

MOVING FOR EIGHT HOURS.

A Formidable Demonstration in New York for the New Order of Things.

New York dispatch: Twelve thousand people, with banners, flags and transparencies, assembled in Union square this evening and lifted up their voices in no gentle manner in behalf of the eight-hour movement. They were workmen from the factories, shops and warehouses of the city, summoned out by their respective trades organizations. A good-natured crowd of 600 policemen had little to do. The men hurraed a good deal, in fact, shouted themselves hoarse, in applauding the sentiments expressed by the speakers, and that was all. There seemed to be no end to the number of organizations which came pouring into the square at eight o'clock. All sorts of transparencies were borne in the procession. Some warned the public not to buy "scab cigars" or ride upon the Third Avenue railroad. Others bore the legend, "Eight hours shall constitute a day's labor. Some clubs lighted the pathway with flaming torches, roman candles and electric lights. Two stands had been erected for speakers. When the organizations got to marching around the square, the speakers climbed up into the stands and proceeded to harangue the crowd. The stand near Broadway was given over to German speakers, and the one near Fourth Avenue to English. John Mackin, a painter, said: "We have suffered quietly and peacefully, but to-day we are resolved to be quiet no longer. We desire liberty for labor, shorter hours and better pay. We have here in New York a district attorney who seems to find delight in arresting laboring men and throwing them into prison. (Hisses.) We do not want to stir up strife in this city, but we do want our rights and are bound to have them. The workmen are not to be turned away from seeking their rights by threats from the grand jury, and I tell the officers of the law here to-night that boycotting shall go on." (Hisses.) John Swinton was received with an outburst of applause. He said: "The eight-hour movement is closed. We have given satisfactory reasons for demanding shorter hours which no newspaper has been able to answer. This town is now under a reign of terror—a reign of judicial and rotten monopoly. They are dragging the citizens, car drivers, bakers, and tailors to prison by the wholesale. I warn their own feet shall pave the way to prison." The enthusiasm among the Germans, Poles, Swedes and Italians around the west stand was great.

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT.

The St. Louis Citizens' Committee Hope to Succeed.

St. Louis dispatch: The probabilities point to an early close of the strike upon the Gould system. This happy state of affairs is to be brought about by the citizens' committee appointed some weeks ago. It seems that when the citizens' committee discovered that it was useless trying to effect a compromise of any kind with the railroad, they approached the leading members and executive board of the Knights of Labor and brought every argument possible to bear upon them to declare the strike off. Several conferences have been held between the committee and Knights, and a preliminary meeting of the citizens' committee was held, at which resolutions were adopted, urging the executive board of the Knights to declare the strike off, and pledging the committee to use every means within its power to bring about the much desired arbitration with the railroad company for the purpose of securing the re-employment of all the strikers who have not been guilty of infraction of the law or offenses against the railroad company. These resolutions will be placed before the general executive board of the Knights, and it is considered certain they will officially declare the strike off.

On the morning of the 28th Wm. E. Withers, a non-union switchman employed at the union depot, shot and instantly killed John Gibbons, a striking employe of the same company. Withers' remark is that on his way home and upon reaching Fourteenth and Spencer streets, he was accosted by Gibbons, who called him a scab; two other persons approached him from behind and seized his (Withers') arms, then all three struck him, and he breaking loose pulled a pistol and fired at Gibbons, who dropped dead, shot through the heart. Withers, when seen by a United Press reporter, did not bear any marks upon his person, and acknowledged he did not see any weapons in the hands of Gibbons when he shot him. A New York dispatch says: When Gould was asked about the report that the St. Louis citizens' committee had been successful in arranging a compromise between him and the strikers, he laughed and said there was no strike. All trains, he declared, are now being handled with ease, by a smaller force than ever. There were no vacancies on the road now. When any occurred the old employes would not be discriminated against if they wished to return to work. The citizens' committee had made no arrangement with the company.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Speaker Carlisle was before the telephone committee on the 30th. He said that in May, 1884, he received a letter from Harris Rogers advising him that Rogers' Telegraph and Telephone company had elected him (Carlisle) a director and placed \$100,000 worth of stock to his credit for such occasional services as he might find it convenient to render. To this letter he had replied that so long as he was a member of congress he would not be interested in any company or enterprise concerning which congressional action might be asked. Representative Handall had no recollection of receiving either a letter or stock from Mr. Rogers. Representative Hewitt testified that he had been solicited to embark in Pan-Electric, and had been offered a tenth interest, but declined.

