

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The wrecking steamer Victoria Peid, that arrived at Norfolk, reports having discovered a schooner sunk in four fathoms of water in Lynn Haven bay, with her masts and rigging above water.

The schooner Lizzie Merrill was discovered near Quasi river bottom up. All hands are supposed to be lost.

Among the bills recently introduced in the senate was one by Senator Mitchell providing for the repeal of all treaties permitting the coming of Chinese to the United States and prohibiting their coming except in case of diplomatic and official personages.

General Hancock died poor, and the fact being known to his friends and comrades a subscription fund has been started for the widow. The plan was originated by Gen. W. F. Smith, Gen. B. Frey, Wm. Burns, and T. L. Crittenden.

A Philadelphia dispatch says that as soon as it became known here that General Hancock had no adequate fortune to leave to his widow a movement was set on foot to raise a fund for her benefit.

Mr. Meyer offered a bill in the house of representatives at Frankfort, Ky., to compel sleeping-car companies to pay annually \$500 for 200 miles or less, and when the distance operated is more, \$500.

Lou Burchard, foreman on a new railroad bridge over the Washash, at Merom, Ind., fell fifty feet, striking some timbers in descending.

At Harrisonville, Pa., Edward Walton and Albert Nealy had a quarrel over a love affair, the latter having been the favored suitor for the hand of a Miss Dodge.

The military court which has been investigating the history of the disaster to the French army at Langson during the Tonkin war, has acquitted Col. Herlinger, who had charge of the French troops at the time, from all blame for the disaster.

The elegant residence of Col. James Courtland, near Nashville, was burned, together with all the furniture. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$5,500.

The Keystone bridge company, of Pittsburg, has sued the Henderson bridge company, of Evansville, Ind., for \$140,000.

Edward A. O'Brien, formerly of the whole sale firm of O'Brien & Pierce, in Portland, Me., and since then in business in Chicago and Boston, hanged himself at Cornish, Me., with a small tarred cord, in a coal shed.

The Kentucky state senate at Frankfort has passed a bill establishing a whipping post for wife beaters. A pleuro-pneumonia bill condemning all diseased cattle in the state, appointing a cattle inspector and appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of condemned cattle was also passed.

Martin O. Van Fleet, treasurer of Huron county, O., has been arrested. He is charged with the embezzlement of Huron county funds amounting to \$15,000. Application has been made for his extradition.

The Massachusetts house of representatives, by a vote of 177 to 50, adopted a resolution favoring the abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. The reform can only be secured by the indorsement of the legislature and the people at the polls.

John G. Thompson, the well known Ohio politician and ex-sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, died of heart disease at Seattle, Wyoming territory.

The New York congressional delegation met and took appropriate action on the death of Ex-Governor Seymour.

The weekly New York bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve decrease, \$545,675. The banks now hold \$35,263,933 in excess of legal requirements.

The English government is undecided whether to prosecute the socialistic rioters or not.

A Salt Lake dispatch says: Marshal Ireland went to Nevada to receive the fugitive George Q. Cannon from a Nevada sheriff at Winnemucca. The United States marshal had offered a reward of \$500 for Cannon's arrest. He has been hiding nearly a year. There is great rejoicing here among the legal men at Cannon's arrest, as he is regarded as the chief mind in the Mormon church, and whose authoritative voice from his retreat has caused the repeated orders to the faithful, to stand firm and uphold polygamy.

A dispatch from Vienna to the London Times says: An official dispatch received here from Bulgaria is to the effect that King Milan has resolved to sign the treaty of peace with Bulgaria, no matter what the action of the Greek government may take. Servia will hereafter enter into a stronger agreement with Austria-Bulgaria.

The London Missionary society has received advice from Zanzibar to the effect that two men who have returned to that place from Uzeena report that they saw Bishop Hannington, with fifty men of his expedition, taken out for execution.

Transferred to the Asylum. An object of great curiosity to Joliet police, says a dispatch from that place, was placed on board of a car this morning bound for the Kankakee insane asylum. It was the notorious desperado and third-time convict, Jack Dyer, alias "Jumbo," who was convicted at Springfield in 1881 and sentenced for twenty years on a charge of burglary. Jack, who is now insane, has been one of the most unruly convicts ever confined in Joliet. A man of immense strength, nearly seven feet in height, the officers feared that if he had an opportunity he would kill one of them, as he had often threatened to do. He refused to do any kind of labor, and for several years past has constantly worn a heavy ball and chain.

