

THE OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.

UNION, OREGON.

BITS OF INFORMATION

PAPER STOVES are the latest development of German ingenuity.

The literal translation of the term *sub rosa* is under the rose—i. e., between ourselves. It was customary among the ancient Germans, on festival occasions, to suspend a rose from the ceiling above the table, as a symbol that whatever was said during the feast, by those present, would be kept as a secret among themselves.

The papaw grows on a branchless tree in the East and West Indies. It is the size of an ordinary melon, and in form it resembles a gourd. The North American papaw grows upon the rich bottom lands of our Southern and Western rivers; in shape it is like the banana; the color is orange, and it contains a yellowish pulp of the consistency of custard.

The distribution of nationalities in the Union army during the great rebellion was as follows:

	Per Cent.
Native American	1,223,300 75.48
British American	55,500 2.63
English	45,500 2.26
Irish	144,300 7.14
German	176,900 8.76
Other foreigners	48,600 2.38
Foreigners, nativity unknown	26,600 1.33
Total	2,016,200 100.00

The origin of the game of billiards is uncertain, although several stories are told concerning it. It was imported in Britain from France, and was known to Englishmen by name as early as the sixteenth century, since Shakespeare speaks of it—he seems to have been little less than omniscient—in several of his dramas. He even portrays Cleopatra as amusing herself with billiards, but this is unquestionably one of the palpable anachronisms to which he appears to have been indifferent, and which he scattered throughout his plays. The game itself was in all likelihood medieval, but, as played nowadays, is comparatively modern. For two centuries it was played with only two (white) balls, and when the third (red) ball was imported into Britain, the red winning hazard, or hoing of the red ball, was well-nigh the sole object of the players. The billiard table of the present is as different as well can be from the billiard table of 200 years ago, as persons know who have noticed their evolutions as represented by the tables of divers eras. The greatest billiardists are the Russians, Spaniards, French and Americans, who now play it more than any other nation. Every year the popularity of the game increases.

Suicides of Soldiers.

A surgeon in the Italian army gives some curious statistics of the number of suicides in the several European armies, and of the means selected in the different countries to get rid of the burden of life. From the figures set down it appears that in one year one of every 1,839 men in the German army committed suicide; in the French army, one of every 1,884; in the Belgian, one of every 2,222; in the English army, one of every 2,634; and in the Italian army, only one of every 8,242 men. With regard to the manner of suicide, the Italian writer asserts that Englishmen and Germans prefer getting rid of their lives by hanging themselves, Irishmen and Frenchmen by jumping into the water, and Italians by sending a bullet through their brain or heart. The number of suicides, again, is found to be proportionately great among soldiers in their second or third year of service than among those who have more recently joined the colors. During the first year of service, the writer suggests, the novelty of his work and of his surroundings diverts the attention of the recruit and prevents him from thinking of self-destruction, while the duties he has to perform fatigue him excessively; and a man does not kill himself because his body is wearied, but because his mind is oppressed. That cases of suicide are proportionately more frequent in the army than in civil life, as is notoriously the case, is not in the opinion of the Italian writer, because of the hardships or peculiar conditions of military service, but because the majority of soldiers with the colors are just of the age when the greatest inclination to commit suicide prevails.

The Kind of Widows That are Soon Picked Up.

The postmaster at Gloucester, Mass., has received the following letter, written in good faith by a man in a small town in Connecticut, who gave his name and postoffice address: "Mr. Postmaster if you know any *Buxom Fleshy Good-Natured Widow of Middle Age* who has not more than one child to take care of and would like a good permanent home to be mistress of as their own if both are suited—please to send me their address or hand this to such an one if you can I am little more than 54 yrs have a New house pleasant home for the right one and will show to them the Best of Recommendation from those who have known for years I have lived here for 24 years in this village. "Please send the Address of Such an one as I have described or hand this to One who cares for a good place enough to Write Address, "P. O. Box 83."

