WEAK LITTLE MEXICO.

A Nice and Brave Thing for the United States Not to Pitch Into Her.

Washington special: The Critic publishes the following interview with Congressman Ben Butterworth of Ohio on the Cutting affair :

It would be a nice and brave thing for the United States, would it not, to pitch into weak little Mexico, and all on account of such a man as Cutting. Everybody who knows Cutting, and he seems to have been a very picturesque and well-known individual in many parts of the country, testifies that he is a dead-beat and agenerally worthless character. Instead of Cutting being the kind of a man we should worry about because he is imprisoned, it strikes me that he is one of these people the most welcome announcement concerning whom would be an invitation to attend his funeral. And I see that he says he did not circulate his libel on Mexican soil, but simply, after printing it in his alleged news paper in Texas, walked over the border and casually gave a copy of it to one of his friends, who is proprietor of a cafe. The simple fact that he did this constituted in the eyes of the law as much the circulation of a libel as if he had distributed a thousand copies in Mexico.

I do not believe in all this bloviating about Mexico, because we could take that country upon our knees and spank her. You will see that we are not bloviating any concerning England while one of her colonies is daily committing outrages upon American citizens and causing them per-sonal inconvenience and also to suffer ex-tensi re pecuniary losses. We could not bloviate towards France or Germany; we would not even bloviate towards Chill, What a bullying and small spirit it there-fore is for us to be bloviating so extensively towards poor Mexico. Of course I do not think that hostilities

will grow out of our bloviating and if Mexico is able to make a good fight againt us there would be no bloviating. Do you think that the accession of the

three northern states of Mexico would be a desirable thing for this country?

By no means. We do not want a single one of these states. We do not want any portion of Mexico, and any accession of territory belonging to her would cause us no end of trouble and broils, if we did not before that wipe out completely its pres-ent population. Let us rather look to our-We have elements in our population which need the strong arm of regula-We have plenty to do at home withtion. out going abroad.

It can now be authoritatively stated that Gen. Sedgwick, of New York, goes to Paso del Norte and Chihuahua by request of Secretary Bayard and in connection with the Cutting case to secure for the department of state fuller information in regard to the case. The records of Mexican courts are not published as are those of this country. and the diplomatic channels through which they would naturally go are roundabout and slow, owing to the distance between the scene of the trial and the capital. Gen. Sedgwick, in addition to securing the records, will look upon the facts in the case and study the legal features, reporting fully and as early as possible to Secretary Bay. ard. No further steps are contemplated by the department until Gen. Sedgwick shall report.

MATTERS IN THE OLD WORLD.

The Irish Times (loyalist) reiterates the statement that Parnell will shortly become a Roman Catholic.

The princess of Waleshas \$50,000 a year spending money, while the wife of thecrown prince of Russia has only \$25,000.

Queen Margharita of Italy has chosen a woman physician, Signora Margarita Farne, one of the first Italian women to

The Etiquette of Introductions.

CORB AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

where Miss Cobb, who is the victim of some

severe nervous disorder, underwent treat

ment at the hands of the woman physi-

IN A HOGSHEAD THIS TIME.

cian.

her baggage.

of \$4,000.

tested early next week.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The civil service commission contemplates

xamination for admission to the post-

office and custom house service, which will

hortly be formulated and promulgated.

It will be made in response to the desire of

the Civil Service Reform association that

ocal boards of examiners for admission to

he postoffice and customs service should

be composed of men who are not them-

selves in the civil service. The proposed

system of independent examiners the com-

nissioners do not consider practicable, so

ar as they are concerned. In the first

the facts.

There seems to be a growing tenden-Chicago dispatch: Congressman Cobb of Indiana, prominent at this time from his cy on the part of the average American recent fisticull with James Laird, the reptoward what I may be pardoned for resentative from Nebraska, about the 16th | calling the anonymous or incog. introinst. His call to the city came about in duction. This introduction generally this wise: His wife and daughter have starts off in a fortissimo strain that, if been in Chicago for the last six weeks. They kept up throughout the recital, would lodged in the home of Dr. Mme. Penney, at herald the names of both parties to the the corner of Oak and North Clark streets, uttermost parts of the earth. Then the piano and diminuendo strains come in. This is the reason we are acquainted

