LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, June 10.—After routine business of the morning Beck called up his bill to prohibit members of congress from accepting retainers or employment from railroad companies which have received land grants or pecuniary aid from congress. Passed, yeas 37, nays 11. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up. Miller, in the course of some remarks on the bill, referred to the ravages of the rice birds, which, he said, caused a loss equal to $7 per acre of all the rice crop of the United States. The ravages of the English sparrows, he said, were very much worse than those of the rice birds and amounted to many millions of dollars per year. The sparrows were rapidly on the increase. It was believed by the Ornothological association of the United States that steps should be taken to exterminate these sparrows. The association, Miller said, which was composed of amateur scientists all over the United States, was doing most excellent work in the investigation of food habits of birds that were injurious to agriculture. After some minor amendments the bill was passed substantially as reported from the committee. On motion of Allison the bill was passed appropriating $150,000 as an additional sum to complete the Des Moines, Iowa, public building. Hawley entered a motion to reconsider the bill passed earlier in the day prohibiting members of congress from acting as attorneys or employes of railroad companies that had received land grants or pecuniary aid from the United States. Hawley said that with a number of other senators, he had voted for the passage of the bill, but since voting for it he had given the bill some consideration. The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE, June 10.—The house this morning went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The pending question was on the point of order made by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, against the words "in full compensation" where they occur in the general appropriation clause of the bill. The chair ruled the point as out of order. When the clause appropriating for the pay of senators had been read, W. B. Taylor, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that none of the money should be paid until the senate had confirmed the appointment of Mathews for register of deeds of the District of Columbia. He wished, he said, to bring out the latent power of the house to supervise all branches of the government, as it proposed to supervise the conduct of the civil service commission. Having finished the consideration of nine of the 106 pages of the bill, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE, June 11.—The senate took up the Northern Pacific railroad forfeiture bill. Mr. George addressed the senate on the bill commenting generally on the enormous quantity of land—179,000,000 acres—given by congress to various railroad corporations from 1860 to 1875. Mr. George said it was a larger area of land than that constituting the republic of France or the empire of Germany. The present value of railroad land grants, at the average price already realized by the companies was $773,796,896. Mr. Eustis said the great question to-day was whether the government was superior to corporations or corporations superior to the government. Corporations had exhibited shameless and unpardonable oppression and extortion as well as effrontery in their dealings with the people and the government of the United States. The bill then went over till to-morrow. Mr. Spooner took the floor and, in offering a resolution of condolence on the death of Hon. Joseph Rankin, late representative in congress from Wisconsin, delivered an eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of the deceased.

HOUSE, June 11.—Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, from the committee on public lands, reported back the Atlantic & Pacific forfeiture bill with the senate amendments, and moved a concurrence in the amendments. No action was taken and the motion was laid over till Monday. The house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. In the discussion that ensued Mr. Compton said the assertion of his colleague had made on the late postmaster at Baltimore was as undeserved as any one man had ever made on another. Who was that postmaster? He was the son of the gentleman from Maryland (Findlay), or any other gentleman on this floor or anywhere, as a man of character and intelligence and a democrat. The civil service commission had sought, by every effort and by every means it could employ, to show that he had violated the law in that service because he had removed from office a lot of political scalawags and all of unprincipled scoundrels—the associates of his colleague in last fall's campaign when he (Findlay), had sought to defeat the democratic ticket. [Applause on the democratic side]. Immediately the house was in an uproar, but above the noise Findlay was heard to inquire angrily whether his colleague meant to say that he associated with scalawags and scoundrels. Speaker Carlisle, who was in the chair, approached the speaker's desk and was apparently ready to seize the gavel and exert his authority in case the demonstration became more threatening.