The postmaster's reply met the case exactly, as follows:

"GLOUCESTER, MASS., May 19, 1882.—MY DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 16th instant I would state, that 'Buxom, Fleshy, Good-Natured Widows of middle age' are very scarce and do not swim in these waters without being caught up very quick. "We have a floating population wholly of men engaged in fishing, and when ashore, so experienced are they in the 'shore fisheries' that it was very foolish in you to think for a moment, 200 miles away, you would have a chance to catch such a widow when so many, more experienced, are right on the spot. "My advise to you is to seek a rosy-checked, corn-fed country lass of the Nutmeg state, instead of trying to fish with so long a line for salt-water widows."

ADDITIONAL ELECTION NEWS.

The Count Slow, but Enough at Hand to Show General Results.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Where full figures of yesterday's state election in New York are received, they will make an unusually interesting study. At present it is possible to consider only the pluralities for the state as a whole. These show plainly that if the vote for Davenport in the state at large had been as full as it was in this city and Brooklyn, he would have been elected. He was, in fact, defeated by what has always been considered the republican stronghold of the state, the portion north of Harlem river.

Hill's total vote in the city falls over 9,000 behind Cleveland's, and Davenport falls over 14,000 behind Blaine's. The transfer of Tammany's total vote from Blaine last year to Hill this year ought to have made a greater change than this, and the fact that it did not indicates that many independent democrats did not vote for Hill.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—Additional returns do not change the indications telegraphed last night as to Gen. Lee's majority of 25,000, and it may go to 30,000. As to the legislature, sufficient returns have been received to show that the democrats have already 62 of the 100 members of the house of delegates and 23 out of 40 members of the senate. The republicans have 35 members of the house and 11 senators. The counties yet to be heard from, it is thought, will increase the democratic membership in both houses to a two-thirds majority.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Sufficient returns of the election held yesterday have been received to indicate that the majority for democratic candidates will be nearly 30,000. The legislature will stand about as follows: Senate—republicans 6, democrats 20; house of delegates—republicans 16, democrats 101. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 99, assuring a democratic successor to Senator Gorman, whose term will expire March 4, 1887.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The vote of Massachusetts, with five towns to hear from, is: For governor, Robinson, republican, 112,243; Prince, democrat, 89,136; Lathrop, prohibition, 5,594; Sumner, labor, 2,184. Robinson's plurality over Prince, 22,207.

DES MOINES, Nov. 4.—The Register has definite returns from every senatorial and representative district of the state. In the house the republicans have 59 members, the fusionists 39, independent republicans 1, doubtful 1. The senate stands: For governor, 13 fusionists and 19 fusionists. The official returns cannot vary these figures more than one or two. Of twenty-four senators elected this year the republicans elect 15 and the fusionist 9. Several members are elected by small majorities. Reinger, republican, is elected senator in Floyd county by 5, and Peterson, independent republican, in Grundy by 14. Urley, republican, is elected in Monroe by 23, and Hutchinson, republican, for senator in Wapello by 22.

HARTFORD, Conn., November 5.—Corrected returns of the vote throughout the state show several changes. According to these the republicans gain a representative in Pettibury, Chapin, Putnam and Groton, and the democrats elect one of the Meriden representatives. Dr. Davis' corrected tables show the house to be composed of 132 republicans and 116 democrats. There will probably be several contests.

NEW YORK, November 5.—With reports on the ticket missing from eight counties, including the counties of New York, Albany and Erie (which includes Buffalo), the vote for Lincoln, prohibition candidate for governor, is 16,417. The total vote for St. John in the presidential election was 18,853. No estimate is made of the prohibition vote in the missing counties.

DES MOINES, Iowa, November 5.—The Register has complete and definite returns from all the legislative districts in the state. The republican change made is that Coe (fusion), for senator, is elected in the Floyd district over Reinger by fifteen majority and that in Cedar county, Corrigan (republican) is elected by 106 majority. The senate will therefore stand thirty republicans to twenty fusionists and the house sixty republicans to thirty fusionists and one independent republican. The counties reported in full show 15 per cent of a republican stay-at-home vote, as compared with the polls of two years ago, and 5 per cent of a democratic stay-at-home vote.