Several weeks passed and no note with so many people whose names we was made of the fact that the items of board, lodging and medical attendance do not know. A man steps up to you were, running up to a good score until within a day or two, when Mrs. Cobb sudin a crowd somewhere in one of those quiet little town meetings where it is a lenly announced her intention to remove mark of great conversational genius to the home of friends at No. 154 La Salle avenue. Dr. Fenney then presented her bill, but Mrs. Cobb was not prepared to to talk steadily onward without using the mind, and says: "Pardon me, I settle, whereupon restraint was laid upon want to make you two people acquainther baggage. The congressman's wife at once repaired to Justice Kersten's court ed. You ought to know each other, You are both friends of mine. Mr. where, with the assistance of a constable. . Mr. ----. There, now, you and a writ of replevin, she obtained power are acquainted." to remove her luggage. Dr. Miller qualified upon the bond of Mrs. Cobb to the amount

Why a man should write a long let-The case was set for the 16th ter and write it plainly, signing it at nst., and Mrs. Cobb wired her husband the end with a name that would have bothered Daniel to decipher, is more than I can understand. It is the same Buffalo dispatch: Two more men came style of peculiarity as the anonymous to light to-day who intend the 22d inst. to introduction exactly. I may be a little careless about my penmanship while make the journey through the whirlpool writing in a great hurry, trying to keep rapids. The notoriety seekers this time up with my surging thoughts, but I are Frank L. Premo, a painter of East most always sign my name so that it Buffalo, and Frederick M. Becker, a forecan be deciphered. I have written letman for the street-cleaning contractor. ters where the signature was the only Their boat is to be an old beer hogshead thing that was absolutely beyond the which has been in a brewery cellar for fifpossibility of doubt. But if a man teen years. It is five feet two inches high, signs his name so that you can write to and the heads are four feet six inches in dihim and ask him what the balance of ameter. It is made of two-inch oak staves, his letter was about, it is better than a with heads of the same thickness, and is long, beautiful letter from an unknown ound by eight hoops. Three inches back and unknowable person. In the latter of each head is set a second head of two-inch hemilock. The hogshead when in the case, you are left to kick the empty air. Some day when I get more time, I water will lie horizontally. Three-quarters of it will be occupied by a box fitted to hold 1,500 pounds of sand ballast. The am going to prepare a long treatise upon etiquette, and deliver it to the top of this box will be an incline on which American people, illustrated by one of the men will rest, and which will be cush those stereopticons. Etiquette has ioned, as will the sides and top of the hogsbeen a life-long study for me. It is a head. The conventional manhole will also thing that has engrossed my attention be cut in the top, and several windows two nches in diameter will be inserted. "These from my earliest boyhood, and it shows follows have been going down there with all their fancy rigging," said Premo, "and now itself at once in my polished manners and easy-running carriage. we will show people that they can go through in a washtub." The hogshead

At tables especially our American people need a great deal of training. Wherever I go I am struck with our boat is now almost completed, and will be sad need of careful training, As a country, we need careful instruction in our manners, more especially at hotels. Only the other day, at the table d'hote. another important change in the system of I heard a man ask for half a dozen buckwheat cakes, and when they came to him he moistened the tips of his fingers in a finger bowl and ran over the cakes as he would a roll of currency, for he was the assistant cashier in a national bank. Another man at the same table was asked to pass the pepper box and he took it with his thumb on the bottom and his first two fingers on the top, just as he had been in the habit of moving a stack of chips from the ace to the deuce, no doubt, for vears.

place it would require a change in the civil service act, which provides that the exam-So we see people crowd our vocamers shall be taken from the civil service, and in the second place it would necessitate tions to the front, and are not able to banish our trades and professions, even he creation of several hundred new officers. The commissioners think that the pro at the table. We should try to overposed change in the system will effect the same result in a better way. They propose come this, and there are many other features of our national etiquette which to have the local examiners send all the xamination papers directly to the civil we need to change.

Only last week I saw a fine looking service commissioners here, to be marked or graded, instead of marking or grading young man sit at the hotel table coubing his moustache with his fork, and while in a brown study the fork slipped out of the moustache and plunged with a sickening jab into his eye. We cannot be too careful in our intercourse with men to avoid all appearance of evil.

STORIES OF TILDEN.

Anecdotes that Illustrate the Leading Characteristics of the Man.

His Mode of Life While at Albany-His Associates Among Politicians.

Tilden af Albany.