SENATE, June 12.—After the routine morning business, Whitthorne addressed the body in favor of Frye's bill to promote the political progress and commercial prosperity of the American nations. The army appropriation bill was called up by Logan, and passed as reported from the senate committee. The senate passed a bill authorizing the removal of the Southern Ute Indians, in Colorado, to the territory of Utah. The Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was then placed before the senate and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, June 12.—The house went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The civil service case being read, the chair stated the pending question was the point of order raised by Morrison, of Illinois, against the provision looking to a change of the rules of the commission. Morrison, in support of his point, said under the law the duty of adopting regulations devolved on the commission and president. The purpose of the proposed legislation was to impose certain conditions which the law did not impose and therefore was a change of law in contravention of the rules of the house. The chairman delivered a careful decision in which he reviewed the provisions of the civil service law and scope of the rule under which the point of order was raised, and finally sustained the point and ruled the provision out of the bill. The bill was then read without incident until the clause relative to the life saving service was reached, when Taulbee, of Kentucky, called up the motion made by him in the night to strike out the appropriation for assistant general superintendent. Rejected. The salaries of the assistant treasurers at Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati were increased to $5,000 on the respective motions of Collins, of Massachusetts, Adams of Illinois, and Butterworth of Ohio. O'Neill, of Missouri, moved to increase the salary of the assistant treasurer at St. Louis from $4,000 to 4,500 and, no quorum voting, the committee rose and took a recess until evening, when a number of pension bills were passed.

SENATE, June 14.—After routine business the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was taken up and Call resumed his remarks in support of the proposition to forfeit all lands not earned within the time prescribed by congress. Mitchell offered an amendment to exclude from forfeiture the lands coterminous with the completed portion of the Cascade branch. If the company could not complete the Cascade branch, the farmers and producers of the Pacific northwest would have to remain at the mercy of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. In the course of the debate Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the postmaster general for information as to the expense of the inland water routes of the United States and the amount of mail transported thereon.

HOUSE, June 14.—Cobb, of Indiana called up the report of the committee on public lands, recommending concurrence in the senate amendments to the Atlantic and Pacific land forfeiture bill. McRae, of Arkansas, vigorously opposed the senate amendments; contending that notwithstanding the title of the bill, the adoption of the amendments would convert the bill into a confirmatory act. The report of the committee was then agreed to and the amendments concurred in. A bill was passed prohibiting bookmaking of all kinds and pool selling in the District of Columbia.

SENATE, June 15.—The senate resumed consideration of the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill, George making a legal argument. The amendment introduced by Van Wyck was then brought to a vote. The amendment declares forfeiture of the lands coterminous with that portion of the Cascade branch not completed at the date of the passage of the pending bill. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 18. Eustice then formally submitted his amendment providing for the confirmation of the title of actual settlers. Rejected—yeas 12, nays 32. Van Wyck offered an amendment repealing the clause of the granting act which made the right of way exempt from taxation in the territories. He said that, under all circumstances, he thought the road should bear its share of the taxation. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 20. The bill being brought to a vote, it was passed—yeas 42, nays 1, Blair.

HOUSE, June 15.—Fredericks, of Iowa from the committee on invalid pensions, reported back, with amendments, the senate bill for the relief of soldiers of the late war honorably discharged after three months service, and who are disabled and dependent on their own labor for support. Referred to the committee of the whole. The house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that offered by O'Neill, of Missouri, restoring the salary of the assistant treasurer at St. Louis to $4,700, the amount appropriated by the bill being $4,000. Agreed to. Laird moved to strike out the clause appropriating $10,000 to pay inspectors and clerks of the general land office to investigate fraudulent land entries. He criticised the order of Commissioner Sparks suspending final action on land entries. The commissioner impeached the testimony of 40,000 honest claimants on the say-so of hirelings, who went about the country to blackmail the titles of honest people. The commissioner said that in his opinion 90 per cent of the land titles in Kansas, Nebraska and the territories were fraudulent. Since when had the presumption of law been reversed by a change of administration? Since when had it been in consonance with the American policy to put in a lot of hirelings to sit in a palace car and drink whisky and say that 90 per cent of the men holding titles in Nebraska and Kansas were holding fraudulent titles? There was no necessity for the hue and cry for the impeachment of 90 per cent of the titles of the west and he hoped that the house would administer a merited rebuke to the officers by striking out the paragraph. The motion was rejected. The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE, June 16.—The senate took up the house bill providing for the repeal of the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts. Wilson, of Iowa, obtained leave, pending the regular order, to address the senate on the bill making the rate of postage on fourth-class matter two cents per ounce. Wilson gave way, however, for the consideration of the invalid pension appropriation bill, which was reported by Logan and at once passed by the senate as reported from the senate committee on appropriations. The military academy appropriation bill was then taken up and passed. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the house bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts. The senate committee on public lands have amended the house bill by substituting the provisions of the senate bill. Blair offered an amendment providing, in effect, as to desert lands, that on the expenditure of $300 for improvements, the government should part with the title, and that none of the lands should be held in larger bodies than 640 acres in single ownership. Plumb did not think that there had been such gross frauds as had been generally supposed with regard to the desert lands, or any other form of public lands. After further debate the senate adjourned without action on the bill or pending amendment.

