THE INDEPENDENT

IS ISSUED

Saturday Mornings,

—BY—

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THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT.

"Independent in all Things; Neutral in Nothing."

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THE INDEPENDENT

HAS THE

FINEST JOB OFFICE

IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

CARDS, BILL-HEADS, AND LEGAL BLANKS,

And other printing, including

Large and Heavy Posters and Showy Hand-Bills.

Neatly and expeditiously Executed

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E. R. MULLER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

OAKLAND, - - - - - OREGON

Office in Dr. Page's Drug Store.

Canyonville Hotel,

D. A. LEVINS, - - PROPRIETOR

HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED THE Canyonville Hotel, I am now prepared to furnish travelers with the best of accommodations. Feed and stabling for stock. D. A. LEVINS.

W. D. WOODCOCK. H. W. CHURCHILL.

Woodcock & Churchill,

MYRTLE CREEK, - - OREGON

TEAMSTERS FROM JACKSONVILLE and the residents in Myrtle Creek will find the best horseshoers at this establishment. In this line we claim to do work equal to any in the State. New work manufactured and repairs made on the shortest notice. Give us a trial, and if we cannot suit you none can.

WOODCOCK & CHURCHILL.

JAS. THORNTON. JACOB WAGNER.
W. H. ATKINSON. E. K. ANDERSON

Ashland Woolen Manufacturing Company,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

White & Colored Blankets

Plain and Fancy Cashmeres, Doeskins, Flannels, Etc.—also,

OVER AND UNDERWEAR CLOTHING

Made to Order.

W. H. ATKINSON, Sec'y

ASHLAND, Jackson County, Oregon.

H. C. STANTON,

Dealer in

Staple Dry Goods!

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of

EXTRA FINE GROCERIES,

WOOD, WILLOW AND GLASSWARE!

ALSO

Crockery and Cordage

A full stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS

Such as required by the Public County Schools

All kinds of STATIONERY, TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES

To suit both Young and Old.

BUYS AND SELLS LEGAL TENDERS furnishes Checks on Portland, and procures Drafts on San Francisco.

Metropolitan Hotel,

ROSEBURG, - - OREGON.

Perkins & Headrick, Prop'rs.

The Only First-Class Hotel in the City —AND— Depot of the C. & O. Stage Co.

WELL FURNISHED SLEEPING APARTments, the best of beds, and the most attentive housekeepers, and a table supplied with the best of everything.

STAGES FOR REDDING

Leave the house every day on the arrival of the cars from Portland.

The traveling public, and all who favor us with their patronage, can rest assured that they will be entertained in the best possible manner.

HEADRICK & PERKINS

MAHONEY'S SALOON.

Nearest to the Railroad Depot, Oakland.

Jas. Mahoney, Prop'r.

The finest of wines, liquors and cigars in Douglas county, and the best

BILLIARD TABLE

in the State kept in proper repair.

Parties traveling on the railroad will find this place very handy to visit during the stopping of the train at the Oakland, Depot. Give me a call.

JAS. MAHONEY.

SALEM

Foundry and Machine Shop

B. F. DRAKE, Proprietor.

SALEM, - OREGON.

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Reapers, Pumps and all kinds and Styles of Machinery made to Order. Machinery repaired on Short Notice.

Pattern making done in all its various forms, and all kinds of brass and iron castings furnished on short notice. Also manufacturer of Enterprise Plainer and Matcher, and Suckers and Sharpers.

PATTERSON'S

SAW MILL

Jas. H. Tipton, Prop'r.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

Including

Sugar Pine,

Cedar, Fir,

Pine and Oak

Lumber,

Always on hand,

And Orders promptly filled on the Shortest Notice

All kinds of dressed lumber constantly on hand. Lumber furnished at any point in Roseburg without extra charge, and by application to me it will be found that

My Lumber is not only the best but the cheapest in the market. Try me and see. Address all letters to

TIPTON BROS., Patterson's Mills, Or

BLACKSMITHING,

WADKINS BROS.

Would inform the public that they have leased the large Blacksmithing shop lately occupied by George Mickle, and that they are prepared to do

All Kinds of Blacksmithing

In first-class style,

And at prices lower than the lowest. They have many years' experience in the line of

Horse Shoeing!

And claim, on this point, in the trade, they are competent to do the best of work to the satisfaction of patrons. All kinds of Machinery repaired, Plow Work, Etc.

Give them a call. Shop opposite S. Mark & Co.

ROSEBURG, - - OREGON.

JOHN FRASER,

Home Made Furniture,

WILBUR, - - OREGON.

Upholstery, Spring Mattrasses, Etc.,

Constantly on hand.

FURNITURE. I have the best stock of furniture south of Portland And all of my own manufacture.

No two Prices to Customers

Residents of Douglas county are requested to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Furniture Store!

JOHN GILDERSLEEVE

HAVING PURCHASED THE FURNIture Establishment of John Lehnherr, is now prepared to do any work in the

UPHOLSTERING LINE.

He is also prepared to furnish

FURNITURE!

In all styles, of the best manufacture, and cheaper than the cheapest. His

Chairs,
Tables,
Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Washstands,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Are of superior make, and for low cost cannot be equalled in the State. The

Finest of Spring Beds

And the

Most Complete Sofas

Always on hand. Everything in the line furnished, of the best quality, on the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.

COFFINS MADE AND TRIMMED.

And orders filled cheaper and better than can any other establishment.

Desiring a share of public patronage, the undersigned promises to offer extra inducements to all patrons. Give me a trial.

JOHN GILDERSLEEVE.

J. JASKULEK,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER

AND JEWELER,

Roseburg, Oregon.

NO MORE USE TO SEND YOUR FINE Watches to Portland for repairs. A fine assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles and Eye-glasses always on hand.

The only reliable Optometer in Roseburg for the proper adjustment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses, which will preserve and strengthen the eyesight.

All work warranted.

DEPOT HOTEL.

OAKLAND, - - OREGON.

Richard Thomas, Prop'r.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED for a number of years, and has become very popular with the traveling public. First-class

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

And the table supplied with the best the market affords. Hotel at the depot of the Railroad.

T. C. SMITH & CO,

DRUGGISTS

Chemists and Pharmacists!