The house committee on labor on the 30th heard Representative Springer in support of the labor arbitration bill introduced by him last month. The members of the committee seemed favorable towards the arbitration commission, but the matter did not go far enough to indicate what action will be taken. The opinion was expressed by the committee that the principal features of the Springer bill could be incorporated in the bill now on the house calendar to provide for the establishment of a department of agriculture and labor.

The Speech of Jefferson Davis.

In the New York assembly on the 30th, during debate on an amendment to the capital bill involving the employment of ex-soldiers, a reference was made to the speech of Jefferson Davis at Montgomery. Mr. Cantor deprecated the bringing up of the bloody shirt, and Mr. Green asserted that the republicans were trying to revive the strength of old prejudices for party purposes. Mr. Hagerty referred to Mr. Davis as a gladiator who troubled the South and as a hero of the North by revisiting the scenes of his former activity. The matter was then dropped.

CONCERNING PENSIONS.

Gen. Negley Calls Attention to a System That Should be Abolished.

Washington special: The large number of pension bills which have passed both houses of congress, and the large number still pending, have given rise to considerable comment as to the reasons why pensions in these cases have failed to be favorably adjudicated before the pension bureau. Gen. Negley, in speaking on this subject, said: "The numerous applications made to members of congress by old soldiers asking the passage of special bills for their relief has caused me to make some inquiry as to the cause and methods in the pension office for a number of years, working the grossest injustice to most deserving claimants. Examiners are permitted to make a record of the number of cases they have disposed of, and receive promotion according to the greater number they pass over their associates in the office. The result of this peculiar system is to encourage the examination of cases with brief statements or few papers, and the laying aside of cases requiring the most labor. It is also found that cases are shoved aside simply to satisfy the convenience of the examiner or clerk, to await his inclination to take the trouble to procure the additional testimony required. I venture the assertion that there are 10,000 cases now that could be passed by competent and honest board of examiners. Another evil, which should be remedied in the interests of the correspondence between the pension office and the war department, inquiries made of the latter by the pension office are at least six months behind, in some instances eighteen months. The consequence is that when the claimant is called upon to furnish additional proofs, the witnesses have moved away or died, or he himself has become dissatisfied or discouraged, and the result is that he abandons his case and dies in the poor house, or applies to congress. My views upon this matter are not intended to reflect upon the present commissioner of pensions. I believe that he has honestly endeavored to forward the interests of justice and treat each case impartially, but he has inherited a bad system, which should be improved without delay."

ONE GREAT STRIKE SETTLED.

An Agreement Reached by Which the Missouri Pacific Troubles Are at an End.

An agreement was reached at St. Louis on the 3d by which the strike on the Gould system has been declared off. The following is a copy of the order issued declaring the strike off: "To the Members of District Assemblies 17, 93, 101, and of the G. A. and Non-Members of Persons Affected by the Present Strike upon the Gould System of Railways:—Gentlemen: On April 28th the citizens of St. Louis requested of this board that in the interest of the business community of St. Louis, and that of the United States in general, the strike upon the Gould south-west system of railroads be declared at an end. While this request was under consideration, May 1st, by joint boards of D. A. 17, 93 and 101, a committee appointed by this board to investigate the cause of the trouble between the railroad company and the employes, and to submit a report thereon, they say: The testimony taken to-day by the congressional investigation committee shows conclusively that very serious losses to the commercial industries of the entire country have resulted from this trouble, and that large numbers of persons not connected therewith have been thrown out of employment. Therefore, we do respectfully but earnestly ask you to discontinue this strike and leave the justice of your case to the decision that public opinion may form when we make our report." The document was fully considered and the following conclusions arrived at: That matters left in the hands of the general executive board, they to set a time and declare the strike at an end. We have, therefore, selected Tuesday morning, May 4, 1886, as the time when this strike shall end. You will make application to your former employers for re-employment on the above date (May 4). By order of the general executive board. JOHN W. HAYES.