TAXATION OF RAILROAD LANDS.

Senator Hawley Introduces a Bill in Reference to the Matter.

In the senate on the 15th Senator Hawley presented a bill which was referred to the committee on public lands, relating to the taxation of railroad lands and for other purposes. Senator Hawley said the bill related to a very sore subject. An exceedingly large quantity of land, perhaps 60,000 square miles, had been granted to the Northern Pacific Railway company, but it was provided by an amendatory act of congress that no patents should be issued for the land until after the payment by the company of all fees relating to surveys, etc. The fee was only about three cents on an acre. The railroad has paid fees upon only about 80,000 acres of its immense grant. It had nevertheless proceeded to give settlers warranty deeds for many millions upon millions of acres of land. The company had ingeniously got property enough to try to locate villages and cities upon its own selected sections. These lands that the company conveyed by warranty deed had been settled and improved, and in many cases thriving villages had grown up on them. It seemed now that by a recent decision of the supreme court of the United States, none of these millions of acres were taxable. The reasons given by that court were irrefragable, but congress should immediately provide by law a remedy for the difficulty involved. The railroad had refused to pay the three cents an acre, and the communities interested therefore found themselves without the power of taxation.

Senator Van Wyck added that but one-half the enormity and outrage had been stated. All land grant railroads in the west were guilty of the same offense. He was glad to see Senator Hawley's bill introduced. Senator Teller said that the fault lay with congress. The executive departments of the government had for years been reporting to congress the full measure of evil referred to, and requested legislation to enable the executive to protect settlers. In three reports made to congress by himself as secretary of the interior this subject had been plainly set forth. It was a crying evil and should be remedied by congress.

Senator Manderson believed the decision of the supreme court to be to the effect that as the surveying fee was not paid the government had still an interest in the lands. If a bill were passed requiring the railway company to pay for the survey he presumed that was all the legislation that was necessary.

Senator Teller said millions of acres of the lands had already been surveyed, some of it for the last ten years.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NOTES.

Tammany and the New York county democracy are still charging each other with having sold out Gov. Hill.

The Boston Herald thinks the next republican national convention will be guided by a desire to please the mugwumps.

Don Cameron always denies the accuracy of newspaper interviews attributed to him. He talks so freely that no correspondent has been able to make his intentions read well.

At one of Mrs. Senator Cockrell's recent receptions in Washington, Roman punch was served in baskets formed from scooped out oranges, the handles being tied with yellow ribbons.

Judge Powell, of Texas, has won popularity mainly by his position on the land question and by championing the cause of the public schools. He will be formidable in the senatorial race.

Joseph Vilas, of Manitowish, Wis., is now looked upon as the probable successor to the deceased congressman, Mr. Rankin. Mr. Vilas is a democrat, a wealthy business man and no relation to the postmaster general.

Senator Ingalls said the other day that the whole electoral system, limited by the caucus and convention growths, as provided by the constitution, was debris, and the electors were like the marionettes in a Punch and Judy show.

It is rumored that the halls of congress will shortly resound to the clangor of an oratorical contest between Tim Campbell, of New York, and Frank Lawler, of Chicago. The debate is confidently expected to develop new phases of the silver question.

There is talk at Washington, according to the Chicago Tribune's correspondent, of the appointment as the republican member of the civil service commission of ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce. He is safe and able and a much worse appointment might easily be made.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR DEAD.

The Veteran New York Statesman Peacefully Closes a Well Spent Life.