First as member of assembly in 1873 and then as governor in 1875 and 1876 Mr. Tilden became known to the citizens of Albany. As assemblyman he was not as familiar a figure as when tilling the state's executive office.

The governership was a secondary consider ation with Mr. Tilden. The affairs of the office were conducted largely by the clerical force, and Mr. Tilden devoted very little time to office work when in the city, the greater part being given over to outdoor exercise or receiving visitors. During his administration he spent fully two-thirds of it at Greystone or in New York City. Official duties bored. him, and he was never so happy as when gaining the confidence of someone. At the beginning of his term he threw the doors of the executive chamber open and gave orders to his clerks to admit every person who wanted to see him. "Let them enter my room as freely as though it were their own house," he would say. Business affairs would be turned off by "T'll see you later on that," and then Mr. Tilden would gain their confidence by talking on family matters or something that interested them.

Each person who called on him he would give some slight memento-a copy of his message, a pamphlet of some sort which might lie on his desk, a walking cane (of which many were sent him), an inkstand, if his caller admired it, or whatever might suggest itself. A caller seldom departed without some token. He was a peculiar man in many respects, and endeavored in every way to hide his infirmi-ties. While he suffered from his aliment, and everybody supposed him a paralytic, he took a great deal of outdoor diversion. His favorite exercise was howschack-riding, and the animal he used, "Topic" by name, was not only spir-ited but fractious, and but few persons dared ride him. But Mr. Tilden was not afraid of the animal, and could be seen in all kinds of weather enjoying a ride. He penetrated far into the country hereabouts, and was a famil-lar figure on the roads leading from the city. In winter he was clothed in a sealskin coat and hat, and his bent and dimiuntive form on her-eback thus clad occasioned notice and cre-ated comment. His hours for riding were ated comment. His hours for riding were oute regularly kept, and seldom would he alow anything to interfere with his exercise. During one of his rides he met with an acci-During one of his rides he met with an acci-dent at Cocymans by being thrown from his horse, but he remounted him and rode home. Sometimes Mr. Tilden would ride in a carri-age. Upon one of these drives his carriage collided with that of Mr. Grant, and the latter received injuries which resulted in his death. Mr. Tilden hid his ambition for the presidency from the public as much as possible, During the days of the St. Louis democratic convention in 1876 Mr. Tilden kept at his desk with apparent unconcern. During the day the nominations were made he was engaged with Mr. James C. Carter preparing an elaborate answer in a great railroad case. When the hour for his daily horseback ride came a messenger brought a telegram from St. Louis which announced that the first ballot was in progress. Ginneing at the dispatch he left the executive chamber and went off on a three hours' ride. Upon his return to the executive hours' ride mansion he was serenaded and congratulated upon his nomination, and he made a short speech.

Epsech. During the first winter of his administra-tion Mr. Tilden gave the greatest reception ever given by any governor of this state to an individual. It was when the late William Cullen Bryant was received like a monarch in the executive mansion, which was occupied for the first time as such by Mr. Tilden. The reception to Mr. Bryant was given Feb. 8, 1875, and was the greatest literary event in the city's history. Notable reresonaces were

be followen by the party organization, soon to meet in concention "As De-Saratoga: tween him [mationing to Albany and meaning for, Hill] and in, a lindleating Edward Coop-er by a wave of his hand in the direction of New York 1 should lean a lettle down the river. As between bim again [indicating Gov. Hill] and Flower I should lean away up the river." Subsequent events demonstrated that It was a matter of intle consequence how they leaned for David had scooped the delegates, favored by a hostility then prevalent toward the administration, assisted by Col Lamont, and kindly added generally by a combination of circumstances which Providence may or may not have arranged -New York Times.

The Beginning of His Career,

An lutimate friend of Mr. Tilden said When a mere lad I first knew Samuel J. Tilden. He was frequently in Albany in consul tation with Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger. then respectively chairman and secretary of the democratic state central committee. The residence of Col. Walter Church, en Pearl street, just north of State street, was then the habitual rendervous of the leading democrats. There were some of them whose names rarely figured in public, but whose mivice was always sought and generally heeded, and whose means were always at the disposal of the party. The leader at all consultations was Gov. Heraito Seymour, and scarcely less respected was the opinion of his then private secretary, col. dobn D. Van Buren, who has only re-cently died. The most brilliant mind of the company, to judge by conversational expres-sion, was William Cassidy, editor of The Argus; and sometimes, but not often, there came with him Daniel Mauning, then a rising came with the newscaper profession, re-cently placed in charge of the business depart-ment of the democratic organ, together with Wesley Smith and Mr. Johnson, new Secretary Manuing's successor in local political manag-ment and the conduct of his newspaper busi-