Hayes said that this order would be obeyed by all the striking knights and that they would present themselves for employment to the different railroad companies. Cholera Devastates British Troops. Lord Dufferin has telegraphed from Mandalay that all was quiet there. The country and central districts, however, were much infested with rebels. Cholera had attacked the Forty-third regiment with such violence while ascending the Irrawaddy river that the whole regiment was obliged to disembark. Fourteen deaths occurred. The report that the British outpost at Saikin had been surprised and fifteen Indian soldiers captured was incorrect. The Emir of Hattin, who massacred the Italian soldiers, captured these Indian soldiers, but afterwards released them.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like wheat, barley, rye, corn, oats, butter, eggs, chickens, turkeys, lemons, oranges, beans, peas, potatoes, wool, seeds, hay, and stock prices in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Senator Morrill is seventy-six years old.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, will be re-elected. Ex-Senator Kellogg has the last commission signed by President Lincoln. Friends of Warren Green, consul general at Kamagaya, have asked that his nomination be withdrawn. The members of the entire board of the Empire Protective association in New York are required to furnish \$1,000 ball each to answer. Surety was found for all. Indictments were presented against them for conspiracy, and they pleaded guilty when arraigned in court.

The principal charge against Gen. Rosecrans, upon which his confirmation as register of the treasury is held up by the senate, is said to be subornation of perjury in connection with alleged public land frauds in California. The senate has been informed that the facts are of record in the supreme court, and a committee has been appointed to investigate them.

Senator Bowen, of Colorado, says that when he was elected to the senate he was astonished to learn from the newspapers that he was worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000,000, whereas he never had \$1,000,000. He is entitled to the title of millionaire for an office to tell the boys he is well fixed so that they will know how to strike him. Any exaggeration generally takes the form of a playful joke, but it is very annoying unduly.

The senate committee on postoffices and postroads heard arguments for and against the confirmation of Miles J. Finton, to be postmaster at Streator, Ill. It is charged that Finton was a member of a firm which hired men to enter homestead and preemption claims, and having made deal \$78,750, transferred the title to the firm. Plumb addressed the committee in opposition to Finton, and two gentlemen appeared in his behalf. Mr. Luller claimed Finton was not a member of the firm in question, and had nothing to do with the fraud.

Ben Butler on the Labor Troubles.

When asked by a New York Tribune reporter what he thought of the strike, Gen. B. F. Butler said: "I do not see even the beginning of the end. The revolt of the masses, of course, is always a dangerous thing. The courts are being dragged into the present controversy, but actions of courts must be temporary, because if the organization of labor extends much further, the organization will take possession of the jury-box. That is to say, their members would get to be jurors, and convictions would be impossible. A large portion of the judiciary of the country is elective and subject to the same control. It was a mistake for Judge Pardee to attempt to deal with the Texas Pacific strike as contempt of court, because the railroad belonged to the hands of a receiver, and to punish men as if for contempt. In the first place, the strikers never had an idea in their minds of interfering in any way with the court or its officials. Boycotting is utterly unjustifiable and should not be adopted by the laboring men especially because it is the weapon of capital used by capital from time beyond memory. That is to say, whoever in the world's history has stood forth as an advocate of the right of labor, whether in the form of a politician, in legislative halls as a statesman, in court as a lawyer or in the press as a journalist, has always been boycotted by capitalists. Boycotting is a confession of weakness, not an exhibition of strength and it can't be dropped too soon. It is a two edged sword and death rate is shown to have been higher among the hands of unskilled workers to themselves than to others."