Ex-Governor Seymour died at 10 o'clock on the night of the 12th at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling. He expired without a struggle, and as peacefully as if falling asleep. The Omaha Bee thus speaks biographically of the deceased:

[Horatio Seymour, LL.D., was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 31, 1810, removed in childhood to Utica; studied at Oxford and Geneva academies, N. Y., and at Partridge's military institute, Middletown, Conn.; was admitted to the bar at Utica, 1832, but soon withdrew from its practice to devote himself to the management of the large estate inherited by the death of his father; was a member of the staff of Governor Marey 1838-39; was elected to the senate assembly as a democrat 1841, and three times re-elected, serving as speaker in 1845; was chosen mayor of Utica 1842; was an unsuccessful candidate for governor 1850; was governor 1853-55; vetoed a prohibitory liquor law March 1854; was defeated in the election of that year by the prohibitionist candidate, Myron H. Clark; was again elected governor in the fall of 1857; aided in support of the balance in New York city, and forwarded efficient co-operation to the national government in the war of the union; was defeated in the election of 1864, in which he presided over the national democratic convention at Chicago, as he did again at New York 1868, when he was himself nominated for the presidency much against his will, and received 80 electoral votes. Since his defeat for the presidency in 1868, Mr. Seymour took no active part in political affairs.]

Died a Poor Man.

Omaha Bee Washington special: An army officer who was on intimate terms, both officially and socially, with General Hancock during the last ten years of his life, tells your correspondent that it is doubtful if the general's entire effects would bring \$10,000 if sold at auction. He said Hancock and his estimable wife, said the officer, "were among the most charitable people in the United States, and his salary as major general in the army was almost entirely devoted to the furthering of his charitable ideas. I do not suppose it cost him \$2,000 a year for the expenses of his wife and himself for they were plain people. The balance of his pay was spent upon his old comrades in arms who have been less fortunate than he has, and the result is that unless something is done for Mrs. Hancock she will be in a very precarious financial condition."

GEN. SCHOFIELD INTERVIEWED.

Prefers to Remain in His Present Command—Tribute to the Dead.

Chicago dispatch: "Gen. Hancock," said Maj. Gen. Schofield, "was a man of remarkable military ability and great personal worth of character. His death is a serious loss to the service, and an affliction to many warm personal friends. I know Gen. Hancock intimately, though the service never brought us in contact with each other officially to any extent. We never met him until about its close. I could recall many incidents in our acquaintance, but none, I think, which I would care to make public at this time. He has an excellent record. I should say that at Gettysburg, where he was second in command, he showed his ability as a general perhaps as conspicuously as anywhere.

"I have no doubt that Gen. Hancock was disappointed at being defeated for the presidency. That would be only natural. I know he fully expected to be elected, at least up to a few weeks of the election. But if he was disappointed he did not show it. He bore it with great dignity. He bore it like a soldier.

"No, I could not give any idea as to who will be his successor. By his death, Gen. Pope and I are left the only two major generals. Gen. Pope, who is at San Francisco commanding the division of the Pacific, will retire next month, and that will leave me the only one. I do not expect to be assigned to Governor's Island, for this is a more important place than that. Of course I shall obey orders, but, as I say, I do not expect to be sent there. Consulting my own preferences alone I would rather stay here. I presume that two of the brigadier-generals will be promoted to be major generals, and that one will be assigned to Gen. Hancock and the other Gen. Pope, when he goes on the retired list. The brigadier-generals and their present stations are: Gen. Terry, Ft. Snelling; Gen. Howard, Omaha; Gen. Crook, Prescott, Arizona; Gen. Miles, Leavenworth; Gen. Stanley, San Antonio, and Gen. Gibbon, Fort Union. I understand that the president is in favor of observing seniority in making promotions. Gen. Terry and Howard are the senior brigadier-generals. I believe it is a question which ranks first in that respect. Gen. Crook is one of the oldest in time of service, but he is not promoted, although this is merely an opinion. I do not speak from any definite knowledge of what will be done.

"Gen. Hancock leaves no family except his wife and two grandchildren. His daughter died two years ago, and his son last year.

"I have not heard where or when Gen. Hancock's funeral will be held. I should not be surprised if he was buried at St. Louis, which was his old home. Wherever it is held I shall attend, of course, and shall be accompanied by my staff."

