brief speech, in which he congratulated Babcock and said the verdict was another evidence of the closing of the gap between the north and the south and the restoration of peace and fraternal feelings and called on the band to play "Dixie," which was done.

Gen Babcock was then loudly called for and responded in about the following words: "Gentlemen of St. Louis—I thank you for your expressions of kindness towards me. My heart is too full for me to make a speech to you to-night even if I could do so under other circumstances. I must thank you all most deeply." He then introduced Mr. Storrs, who made a few remarks.

Motion for a New Trial in the McKee Case.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Col. Hatch, counsel for McKee, filed an affidavit in support of a motion for a new trial. Some editorialists of the Republican, which it is claimed, have served to prejudice the case against the defendant, were also filed. The affidavit mentioned is by Watson Foster, of Pike county, Missouri, who charges H. F. Summers, a juror on the McKee trial, with having been prejudiced and with having stated previous to the trial that he believed McKee guilty and that he was the biggest fool in the poddle. The court ordered that the defendant have leave until the 5th of March to file additional affidavits, the prosecution to have ten days thereafter to answer the same, and the defendant to have until the 20th to file testimony in rebuttal.

OK for the Black Hills.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—A number of men are collecting here to go to the Black Hills. The indications are that a large crowd will soon be ready to leave.

Fire and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—A fire at Lemars, Iowa, on Wednesday destroyed a large building occupied by four families. A woman and three children were buried in the ruins, and when found were burned to a cinder. The husband is now a raving maniac.

Railway Gauge to be Changed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad is to be changed from broad to narrow gauge.

Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Jno. N. Pierce, formerly cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of Lowell, and lately acquitted of a charge of embezzlement, was to-day arrested on a charge of forgery and larceny.

Land Scrip for the Oregon Central Military Road Co.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House Public Lands Committee to-day agreed to recommend the passage of Lane's bill providing for the issue of about 130,000 acres of land scrip to indemnify the assignees of the Oregon Military Wagon Road for its lands now occupied as part of the Klamath Indian reservation. The scrip is to be located on any surveyed lands of the United States.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Sherman's

finance bill is as follows: That the acts to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14th, 1870, and Jan. 20th, 1873, be so amended that the amount of bonds bearing 4 1/2 per cent. interest, authorized to be issued, be increased to \$500,000,000, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States, after 30 years from the date of their issue, instead of after 15 years.

Land Sales.

Bonds, bill to restore certain California lands to settlors, a copy of Washington's Camp Independence measure.

Report Contradicted.

Superintendent LaGrange starts home to-night. He says that there is no foundation whatever for the published report that he has taken a hand in the present silver coinage controversy.

Winslow, the Forger.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Winslow, the Boston forger, was again brought up at the Bow street police court to-day. The secretary of the American legation read a telegram from Hamilton Fish, the Ameri-

can Secretary of State, stating an officer with the proper papers had sailed from the United States on Saturday last, and he therefore asked for the remand of Winslow for another eight days. Winslow then asked leave to speak, which was accorded him. He said that when his family were at Rotterdam all their money, consisting of about \$1,500 was taken from them, except \$200. The only money he himself possessed was \$20; consequently he was unable to employ counsel. He asked to be remanded for a shorter period than eight days, in the chance of officers arriving sooner than anticipated. The justice, Sir Thomas Henry, said this would be useless, and remanded him until Thursday, 2d of March.

Examination of Gen. Miller.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The examination of Gen. John F. Miller, president of the Alaska Commercial Company, was commenced to-day before the sub-committee of the committee of ways and means, and was continued one hour and a half, when the committee was adjourned, to meet again to-morrow to continue the examination. Questions were asked by Fernando Wood, chairman of the sub-committee, with the view of eliciting a complete history of the company and a full explanation of the manner in which the lease of the Seal Islands were procured and the manner of fulfilling its obligations. The explanations given by Gen. Miller covered all the details of the business. He hoped the committee would make a searching examination, and he would not conceal anything which the committee desired to know. The charges made against the company were malicious falsehoods. The committee listened attentively and seemed well satisfied with the prompt and earnest answers of the witness, who declared that any improper influence had been used in procuring the lease.