Patton's Block, State Street,

SALEM, - - - OREGON.

Particular attention given to prescriptions, and all orders by mail or express filled promptly and accurately.

Physicians and country dealers will save money by examining our stock, or procuring our prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

Oregon and California

STAGE LINE!

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO

FOUR DAYS.

THE QUICKEST, SAFEST AND EASIEST ROUTE.

STAGES LEAVE ROSEBURG

Every Day at 7-30 P. M.,

Making quick connection at Reading with the cars of the C. & O. R. R.

For full particulars and passage apply to

PERKINS & HEADRICK. Agent.

MAMMOTH

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

This establishment is the

Best in the State!

and connected with it is a large

Wagon Yard and Shed Room!

Capable of accommodating any number of horses and wagons.

Best of Hay and Grain

always in full supply and at living prices.

And no one is allowed to go away dissatisfied. Don't fail to give us a call, for we are determined to suit you in quantity, quality and price.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO WHOM IT may concern that the undersigned has been awarded the contract for keeping the Douglas County paupers for a period of two years. All persons in need of assistance from said county must first procure a certificate to that effect from any member of the County Board and present it to one of the following named persons, who are authorized to and will care for those presenting such certificates: Button & Perkins, Roseburg; L. L. Kellogg, Oakland; Mrs. Brown, Looking Glass. Dr. Woodruff is authorized to furnish medical aid to all persons in need of the same and who have been declared paupers of Douglas County.

W. R. CLARK.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

SEEDS!

ALL KIDS OF BEST QUALITY.

ALL ORDERS

Promptly attended to and Goods shipped with care.

Address, Hacheney & Beno, Portland, Oregon.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN.

Printers' Strike at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20.—The compositors on the morning papers have struck.

Wrestling Match.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The long talked of wrestling match between Police Officer Muldoon and Bauer took place to-night and resulted in a victory for Muldoon, who won the first and third falls.

Telegraphic Arrangement.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—It is stated that the contract between the American Union Telegraph Company and the Pennsylvania Railway Company, for right of way over the latter's telegraph lines, was finally approved at a meeting of the telegraph committee and railroad company on Saturday, and that papers were signed yesterday.

Starting of a Big Mill.

SILVER CLIFF, Jan. 19.—Racine Boyd mill, owned by the Silver Milling and Mining Company, started up yesterday afternoon. A large number of citizens, invited guests and members of the press were present. Mr. Snerry, of New York, who built the mill, and T. J. Edmondson, one of the largest stockholders and an associate of Keene, came on to see the mill started. The motive power of the mill is 200 horse-power. The Buckeye Corliss engine set 40 stamps and all the machinery in motion with 80 pounds of steam and made 58 revolutions to the minute. The stamp will run 90 drops each to the minute. Everything worked as smooth as a watch, and the owners and citizens are in ecstacies over the fine working of the mill, which cost over $150,000. The first bullion brick will be turned out on Thursday week. Yesterday was the biggest day in the history of Silver Cliff.

A Rich Strike.

There is great excitement in the vicinity of Rosita over recent rich discoveries in the Silver Horn mine. It is believed that it will prove another Bessick, a four foot vein of chlorides and horn silver, milling 292 ounces. It developed free milling ore on a crosscut of forty feet and shows small rich veins dipping towards the main lead. Assays shows over 9000 ounces of silver to the ton.

A Convention of Heirs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Some 500 heirs to the famous Springer estate, involving the site of the city of Wilmington, Deleware, and large money deposits in the Bank of Sweden, met this morning, and after a little preliminary business adjourned until this evening.

Celebration of Lee's Birthday.

MOBILE, Jan. 20.—The Lee association celebrated yesterday the anniversary of General Lee's birthday by a grand parade, in which foreign consuls and city officials took part.

Prosperous Showing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A meeting of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad officials in regard to the Pacific coast extension, called for to-day, has been adjourned until to-morrow. The freight traffic of the road has increased so rapidly of late that 700 new cars and 12 locomotives have been ordered and will be ready in May next. The road is now in full connection with the Atchison & Topeka.

Secretary Schurz on Pending Ute Questions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Schurz said to-day: "It has never been held by the department of the interior that if any individual member of the Ute nation committed a crime that the whole nation should be held responsible and punished therefor; but under provisions of the treaty of 1868 if certain offences are committed by the Utes against the whites, the Ute nation is bound to surrender the offenders, and this fact is fully recognized by Ouray. If a peaceful settlement can be made with the Utes there is no one in the department that desires to deprive them of their reservation without allowing them the most liberal compensation. It is thought by some members of the Ute delegation now in this city that a good many Indians will be willing to settle down in severalty upon agricultural lands on their present reservation and yield the balance of the land to the government, and that those who will not do this will go peaceably to the Unitah reservation." In some further remarks the Secretary said: "I deem it my duty to do all I can toward settling the present difficulties without an Indian war and without doing injustice to any one."

Counterfeit Coins.

The solicitor of the treasury to-day rendered an official opinion classing the so-called educational toy money with counterfeit coins.

Matters of Interest to Oregon.

In the senate to-day there was presented a petition of H. Villard, president of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., praying that the duty on imported steel rails shall be specific and not to exceed ten dollars per ton; also, a petition of the Portland board of trade for the appropriation of $250,000 for the improvement of the Columbia river.

A Land League Meeting Disturbed by a Priest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A London dispatch says: On Sunday an unusual scene occurred at Balla in county Mayo at a meeting of tenant farmers to join the Balla tenants in defense of the association. After the mass meeting the members attempted to explain the purpose of the irish national league association. While the rules were being read, the parish priest, Father Sheridan, entered and in a rage called on the people to disperse. He said that he would not allow interference in the parish, nor allow any secret organization. A gentleman said that it was not a secret organization. These are the rules of the national land league, he said. I represent it, and so does Charles Stewart Parnell. Great cheers were given for Parnell and Davitt. The crowd was excited. The priest said that the gentleman was a blackguard and wanted to extort money from the people. The parish priest vainly commanded and begged the people to disperse, and finally went away discomfited. The meeting then chose delegates. The retiring delegates were escorted by large crowds.