HURON, Dak., November 5.—A dispatch from Hugh Campbell, to whom the returns were sent, conceded that Huron carries the "capital location by fully 4,000.

NEWS NOTED.

Nine plans for the monument to be erected in Chicago to the memory of Gen. Grant are under examination by the trustees of the fund. The estimated cost varies from \$35,000 to \$90,000.

Treasurer Abbott, of the Wisconsin Central road announces that the Great Western terminal scheme at Chicago will be carried out, at an expense of about \$6,000,000.

Francis L. White, a member of the Boston council, gave \$10,000 ball when arraigned on the charge of secreting from his creditors \$25,000 worth of hides. He declares himself totally innocent of the offense alleged.

The excess of reserve in the bank vaults in New York, which for months has steadily increased, is now \$28,431,898.

Mrs. Ellen Finn, of Cincinnati, on pleading guilty to drawing a pension after her second marriage, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

The secretary of the interior confirmed the action of the commissioner of the land office in restoring to the public domain the tract of land in Southern California at the intersection of the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad grants. The secretary, in his decision, holds that such lands as were not covered by other railroad grants, and therefore could not include the tract in question, which formed part of the forfeited Texas Pacific grant. The case was by the Southern Pacific railroad company from the commissioner's decision.

A report from the Oklahoma country is received that freighters and boomers have been losing mules and horses to a great number within the past few weeks. The community is greatly stirred up, and if the thieves are captured wholesale hanging will follow. That country is filled with settlers, and they say they will not be removed by the government.

William F. Smith, for many years foreman and night editor of the New York Herald, and one of the best known journalists in the United States, died of kidney disease at his residence in Brooklyn.

Gov. Hill was serenaded at the executive mansion by the citizens of Albany and the Jacksonian club. In his reply to the greeting Gov. Hill made these points: "That the democratic victory in New York will strengthen the hands of our president and aid him in his effort for the purification of the public service; that New York can never be carried upon any issue of sectional hate; that he had not promised a non-partisan administration of state affairs, but would make an honest one."

Orders have been received at Roach's ship-yard to start up at once, and the machinery is being put in order that end. Naval Constructor Steele, who will have charge of the completion of the cruiser, has arrived at the yard. About 300 men will be put to work.

Wesley Burchard, cashier of the Farmers' bank at Grass Lake, Michigan, is missing, being a defaulter to the amount of \$18,000. He was in the habit of taking \$200 or \$300 at a time. When confronted by the directors he acknowledged having done so, but promised to make the amount good. He was not arrested, and disappeared that night. It is thought the funds were sunk in wild speculation in Texas.

Agents of the general land office in Utah are looking up frauds in the Mormon church acquisition of 30,000 acres of land in Cache county. Some years ago, it is claimed, frauds were found enough to evacuate the patents.

The Ohio and Mississippi railway company has astonished the railroad fraternity by making a fast trip with one of its passenger trains, from Louisville to St. Louis, the time made being the best (for the distance) ever made by any line running into St. Louis. On the morning of October 25th at 2 o'clock the train, consisting of five cars and having on board the Robson & Crane theatrical combination, left Louisville. After making thirteen stops and changing engines twice, it arrived in St. Louis at 10:45 a. m. The running time of the train was 8 hours and 45 minutes, and the distance covered was 324 miles. Thus it will be seen the train averaged within a fraction of forty miles an hour including stops. The road has been ballasted and equipped with steel rails and there is now no better line in the country.

A Chicagoan has incorporated in Missouri a company to construct conduits in the streets of St. Louis for telegraph and telephone wires.

The purchase of the dispatch boat Dolphin by the government has been completed, the negotiations with Mr. Roach having been secretly carried on for some time.