Proclamation from Gov. Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Gov. Kellogg has issued a proclamation convening the Senate in extra session, to commence immediately on the expiration of the present regular session on Thursday, March 2d, and continue by and during the space of ten days for the purpose of considering any executive or other business that may be brought before them, or for the purpose of serving as a court of impeachment if necessary.

The impression among Republicans seems to be that it was the purpose of the House to refer articles of impeachment against the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor on the last day of the session which would suspend them from office and leave the Speaker of the House acting Governor under the Constitution. It is believed that convening the Senate in extra session will operate to quiet the impeachment schemes.

Conduct of Gov. Kellogg.

The special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the conduct of Gov. Kellogg have made the following report:

To the Honorable Speaker and members of the House of Representatives: The special committee appointed by the House to investigate the conduct of Gov. Kellogg and to ascertain whether he has committed such high crimes and misdemeanors as to warrant the impeachment of the Governor as to demand his impeachment, respectfully report: That they find, on investigation, that the said Kellogg, while acting as Governor of the State, has committed many violations in his official capacity and in the exercise of his functions as Governor, of the Constitution and the laws of the State of Louisiana. They submit the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the House and recommend their adoption. Here a statement follows of acts done from October, 1874, to January, 1875, in regard to the diversion of State funds, the substance of which were contained in the report of the Aldige committee, heretofore telegraphed. The report concludes as follows:

Whereas, Many of the Democratic and Conservative members of this House feel bound to carry out in good faith, the terms of adjustment known as the Wheeler compromise and not to disturb said Wm. P. Kellogg for official misconduct occurring anterior to the 14th of April, 1875, and

Whereas, Your committee find, on investigation, that said Wm. P. Kellogg, in disregard of the high duties imposed upon him by the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, while discharging and exercising the functions of said office as Governor, and in violation of said laws of the State of Louisiana, his official oath as Governor to support and maintain the same as acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, has since April, 1875, been guilty of many and divers high crimes and misdemeanors in office against the laws and constitution of the State of Louisiana; therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives in the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, that a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, impeach Wm. P. Kellogg of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed since April 11, 1875, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and that we now demand that the Senate should order for appearing the said Wm. P. Kellogg to answer to said impeachment.

The Republicans claim that the report of the majority of the committee was only got before the House by a gross violation of parliamentary rules. Several motions had been made to suspend the rules by a two-thirds vote to take the report, but had been defeated on a call of yeas and nays. Considerably more than one-third of the members present were opposed to the taking of the report. It is asserted that the speaker then uttered something in an inaudible voice, and declared that the unanimous consent had been granted to take up the report. A number of Republican members at once rose to object, but the speaker ruled that their objection came too late. The minority of the committee offered a report setting forth that no investigation, whatever, had been entered upon by the committee; that they had demanded that the Governor should be heard, and had been refused, and that the whole proceeding, a high judgment, was a revolutionary attempt to subvert the Government. Publishing was then

commenced by Republicans, and by agreement the whole subject was postponed until 10 o'clock, Monday. To which time the House adjourned.

The Conservatives confidently assert that the House will adopt the report on Monday.

Fighting Impeachment with a Memorial.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Papers published the memorial mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, expressing unqualified disapproval of the attempt on the part of the House of Representatives to impeach at this time Governor Kellogg's memorial signed by 60 prominent commercial houses and individuals, of whom the Bulletin says, they represent more than \$10,000 capital.

Movement to Impeach Gov. Ames.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—The Appeal's Jackson Miss., special says in the House to-day a resolution impeaching Governor Ames of high crimes and misdemeanors in office was adopted; yeas, 86; nays, 11. Sixteen Republicans were absent—all present and two Democrats, Crossland and Warren, voted no. The house elected Featherstone, Tucker, Percy, Muldrow, Parkdale and Spigler managers to prosecute the case before the Senate. The counsel for Lieutenant-Governor Davis filed a plea denying wholly and severally the articles of impeachment.

What Susan B. Anthony Thinks of Beecher.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 26.—Susan B. Anthony, since her arrival in this city a day or two ago, though refusing to be interviewed on the subject, has talked freely with her friends concerning the Bowen Beecher-Tilton complications. She makes no secret of her belief in Beecher's guilt. Though professing no admiration for either of the other named, she nevertheless asserts that it may have grievances, they are the ones. The Advisory Council she regards as a whitewashing move, and she thinks the ultimate result of the whole affair will be Beecher's death, though he will probably never confess his guilt, having determined otherwise when the troubles first began. Mrs. Tilton first confessed her guilt to Mrs. Stanton, subsequently to Miss Anthony herself, and of the truth of her confessions at the time Miss Anthony has no doubt. It is the latter's desire to avoid all publicity in connection with the scandal.