Indictments for Fraud.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—The grand jury indicted Representatives Rumberger and Petroff, State Treasurer Kemble and others, for attempting to bribe the legislature.

A Defaulting Postmaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21.—A government draft upon Postmaster Baryton for $15,900 was dishonered Saturday and he resigned. It is doubtful if this sum represents the full amount of the deficit, which will be made good by his bondsmen.

Practical Charity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Whitelaw Reid sent forty homeless New York children west this afternoon under the care of an agent of the Childrens' Aid Society. Homes will be found for them in Iowa, chiefly among farmers. Mr. Reid expects to send another party about the same size before spring.

Cardinal McClosky's Reception of Parnell.

Cardinal McClosky says that he has not received a dispatch from Rome relative to his reception of Parnell. That he knows of no reason why he should expect one, and considers the story sensational.

Arrest of a Party of Counterfeiters.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—David Bonnell, Sylvanus Reynolds, Lafayette Ingersoll, Neva Ingersoll, Frederick Ingersoll, Frank Gibson, Lucy Ingersoll, Ida Ingersoll and Lavina Look were arrested last night while manufacturing spurious coins. Metals, dyes, acids, etc., besides $700 in counterfeit American and Canadian coin were seized.

Fatal Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—A sugar boiler at D. R. Carroll's plantation on Barratarya, exploded to-day, killing Arthur Parrier, chief engineer, Willie Wright, (colored) and another colored man, name unknown, and severely wounding thirteen others. Some are not expected to recover. The sugar house was damaged to the extent of $8000.

Kellogg's Successor.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—In the democratic caucus to-night, General A. Gibson, on the second ballot, received 55 votes—the number required to nominate. This nomination was made unanimous for U. S. senator to succeed Kellogg, whose term expires in 1883.

A Valuable Relic Recovered.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—President Lincoln's walking stick, stolen from his box at the theatre on the night of his assassination, has been recovered.

Critical Situation.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 21.—At 1 this morning the surface of the earth over the workings of the Miller, Hoyt & Company, mine, at Mahoney Plain, caved in. The earth is still cracking and liable to sink at any moment.

A Dividend.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Panama railroad has declared a dividend of four per cent payable February 2d.

A Railroad Director.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 21.—It has just transpired that Augustus Kountze of the New York banking firm of Kountze Bros., was chosen director of the St. Paul and Sioux City road, at a recent election. He is understood to be intimately connected with the Jay Gould interest. There is a previous rumor that Gould has an arrangement with the Sioux City road for the transportation of lumber to the Union Pacific.

Fatal Row at Alpine, Colorado.

DENVER, Jan. 21.—A serious shooting affray occurred at Alpine on Monday night. The parties engaged were Dan'l Picket, Jas. Louch and Dan'l Jennison, miners, and J. D. Forrester, a driver on the Barlow and Sanderson stage line. The row originated in a dance house over one of the girls, and ended in the miners beating Forrester severely. The latter swore out a warrant before Justice Knowles, and Constable Stanton undertook to serve papers. The officer met the men in Cutt's saloon. They resisted arrest, and Stanton called on citizens present to assist him. The miners showed fight, when the constable drew a revolver and emptied its contents into the crowd, killing Picket and wounding Louch and Jennison. The constable gave himself up, and is under arrest at Alma. Forrester is also under arrest.

In New Hands.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes the following: A syndicate of the prominent bankers, which includes a number of persons largely interested in the Wabash & U. P. R. R. systems, has been formed for the purpose of buying a large block of Central Pacific stock. Negotiation for the purchase of the stock has been in progress for the last two weeks, but the contract was not completed until yesterday. C. P. Huntington, vice president of the Central Pacific Co., in behalf of himself and other owners of the road, has sold to the syndicate 50,000 shares of the stock and has given option on 50,000 more. The price paid for the stock is said to be 75, but a higher price, said to be 80, will be paid for the second lot in case the syndicate shall take the option. This privilege extends over six months, but it is believed by prominent members of the syndicate that it will be taken long before it expires. Payment for the stock is to be made in cash, and no change will be made at present in the management of the road or its managers. It seems to be probable that, in case of the full success in marketing of the stock, the present transaction will be followed by others. No condition in regard to future purchase of stock, or the management of the road, has been included in the contract. It is purely a cash transaction. The owners of the road have been induced to part with their stock in order to share with others the control of the road, believing this divided control will add to the value of the property. Almost the entire stock of the company has been held by the original builders: Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker and C. F. Crocker. It is said that they consented to the sale of part of their stock in the belief that public attention would be attracted by this means to the value of the property. The members of the syndicate which has secured an interest in the C. P. road, are R. P. Fowler & Co., Prince & Whitley, Hatch & Foote, John Loebe & Co., and Hall, Garten & Co., May & King, Marx & Co., I. S. Wormser, Philip Speyer & Co., Fisk & Hatch, Brewster, Sweet & Co., of Boston, Wm. H. Trayers, August Rutten, Morton, Bliss & Co., Speyer Brothers & Co., of Holland, Russell Sage and Jay Gould. An executive committee consisting of R. P. Flower, J. D. Prince and J. D. Probst, was chosen to conduct the affairs of the syndicate. The stock will not be sold by subscription, but a portion of it will be offered early next week on the stock exchange. The stock has been on the list of the exchange for many years, but dealings in it have been almost nothing, for the reason that the stock was held in a few hands. It is the purpose of the committee to make the stock one of the active stocks on the exchange, and to this end a small amount will be offered, probably on Monday. One person who had been admitted to the syndicate yesterday sold his privilege at a very large advance. It was stated by a prominent member of the syndicate that outside offers for part of the stock had been made at a price far above that to be paid under contract. It was stated also that a broker had been authorized to offer a much higher price for the control of the road. These offers have been refused by the present holders of the stock.