At this time Mr. Tilden had only just begun to be generally known as a man success full in private law practice and of account in public affairs. It was his habit to listen quiet-ly to these coteric chats, say very little, but occasionally start up from meditation in which he had seemed to be half askeep and give utterance to some opinion of a very original character, reviewing and differing from re-marks of his associates. At such it was cusmarks of his associates. At such it was ens-tomary for someone in the whist party to say: "Heldo, Tilden is wide awake, now let us all listen," and this pleasant badinage was quite customary to Gov. Sevmonr. On the nights, when politics and whist were exhausted, it was the custom of the jokingly called "Walter Church's club" to bid good night to their host and then ascart the avarance is his based. church a chub to bid good night to their host and then escort the governor to his home on the hill. The governor very often turned about and walked home with the most distant resi-dent of the party, and so they passed often several hours of the uight in free and familiar discussions, out of which grew united and well considered party and official action in the try-ing days of the war and just preceding it, when success and defeat alternated in the po-

bitical fortunes of the state. During these evening reunions, although what Mr. T.Iden said was always highly re-spected and followed with probably more frequency than the advice of any other. It was a joke which Mr. Tilden himself appreciated to say that he was the "slow coach" of the company. On one occasion Dean Richmond broke in on some chaff of Mr. Cagger with: "Say, Peter, don't poke fun at Tilden; he is think-ing statesmanship while you are playing pol-tics and cards. He will be at the top of the bill come day, before the top of the some day, higher up than most of The first great public occasion on which Til den impressed himself on my mind was at th Rochester convention, when, as chairman of the state committee, he first announced his great policy of reform in state administration, especially as bearing upon the city of New York. His address was long and deliberate, careful and somewhat provy, and those a whose heads it was leveled scarcely appreciat ed its force, and were discosed to think that the chairman of the state committee was rather stepping out of his way to cut out work for the whole party. But that was pre-cisely what he had in mind. He cut out the work for the whole party on that day, and pursued it and led his party in pursuing it in the city, state, and country down to the close

of his political career. Mr. Tilden always enjoyed a good joke, and

once or bulee repeated: "Better sign it." "Better sign it." When the governor was all through with his argument Mr. Tilden ex-claimed, with π fwinkle in his eye: "Better sign R, or they'll laugh at you. They'll laugh at you." Gov. Hill took his advice, signed the bill and never once heard of the side water the at you." Gov. Hill took his advice, signed the bill, and never once heard of the park expend-liture as an issue in a campaign in which his career was closely scrutinized and even harsh-ly criticised.-New York Times.

The Tildens and the Shakers.

Thirty-odd years ago there was bitter warfare between the Tilden family and the Lebanon Shakers. The great industry of the Shakers in the Lebanon settlement is the raising of seeds and herbs, and the Tildens ran an opposition seed and herb farm. In those days here was no station at Lebansa Springs, and the wares had to be carried by wagons to Ed-wards' depot, about six miles from Lebanon. The Shakers were a taile or two nearer the depot, and would sometimes get their freight there somer than the Tildens, and then there was much giorification among the otherwise seduce farmer-evangelists. The seed and herb farm at Lebanon haid the foundation of the vast fortune which Sew. Tilden subsequently massed. A compromise was patched up be-ween the Tildens and the Shakers, and both ATDIASSOIL. became wealthy-one as a family, and the oth-er as a community. In early life Mr. Tilden was fond of climbing the spurs of the Berk-shire hills which find their terminus at Leb-ando, and old settlers tell of his fishing explotts at Queechy lake, whese cool waters were made famous by Miss Warner, author of "The Wale, Wide World," "Queechy," and other novels.—New York Star.

At the Shrine of Beauty.