HOUSE, June 16.—Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, reported adversely the resolutions by Grosvenor, of Ohio, declaring in favor of the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, expressing the sense of congress adverse to any change of the present wool tariff, and they were laid upon the table. The house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The salary of the commissioner of patents was fixed at $4,000 instead of $5,000, as recommended by the bill. Cannon, of Illinois, offered an amendment, which, after a short debate, was agreed to, increasing appropriations for the bureau of labor in the aggregate, $39,610, so as to make the appropriations equal to the estimates of the commissioner of labor. Cabell offered an amendment, which was agreed to, reducing from $2,500,000 to $1,900,000 the appropriation for salaries and expenses of agents, surveyors, gaugers and storekeepers in the bureau of internal revenue. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS REST.

The following is furnished to the Associated Press with a request for publication:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON:—Notwithstanding the announcement heretofore made by the president reserving Monday in each week for the transaction of such public business as absolutely requires freedom from interruption, he finds that through ignorance of the rules adopted or from other causes, the time he thus seeks to reserve is to a great extent engrossed by those whose calls are of a personal or social nature, or by the presentation of business which might easily be postponed to another day. At 1:30 every Monday and at the same hour on Wednesday and Friday of each week, the president will meet all who desire to pay their respects. He earnestly requests that with the exception above specified, the remainder of Monday and the afternoons of other days in the week may be allowed the public, not for his pleasure, but for the performance of official duty and the transaction of the public business.

POLITICAL BRIEFS HERE AND THERE.

General Keifer of Ohio wants to be returned to congress.

The Illinois republican state convention will meet at Springfield, September 1st.

Rhode Island has in its legislature ninety-four republican members out of 108 in all.

The Texas newspapers stipulate with all legislative candidates for a change in the libel laws.

It is said that Judge Poland could be governor of Vermont if he wanted to, but that he gives no sign.

Charlie Foster still insists that Ohio is for Blaine, Senator Sherman to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Memphis Avalance considers Mr. Cleveland as the "logical and inevitable candidate" of the democrats in 1888.

The Georgia gubernatorial campaign is complicated by the chance that ex-Congressman Felton may run as an independent candidate.

Secretary Bayard has presented the Historical society of Delaware with a valuable and interesting collection of photographs of General Grant.

Democrats in Congressman Reed's district in Maine talk of supporting a Methodist clergyman, who is to make the race on a prohibition-labor platform.

The Indiana prohibitionist include in their platform a plank declaring in favor of woman suffrage, and another for the issue of money by government only.

The Chicago News is pained to note that no pronounced advocate of civil service reform has been prominently named by either party as leader in the next presidential race.

Secretary Manning's face has been warmly welcomed upon the bridal-paths of Washington. He has had a hard pull, but it takes a good deal to finish an Albany man.

In Texas it is proposed to unite the Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance, Prohibitionists and various other political and non-political elements in a grand effort to elect officers.

Secretary Endicott and all the surviving descendants of the original Endicott who came over in the Mayflower are now honored by the renaming of Elmwood, suburban to Boston, which henceforth will be known as Endicott.

PROSPECTS OF LYNCH LAW.

Oberlin (Ks.) dispatch: The large livery barn of Woster & Allen burned this morning about 6:30 o'clock. All the buggies were saved and all the horses except two. Mr. Worster's dwelling, adjoining, was badly damaged. From the first it was almost positive that it was the work of an incendiary. Patrick Fleming, a lawyer from Rawlins county and the accepted leader of one of the gangs which has caused the loss of six lives in the past few weeks, was arrested for the crime, and circumstantial evidence is strong against him. Long cries of "Lynch him," "Hang him," "Rope, rope," were heard all over town, and it is yet a mooted question whether or not he will ever get out of Oberlin alive. The loss to the building is about $3,500 and the insurance on the barn $1,000.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

CLINTON, Mo., June 13.—Friday morning a mad dog was first noticed at the residence of James M. Avery, jumping into the yard and biting a fine blooded dog. Then going on up High street, it bit one or two other animals. Passing down on Franklin street, near the residence of Attorney General Boone, where Oliver Reeves was passing, it snapped at him tearing his right hand across the middle of the back. Reeves immediately had the wound dressed in accordance with the character of the bite. It is thought at least twenty-five dogs were bitten before the mad dog was killed. No other person is known to have been bitten; a small boy, however, says the dog bit him through his pants leg, but did not scratch him. Mr. Reeves is a man about 60 years of age and has just completed a pottery shop here.