Amesities of Journalists.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—A feud has existed for some time between J. N. Hawkins, of the Carleton (Mo.) Journal, and A. S. Kerolf, of the Democrat, which culminated Friday last in Kerolf shooting Hawkins four times; once in the face, twice in the breast and in the bowels, inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover.

Talked of Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—A two-mile and repeat, and a three-mile and repeat race, are talked of to come off at Bay District grounds March 4th and 11th. Hock-locking, Golden Gate and others will enter.

Faro Banks Captured.

The officers last night captured one of the numerous faro banks on Kearny street, with the dealer, John Massey, one visitor and about \$1,200.

Packing Up Centennial Contributions.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company are packing up their Centennial products, and making preparations for the shipment of the collection to Philadelphia.

Five Cases of Leprosy.

Five cases of leprosy are reported among the Chinamen at the smallpox hospital.

The City and County Hospital Imbroglio.

The continuance of the city and county hospital imbroglio is expected by the summing of witnesses before the grand jury next week.

Stockholders' Meeting Called.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank has been called for Friday, March 10th. The bank suspended some weeks ago, and the meeting is for the purpose of closing the business and dissolving the corporation.

The Albany Democrat says: There is a country doctor over in Benton county, who practices economy as well as medicine. He writes his own labels on bottles and packages in a bold legible hand, as follows: "Pain-erick," "sulfate queneene," "diter ruberh," "sassystrack," "Arse-arfrity," "Siron save," "Sir Epeack," "Blue rate," etc. His labels will discount the latin-ditto's of any physician in the "city of bridges."

A FOOT LAMP.

One of the most interesting things in the Holy Land is the fact that one meets everywhere, in daily life, the things that illustrate the Word of the Lord. The streets of Jerusalem are very narrow, and no one is allowed to go out at night without a light. Throw open your lattice in the evening and look out, and you will see what seem to be little stars twinkling on the pavement. You will hear the clatter of sandals, as the late traveler rattles along. As the party approaches, you will see that he has a little lamp fastened to his foot, to make his step a safe one. In an instant the verse comes to one's memory, written in that city three thousand years ago—"Thy Word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path."

BOILED RICE.

Wash and drain off one pint of good new rice; put into a covered saucepan with one quart of boiling water. Boil briskly for five or ten minutes, or until the water is mostly absorbed; then set on one side of the stove, and let it steam steadily fifteen or twenty minutes. Keep closely covered all the time, and do not stir it after it begins to boil. The Southern people, who know both how to cook and to eat rice, never allow the lid to be removed while the steaming is going on, perhaps just lifting one side of the cover to peep in and see that it does not burn. When done just-right, every grain will be swollen to its utmost and burst open. To be eaten as a vegetable, or with cream, or maple syrup.

Some time ago M. Paul Feval, the well known Parisian novelist, attempted to found a theatre moral, where no subjects should be treated but those appealing to the highest sentiment. His propaganda failed last year, but he is about to renew the struggle at the Porte St. Martin Theatre. He will hold a conference, as Parisians term it, upon the merits of the dramas which he could patronize and the evils of the drama existent.

REDUCTION OF ARMIES.

Much has been said as to the great wrong done mankind in Europe, and in fact, throughout the whole world, by taking five or more millions of men from work and putting them into the ranks of armies to be drilled and made automatons for the purpose of killing each other in the service of their respective sovereigns. And many things have been said and written against the system and arguing in favor of a reduction. But where or how to begin has been a troublesome question, one not easily answered. We see now that Austria has set the example. A committee of the Reichsrath has passed a resolution in favor of the appointment of a special committee to consider the question of reducing the army and to ultimately propose an international Congress for the purpose of discussing the question. This looks like a step in the direction of reduction.