Some years ago, at the Fifth Avenue theater: distinguished party passed from the manager's box behind the scene to congratulate Mary Anderson upon her success. The scene in the green-room was very striking as the tall Kentucky beauty was formally presented by Henry Watterson to Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. Attired in an elaborate full-dress suit, a jewell sparkling in his shirt-front, his hair carefully combed, his face radiant with smiles, to which the drooping of one eyelid gave him a quitzical debonair expression, Mr. Tilden. paid his compliments to the actress with all the grace and empresement of a French nobleman. The airiest nothings sparkled as he ub-tered them, the commonplaces of admiration clowed with the fervor of his look and man-

"What a bandsome man Mr. Tilden fat" said Miss Anderson as the party retired. "Old?" she continued, in reply to an observation: "I never thought of his age. Why, his talk was as young as anybody's."-New York: Mast and Express.

Miscegenation Facts.

The child of colored parents of different tints, such as quadroon and mulatto, or mulatto and black, will be nearer the tint of the darker parent. If both parents are of the same color. the child will be a shade darker, and singularly enough, the second child will be darker than the first, the third darker than the second, and so on to the last. In other words, a colored community, left to itself, is fatally destined to return to the original African black after a limited number of generations.

Thus, while each alliance with an individual of pure Caucasian blood brings the negro a step nearer to the white standard, the reverse is the case the moment the Caucasian element is withheld, and the color retrogrades from light to dark.

A curious proof of this is found in observations made during some time in one of the islands. A mulatto woman had a female child by a white man; this girl gave birth to a quadroon by a white father, and this recrossing with the white race was kept up for six generations. An identical process of

study medicine.

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Gen. Boulanger, French minister of war, has prohibited the publication of a pamphlet giving his biography and referring to the scandal with which his name was connected.

Central Russia, especially the Moscow district, has been devastated by a tornado and water spouts. Many buildings and bridges and the wheat crop were destroyed.

An imbecile widow named Leboi, residing in St. Denis, was burned to death at the stage by her sons, who had endeavored to obtain admission for her to a mad house and failed. The woman was 60 years old and had the reputation of being a sorceress

The emperor of Germany's health has been somewhat improved by his stay at Ems, but the aged monarch is exceedingly irritable at times and grunts at everybody who approaches him without special permission.

"Queen Elizabeth of Roumania" says the London Graphic, "has just brought out two novels-'Astra' and 'Des Deux Mondes.' Instead of her usual nom deguerre 'Carmen Sylva,' the queen signs her new works respectfully as 'Ditto' and 'Item,' in order to disguise her authorship."

The London Times censures the Protestants of Belfast for their refusal to submit to the authorities. Referring to the report that Randolph Churchill is preparing an Irish measure, the Times says he will have a long and arduous task. The nature of the local government proposed must depend in some degree upon the attitude of the Irish people and possibly upon the action of the Irish convention at Chicago, but it is quite certain that nothing like a statutory parliament will enter into Churchill's scheme.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN LEAGUE. Chicago special: Patrick Egan was asked

to-day if he would again accept the position of president of the Irish-American National league, "No, sir," was his reply; "I have set my foot down about that. You are probably aware of the fact that I tendered my resignation at the committee meeting last January, but was forced to retain it until the convention. I am extensively engaged in the corn business, and I find it absolutely necessary to resign the presidency in order to pay more attention to personal matters. Secretary I. P. Sutton, of Omaha, will also resign. He was elected last Janu-

Will Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, retain the treasuryship?

'We would all be very glad to prevail on him to do so. I don't know how that will

Mr. Egan did not have any idea as to who his probable successor will be, but it is said that Chicago will make an effort to have a Chicago man elected to the presidency, and that either Alexander Sullivan or John Finerty will be the man.

A Scranton (Pa.) lady wishing to have her carpets swept told her servant' to use the sweeper. On returning home she found that the girl had been using a lawn mower, and was complaining that these Yankee inventions were a humbug.

The public debt decreased during July \$9.049,104. The total, less the available cash, is \$1,460,293,604.

them themselves, as at present. Thus, the marking and grading will be uniform and and the affected by local influence. It night not be practicable to have examinate ion papers sent from the Pacific coast to the civil service commission for this purose, but it will probably be arranged so hat they can be sent to a special board of examiners at San Francisco.

READY FOR WAR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 .- The war fever is rapidly spreading in this city as well as in the country and the Texas emigration committee has received dispatches from various places announcing that regiments are to be organized and kept in readiness to move if war is actually declared. The enthusiasts here now have their head-

quarters at 17 Center street in the rear of Svekle's bar-room. On the wall above the desk at which the military dispatches are written hang the stars and stripes, a tattle torn flag that has seen service in the field and been unfurled to the breezes of Greenland. There was a notable gathering of ex-military men in the room yesterday and the smoke from their pipes and cligars filled the room from floor to ceiling. Colonels were as plenti-ful as bees in a honey comb, and majors and captains sufficient to command half the army of the state crowded to the desk and volumteored their services.