SLASHED WITH A BOWIE-KNIFE.

Details have been received at Evansville, Ind., of a terrible murder committed in Stevensport, Warrick county, near the line of Spencer county, Dr. Agiet, a prominent physician of that place, being killed by John L. Gentry. The quarrel originated in the heat of a political discussion, during which Gentry drew a bowie-knife and cut Agiet's throat from ear to ear, the victim living only about five minutes. The murderer managed to escape. The killing is one of the most dastardly ever heard of in the annals of Warrick county. It is probable that if captured the murderer will be lynched.

A BENEFIT TO SOLDIERS.

Washington special: Acting Second Comptroller McMahon has rendered a decision to the effect that every volunteer soldier who was mustered out and discharged with his regiment or other organization, the members of which were kept together and under discipline, and did not receive their discharges until they were paid off, should be regarded as continuing in the service until the day of payment, and are accordingly entitled to credit for that period of service in computing their right to bounty.

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

Dublin special: A. Mackenzie, United States vice consul at Dublin, shot his wife with a revolver, lodging a bullet in her temple. He then placed the pistol to his own head and fired a bullet into his brain. Both were taken to the hospital, but Mr. Mackenzie died on the way. Mrs. Mackenzie will probably not recover. The couple had frequent quarrels, and it was during one of their periodical disputes the tragedy occurred. The shooting occurred in the presence of their three little children.

MADE A CLEAN SWEEP.

The fire at Vancouver made almost a clean sweep. Out of 500 houses not a half dozen remain. One hour did the whole work. Hundreds of people are camped out. There are meagre facilities for the relief of the sufferers. The loss is about $500,000, and the insurance $150,000. The property loss falls on the pioneer element of the new city, but all are determined to start again.

SHOT BY A DESPERADO.

John Kelly, a respected citizen of Ostrander, Wis., was shot fatally on the 16th by Sam Wilson, a desperate character, whom Kelly and other citizens visited and ordered to leave town. Wilson was at once arrested and jailed. There is great indignation at Ostrander, and plans are on foot by lumbermen to break jail and make a summary end of the murderer.

PEOPLE WHO STAMMER.

A Painful Habit, That May Be Easily Overcome.

A richly furnished suite of apartments on one of the thoroughfares of the city is devoted to a peculiar purpose, says *The New York Mail and Express*. A gilded plate of modest dimensions, on which a name, and nothing more, is inscribed, is among the flaunting signs by the main entrance to the building. Ascending one flight of stairs the visitor's attention will be attracted by the marked care with which the doors leading to the front apartments are curtained. He will understand at once that it is not a private establishment, for the name which appears on the plate below is again inscribed on one of the doors. A reporter was ushered into a small private apartment, where a tall and handsome gentleman in a fashionable spring suit waited on him. In a large parlor connecting with this anteroom by a glass door a conversation was going on. It ran in this wise:

"Try once again, please."

"Th-th-the th-th-thr-thrush th-th-things th-th-thweetly in th-th-the th-th-flipwing of th-th-the year."

A young lady was endeavoring to state in plain English that the thrush sings sweetly in the spring of the year.

The place proved to be a private school for teaching persons who lisp, stammer, and stutter to articulate their words distinctly. The instructor consented to explain the secrets of his interesting business. He said that not one in twenty of those who lisp and stammer have any organic or natural defect, and in proof of his assertion he cited the fact that few children commence to stammer before the ages of 5 or 6 years.

"Various causes can be assigned for stuttering, lisping, and stammering," he proceeded. "Fright often causes this result, and sickness which does not at all affect the vocal organs produces the same effect through nervous action. Stammering, too, is contagious, and a child whose speech is perfectly distinct will almost certainly become a stammerer if permitted to play and associate with stammerers. The habit is acquired by sympathy."