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The house committee on public lands at a special meeting agreed to declare the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific railroad land grants as to all lands lying opposite that part of the line which was unconstructed on the 4th of July, 1873, the date on which the committee reported the granting act to expire. Excepted from the operation of the forfeiture act is the right-of-way of the company to lands necessary to its operation, all lands now within city, town or village sites, and all lands purchased in good faith from the railroad company by actual settlers, not exceeding 420 acres in any one case. In cases where a settler's purchase exceeded 320 acres, he will be allowed one year in which to select therefrom a tract of 320 acres and make proof before the local land office. An amendment was incorporated in the bill reducing the price of government lands within the grants to \$2.15 per acre.

Secretary Whitney, at the request of the house committee on naval affairs, expressed his views relative to the reconstruction of the navy. He began with a recommendation that the uncompleted motors be completed. In his opinion the type of vessel most needed by the navy was steel cruisers. These new building were good fighting ships and in time of war would prove their worth. He thought the government should go on replacing its wooden ships with these cruisers. After sufficient appropriation should be made it would take some time to draw up plans and get the yards into condition to start the work. The chairman, General Terry, in his opinion that the appropriation would be set apart for construction of the torpedo boats. In answer to Mr. Thomas, the secretary, said he thought it would be a wise policy to offer private contractors a bonus for a speed greater than any for the speed in the world. He thought it would be a wise policy to offer private contractors a bonus for a speed greater than any for the speed in the world. He thought it would be a wise policy to offer private contractors a bonus for a speed greater than any for the speed in the world.

Senator Manderson introduced a bill in the senate from citizens of Nebraska residing at Stockville, praying for woman suffrage; also a petition from the citizens of Hanton, Neb., in favor of pension legislation as recommended by the G. A. R. national pension committee.

There seems to be no doubt as to General Terry's promotion. It is a question in the minds of some, however, whether General Howard will be the other fortunate officer. Should he fail of promotion General Miles is counted upon. He has a good record, and is backed by Sherman's influence. General Crook comes next in order with Sheridan's backing. His chances are with General Terry, as he is in the best position to be promoted.

Representative Lyman, of Iowa, has secured the establishment of a board of examining surgeons at Council Bluffs, which will consist of Dr. Donald Macrae, Dr. T. B. Lacy and Dr. F. S. Thomas. The new order takes effect at once.

The Work of a Fiend.

Akron (O.) dispatch: A farm hand named Jeuck, employed by John Hoar, in Northfield, made a murderous attack with an iron bar on Mr. Hoar's two daughters, Marnie and Marie. He knocked them down on the floor, and left them for dead on the floor, and the skull of one being fractured. He then fired Mr. Hoar's barn, which was completely consumed by the flames, together with twenty-three cows, twenty hogs, one horse, a large quantity of corn, hay, wheat, and all furniture and implements. The loss will be about \$120,000; insurance not known. The fiend set at his work because one of his girls refused to let him kiss her, and informed him that she would report him to her parents. Jeuck has been a member of the Hoar family for a long time, and was about 22 years of age. He surrendered himself.

BIT AT THE OLD SNAP.

An Illinois Business Man Taken In by the Lottery Game.

Bloomington (Ill.) dispatch: The cleverest confidence game ever known here was worked to-day on George Bradner, one of the oldest residents and business men of Bloomington, by two swindlers working a variation of the old-time lottery scheme. Bradner is a business man, aged nearly 70, who has been in business here for forty years. Last night he was met by a fine looking, elderly man, who represented himself as the agent for several eastern estates, and who had \$60,000 to invest. This morning a young man met Bradner and introduced himself as a nephew of the Hon. George K. Taylor. He told Bradner he had just drawn \$5,000 and took Bradner to a room in a private home, where an elderly man, probably the same he met last night, was seated at a table writing. Bradner was finally induced to take a draw in the name of the Southern lottery. He was induced to deposit \$500 in cash as a guarantee of good faith, which money Bradner drew from the bank. This was to be paid back to-morrow, with \$300 which Bradner had drawn. Bradner left the room and in ten minutes the two had fled, and have not yet been heard of. The amount of money for Bradner has been considered one of the closest and shrewdest business men of this city.

MR. MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

Speculation as to What It Will Place on the Free List.

A Washington special to the New York Post says: Mr. Morrison's tariff bill will be about fifteen printed pages in length of the ordinary bill size. This is a short tariff bill. It is nearly completed except some minor details.