Colonel Louis Pike, a long-haired man from Texas, was in charge of the military prepara-tions and with his corps of colonels, majors

and captains discussed the best mode of cedure. They finally decided upon the follow-ing message to Governor Ireland: "In anticipation of trouble between Mexico and the United States, the undersigned, members of the committee appointed at a meeting held by the veterans of the late war and the last war with Mexico, offer you our sympathy, and if, in your discretion, you deem it necessary to accept our services, they are at your command

DECIDED TO BE INVALID.

Mr. H. L. Muldrow, acting secretary of the interior, has affirmed a decision of Commissioner Sparks regarding some pine lands in the Duluth land district, from which an appeal was taken. In 1884 nineteen persons filed pre-emption entries on pine timber lands at the Duluth land office. When they came around to prove up Special Agent Eaton was in the office and put the claimants through a cross-examination, in the course of which the entry men confessed that they had not made the entries for themselves, but were hired to make them by C. E. Brown, a member of the John Martin lumber company. Subsequently persons who had taken mortgages on the entries from nine of the claimants applied to have certificates issued in order protect them. Singularly enough, register and receiver recommended to the general land office that the certificates be ssued. Commissioner Sparks decided that the mortgagees could have no better claim than the entry men, and the latter had confessed that they had no valid claim. Mr. Muldow's decision of the appeal affects the claims of mort, agees of nine of the entry men, but the cases of the other ten are similar, and will be decided in the same way.

LORD CHURCHILL'S IRISH BILL.

Dublin dispatch: The Irish Times, con servative, states that it is reliably informed that Lord Randolph Churchill is engaged in drafting a bill intended to solve the Irish problem. The full text of the the Irian problem. The full text of the bill, the paper says, will not be completed before next February. "But," adds the paper, "so far as it has gone it has been submitted so the marquis of Salisbury, the marquis of Hartington and others, and is broad enough to satisfy all moderate Irish

Etiquette always marks the true gentleman and makes him an object of curiosity, especially at a hotel. When you see a gentleman with whom you are not acquainted you should look upon him with genteel horror and shudder two times in rapid succession. This will convince a stranger that you have been reared with the greatest care and that your parents have taken special pains not to allow you to associate with vulgar neople.

I started out to say a few words about the folly of indistinct introductions and wappy-jawed signatures, but I have wandered away, as I am apt to do, and I apologize, hoping that the genial and rosy-cheeked reader as she sits in her boudo r, on this glorious morning, looking more like a peri than anything else I can think of, will forgive me -- Bill Nye, in New York Mercury.

In Perfect Working Order.

Mr. Winks-"What has become of Dr. Blank?"

Dr. Minks-"He is in the Underground Railroad now."

"Eh ?"

"He is at Hightown and receives patients sent him from the city." "Yes."

"After a time he sends them to Dr. Lank, at Higherville."

"Yes.

"Dr. Lank forwards them in a few months to Dr. Plank, of Breesyburg, and so they go, the cordon of doctors extending like a railroad clear across the country."

"Certainly, but why is it called underground?

"Oh! that's the termius of the line." -Omaha Globe.

The Captain.

An Englishman who stopped at the house of a back-woods farmer in Arkansnw was invited to take dinner with the family. Just as the Englishman had seated himself the farmer asked:

"Stranger, you air fond o' rosen years, I reckon?"

"Rosen years!" exclaimed the Englishman.

WYes.

"I have never seen any."

The farmer sprang from his seat, and, addressing his wife and children, exclaimed:

"Come out an' leave him alone, Come on, I tell you. A man whut

stable personages were present from all parts of the country, a full band furnished music, and a banquet, the like of which has seldom been furnished, was spread. Mrs. Petton, Mr. Tilden's sister, pre-sided over the affairs of the household during Mr. Tilden's term.-Albany Journal.

His Liking for Young Men.