"Can persons whose habit of stammering and lisping is a matter of long standing be taught to speak distinctly?"

"The habit can be overcome in a very short space of time with training and patient practice where there is no inflammation of the vocal organs. Take such a veteran as Mr. William R. Travers. He could easily be made to converse like other people, but it would be a crime against society to change his speech. If he spoke plainly he would lose some of his fascination."

"Is it not true that many ladies pride themselves on their ability to lisp prettily?"

"In some circles lisping is considered a fashionable and desirable accomplishment. The trouble about lisping is that when a lady has once acquired the habit she can not adopt a new style as she would a new dress. Most young ladies who take lessons in lisping when frolicking with companions of their own age are sorry for it later on, and the habit is not then so easily dropped."

"How do you distinguish beween stammerers, stutterers, and lispers?"

"Stammering is simply spasmodic articulation, while the stutterer speaks from an exhausted chest, and is unable to commence speech easily. Both defects arise from a misuse of the vocal organs, sometimes brought about by ignorance and sometimes the result of habit. Lisping consists in giving the sound of th to s and z and some other of the consonants, and is almost invariably an acquired habit. When not accompanied by a serious difficulty in articulation it is surely unnatural and a result of the forced use of nature's organs."

"Are not the facial contortions which frequently manifest themselves when a stutterer tries to speak proofs in themselves that some physical defect exists."

"Not by any means. These contortions result from a misuse of the respiratory organs. Teach the sufferer by word and example the proper use of these organs and gradually these contortions disappear altogether. I have seen persons who would almost go into spasms on attempting to speak after careful training for two months converse with perfect composure as distinctly as you or I. The mechanical part of speech is an unconscious effort; to correct defects in speech it must be made conspicuous—that is to say, the attention must be concentrated upon the vocal effort and the action of the articulatory organs." The instructor explained that the male stammerers exceed the female in number in the proportion of seven or eight to one, for the reason, he said, that women possess more mobility than men in the organs of speech. A bad stammerer, who has no physical defect in the vocal organs, can be taught to speak distinctly in from one to three months. While under instruction, or immediately afterward, he must not be allowed to associate with others who stammer, or with persons who speak very rapidly. Stammering and lisping are more general among wealthy people than among the poor, for some unaccountable reason. Several clergymen who stammer in ordinary conversation articulate distinctly in the pulpit, but only when they read their sermons from manuscript. A leading lawyer in Scranton, Pa., is the most accomplished stammerer in that section of the country.

Her Way of Economizing.

"Katrina, you must practice more economy," said her mistress, as she noticed a red hot fire in the kitchen stove.

"Vell, I do it," said the girl.

"You have fire enough in the stove to keep till morning," replied the lady.

"Dots all recht, I burn me der coal und I safe me der matches. Dots goot economizin.—*National Weekly.*

A Failure in Stirring.

There are lots of people who mix their religion with business, but forget to stir it up well. The business invariably rises to the top as a result.—*Woburn (Miss.) Advertiser.*

A VERY WICKED CITY.

A Montana Town That Has Distanced All Competitors.

Butte City, Montana, is conceded now to be the wickedest city in the world, writes Eli Perkins in *The New York World*. It so far surpasses Dodge City, Cheyenne and Leadville in pure and unalloyed wickedness that it is a shame to mention them in connection with Butte City. Butte acknowledges no rival but Miles City—a cow-town over the mountains on the Northern Pacific. Miles City tries hard to be the wickedest city, but, being a simple cow-town, it can not compete with Butte City, which has both mines and cattle ranches. Helena, Montana, situated between Butte and Miles, is proud of its wickedness, too. It has its myriad of gambling saloons, where Chinamen and cowboys buck the tiger at the same table. It has its concert saloons, its French *demi-monde* quarter, its African *demi-monde* street, and its Chinese bad houses, with their burning candles in front, but Helena has to acknowledge—sadly acknowledge—the supremacy of wickedness to Butte.