Terms Arranged by the Utes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—An important meeting took place at the interior department to-day, in which the Colorado delegation in congress, General Adams, Ouray, Jack, Wash and Sawanett participated. Schurz laid an injunction of secrecy upon all members of the conference so that details of the meeting cannot be had. It is understood however that the land question had been thoroughly talked over and an agreement was reached which was satisfactory to all present except Senator Teller. This agreement is that the Utes of Southern Colorado shall be removed to Grand river valley, in the western part of the state. The White river Utes are to be removed to the Unitah reservation in Utah. Belford and Teller were at the outset hostile to this arrangement, but Belford now seems to be satisfied with it. Teller on the contrary will oppose it with all his influence, and without his vote the secretary of the interior is afraid that the publication of that portion of the deliberations of the conference relating to the final disposal of the Indians themselves will not be well received in Colorado, as the people of that state will not be pleased with any arrangement which will fail to remove the Indians entirely from the state. It is believed that the Utes will accept the settlement decided on to-day, and it is intended to send some one to the Indian country to get the signatures of three-quarters of the Utes to an agreement. As to the murderers of Meeker, Ouray has already given his ultimatum. He will undertake to bring them in later in the season, when spring opens, if he has to kill them; and he does not believe there is any other way of doing it. It is not probable that any final steps will be taken towards closing up the agreement until after the arrival of Governor Pitkin, who is expected in a few days.

The Ute Outbreak.

The house committee on Indian affairs to-day continued its investigation of the causes of the recent Ute outbreak.

Commissioner of Indian affairs Hayt concluded his statement, which embodied a general defense of his administration.

Cherry, of the 5th cavalry, adjutant of Thornburgh's command, gave an interesting history of military movements, but expressed no opinion as to any remote causes of the outbreak.

The Annexation Scheme.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A meeting of British-American colonists was held at Union Hall yesterday to organize a society to agitate the annexation of Canada to the United States.

Sales of N. Y. & H. R. R. R. Stock.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Bids for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company stock were opened this afternoon by the New York committee at the office, of Drexel, Morgan & Company. The committee, after receiving advices from London, where subscriptions also closed this afternoon, disposed of 200,000 shares. The prices ranged from 131 to 135, New York bids being without reserve, were allotted in full.

Disaster at Queenstown.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The steamer Bavarian from Liverpool reports running down at Queenstown, Ireland, an English schooner. Her captain and two men were drowned.

Heavy Snow Fall.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—Lumbermen are jubilant in Northern Wisconsin over a fall of snow to-day from 20 to 40 inches.

Senator from Mississippi.

JACKSON, Jan. 22.—The joint assembly elected J. Z. George, senator.

A Big Purchase.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—To-day Senator J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Elkins completed the purchase of the Ortiz mining grant near Santa Fe, New Mexico, containing 69,000 acres, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Court House Destroyed.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 22.—Incendiaries destroyed the county court house at Evening Shade, Wednesday night. Loss, $20,000; uninsured.

The Springer Heirs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—The Springor heirs placed the matter of securing their right to the land on which Wilmington, Del., is situated in the hands of a committee, who were intrusted with money to present the claim. The session was turbulent.

Death of Commodore Blake.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Commdore Homer C. Blake, of the United States navy, died to-day from a malarial disease contracted during a recent cruise in the Asiatic squadron. He was at Washington about six weeks ago, when he passed an examination for promotion to commodore. He was confined to his house only a week. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Yakoob Bey's Condemned Children.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The president of the New York Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children memoralized congress to-day through Senator Kernan, calling attention to the barbarities practiced on certain Chinese children. He has sent to congress and the president a communication in relation to a pitiful appeal which has reached him from the Pacific coast. He says that in 1877 Yakoob Bey, the famous Central Asian Chief and Chinese Rebel, was captured and put to death by the Chinese government by a slow and painful process. Those of his family who had not fled on his death into Russian territory were cruelly executed. As if the exile or slaughter of every adult kinsman of his were not penalty enough, four of his children, ranging in ages from fourteen to five have been solemnly arraigned for 'hereditary high treason to the Emperor of China.' One would naturally conclude that the complicity of the boys being disproved, their acquittal of guilt should follow, especially in view of their tender years. On the contrary they are consigned to a doom more horrible than death. In brief, they are to be kept until a certain age in prison and then cruelly emasculated and consigned as slaves to the soldiery for uses and practices unhappily to common in the east, but which, Lord Coke says, "are not so much as to be named among Christians." "This," says President Gerry, "is no overdrawn picture." He implores immediate action in the matter, and states that if the Chinese government will commute the sentence of these wretched children to banishment this Society stands ready to receive and place them at its own expense where they will be properly maintained, educated and cared for.

A Big Consolidation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—It is rumored that the consolidation of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads was accomplished this afternoon, the new company to be known as the Union Pacific Railway Company. The following persons were elected officers: Sidney Dillon president; Elisha Hatkins, vice president; Henry McFarland, secretary and treasurer; Fred. Ames of Boston, Carlos S. Greeley of St. Louis, Ezra Baker of Boston, J. G. Dexter of Boston, G. M. Dodge of Iowa, Russell Sage, Jay Gould, Solon Humphreys, David Dows of New York, W. L. Scott of Erie, S. H. H. Clark of Omaha, T. T. Eckert of New York, John Sharpe of Salt Lake, with the president and secretary are directors.

The Pacific Coast Railroad Extension.

Conference committees of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco railroad companies had another meeting in this city yesterday to discuss the combination of the two roads, and the building of an extension to the Pacific coast. It was stated by the officers of the St. Louis and San Francisco company that everything had been satisfactorily arranged except to draft necessary papers, and that the entire sum needed, $25,000,000, had been provided for.

Edison Talks about his Light.

The attention of Edison having been called by the doubts of some Parisian critics, concerning the stability of the carbon horse shoe, and claim that it eventually wastes away by decomposition, said: "A complete answer to that is the actual result. I can state that the oldest lamp in my laboratory, after burning 505 hours, had its electrical resistance measured, and there was not a difference of one-tenth of an ohm from the time when it was originally put in the circuit. The surface of this carbon which burned 505 hours, is as bright to-day as it was the day when first put in, whereas oxidization makes carbon black." Edison says he has not sold a share of his stock.

Money Wanted.

A committee has been appointed of the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church to devise a plan for raising $750,000 to insure the payment of the general theological seminary's current expenses; to provide for library, dromitories, lecture room, a new chapel; support the faculty and establish a few fellowships. For a long time there has been a want of funds at the seminary.

The Celebrated Riot Case Dismissed.