This would seem to indicate that at least the Austrian members of their National Legislature do not anticipate war, for with that idea in prospect in a near future they would hardly talk about a reduction of their army. That army consists of from five to seven hundred thousand men—perhaps more. She is flanked by nations having still larger armies. But as those three nations have been reported as declining, by agreement of their three Emperors, that the peace of Europe must be maintained, it is difficult to see the necessity of still maintaining their vast armies. What a contrast our little army of twenty to twenty-five thousand men exhibits! And yet our legislators in Congress—some of them—seemed determined to diminish the number of even those. Really, the proposition to cut down our already dwindled forces appears as absurd as does the maintenance of the vast armies by the European Governments.—Alta.

HEALTHFUL DWELLINGS.

Among the indispensable requisites of a healthful dwelling are that it shall be absolutely free from damp; because a damp house is a most potent and active and ever present cause of disease, especially of rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, coughs, consumption, and such like. The site, therefore, if not naturally dry, must be rendered so by means of asphalt or cement, throughout the foundation, and the roof and gutters and drainage must be perfect. All the house drains should terminate outside the house in an open grid or trap, that is, they should be ventilated by having a pipe run up from every soil pipe and bend in the house. And, second, that the direct rays of the sun shall have free admission into the living apartments; because the sun's rays impart a healthy and invigorating vitality of human beings as they do those of plants, and without sunlight, human beings, as well as plants, would sicken and die. The aspect, therefore, should be south-east.

CLOSE QUESTIONS.

Your tempers. How are they? Do you become impatient under trial; fretful, when chided or crossed; angry and revengeful, when failed; vain, and flattered; proud when prospered; complaining when chastened; unbelieving, when seemingly forsaken; unkind, when neglected? Are you subject to discontent, to ambition, to selfishness? Are you worldly? Covetous of riches, of vain pomp and parade, of indolence, of honor, of ease? Are you unfeeling, contemptuous of others, seeking your own, boasters, proud, lovers of your own selves? Beware! These are the sediments of the old nature! Nay, if they exist in you, in however small a degree, they are demonstrative that the old man of sin is not dead. It will be a sad mistake if you detect these evils within and yet close your eyes to them and continue to make professions of holiness. These are not infirmities; they are indications of a want of grace.

Oliver Johnson writes now in explanation of the above and of his desire to restrain Tilton from making the expose. Assured of Beecher's innocence of any sort of crime, I knew there were circumstances which, if disclosed, would cast suspicion upon him and subject him to a great deal of annoyance and pain. I knew also, Tilton's own life would not bear scrutiny, for he had confessed his adulteries to me and the circumstances. For his (Tilton's) sake, quite as much as Beecher's, and not less for the sake of his wife and children, I avoided exciting him by telling him I no longer believed his main accusation was true. I even pleaded with him at times on the seeming admission that his provocation was black as he said it was. I dealt with him as a man partially deranged.

The Guard says: There are in Eugene 7 dry good stores, 5 grocery and provision stores, 3 drug stores, 1 hardware store, 2 book stores, 3 furniture stores, 5 jewelry stores, 5 oyster stands, 3 hotels, 1 boarding house, 2 bakeries, 2 meat markets, 5 saloons, 2 saddle and harness shops, 3 tailor shops, 3 boot and shoe shops, 2 printing offices, 1 gun shop, 2 barber shops, 2 millinery stores, 4 blacksmith shops, 1 marble shop, 1 brewery, 1 ivory stable, 2 wash houses, 3 dentist offices, 4 lawyers offices, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 2 ash and door factories, 5 warehouses, 2 telegraph offices, 1 express office, 2 stove and tin stores, 3 variety stores, 1 carding factory, 5 wagon shops, 1 undertaker's establishment.

SIR THEODORE AXELCK, who has a minute and comprehensive knowledge of his subject, is deeply impressed with the power and the permanent character of the Chinese Empire. Adopting the largest estimate of the population, he justly holds that a community of 400,000,000 men under a single government, and with the same language and institutions, contains in itself a sufficient guarantee of vitality. It is his deliberate opinion that Russia is more liable than China to permanent disruption.

A jawbone sixteen feet long is to be exhibited at the Centennial by Massachusetts. Put it in the Massachusetts Woman's Department by all means.

STATE DUTIES CONCERNING DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

[From Sacramento Record-Union.]