I have seen the wickedest city move west many times. I have seen Abilene, Kan., with its cowboy dance-houses and gambling palaces move up to Cheyenne. Cheyenne was proud, in 1874, to be called the wicked city, but good people came in there and the Y. M. C. A. broke them up. I remember how they had woman suffrage there in 1875, and ninety wicked women came out in a body, took the polls, and elected the barkeepers and gamblers to the highest offices. But alas! Cheyenne degenerated into an ordinary Christian town. Wickedness then went over to Dodge City. Dodge City then had but one long street, every house a saloon. Bullets whistled down it and dead men were hauled out of it from morning till night. She flung the devil's red flag at all Kansas. She defied the Y. M. C. A. and the prohibitionists, but finally the dreadful Y. M. C. A. came up and camped on her bloody street, her devil-destroying prohibitionist cleaned out her saloons, and her gamblers and demi-monde left for Butte City. Poor Dodge City!

The mines about Butte are very rich. The Anaconda mines have no rival. Money is cheap and flies like chaff in the wind. The bootblack will not look at your boots for less than 25 cents, and the newsboy sells the one-sheet *Miner* for 10 cents. Mr. Zingerfest, the editor of *The Miner*, admitted to me that he was a Christian and a member of the Methodist church in Oberlin, O., but "Oh," he said, "don't mention it in Butte. If you do no one will read my paper. It was a case where an editor had to pray secretly in his closet and then go out and play roulette to gain the respect of his subscribers. A sad, sad case.

At night Butte assumes its most scarlet hue. The town is red all the time, but at night electric lights reflect through stained glass a thousand cardinal and amethyst rays. The houses of the demi-monde are now all open. In and out surge the people chaffing the low-necked, short-sleeved, scantily-dressed denizens. Whole streets are given up to these parlors of the sirens, who sit at the windows dressed in drawing-room *decollete*. When you come to the gambling saloons the fronts seem to be removed and the dozens of roulette tables seem to be even with the street. There they sit, women, Chinamen, cowboys, miners, and Christians in disguise. The clergyman does not play, but he comes in to show his democracy to the boys and receive a donation from the man who breaks the bank, and suddenly becomes generous.

The Butte concert-saloons are usually underground. The saloon is square, with a row of private boxes all around the top. The orchestra is occupied by cowboys and miners, who guzzle beer at 25 cents per glass with flabby barmaids. The boxes are occupied by bank presidents, merchants and wealthy citizens, who sit behind lace curtains and drink Missouri cider-champagne at $5 a bottle with sprightly girls in gauze dresses or tights. The gambling-tables and the broken-voiced singers make a pandemonium of the place. The weird electric lights make the room like hades illuminated. At 11 o'clock the singing is now and then disturbed by pistol-shots from the cowboys, who shoot down into the ground, unless they have a special dislike to the singer; then the ball whisps through the curtain. Sometimes the cowboys chaff the merchants behind the curtains in the boxes, and make them order whisky for the orchestra. Everybody calls everybody else by his first name, and there is perfect democracy throughout the saloon. There is no concealment of wickedness, but each one does all he can to make the concert-saloon the wickedest place in the wickedest city in the world. The next morning everything is forgotten, and the merchants are in their stores, the miners in their mines, and the pistoling cowboy punching his cattle ten miles away.

The Growing Evil.

The bore has been defined as the man who will talk about himself when you want to talk about yourself. There is a great deal of truth in this, but there are some men who will be sufficiently honest to give and take, who will listen to you in return for your listening to them, there are others who are such conversational gluttons that after having gorged themselves with their own gab, will listen to no one else.

Is there any greater fraud than this? You have been listening for three-quarters of an hour to a long rigamarole, full of parenthesis and digressions, of Miggins, you have not only listened patiently but responsively, burning all the time to tell him of some matter of the most startling interest to yourself. He comes to the end of his narrative suddenly, and, rising from his seat, says, "Well, I must be off. I have an important appointment with a man at one o'clock. By Jove! I didn't think it was so late. Excuse me," and off he scuttles. He, perhaps, has no appointment at all, but he has disgorged himself and he is in dread of having to pay his conversational debt by listening to you for five minutes. Confound the men who won't listen.—*Texas Siftings.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A wooden mantel, unless it be painted one is much disfigured by either lambrequins or scarf.

Silver Cake.—Half a pound of sugar quarter-pound each of flour, butter and corn starch, whites of eight eggs, one saltspoonful salt, one teaspoonful extract of bitter almonds.

Scotch Cake—One pound sugar, half pound butter, two eggs, tablespoonful cinnamon, one saltspoonful salt, one pound flour. Roll very thin and bake very brown in a quick oven.