In the case of Leopold Westheimer, agent, vs the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., in which he sues for $1,710, the value of goods shipped over the road and burned at Pittsburg during the railroad riot, Judge Wallace denied a new trial, holding that the company was not responsible for the acts of the mob.

A Successful Opera Season.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Mapleson opera company to night concluded the most successful two weeks of opera ever given here, the receipts being over $60,000. Col. Mapleson has received overtures from California managers, but just now is not likely to accept them. If he does go to the east, it will be after June.

A Fearful and Perilous Accident.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—At 2 o'clock this morning an accident occurred on the elevated railroad on 144th street, by which a car containing workmen was wrecked and several men seriously injured. The engine, while running at the rate of 30 miles an hour or more, dragging its single car with 25 or more human beings, employes of the road, struck a switch with a jerk that threw every one off his feet, run over one middle track, jumped off, breaking the rail guard and rail, and ties for a distance of twenty feet or more, and landed below squarely on its wheels in the roadway. The three that were in the cab went down with it. Those in the rear were excited by the crash and shock, and realizing their danger, ran for the doors, expecting every second to follow, but the car stopped abruptly at the broken rail. One end tipped over the abyss below, the coupling broke and only the engine fell. Had the car followed and fallen on it, instant death would have been the fate beyond a doubt of those who escaped with comparitively slight bruises. Those in the car above managed to make their way out and along the track to a depot a block further back, and thence into the street. Many were bleeding from slight cuts and bruises, and one brakeman named Hayes was taken from the platform of the car into which the train had run, tossed over from the platform of his own car by the concussion, much bewildered, though little hurt. Those who ran to the engine expected fully to see its three occupants dead under the wreck, but to their astonishment met half way the engineer and fireman who had climbed through the shattered cab windows. The conductor was helped out the same way. He of all was most badly hurt, one leg being broken in several places.

Murder by Texan Cow Boys.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—The Republican has a special from Trinidad, Colorado, which says: Several cow boys, from the Panhandle of Texas are said to be camped between here and Las Vegas. Forty-five of them entered Las Vegas on Thursday night, killed the city marshal, two citizens and wounded five others.

Associated Press Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—A committee of the various press organizations throughout the country, met in this city to devise a plan for the consolidation of various interests and to make arrangements for the better collection of news.

One Way to Stop an Exodus.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 24.—Two men without license, who were found enticing negroes to go to Mississippi, were fined $150 and costs each.

Parnell at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—Parnell arrived this afternoon, and was enthusiastically received. He had a meeting to-night.

Parnell Gets $6000 at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—Charles Stewart Parnell and Dillon addressed an immense audience here this evening and received subscriptions to the amount of $6000.

Aid from Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—St. Patrick's society of Brooklyn, to-day, sent $1000 by cable to the Mansion house relief committee, Dublin.

PACIFIC COAST.

Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Frank Horan, aged 27, who has been stopping at the American Exchange for a few weeks past, shot himself in the breast and head in his bedroom this evening. The wounds are probably fatal. Horan attributed his act to the tortures of dyspepsia.

The Infected Steamship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The board of health has decided to transfer the crew of the Chinese steamer City of Peking to the quarantine hulk at Saucelito, and keep them there until satisfied that no further danger exists. The officers of the ship and white passengers will remain on board until it is determined whether they are infected. They will probably be released next Sunday. The captain of the steamer will be allowed to come ashore after being well fumigated, to attend to necessary business. All freight on board will remain untouched until the passengers come ashore, when the ship will be thoroughly fumigated, after which the goods will be landed.

Lady Bryan Drops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—After the morning board Lady Bryan took another drop, going down to ninety cents, with sales at that figure.

Mining Company Elections.

At the Sierra Nevada election to-day, John Skae retired and Messrs. Drexler, Lyle, Fish, Graves and O'Connor were chosen directors.

California re-elected the old board.

The report of the secretary of the Sierra Nevada shows the following: Liabilities—Cash due Nevada Bank, $239,443; bills payable, and balance on Eureka mill, due March 1, 1880, $37,500. No cash on hand.

The report of the secretary of the California shows a cash surplus and bullion on hand in San Francisco and Virginia, $50,243; overdraft on the Nevada Bank, $28,666.

Loss of a Valuable Pilot Boat.

The pilot boat Confidence, the newest and largest of the fleet, and valued at $15,000, while going out to sea about noon, drifted on Mile rock in a fog and sunk soon after. The pilots and crew were taken off by a tug.

The Lady Bryan Strike.

VIRGINIA, Jan. 21.—Captain Kelly has just returned from Lady Bryan and reports the drift east five feet from a point on an incline of 90 feet on a slope below the 750 level, and facing the ledge. He brings samples of ore there encountered, which are certainly very rich. The mine will be open to-day till 1 P. M. to allow all who wish to see the formation, and the livery stables are being exhausted for team to take visitors there. Kelly says nothing further than the foregoing, and to all questions replies, "Go and see for yourself." Assay offices are busy on the work.

The Bubble Has Burst.

VIRGINIA, Jan. 21.—It is almost needless to say that the Lady Bryan bubble has burst. Visitors report the ledge regular in formation, but the rock assays only from $1 to $2. Everbody is thoroughly disgusted. The native silver said to have been horned out of the ore proves to be solder. Kelly says that the miners salted drill holes on him, and the people say that Kelly salted the mine on them.

Why the Central Pacific Men Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Concerning the sale of 50,000 shares of Central Pacific stock to a syndicate of eastern capitalists, Governor Stanford said yesterday to an *Alta* reporter: "I do not know that the sale will cause any change of policy. The amount sold was not such as to indicate any change in the control of the line. The stock was sold without any special object in view; but simply in accordance with the desire of stockholders to put the stock on the market and to enable them to sell at fair prices. The stock has been on the board before, but I do not know that any was sold. I would like to see our own people take stock and keep it at home. The road is in such a condition as to pay 6 per cent per annum without any trouble. By dispersing the stock into a number of hands, there will be a large number of persons taking active interest in the company."

FOREIGN.