Columbus Delano of Ohio, who represents the association of Western Wool Growers, became convinced that the bill will propose a reduction in rates on wool, and in anticipation of this he expects to have a convention of wool growers to meet here to use their influence with congress to prevent the adoption of such a recommendation. But there is pretty good reason to believe that Mr. Morrison proposes no reduction in the rates on wool. It is, however, almost certain that this bill will reduce the rates on wool carpets, wools, and those come into competition with no wool goods in this country. It is probable that there will be no opposition to this proposition, which will be welcomed by the carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia and Lowell. A very bitter contest is expected over the free list. It is supposed that the lumber and salt, and some metallic ores will be put on it. It is expected that a large vote will be cast for free lumber from agricultural states, and western cattle growers and packers will be in earnest in favor of free salt.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS MANIA.

Senatorial Homes Being Provided With Costly Structures.

A New York Tribune special says: In one day last week the senate passed twenty-nine bills appropriating \$11,415,000 for the construction of public buildings in various parts of the country. Altogether there have been 148 such bills introduced in this congress calling for an aggregate appropriation of about \$20,000,000, and there are many counties yet to hear from.

The home of Secretary Lamar is at Oxford, Miss., hence in that village, with only 15,000 inhabitants, and the entire postal receipts, which amount to only \$3,450, the government is erecting a \$50,000 building. Aberdeen is another village of no greater importance, and there is a \$75,000 building to be erected under an appropriation made last year. Dover, Del., is the home of Senator Sausbury, and though it has only 16,000 inhabitants, it has a postoffice building which was erected at a cost of \$200,000. Senator Cole's home is at Waco, Texas, the population of which, according to the census, was 7,295. For the rent of its postoffice there the government paid \$812, but last year \$100,000 was appropriated for a public building in the place. In a similar way the majority of appropriations for buildings can be accounted for.

A Desperate Fight.

An Indian Territory special tells of a desperate affray between Sheriff Brown's posse and a party of desperadoes whom the officers were attempting to arrest. Sheriff Brown had two fingers shot off a hand entered his arm. The assailants were worsted, William Cloud being mortally and another man seriously wounded. The remaining members of the party escaped in the darkness. The assailed and assailants fought in the dark, firing at random.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Corn, etc. Columns include item names and prices per bushel or ton.

NEW YORK.

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PEOPLE WHO WEAR TIGHTS.

What They Pay for Them and How They Are Made to Suit All Forms.

"One of the principal articles we sell," said a stage costumer to a reporter for the New York Mail and Express, "is tight. They are not only used on the stage, but in almost every show in the country. The demand for them now is large."

"Do they wear out easily?" "That depends entirely on the kind of show the wearer is acting in. Circus riders wear the most. It's the rosin on the horse's back that does that. Then the wearer perspiring makes it necessary to have them washed every time they are used. A bareback circus rider will wear out one or two pair a week. They cost all the way from \$2 a pair up to almost any price. The average pair for circus people costs \$6. They are plain woven tight, but very strong. There are innumerable varieties in material, in styles, in colors and still more in fits. The cheapest tight is made of cotton. These are made in all colors, flesh white, black, unbleached, chocolate and brown. Then there are fine cotton tight, Lisle thread tight, French cotton tight and silk tight."

"Do you sell them ready-made or make them to order?" "The best qualities are all made to measure. We have the make-up or model of a number of actors and actresses, and can make them as often as they are wanted."

"What do you mean by make-up?" "You don't suppose these people have the goods made to fit their true form, do you? Not more than one-fifth of them have their tight-fitting clothes made without padding. How would a premier danseuse look posing before her audience if her costume were not made to give her a soft, rounded appearance? We make padded skirts, padded hips, padded arms, padded insteps, padded thighs, padded legs, and in fact, padded everything. The pads are made of fine lamb's wool. When a large ballet is being organized we have to go into this business very extensively. Some of the prettiest girls will be slightly knock-kneed or bow-legged. We have to straighten them out and produce the fine Venus-like looking forms that you see on the stages. We have artists who make a specialty of this, and in some very particular case they make a model of the actress, and then perfect the model and then make the goods up."