Seed Cake—Half pound butter, three quarters of a pound sugar, one tablespoonful rosewater or two teaspoonful essence of lemon, one saltspoonful salt, one pound and a half of flour, one tablespoonful caraway seed.

Rice Cake—Three-quarters of a pound sugar, half-pound butter, beaten to a cream; one pound rice flour and eight eggs, added alternately, one saltspoonful salt, half a nutmeg, grated, and one teaspoonful essence of lemon or a half wineglassful wine.

New York Cookies—One teacupful butter, three of sugar, four eggs, one tablespoonful cinnamon, half teaspoonful cloves, half a nutmeg, grated, one tablespoonful caraway seed. Flour enough to make a dough that can be rolled out—but not stiff—saltspoonful salt.

Spanish Bun—One pound sugar, one teacupful butter, four eggs, one quart flour, one teacupful currants, one teaspoonful salt, one small teaspoonful soda, beaten well into one teacupful sour cream, milk or buttermilk, added last. Bake at once in shallow pans in a quick oven.

Sugar Gingerbread—One pound butter, one pound and a half sugar, five eggs, one teacupful sour milk or cream, three pounds flour, one teaspoonful soda, beaten with the cream, half teacupful ginger, same of cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of cloves and allspice, saltspoonful salt.

Gingerbread Loaf—One pound sugar, three-quarters of a pound butter, one pint molasses, six eggs, two pounds and a half flour, one teacupful ginger, one wineglassful rose water, one of brandy, one teaspoonful soda, beaten into the molasses, one saltspoonful salt, one pound raisins, one pound currants.

Jumbles—Half-pound butter, three-quarters of a pound sugar, two eggs, one saltspoonful salt, half a nutmeg grated, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one tablespoonful rose water, eight drops essence of lemon, one teaspoonful brandy (if you like) and one pound of flour. Adding two tablespoonfuls of cream and the same of flour is said to be an improvement.

A Tooth Wash—The following is an excellent wash for the teeth: Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pounds of boiling water, and before it is cold add one tablespoonful of spirits of camphor and bottle for use. A tablespoonful of this, mixed with an equal quantity of water, and applied daily with a soft brush, will preserve the teeth, extirpate all tartarous adhesion, arrest decay, and make the teeth pearly white.

Portieres have proved to be a boon to many a household. They can, with graceful effect, curtain off the obstinate end of a hall, and are very useful in flats, or where quarters are circumscribed. Besides, they furnish more than is easily realized, except by their absence. There is a real elegance and refinement about even the simplest of them. It is so much more convenient to draw a portiere than it is to close a door, in case a little privacy is desired.

A marble mantel has a warmer appearance from being decorated by a lambrequin or scarf. If the former, the valance should not fall more than twelve or sixteen inches, and a wooden shelf should be covered with the same material. Silk, velvet, velveteen, or felt are all effective. The narrow tassel fringe forms a good finish, and in embroidery, applique work of velvet, or velveteen, or felt, a rich appearance. For this the conventional designs are the best.

Sore Throat—One who has tried it communicates the following about curing sore throats: One ounce of camphorated oil, and five cents worth of potash. When any soreness appears in the throat put the potash in a half tumbler full of water, and with it gargle the throat thoroughly; then rub the neck thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a strip of woolen flannel. This is a simple, cheap and sure remedy.

An English Jury.

I was present in court when the following incident occurred:

Scene: Derby Assizes.—Samuel Lowe and James Halligan charged with stealing a ham.

Clerk of Assize—Do you find the prisoners guilty or not guilty?

Foreman of the Jury—We find as one on 'em stole it and the other received it knowing it to have been stolen.

Clerk of Assize—Who do you say stole it?

Foreman—Nay, I can't say which stole it. One on 'em brought it home under his arm, and the other took it from him.

Mr. Justice Matthew—That man is Lowe, and that is Halligan. Now, which stole it?

Foreman—I don't know. I warn't there. How can I say? If they didn't steal it why should they have it?

Judge—Gentlemen, this is your foreman. Is there no one of you can say whether Lowe is guilty of stealing?

Foreman—Yes, Lowe stole it.

Chorus of Jurymen—No, the other stole.

Clerk of Assize—And is that the verdict of you all?

Jury (foreman included)—Yes.—*St. James's Gazette.*