Distress in Ireland Acute and Extending.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—An appeal of the Mansion committee to the people of the United States, says: It is now admitted that the distress is of acute and exceptional character and certain to involve actual starvation if extensive aid be not promptly and liberally forthcoming. The distress daily increases in intensity and area, and it seems almost impossible to avert, until next harvest, absolute famine in very many places. This central committee distributes its relief through local committees, of which the clergy of all denominations in a district, rich and poor, the law and medical officers, must be members, and requires that relief be given only in kind and not in money.

The Famine in Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A land meeting was held to-day in the Condemara mountains, at which several thousand persons attended. Davitt and Daley were present. There were also land meetings at Bohola, at which there were 4000 persons.

John Bright speaking at Birmingham yesterday reverted to the Irish question at length and urged the government to take energetic action for the relief of sufferers in Ireland.

Appeal from the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued an appeal through the London press in behalf of the Mansion House relief committee, stating that the committee is not connected with any organization, and that it consists of representatives of all creeds and all shades of politics. The appeal states that evidence accumulates that there is scarcely a county in Ireland in which terrible privation does not exist in some portion, though it is more severe in the western counties and on the northwest and southwest seaboards. The lord mayor fears that the public of London does not realize the gravity of the crisis, or that unless prompt assistance be given, thousands of people must die of starvation. He cannot think that if they did, they who gave hundreds of thousands to avert the famine in India, would have given less to the Mansion house fund, than had Sydney or Melbourne. The lord mayor states that £8000 have already been distributed out of the $20,000 received, but that this is a mere drop in the ocean of need. He fears the recurrence of the disaster of 1847, when abundant assistance was forthcoming, but too late to save life.

At Saturday's meeting of the Dublin Mansion house relief committee 80 applications for relief were received and 55 grants were made amounting to £2685. The total amount so far granted is £8340. Five hundred pounds were received from Washington and £1500 from New York.

The Suffering Poor Still Call For Aid.

A deputation of unemployed laborers of Dublin yesterday waited upon Right Honorable James Lowther, chief secretary of Ireland, to ask his influence in providing means to relieve distress among the laboring and poorer classes. The spokesman for the workingmen said that there were four thousand laborers unemployed in Dublin, whose families are destitute. Lowther expressed his sympathy, but said he could not see in what manner the government could give them employment. A largely attended meeting of tenant farmers was held at Ballymoney, county Antrim, last evening.

Intensified Distress in Ireland.

The distress in Ireland is intensifying under the influence of hard frost and biting cold, which during the last four days succeeded the mild weather which had prevailed since Christmas. Clare Lowell Read, addressing his constituents at Diss, Norfolk, yesterday, detailed his experiences of a recent visit to America, and highly eulogized Americans.

Velocity of a Rifle Bullet.

Prof. Robert Spice, the Brooklyn chemist and physicist, appeared one evening not long since at the Cooper Institute in a lecture on projectiles. The great hall was crowded in every part—many standing in the aisles. When the well known face of Mr. Cooper appeared the audience, as usual, gave him a very hearty welcome, and the applause was renewed when, on the introduction of Prof. Raymond, the lecturer came forward.

The task which Professor Spice was to accomplish was to determine the actual velocity of a rifle bullet fired across the stage. The distance measured on the platform was 33 feet, which, the lecturer explained, was shorter than usual, as the ordinary distance used in determining this question was about 200 feet. To carry this performance out he had secured the co-operance of Lieutenant F. L. Merriam, of the Brooklyn 13th regiment, who has gained some reputation at the Creedmoor range, as evidenced by the medals which he wore. In the first place, Professor Spice explained the apparatus to be used. He called the attention of the audience to a mahogany base, 12 inches by 15 inches, on which were placed two levers which carried bent wires to make marks on a piece of smoked glass beneath the points. One of these was connected with a pendulum attached to an Attwood machine, vibrating seconds. By means of electric currents the lever connected with the pendulum came down on the glass precisely at the beginning of each second, making a series of lines separated by spaces, somewhat similar to the old Morse alphabet. Consequently the distance from the beginning of one line to the beginning of the next represented one second of time.

The second lever, exactly opposite, had a string attached to one end which kept the point off the glass. It also had two electro magnets, one at each end, which had electric currents passing through of different strength—the weaker current tending to pull the lever down on the glass; the stronger current tending to keep it elevated. In addition to this the current from stronger magnet passed through a loose wire resting on the globules of mercury, and immediately in front of this wire was to rest the muzzles of the rifle. The weaker current passed through a precisely similar loose wire, also on two globules of mercury, which wire was placed thirty-three feet distant from the first wire.

Lieut. Merriam now came forward and loaded the rifle. It was a regular Creedmoor 42 calibre, 34-inch barrel, and placed in it a cartridge containing a 450-grain ball, and 45 grains of powder, explaining that this was not a full charge. He took his position. The object was to shoot away the wires on the mercury. A box of sand was placed to receive the balll.

The pendulum above described was then set in motion. On its striking the fifth second the plate in smoked glass was drawn along by the descent of a weight on the top of a column of sand which ran out of a tube. On the sixth second, Lieutenant Merriam pulled the trigger, and both wires vanished. On the first wire being broken, the point of the corresponding lever descended on the glass, but immediately arose again by the action of a spring, when the bullet broke the second wire. The consequence of this was that the point connected with this lever scraped a very short line on the smoked glass, with the other point, being kept down during the swing of the pendulum, scraped a longer space.

Then the glass was withdrawn and placed in the stereoption, projecting a magnified image of the lines of the screen. The relative length of the lines were ascertained, thus obviating any source of error in measuring the minute lines on the smoked glass. This method of measuring the lengths was claimed to be original by the Professor.

On this measurement it was found that the shorter line was five inches long, and the other line nine feet two inches. These numbers were brought down to the common fraction of inches, the result giving 110 inches for the longer space. It was then ascertained how many times the former was contained in the latter, and the fraction thus obtained was clearly the fraction of a section that the bullet took to pass from one wire to another—that is, 1-22 of a second. Multiplying the distance between the wires (33 feet) as above, by the denominator of the above fraction, the velocity of the bullet in feet was obtained, namely 726 feet in a second.