The National Mortality Record.

The report of Dr. Billings, surgeon of the United States army, on mortality and vital statistics of the United States as returned from the tenth census, has been received by the secretary of the interior. It says: The total population in 1880 was 50,155,788, an increase in ten years of \$11,507,412. Of this increase \$21,219 per annum may be taken as due to immigration; the total number of immigrants for ten years being 2,812,191. This makes the mean annual increase due to excess of births over deaths \$1,757. The mean annual birth rate for the United States is given as 36 per 1,000. It appears from data presented in the report that the United States as a whole, during the census year, had a comparatively low death rate and high birth rate. The death rate is shown to have been higher in the colored than in the white population; in the foreign element than in the whites of American parentage; in cities than in rural districts.

The Indian Outrage.

The adjutant general has received the following dispatch from General Miles, dated Benson, Ariz., April 29: "Confirmed reports from Calabasas and Nogales state that three persons were killed about ten miles north of the line. Very serious depredations have been committed south of the boundary in Sonora, many persons being killed and others being driven out, coming up on the Sonora railroad to Arizona territory. Both Mexico and United States troops have been actively pursuing. One Mexican and a white man taken by the Indians have been killed. As fast as possible troops are being placed where they will be likely to intercept the band. The balance will keep moving north. The camp will be kept where Geromino's balance is possible, wherever they may go. The difficulty with the Navajos has, I think, been satisfactorily settled and troops placed in the vicinity of the threatened district. The Mescaleros are reported well disposed and at work."

President Adams' Return.

Boston special: President Adams, of the Union Pacific railroad, has returned from the west. He says that he found business generally better than he expected, but corn fails to move. The undue stimulation given by low rates has destroyed transcontinental business for a time. He expects a recovery soon. He thinks that through Pacific business will be light for the next six months, and that passenger rates will never be fully restored. The business prospects of the Union Pacific do not differ materially from that from the last annual report of the company for 1885, which will be issued next week, and will be a large volume of 175 pages, on the general plan of the 1884 report.

The Labor Outlook in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg dispatch: The movement of the labor unions of this city for a reduction of working hours is confined exclusively to the building trades, the largest local industries—iron, coal and glass—not being disturbed by the demand. The plumbers, bricklayers, hod-carriers and plasterers have been settled with their employers on a nine-hour basis. Strikes will be inaugurated on the 1st or Monday by the carpenters and cabinetmakers. The former want ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, and the latter an advance of 20 per cent in wages and eight hours. The employers have refused. The bakers will demand a reduction in hours, and if not granted will refuse to go to work.

A FAMOUS FIGHT RECALLED.

The Story of a Murder in the Arkansas House of Representatives. The Speaker Thrusts a Knife into the Heart of a Member—The Trial Only a Farce.