"The colored sexton." The sexton of a Baptist church in a large western city was a good colored brother, who rarely took part in the social religious meetings of the society; but when he did, all present held their breath, for it was well known that some one was to be "hit on the head," and great amusement was in store for the others. On this peculiar occasion the subject of the prayer meeting was "Christian Humility." Mr. Bascom, one of the wealthiest church members, while leaning on his gold-headed cane, and toying with his elegant watch chain, concluded his remarks with great affectation of humility by saying: "If I ever should be so favored as to reach heaven at all, it seems to me that a place in the most remote section, the most obscure corner of that blissful region will be infinitely more than I deserve. And when the call comes to me to 'go up higher,' it seems to me I shall feel like putting my hand upon my mouth in the dust, and crying out, 'Unclean! unclean!'"

When he was seated the colored brother rose in the rear of the room, and slowly advancing, faced the audience, and sisters when I heard de angel Gabriel blow de trumpet a-calling me home, it 'pears to me I'll be so powerful glad I'll just call out, 'Hol' on dar, Gabriel! I hear de trumpet, an' I's comin' mighty quick. An' it 'pears to me I'll be so bustin' full ob joy, I'll jest go shoutin', skippin', leavin', right up to de front ob de throne as fast as I kin git dar. An' dar I'll stand wid de white robes on a wavin' de palm branches, an' a-shoutin' in 'Glory! glory! glory to de Lamb dat was slain!' For what de scriptures say? 'Who are dese in white robes?' 'Dey what came up through great tribulations.' Down here de black skin an' de great tribulations, up dar de white robe an' de joy for ever more. Now, my brudders an' sisters, what do de scripture say again? Dey say 'what though dey be black as ink' (or something to dat affec) 'dey shall be whiter den snow.' An' it 'pears to me I'll be so powerful happy up dar dat I'd like to shakehan' my widal my brudders an' sisters, widout distinction ob age, color, or previous condition of servitude—good many on 'em I hadn't shook no han' wid here—but 'pears to me I'll be so oocuppied a wavin' an' a-praisin', an' a-shoutin' hallelujah! hallelujah! hallelujah! close up on de right side ob de Lamb, dat I won't hab no time to go peekin' round de dark corners ob heaven to find Brudder Bascom."—Lynn Burdette, in Harper's Magazine.

A Domestic Scene. When Judge Forker of Ohio was delivering his inaugural address from the platform in the lofty rotunda of the State House, at Columbus, his wife sat on one side but a few feet distant. Her children—three little girls and one boy, Benson, who is in the first year of Woodward High School—sat beside her. All the love and admiration she has for her husband shone in her face. She looked supremely happy. She had no eyes for the vast crowd; her whole attention was upon 'the newly made Governor, and when he finished she half rose in her seat and reached out her hands to him. He was seized by his father, who shook his hand, and one or two of the distinguished men attempted to grasp his palm. But he turned at once to his wife. He took her hand and held it quite a while, while she said something that made the Governor smile. He still held his wife's hand, as he leaned over to speak to the children, and there was a look of boyish pleasure in his face. One of the little girls, the youngest, had fallen asleep during the long speech, and her father smiled as he gently stroked her head, saying, it was tiresome for a little girl, but that it was all over now.

A Very Heavy Child. Ellicottville Dispatch to the Buffalo Express. John Hout, who resides near Ellicottville, has probably the greatest prodigy in the shape of a child ever seen anywhere in this section. The child in question is a boy, whose third birthday occurred recently, at which time he weighed 105 pounds in his shirt sleeves and stockings. He is only about four feet tall. His limbs and feet resemble those of an elephant in shape and size more than those of a human being, and his entire body is correspondingly large. He is healthy and robust, never having been sick a day in his life, and there seems to be no disease to account for his prodigious size. Both of his parents are of small stature, neither of them weighing to exceed 135 pounds.

The Crank's Mecca.

A Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes: All men in eminent public positions receive more or less attention from inspired letter-writers. Speaker Carlisle is no exception to this rule. A short time ago he received three funny letters. One was from a Philadelphia man. He demanded that the Speaker should immediately pass a bill abolishing divorce; making the granting of divorces by judges a capital offense, and abolishing all schools in the country excepting those promoting the Roman Catholic faith.