The result was long applauded; and the lecturer, to make things sure, determined to repeat the experiment. The second attempt was equally successful. Professor Rice then proceeded to give illustrations of experiments of the well-known magicians, showing how science and art are resorted to to receive the sences. His performances and explanations were of great interest to his hearers.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

In forming a judgment, lay your hearts void of foretaken opinions; else, whatsoever is done or said will be measured or said by a wrong rule; like them who have the jaundice, to whom everything appeareth yellow.—[Sir Philip Sidney.

If thou desire to see thy child virtuous, let him not see his father's vices; thou canst not rebuke that in children that they behold in thee; till reason be ripe, examples direct more than precepts; such as thy behavior is before thy children's faces, such commonly is theirs behind their parents' back.—[Quseries.

Negro Witchcraft.

The superstition of Southern negroes is proverbial; but that it has sensibly declined in recent years is evident enough to those who have seen much of the race since the war. This fact is the strongest sort of evidence to my mind of that capacity on the part of the colored people for permanent improvement and progression, which has been so strenuously denied them by those who triumphantly cite Hayti and Jamaica in confirmation of their theory. Race superstition is a difficult thing to control or modify, much less to eradicate, and too often it becomes fixed in the popular character, a permanent taint in the blood of a race or nation, retarding civilization and paralyzing the most enthusiastic advocates and believers in "progress." In the "Holy Russia" of our day, for instance, we have in the witch-burnings reported not long ago, a conspicuous example of the tenacity with which an ignorant peasantry clings to an ancient delusion in spite of vigorous efforts on the part of the Government to suppress their more violent manifestations as well as to educate the people out of them altogether.

In the South American countries, too, in the islands of the Caribbean sea, in Mexico, and even in Spain and Italy, witchcraft is by no means obsolete. On the contrary, we occasionally hear of wild outbursts of popular fanaticism on the subject in those countries, accompanied sometimes by loss of life. The signs, therefore, of very marked improvement in this particular among the negroes of the South are all the more welcome when we find that in countries where slavery does not exist at all similar superstitions are still flourishing. Much of this improvement is due to the mania which seized upon the Southern negroes soon after the war for sending their children to school. No matter how poor a negro family was, the boys and girls were sent regularly to school for at least a portion of the year, their parents gladly subjecting themselves to every form of privation in order that their children might be "educated." The "learning" thus obtained has not, of course, banished superstition altogether, or even in great part, but it has certainly had a sensible influence for good not only upon the children, but upon their parents.

Religion, too, has done much for the colored people, and it is a significant fact that the negro churches as a rule are much more prosperous and better attended now than they were in slavery times. Freedom, in itself, has done more for them than religion and education put together, for it has forced them to shift for themselves, giving them but little time to dream of ghosts.

There is still, however, a great deal of superstition among them, especially among the negroes of the far South, where Voodooism rises almost to the dignity of a religion. In his story, "The Grandissimes," now running in *Scribner*, George W. Cable gives a vivid picture of the Louisiana Voodoo woman in the person of Palmyre Philosophe, whose "pale, yellow forehead, low and shapely, with the jet hair above it, the heavily-penciled eyebrows and long lashes below, the taint, red tinge that blushed with a kind of cold passion through the clear, yellow skin of the cheek, the fullness of the red, voluptuous lips and the roundness of the perfect neck gave her * * * a barbaric and magnetic beauty that startled the beholder like an unexpected drawing out of a jeweled sword." This woman practiced regularly in New Orleans "the less baleful rites" of the Voodoos, along with the business of a hair-dresser. Palmyre is a more pleasing type of witch than the antiquated, toothless crone of tradition, but the average Southern witch is apt to be an old woman, whose very infirmities, instead of attracting pity, excite abhorrence and suspicion. Occasionally, but not often, the "witch" is a man.

I remember once an old negro hunchback who lived in my neighborhood, who was regarded by his people for miles around as a "conjurer" because of his extreme ugliness and vicious temper. His name was used in every negro household to scare refractory children into submission. In Hayti, where Voodooism is still practised in its most horrible forms, some impression has been made upon the negroes by the Catholic missionaries and by Protestant ministers under Bishop Holly. In the rural districts, however, it flourishes almost undisturbed. Voodooism, conjuring, witchcraft, etc., are not by any means confined to the more southern localities. Even in large cities of the north, negro charm doctors and seventh sons of seventh sons, are consulted eagerly by a class of negroes, who, one would suppose, were too intelligent to be duped by them. Probably the most astonishing manifestation of superstitition ever brought to light in this country, occured within the past year in Cecil county, Maryland, not many miles from Mason and Dixon's line. I refer to the case of negro woman who is serving a term in the Maryland penitentiary, who shot and killed an old negro because he had "conjured" her. In this case, the testimony adduced in court, showed that the woman, who was in bad health, firmly believed that the old man had "buried bottles," in order to injure her, and unless she found these bottles, or shot him with a silver bullet, she could never recover her health. Unable to find the bottles, she laid in wait for the man and killed him.

I remember, as a boy, listening night after night, to the stories of witchcraft which were told by the negroes in front of the quarter fire. Some of them were undoubtedly the production of idle boasters or of the stronger minds among the slaves, who took delight in frightening their more credulous companions. In the majority of cases, however, they were traditions handed down from father to son, and were accepted by the fascinated auditors as literally true. Of winter evenings, when all the negroes were assembled indoors, I often stole from the house to the "quarter," and, perched upon a stool in one quarter of the hearth, in which blazed a roaring fire of pine knots and hickory logs, listened with rapt attention to Uncle Perry or some other accomplished raconteur, as he related the most harrowing tales. On these occasions the banjo was hushed, it being an article of the superstitious negroe's creed that the sound of the banjo while these stories were being told, was a sort of invocation to the devil to grace the entertainment with his presence. The negroes invariably crowded around the story teller and listened with ashy faces and staring eyes. Among these stories was a number of local traditions connected with the estate. Thus it was asserted confidentially, that blue flames had been seen to issue from the graveyard at night, and that one occasion a wicked negro named Cæsar, while seated on a grave picking a banjo, was startled by the apparition of an enormous dog, which rose from the grave and chased him all the way to the house. A negro girl on the estate asserted once that she had been bewitched and that grains of rice—a teacupful, in fact—had burst from her swolen knee-caps. Another middle aged woman declared with equal positiveness, that lizards and toads had issued from her mouth. An antiquated dame who lived somewhere in the back country, was charged in both these cases with producing the spells, being paid for doing it by persons who had grudges agains the parties who claimed to be afflicted.