Senator Garland, of Arkansas, seems to be fated for the Cabinet. As he represents Arkansas, a friend out there sends to "Gath" a sketch of the Arkansas Legislature about 1840, which everybody will read with interest. It is the only full account of this well-known duel I have ever seen. At the last session of the legislature of that state (1837), says my correspondent, Col. John Wilson, president of the bank at Little Rock, the capital of the state, was elected speaker of the house of representatives. He had been elected to that office for a number of years successively, and was one of the most influential citizens of the state. While presiding over the deliberations of the house he took umbrage at words spoken in debate by Major Anthony, a conspicuous member, came down from the speaker's chair, drew a large bowie-knife from his bosom and attacked Major Anthony, who defended himself for some time, but was at last stabbed through the heart and fell dead on the floor. Wilson deliberately wiped the blood from his knife and resumed his seat. The following statement of the circumstances of the murder and the trial of the murderer is abridged from the account published in the Arkansas Gazette a few months since. It is here taken from the Knoxville (Tennessee) Register, July 4, 1838: "On the 14th of December last, Major Joseph J. Anthony, a member of the Legislature of Arkansas, was murdered while performing his duty as a member of the House of Representatives, by John Wilson, Speaker of the House. The facts are these: A bill came from the Senate commonly called the Wolf bill. Among the amendments proposed was one by Major Anthony, that the signature of the President of the Real Estate Bank should be attached to the certificate of the wolf scalp. Col. Wilson, the speaker, asked Major Anthony whether he intended the remark as personal. (Wilson couldn't write it said. —Gath.) Major Anthony promptly said: "No, I do not." At that instant of time a message was delivered from the Senate, which suspended the proceedings of the House for a few minutes. Immediately after the messenger from the Senate had retired Major Anthony arose from his seat, and said he wished to explain that he did not intend to insult the Speaker of the House, when Wilson, interrupting, peremptorily ordered him to take his seat. Major Anthony said as a member he had a right to the floor to explain himself. Wilson said, in angry tone, "Sit down, or you had better, and thrust his hand into his bosom and drew out a large bowie-knife, ten or twelve inches in length, and descended from the speaker's chair with the knife drawn in a menacing manner. Major Anthony, seeing the danger he was placed in by Wilson's advance on him with a drawn knife, rose from his chair, set it out of his way, stepping back a pace or two and drew his knife. Wilson caught up a chair and struck Anthony with it. Anthony recovering from the blow, caught the chair in his left hand, and a fight ensued over the chair. Wilson received two wounds, one on each arm, and Anthony lost his knife, either by throwing it at Wilson, or it escaped by accident. After Anthony had lost his knife Wilson advanced on Anthony, who was then retreating, looking over his shoulder. Seeing Wilson pursuing him, he threw a chair. Wilson still pursued, and Anthony raised another chair as high as his breast, with a view, it is supposed of keeping Wilson off. Wilson then caught hold of the chair with his left hand, raised it up, and with his right hand deliberately thrust his knife into Anthony's heart, seeing that spot under the chair, and drew it out; and wiping off the blood with his thumb and finger retired near to the Speaker's chair.

"As the knife was withdrawn from Anthony's heart, he fell a corpse on the floor, without uttering a word, or scarcely making a struggle, so true did the knife, as deliberately directed, pierce his heart. Three days elapsed before the constituted authorities took any notice of the horrible deed; and not then, until a relation of the murdered Anthony demanded a warrant for the apprehension of Wilson. Several days elapsed before he was brought before an examining court. He then, in a carriage and four, came to the place appointed for trial. Four or five days were employed in the examination of witnesses, and never was a clearer case of murder proved than on that occasion. Notwithstanding the Court (Justice Brown dissenting) admitted Wilson to bail, and positively refused that the prosecuting attorney for the State should introduce the law to show that it was not a bailable case, or even to hear an argument from him. At the time appointed for the session of the Circuit Court Wilson appeared agreeable to his recognition. A motion was made by Wilson's counsel for a change of venue, founded on the affidavits of Wilson and two other men. The Court thereupon removed the case to Saline county. The Sheriff of Pulaski never confined Wilson one minute, but permitted him to go where he pleased, without guard or any restraint imposed on him whatever. On his way to Saline he entertained him freely at his own house, and the next day delivered him over to the Sheriff of that county, who conducted the prisoner to the debtor's room in the jail, and gave him the key, so that he and everybody else had free access and egress at all times. Wilson invited everybody to call on him, as he said he wished to see his friends, and his room was crowded with visitors, who called to drink grog and laugh and talk with him. But this theatre was not sufficiently large for this purpose. He afterward visited the dram-shops, where he freely treated all who would partake with him, and went fishing and hunting with others at pleasure, and entirely

without restraint. He also ate at the same table with the judge while on trial.