The apple crop of Champaign county, Ill., is not sufficient for home consumption. Last year fifty thousand bushels were shipped away. More than half the trees have been winter-killed.

The shipping of apples to European cities is being largely carried on by farmers in the Hudson river valley. It is estimated that there will be exported from that region about 9,000 barrels, mostly Newtown Pippins. A number of fruit growers will export large quantities of cider.

An agent of the Connecticut Humane society broke into the house of George Peck, Jr., in New Haven, during the absence of the family and released Mrs. Caroline Brooks, widow of a soldier of 1812, who was being supported under a contract with the township of Southington. She was in rags and had received only one meal of cold mackerel and potatoes each day.

Thomas James, a colored man residing near Gainesville, Ga., has a family of fifty-four children, thirty-three of them being now at home with their father. He has had three wives, and the three wives were all living at one time. Only one of them is now living, and she claims nineteen of the children.

TROOPS SENT TO PANAMA.

Secretary Whitney Dispatches Two War Ships to the Isthmus.

Secretary Endicott has sent instructions to the military commanders who are stationed in the neighborhood in which uprisings against the Chinese are apt to occur, to have their troops in readiness to enforce the provisions of the president's proclamation issued Saturday. In reference to Secretary Whitney's order in sending the Tennessee and Galena to the isthmus of Panama the Star says it is inferred that the government is to prevent another outbreak similar to that of last spring, which will endanger isthmus transit, rendering this government liable for damage, and quotes the naval officer as saying: "We haven't received bills for the tonnage of Aspinwall yet, but they will be quite a low raised. Damages to the extent of a good many million dollars were caused by the burning of Aspinwall, and it looks very much as if the government would be compelled to foot the bill. We guaranteed to keep the transit open. Columbia could not do it, and in the event of its failure, the responsibility rested on our shoulders. We opened the transit, but before it was done Aspinwall was burned and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. The people who said we will expect remuneration, and as I said we will see their bill to us."

The sudden ordering of Admiral Jonett to the Isthmus of Panama, is the sole topic of conversation in naval circles. It is said that the people of Aspinwall have preferred claims aggregating between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, which will be presented to congress for payment. This is a claim for property destroyed during the late troubles, and for which it is alleged that this government is responsible. Admiral Jonett's mission is in connection with this matter.

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

Scattering Death and Destruction in a Path Forty Miles in Length.

Selma (Ala.) dispatch: Friday night one of the most terrific and disastrous storms ever known in this state passed over this section of country, washing away bridges, railroad-beds and growing crops, and leveling forests and houses for miles. The cyclone was accompanied by torrents of rain and appalling electric discharges. It started on the Cahaba river and passed through Dallas, Perry and Bibb counties, leveling all in its path. Exploring relief parties say the track of the cyclone was half a mile wide. They have gone over forty miles, picking up dead and wounded, and do not know how much longer the track is. Thirteen persons have been found killed outright and forty or fifty dangerously wounded. A number of persons cannot be accounted. Bales of cotton were blown from gin houses and burst and scattered everywhere. Growing crops, potatoes, etc., were torn up from the ground, even trees were barked. A man driving a load of cotton to this city has been lost; cotton and wagon were blown a quarter of a mile, and man and mules carried off and cannot be found.

Relief parties are searching for the dead and dying, and everything is being done to relieve the destitution. The negroes are frightened nearly to death and huddle together or squat alone unclad in the bushes and under fallen trees. The city is being canvassed for money to bury the dead and relieve the destitute.

LADIES who wear sealskin sacks are very liable not to wear them, for in Belgium rabbit-skins are successfully prepared to resemble sealskin, and thousands of rabbits are annually killed in England whose pelts go to Belgium, and leave that country as genuine sealskins.

Barbering Has Changed.

"Do you want your hair dressed?" asked a barber on Broadway a day or two ago after he had finished shaving his customer.

"Yes, of course," said the customer.