The State owes certain duties to discharged convicts, which it has never yet recognized. Society refuses to accept the fulfillment of legal penalties as expiating crime. The punished criminal only leaves the penitentiary to enter upon a new career of suffering at the hands of the community. From the hour of his discharge he is a marked man. The police keep track of him, follow him, and systematically prevent him from obtaining honest employment, by cautioning employers against him. If he does not return to his old evil courses it will not be because either the State or the people have failed to drive him hellward. When he is discharged the State gives him three dollars, just enough to take him from San Quentin to San Francisco, and make him drunk. Even if he keeps sober the pitiful sum will not sustain him two days, and unless he can go far enough away from his old haunts to escape recognition by the police it is in vain that he seeks work. It is nonsense to say that the State is not responsible for all that happens to him through its instrumentality and when a man is discharged from prison with only \$3 in his pocket, with a wretched suit of clothes stamping him as a convict, under a supervision fatal to his progress in securing an honest livelihood, the State is responsible for whatever evil happens to him and the responsibility is demonstrated by the fact that the State after all, suffers from the consequences of its own parsimony, shortsightedness and inhumanity. A direct consequence of the present state of things is frequent recidivisms. The number of those who have served former terms in San Quentin is continually increasing and there is every reason to expect that the proportion will continue to rise. To obviate this evil the State should enable the convict to accumulate a percentage of his earnings while in prison as a fund for his subsistence when discharged and he should be transported free of charge to some point sufficiently distant from the neighborhood of his crimes to give him a fair prospect of escaping recognition. Such arrangements and precautions as these are indispensable no matter what plans of reform may be adopted for the future administration of the prison; for the best penal system ever devised will prove a lamentable failure unless the discharged prisoner is guarded from the cruel prejudices of society and enabled to subsist without crime until an opportunity can be found for obtaining honest employment. The system of allowing the convicts a percentage of what they earn has been hitherto shown to embrace one of the most effective reformatory methods, and therefore it is extremely desirable that it should be adopted into our penal scheme. To provide in this way a fund for the outgoing prisoner, moreover, is preferable to making a gift to him from the General Treasury. It is much better that at the supreme moment of temptation, when he is called upon to decide whether he will go forward or back, he should be supported by the possession of money, every cent of which his own labor has earned, than be weakened by donation which has all the demoralizing character of an alms and is also too insignificant to furnish motives for economy in the majority of instances. In short, what is demanded is that the State should be—not generous, but just—to her punished criminals and should act upon the theory that the crime is atoned for when the penalty has been fulfilled.

HOW THEY CURED THE TUTOR.

He was the pink of perfection. If the cream of human excellence was to be churned the butter would lump up in the shape of Professor Porteus Frye, tutor. He had contracted the habit of stealing up stairs, in his stocking feet, to see if the lights were out at ten. It is hard teaching old dogs new tricks, but boys sometimes succeed better than old Professors. Tommy Layre is a cadaverous youth, with a sulphur colored mustache, but the iron had entered his soul and he said he must do what he could. So he bought three papers of carpet tacks one night and stood the innocent little nails on their heads all the way up and down the stairs, and retired with his faithful followers to the wood closet above, to await results. Promptly the chapel bell struck ten, then a season of waiting and whispering followed. Presently came a furry, creeping sound like woolen stockings feeling their way over rough boards. Tommy tucked his hat in his mouth—his mouth runs clear around, except a small isthmus which connects the top of his head with the nape of his neck—and held his nose until the first burst of gloe had subsided. Now came a suppressed scream, one foot on the stairs; then another foot down; then a scream that wasn't suppressed; then a howl; he had struck the second step; then he sat down on the next stair, but he got up again and a groan, with exclamation points after it, came tearing to the wood closet. The boys stood back to give Tommy room to kick; then came a scuffling and shouting of heavy words and a distinct mention of the father of iniquity and Tom promptly appeared and asked in a voice fresh from the valley of Nod, "What seems to be the matter?" "Matter! The boys—the demons—confound it—see here—help!" and he shifted about and hung to the railing and tried to stand on his knees. Tom brought a light and the boys carried the wounded man to his room and offered sympathy; got a claw-hammer and drew out the tacks. The Professor wears slippers and sits on a cushion. Tom sits on nettles, for seventeen boys know the secret and it is spreading like small pox in an Indian camp.—Detroit Free Press.

Who has the most ups and downs in the world?

The elevator man.