"When the Court met at Saline Wilson was put on his trial. Several days were occupied in examining witnesses in the case. After the examination was closed, while Colonel Taylor was engaged in a very able, lucid and argumentative speech on the part of the prosecution, some men collected a parcel of the rabble, and came within a few yards of the court-house door, and bawled in a loud voice, "Part them—part them!" Everybody supposed there was an affray, and ran to the doors and windows to see. Behold! there was nothing more than the man and the rabble he had collected around him for the purpose of annoying Colonel Taylor while speaking. A few minutes afterward this same person brought a horse, as though he was for sale, and continued for ten or fifteen minutes to ride before the court-house door, crying the horse in a loud and boisterous tone of voice. The judge sat as a silent listener to the indignity offered the Court and counsel by this man, without interposing his authority.

To show the depravity of the times and the people, after the verdict had been delivered by the jury, and the Court informed Wilson that he was discharged, there was a rush towards him; some seized him by the hand some by the arm, and there was a great and loud rejoicing and exultation, directly in the presence of the Court; and Wilson told the Sheriff to take the jury to grocery, that he might treat them, and invited every body that chose to go. The house was soon filled to overflowing. The rejoicing was kept up till near supper time. But, to elap the climax, soon after supper was over, a majority of the jury, together with many others, went to the rooms that had been occupied several days by the friends and relatives of the murdered Anthony, and commenced a scene of the most ridiculous dancing, as it is believed, in triumph over Wilson and as a triumph over the feelings of the relatives of the departed Anthony. The scene did not close here. The party retired to a dram-shop and continued their rejoicing until about 10:30 o'clock. They then collected a parcel of horns, trumpets, etc., and marched through the streets blowing them till near day, when one of the party rode his horse on the porch adjoining the room which was occupied by relatives of the deceased.

ESPIONAGE IN FRANCE.

How the Paris Police Watch Every Class of Society.

The secret agents of Paris are provided with cards, which, in case of danger, will insure them the protection of the regular police. They are strictly forbidden to show these cards to any one save to state officials of high standing (when the indirect services of such officials are required), or the sergeants de viles to whom I have just alluded, and under the circumstances referred to. They frequent clubs and other meetings, the wine shops of the exterior boulevards, and houses and streets of ill fame, and also attend at the Senate and Chamber of Deputies during the parliamentary session. In the morning they prepare their reports, generally speaking, at the Prefecture, in the archives of which is to be found detailed accounts of the career and character of hundreds and thousands of individuals in France. These records form colossal pyramids in the lumber rooms, and are alphabetically arranged according to the names of the persons whose histories they chronicle, so that when any one comes suddenly to the front, or is compromised in any criminal affair, the librarians can have no difficulty in laying their hands on the official summary of his or her antecedents. So complete is the collection that the name of the most obscure rag picker in Paris is chronicled as well as the President of the Republic.

In regard to these secret agents of the second category, M. Andrieux is as he is indiscreet. "A man's coachman," he says, "a man's mistress, a man's barber, a man's valet may belong to this battalion." Many saloonkeepers and house-porters are actually compelled, under pain of forfeiture of their licenses and positions, to act as the spies of the prefecture. Several journalists who are the bitterest political opponents in opposition newspapers of the powers that be, and not a few frantic orators who "do" the stump at Socialist gatherings and denounce the criminality of capital amid the cheers of the working men, are in the pay of the police authorities. The high-born and respectable Imperialist, who mixes in Prince Napoleon's society and calls him "My Lord," "Your Majesty," and sports a violet in his button-hole on the occasion of the anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of Napoleon III. at the Church of St. Augustine, keeps up his gorgeous equipages and pays for his Bonapartist dinner out of the public funds.

Literary Centennial.

As we are going through an epoch of centennials it might be well to notice the fact that it is just 100 years since American literature took its first start after the revolution. The first book published on this continent after the peace with Great Britain was "Watts's Psalms," edited by Joel Barlow, which was issued in Hartford in 1785. Barlow was then thirty. He was a native of Connecticut, and had studied at Yale, where in 1778 he delivered a poem, entitled the "Prospect of Peace." His poetic talents had already attracted notice and this led the clergy to request that he should prepare an edition of Watts for public worship. He also edited a weekly paper in Hartford called the American Mercury, but afterward added law to literature. He had however, already contemplated what he considered his great poem, "The Columbiad." This was not completed until the lapse of twenty years, but its inception was given in the "Vision of Columbus," which was published the year our government was formed.