"You will excuse me for asking," said the barber, "but I suppose you know the style has changed now, so that the barbering business ain't what it was by about 800 per cent. Our swell customers don't have their hair dressed at all. They simply run a comb through it, make a half-way part, and let it lie as it will. It looks kinder careless and distinguished, you know, and not as though gotten up for the occasion. A few of our customers have their hair brushed dry and parted accurately, but they are in the very small minority. As for oil, we no longer keep it in the shop, though we have a little grease constantly on hand for the old-fashioned customers who like it. As near as I can understand from what our swell customers say they hate to smell as if they'd come from a barber shop. A good many club men who come here just have the razor passed over the face once, and do not have bay rum put on the chin or on the hair. It looks pretty well, too, to my mind, because people wear their hair short now, and if the hair is cut short and allowed to grow as it will it is apt to give the appearance of the head a better outline than if the hair is oiled and plastered down solidly.

"It is the same way with men who wear beards. Only a few years ago customers always had a little something put on their beards to make them stay right, and they took kindly to a spray of perfume after the work was done. Nothing of that sort goes now, however. Beards are usually trimmed close and brushed dry. It is a big difference from what it was when I went into the business. At that time customers kept bottles of lavender-water at the shop, used grease, cosmetics, and coloring matter, insisted on being shaved close to the chin, and when they went out of the shop and walked abroad anybody knew where they'd been if he didn't come within ten feet of them. Any man could be a barber nowadays; but it took an artist to arrive at any eminence in his profession when I started in."—New York Sun.

Tribute to a Coffee-House Keeper.

A good deal of literature has been inspired by coffee; but few men of letters have sung its praises, and it seems to have been reserved to a Viennese coffee-house keeper to erect the first statue in its honor. Towards the end of the seventeenth century one Kolschitzky, who had rendered good service to the besieged during the league of Vienna, opened the first coffee-house ever seen in the Austr capital, and now one of his own cloth has put up a statue to commemorate Kolschitzky's two great services to his fellow-citizens. The statue, which is to be "a fine work of art," represents Kolschitzky in a Turkish uniform (the disguise he adopted when carrying through the Turkish lines intelligence from the besieged to the duke of Lorraine), holding a cafetiere in his right hand and a cup in his left. At his feet lies a bag of coffee. The realistic piece of sculpture has just been unveiled at the corner of the Kolschitzkystrasse and the Favoritenstrasse, and has been formally made over to the city; and, as the Viennese loves his *cafe noir* with a perfect affection, there is much fitness in the gift.—St. James's Gazette.

An Impressive Appearance.

The other day Judge Heacock purchased a new and stylish suit of clothes, and when he put it on and blacked his boots and spruced himself up he was about as fine a looking specimen of manhood as was ever exhibited in a state of captivity. The Judge had some business to attend to at a private residence near the outskirts of the city on the highlands and went out there dressed up in his most magnificent style. When he rang the bell the lady of the house sent her sweet little four-year-old daughter to the door, and the little one soon returned with a look of the deepest awe on her pretty face.

"Did you get to the door, daughter?" the mother asked.

"Yes, mamma, and oh! oh! oh! Oh-h!"

"Why, daughter, what's the matter? Is there some one there?"

"Yes, mamma, there is."

"And who is it, dear?"

"I don't know; mamma, but I think it's God!"

The Judge heard the conversation, and when the lady got to the door she just caught a glimpse of him as he flew across the railroad track.—Albuquerque Democrat.

A Famous Phrase.

The Latin phrase, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," is itself a translation from a fragment of Euripides, the Greek poet, and was first brought into notice by being left on the table of a Cambridge undergraduate, who shot himself in his room nearly two centuries ago. Byson's famous sentence, "Whom the gods love die young," was taken by him from the Greek poet Menander.—Boston Globe.

THE NEGRO IN LOUISIANA.

As a Coroner He Was Queer, but He Makes a Strong Juror for the State.