When a negro is hanged in the South, the colored people often flock to the scene of the execution and struggle for bits of rope or fragments of his clothing if they can be procured, to be worn as "charms." An old fashioned Southern negro can seldom be induced to kill a cat, and there are certain things which he never does unless he is compelled, except in particular seasons. He is a firm believer in luck, and will search by the hour for a four leaved clover; he will never begin a piece of work or begin a journey on Friday; if his path at night leads past a graveyard, he will make a detour, if possible, to avoid it. His gullibility is unbounded. His fear of witchcraft and ghosts is thoroughly real and intense.

But why should we wonder at all this, or pity the credulity of the more ignorant colored people of our time, when we recall to mind Cotton Mather and the delusions, equally wild, which he accepted, and which were firmly believed in by some of the most intelligent minds in the New England States of his day?—*Philadelphia Times*.

Versailles and Paris.

Coquettish Susannahs are finding out that, from their point of view, it was better for the parliament to sit at Versailles than on the Quai d'Orsay. Serious legislative work having been impossible when the Chamber met in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, legislators often applied their heart to amusement. The journey to the Chamber and the journey back took, with the half hour passed in loitering at gossiping at the St. Lazare terminus, the best part of the afternoon. Hardly had the Deputies got to their destination and settled down to their places before it was time to start off Parisward. In running to and fro, they contracted a vagabond and adventurous humor. There were agreeable recontres in the railway trains with the fair dames who adorn the tribunes. For these representative French ladies everything was for the best in the Versaillist regime. Women are never so happy as when the unforseen is always disturbing the daily course of their lives. And what a fine part the unforseen played in those express Deputies' train, and what delightful incidents cropped up! The most trifling circumstance might be a hinge on which great events were to turn. A parliamentary session meant a parliament with a numerous female following continually on the wing. This vagrancy induced bustle, activity, and brisk excitement, and rid the fashionable world of Paris of the languid *blasé* style of beauty. The stage which was afforded to fashionable women between the parliamentary "meet" at St. Lazare and the return home in the evening was most ample, public and never overcrowded. There was room and to spare for all. On the eve of great debates there were at certain dressmaking houses private exhibitions of the costumes which leading belles who habitually graced the tribune were to wear. Newspaper chroniclers were invited to attend the shows. Forewomen went round to prompt descriptions, and to enable scribes in their picturesque jottings on the morrow to render full justice to the robes no less than to the wearers. Explanations were interspersed with chit-chat, which were set down in the note-books and worked into reports of the debate on the following evening for boulevard journals. The house which took the initiative in this kind of exhibition was soon able to give its forewoman a salary of 100,000 francs a year.

There is no such field at the Palais Bourbon. The parliamentary belle drives there, and is shown to her place without loss of time. The sitting over, she hurries down a narrow staircase and out to the quai, where her brougham awaits her. As Deputies congregate in rooms sacred to themselves, and as the reporters enter in by the Rue de Bourgogne, there is little to be won by a coquettish Susannah in promenading in the Salle de la Paix, which is used as a lobby between writhing Laocoon and stern Minerva. A country cousin may here see Gambetta proceeding from his residence to take the chair. He is escorted by a picket of infantry and by a fine-looking Colonel—Riçu—and a Lieutenant in command of a detachment of soldiers, who walk, holding their swords bared, beside him. He carries his crush hat in his hand. The picket keeps off place hunters and intemperate admirers. Ministers also pass from the Petit Bourbon through this lobby. The great postal reformer, Cochery, who will turn up in a new Cabinet if Waddington is defeated next winter, breakfasted on the opening day at the Presidential Palace, where he met Lepere, Gen. Farre, De Freycinet and Henri Brisson, for whom Grevy may be obliged to send. At Versailles, both in the Senate House and in the Chamber of Deputies, the public tribunes were admirably disposed to show off the bonnets and busts of the ladies. The first tier was a wide *balcon*, and the parliamentary belles contrived to keep possession of the front seats. Skirts and pretty feet were displayed in the walk across the curbstone pavement of the Place d'Armes. In the Palais Bourbon there is no *balcon*. The first tier is disposed like the dress circle of a London opera house. No unbroken line of delicious bonnets and charming faces will rejoice the eye of M. Gambetta as he sits in the chair. Pillars and partitions cause solutions of continuity, and impede the instantaneous transmission from one extremity to the other of the semi-circular gallery of those electrical currents which an eloquent speaker generates.

The press, which is lodged in the second or topmost gallery, resents being placed on a less-favored footing than a lot of idle women. A member of the bureau, on whom a grumbler called to expostulate, refused point blank to gratify the fourth estate by turning ladies out. He thought it was for the interest of the republic for the latter to come to the chamber. This consideration I will not go into, but I think the bureau of the chamber shows a wise discretion in keeping the ladies on its side. When Parisiennes bond against a government, look out for its fall. The fate of cabinets is often decided in boudoirs and *salons*. Chief among the dispensers of official patronage are ladies. A parliamentary Ulysses with whom I have been talking about this state of things did not see that it was to be regretted. Frenchwomen, he said, did not make a corrupt use of their power to give away places. They are generally moved by an amiable wish to please, or by pity, when they are not actuated by hatred. Small attentions on the part of public men secure their gratitude, and they are prone to avenge trifling wrongs. It is a mistake to think the cocotte sways parliamentary groups. She is too unstable in her ideas to be a directing mind. Nor is the rapacious, handsome women a power. An isolated man may be her slave; a number of men will not simultaneously be enslaved by her. Ulysses went over a list of fair contemporaneous wire-pullers. There was not one of them, he said, who was not more or less good-natured, and they have all arrived at that time of life when women enjoy doing kind actions. Vanity, no doubt, was one of their ruling passions.

Falsehood, like poison, will generally be rejected when administered alone; but, when blended with wholesome ingredients, may be swallowed unperceived.—[Whately.

We ought always to deal justly, not only with those who are just to us, but likewise with those who endeavor to injure us; and this, too, for fear lest, by rendering them evil for evil, we should fall into the same vice.—[Hierocles.