Operations of a Noted Feminine Thief in Several Cities.

"She's the sharpest woman I ever struck. She's got the nerve of a lion," said Detective Sergeant Cosgrove in New York a few days ago, referring to Mrs. Mary Ann Dowd, whom he arrested in Le Boutillier Bros.' store in Twenty-third street, New York. Mrs. Dowd, alias Mrs. Dillon and Mrs. Smith, confesses to forty-three years of age. She declares herself to be a cook. Forty ladies are willing to swear that Mrs. Dowd has stolen their pocket-books and hand-bags in different retail stores in the city. A week ago the wife of Coroner Martin was in Stern Brothers' store in West Twenty-third street, when her portemonnaie, containing \$100, was snatched from her. She reported her loss to Inspector Byrnes, and Detectives Cosgrove and Mangin were detailed to catch the thief. Yesterday they saw Mrs. Dowd go into Macy's. The famous "bag-grabber" is of middle height and stout built. She has dark hair, a fresh complexion, and flashing steel-grey eyes which were behind heavy, gold-rimmed glasses. Her attire was simple, but rich and tasteful, and she carried a velvet bag. In Macy's she made two attempts to rob a lady, but, failing, left the place. Followed by the officers she went to Le Boutillier Brothers' store and sat on a little revolving stool beside one of the shoppers. Cosgrove approached her and asked, in a low tone: "What are you doing here, Mary? Why don't you work some other place?" Mrs. Dowd rose and the grey eyes glittered with anger as she replied: "Sir, I have not the honor of your acquaintance and I don't know why you insult me in this way. Take yourself off before I call one of the firm and have you put out."

"That's good, but it won't work," rejoined the detective. "You'd better come quietly along with us."

"I don't know who you are nor what you want of me." In this strain she went on, but finally went with the officers. She was taken to headquarters, where Mrs. Martin identified her. On the prisoner's person was found a fine gold watch, with the number carefully scratched out. In an ingeniously concealed pocket of her undershirt were bills amounting to \$216. A fine breastpin which she stole in Tiffany's some time ago glistened at her throat. Originally the stones had been a diamond, a sapphire, and a pearl. Mrs. Dowd had had the diamond removed and a ruby substituted. She came to America eight years ago and attended Moody and Salky's meetings in the Madison Square Garden. There she was discovered by Detective Thompson picking a lady's pocket. For this she served two years in Sing Sing and on her release went to Providence. There fortune frowned upon her again, and she languished in prison two years more. At the expiration of her term she turned her gold-rimmed glasses westward, and visited St. Louis and Chicago. Mrs. Dowd always works alone, and confines her talent to bag-grabbing. Her operations have been greatly aided by her respectable appearance and her perfect self-possession.

Rules for Winter.

The following rules, published in Farm and Fireside, are worth heeding by those who believe that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold. Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten. Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold air. Keep the back—especially between the shoulder-blades—well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room, establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open. Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores, and favor congestion or other diseases. After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage, or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health and even to life. When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulties of the throat be produced. Merely warm the back by a fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a colder one, keep the mouth closed so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose, ere it reaches the lungs. Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise; and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to a cold wind.

BROWNED OYSTERS ON TOAST.—Open two dozen large oysters, keeping them separate from their juice. Then mix smoothly the yolks of two eggs with a little flour; beat the oysters and season them with salt and pepper; then dip them separately in the mixture of egg and flour, place them in a saucepan and brown them in a little clarified butter. When brown take them out of the saucepan and pour the juice of the oysters into the butter remaining in the pan. Thicken this with a little flour, and after simmering it gently for two or three minutes, put in the oysters and let them remain until they get thoroughly hot, then take them out and serve on slices of toasted Vienna bread.