In this parish, writes a Plaquemines correspondent to *The New York Sun*, there are nineteen hundred colored to four hundred white voters. Our state senator is colored, our representative as black as the ace of spades, our sheriff, clerk of court, assistant clerk of court, and six out of ten justices of the peace are all black or shaded. The only white elective officers we have are the judge, district attorney, and coroner. The two last only are democrats, for they must be from the law and medical professions, and the republicans and negroes had no man to fill the bill. Up to a few years ago the coroner was invariably a negro, there being no professional requirement. There are several well-authenticated cases of curious interments along the river shore by these irresponsible coroners, only instead of a human "floater" a log would serve for both postmortem and burial. The collection of the \$400 fee was easy. By law the coroner's simple certificate of service was made receivable for taxes, subject to no manner of approval, examination, or revision. This was twelve years ago, however, before the military had bidden us goodbye.

Until republican lawyers got scarce in New Orleans, one was actually exported to this parish to act as district attorney. The police jury, who hold the purse-strings, are appointed by the governor, and responsible men are selected from the whites. I do not mean to imply that our present colored officials are inefficient, for the fact is contrary, and I may say that our sheriff and clerk of court, officers of long experience, have given thorough satisfaction. Harmony prevails throughout the parish, and no attempt has ever been made to do the much-talked-of counting out or built-doing. The election machine is in the hands of the democrats, for the governor appoints the returning officer, and the latter names the commissioners of election. Public sentiment is in favor of a free ballot, for, besides the morality of thing, fraud cuts both ways.

The schools are separate, and I have never heard any suggestion of mixed schools from persons of either race. The school term lasts about ten months and naturally from their numerical superiority the blacks need and have a majority of the schools.

On our steamboats, however, negroes are not allowed in the ladies' cabin or at the first table, and there has never been any pretense of giving them equal accommodations. This division has been and is a sore point with them but they themselves have made it necessary, and I do not think it can be properly attributed to any prejudice against their race or color. Before the war many plantations on the coast were owned by colored or negro men, and it was no uncommon thing for them to associate on terms of equality with whites of the upper classes. But the line has since been more strongly drawn, and why? Shortly after the war was over I remember a woman, a negro field-hand, going to the back steps of a mansion to ask for the mistress of the plantation. She said to the house servant, "Go in and tell that woman a lady is here and wants to see her." No offense was meant, but it was and is their way. Plowmen, hoe-hands, coal-wheelers, roustabouts, cooks, washwomen, and field-workers, all did then and do now consider themselves gentlemen and ladies, and would be the last to allow any social—or so-called civil—pre-eminence to colored gentlemen and ladies of polish and culture. The line is drawn among the whites now, but where and when can you draw it among the colored?

Negroes sit as jurors in all the courts of Louisiana, and here, of course, they are always in the majority on the jury, sometimes there being only one or two whites among the twelve. I have never heard any complaints of their verdicts, and in cases between the races I have never known them to show any partiality to their own color. Last autumn a negro, Charles Campbell, killed a dog, Theodore Triplovitch. This spring a negro jury found him guilty, and on the 17th of June he was hanged at the Pointe a la Hache court house.

At our last term of court there were thirty-two convictions out of thirty-four trials. It is said that the darkies don't think they are earning their jury fees unless they bring in a verdict for the state. At any rate, the district attorney told me he preferred a negro jury in criminal cases. He himself is popular with all classes, and the following suggestive conversation occurred on the Junior plantation a few days ago. The jury was asking one of his hands what he had done on the jury last term. "Me? I 'greed 'zactly with Mr. Jimmy (the district attorney). You know he's the state's officer, and when he done tell me what de law is I know it's so. I jess goes by him."

It is refreshing in these times of acquittal on hair-splitting and technicalities to get hold of juries who are in for business. Of course, here as elsewhere, larceny is the most common crime of the negro; but assault and battery, wounding, and even murder, are not uncommon. The sentences

must be meted out alike to both races, else I should have heard.