Another was from a gent in Boston, who requested the Speaker to send him immediately all the silver in the treasury and not less than \$190,000,000,000 in gold and paper besides. He wrote that he wanted to go West and buy three or four states, and as he figured it out he would need that amount of money. The gentleman threatens to come on to Washington in case the money is not sent soon and take an appeal to Congress, in which case the Speaker would find out "what's what" in a very short order. An enthusiastic laboring man's friend in Chicago writes Mr. Carlisle that he wishes a bill passed forthwith raising the wages of laboring men to \$5 a day and miner's wages to \$25 a day.

The Speaker receives many such letters as these. Frequently letters are addressed jointly to the President and the Speaker. There is no conceivable topic that these queer people do not discuss and give their views upon. For some weeks back their main hobby has been the finance and what should be done with the surplus coin in the Treasury. It may be observed, however, that there are a number of gentlemen in prominent positions whom it would be impolite to classify as money cranks, who are also quite solicitous about this coin surplus in the government's strong-box, and the vigorous expressions growing out of this solicitude have doubtless aroused more "enthusiastic" thinkers in the same line into their present state of letter-writing activity.

Probably no subject was ever agitated in Congress which has developed more letter-writing lunatics than the money question. One man wants to know why nothing is ever said nowadays about the greenbacks when the money question is up. He has been a greenback man all along, he says, but all of a sudden the bottom has dropped out of politics. He wants to know who has knocked the stuffing out of the greenback issue, and also whether all this silence does not mean a conspiracy to rob the people some how by the gold-bugs and bond-robbers. He winds up by calling for an unlimited issue of greenbacks, and wants a job of distributing or circulating them in his section. This man lives in Michigan.

A letter postmarked "Washington," proposes to set a high official some valuable real estate for \$8,000,000 cash. A minute description is given of the property. It contains many square rods and feet, there are so many trees on it, specifying varieties, and the buildings are composed of so many million bricks. Other funny details are also given which are not quite legible or tangible. From the description given the property must be the government asylum for the insane on the heights opposite Washington. The writer says he needs money badly, and suggests that if the official should buy the property and afterwards become dissatisfied the remedy would be a very simple one. He, the writer, had the power of putting a "spell" upon things, and he would simply "prime" the property by touching it under the proper conditions, and it immediately change its form and become an ornament for the shirt-bosom, or a ring more precious than a diamond, and retain the full value of the money paid for the property. It is needless to say that this very plausible proposition is still under consideration; or at all events has not yet been replied to.

The office-seeker also has his trouble in the letter-writing party. Secretary Lamar received a letter from Virginia, evidently written by a man of cultivation, who wishes to serve in the capacity of "bouncer" for the department of the Interior. The Virginian wants a humble place as the assistant to the appointment clerk. He had read that the Secretary's life had been almost pestered out of him by office-seekers. His plan was for the Secretary to refer these pestering Democrats to the appointment clerk, and he, as his able-bodied assistant, would take them in hand. He writes: "I would get rid of 'em, and will guarantee that when I once handle them, it will be the last appearance of that one inside the department." The letter was referred to Appointment Clerk Hessler without recommendation.

A Domestic Scene.

When Judge Forker of Ohio was delivering his inaugural address from the platform in the lofty rotunda of the State House, at Columbus, his wife sat on one side but a few feet distant. Her children—three little girls and one boy, Benson, who is in the first year of Woodward High School—sat beside her. All the love and admiration she has for her husband shone in her face. She looked supremely happy. She had no eyes for the vast crowd; her whole attention was upon 'the newly made Governor, and when he finished she half rose in her seat and reached out her hands to him. He was seized by his father, who shook his hand, and one or two of the distinguished men attempted to grasp his palm. But he turned at once to his wife. He took her hand and held it quite a while, while she said something that made the Governor smile. He still held his wife's hand, as he leaned over to speak to the children, and there was a look of boyish pleasure in his face. One of the little girls, the youngest, had fallen asleep during the long speech, and her father smiled as he gently stroked her head, saying, it was tiresome for a little girl, but that it was all over now.