Black justices of the peace sometimes give queer decisions. Not long since, in one of the lower wards, Mr. Johns was suing Mr. Bozier for the ownership of an ox. Many witnesses were called, and long arguments pro and con followed. Finally the justice said: "I decide dat de ox belongs to Mr. Bozier, and dat de ox be sold to pay de costs of court. Constable, carry out de judgment."

Like their white brethren, they hold that one of the first principles of justice is to make sure of the costs of court.

It is a favorite proceeding with the darkies to settle their personal or family quarrels before a justice of the peace, and plaintiff and defendant are invariably accompanied by a long string of friends and witnesses. The judge usually fines both parties, and justly, for both are generally in the wrong; but what I never can understand about it is why both parties always return home satisfied. The fines are usually \$4 to \$6, and however scarce cash may be the amount is always forthcoming.

They rarely bring suits in the civil courts except in the matter of divorce. Most of them formerly changed wives according to fancy; but, as they have become educated up to the respectability of the license and the minister, many of them now find it necessary to look to the law for release from the irksomeness of the marital tie. There is a little village of about forty families called Oakville, just twenty-five miles below New Orleans. They have a church there and also a benevolent association, the members of which, paying 25 cents a month each, are in case of sickness entitled to medical attendance, and in case of death to a free grave and funeral. On the cooperative principle, six of the men from this village went up to a lawyer in New Orleans a few months ago to make application for divorce, telling him, as they wanted to obtain them cheaply, they had clubbed together so that he could "get it done in a lump."

Human Gullibility.

One of the most incorrigible jokers on record was an officer in a regiment quartered at Nancy, named De Fortia Piles, who, having no better occupation for his leisure hours, conceived the project of addressing letters to various personages, signed "Caillot Duval," which, although full of the most outrageous absurdities, were nevertheless in almost every instance taken *au sérieux* by his correspondents, whose answers, together with the original epistles, form the contents of a volume published in 1795. In one of them he implores the lieutenant of police in a provincial town to make inquiries respecting his daughter, who, after secretly eloping with a captain of hussars, is presumed to have taken refuge in the locality under his jurisdiction, and subjoins a "lifefko" description of the young lady. "Dark rather than fair, the eyebrows nearly black, the chin pointed, the arm plump, the nose ordinary, the mouth and eyes like other people's." In reply to this entreaty he is gravely informed that "Notwithstanding the most active research, no trace of the fair fugitive has been discovered." In another he suggests to a Parisian saddler, "whose reputation," he says, "is European," the idea of a marriage between "his little Caillot, his only eldest son," and his correspondent's daughter, "always supposing him to be blessed with one." Incredible though it may appear, he received the following answer by return post: "I have a daughter aged 16, and considered to be pretty. I had no intention of seeking a husband for her at present, but your proposal is so flattering that I can imagine no greater happiness for her than to become a member of so eminently respectable a family." His masterpiece, however, is the offer made by him to a well-known bookseller of a magnificent volume printed in 1490 (before the invention of the art), and adorned with splendid engravings, the title of which was "Entrance of King Priam into Paris." After some preliminary negotiation, the dealer having expressed a desire to see the work, "Caillot," replies that he has sold it to the royal library for 3,000 livres, in addition to a pension of 300 livres, one moiety of which, after his decease, is to be paid to his grandmother.—Temple Bar.

A Historical Point.

Brooklyn bridge know that it goes over a spot which must ever have an interest for the readers of American history,—the site of Washington's first residence in New York after he became President of the United States! This house stood at the corner of Franklin Square and Cherry Street, a short distance from the site of the Messrs. Harper Brothers' great establishment, and here, on May 29, 1789, Mrs. Washington held her first reception. Now the house is gone, and it is occupied by a flat-roofed, one-story structure containing a hardware store, a cigar store, and a barber shop. The bridge cars thunder overhead, and a few feet away runs the cars of the elevated railway.—New York Letter.