When Mr. Tilden, for the purpose of laying a broad foundation for a subsequent reform issue which should shed political luster upon the ploneer in this field of labor, began operations against the canal ring he realized the necessity of enlisting the young men of his party for his support. "The old men do the grunting but the young men take hold and lift" was his homely way of expressing an exact truth. And young men he began to gather around him, the most of whom have since made their mark in politics or public. life. There were Lamont, Apgar, Gen. Charles Tracy, Fairchild, now at the head of the treasury department; Hill, whom he selected to break up the Keily faction in the southern to break up the Kelly faction in the southern ther-these are sample names on a list of the younger men whom he took into his confidence, a list which could be prolonged indefinitely. He already had the support of men of more mature experience like Daniel Manning, Smith M. Weed, Daniel Magone, and Hugh Moleculue. The young man in colling was McLaughlin. The young man in polities was ever an interesting figure to the strange old man who stood at the democratic helm.

As illustrating the fact that he was a keen observer of men may be mentioned one of a thousand incidents which are always described with relish by his friends. Gov. Tilden was coming down to New York with Lamont, then plain Dan, and, as now, without any frilis, and lay at full length on a sofa in one of the compartments of a drawing-room car. It was the legislative train which leaves Albeny every Friday, and one distinguished lawmaker and another came in to chat with the governor. The compartment was crowded with these gentlemen, and they had been freely discuss-ing the peculiarities and weaknesses of public men, themselves excepted. Of one man it was said that he was too lazy. Of another-that be loved the wine too much when it was red. Of a third, that women was his bele noire. The love of liquor was the offense which seem ed to be most conspicuously brought out and most severely criticised. Several gentlemen, one a court of appeals judge, and all of them men of giant intellectual strength, of cordial temperment and of value to their party and to the people as well, by whom they have been intrusted with office, were thus criticised. The critics, having flogged them unmercifully. invariably salved their wounds with "but he a very good fellow." Gov. Tilden listened in silence, but when a full occurred in the criticisms he leaned over and in audible tones whispered to Lamont: "Dan, all good men get drunk." Thus did Mr. Tilden corroborate what almost every observer must eventually own up to himself, and that is that a man who is not possessed of some human weakness, which now and then becomes apparent to his fellows, is not a man to repose vast confidence in, for physical weakuesses in great men are commonly combined with qualities of mind commonly combined with qualities of mind and heart that stamp their owner as a man in the best sense of the word. Last summer, when the subject of confer-

ring the democratic nomination for governor was under consideration by the leaders, Mr. Tilden was consulted as a matter of course. For Roswell P. Flower he had no sort of affection. He did remember the services to himself and party that had been rendered in New York city by those who founded the connty democracy. He was indebted to David B. Hill, and ever had a fondness for the none better than a good one at his own ex-pense. When governor he used to say: "Next to a good ride on Blackstone, nothing rests me so much as a good story."-New York Star.

The Politician.

Though to all appearances Mr. Tilden was "out of polities" in the last years of his life he in fact continued to exercise a marvelous influence upon the party in this state. No body but those who have been "in politics" can realize how impossible it is to get away from its fascination. Mr. Tilden, while h shared this feeling, was compelled whether o no to consult with and advise the lieutenants who had so faithfully served him and who felt strangely weak when they came to shoulde the responsibilities of party management. was a return he could allord to make the for their past services. Then, again, he was not wholly devoid of that human weaknes which is fostered and fattened by active polit cal life -the love of crippling and crushin old political rivals and ungrateful friends. The machine which he built up in this state when in his prime was an organization eve incre compact than the old stalwart machine. It was enough for any of its members, from Chautauqua to Montauk, to know that a cer-tain thing was what "the old man" wanted, and the agencies were at once set in motion which promised to gratify his desires. No or dinary politician could ever have aroused such blind devotion, and Mr. Tilden certainly was no ordinary politician. To great breadth of intellect was added a remarkable knowledge of men, an instinct in fact which taught him how far be could play upon their credulity and what dish should be set before them to best satisfy their political appetite He was accused of being a demagogue for in dulgence in arts transparent to most lookers on, but which were accepted by the individual upon which they were lavished as solemu evidences of confidence such as were never bestowed upon any other man. Mystery was one of his chief agencies in capturing men. Who of his political associates does not remember being escorted by Mr. Tilden to one corner of the executive chamber and there having whispered into his car some inquiry about the weather or "my polley?" while other and less favored visitors looked on and wondered at this remarkable exhibition of the confidential relations existing between the great man and the ordinary man thus corne ed. Mr. Tilden realized-be must hav have studied the subject thoroughly-what a fasci nation mysterious movements have upon the human mind, especially in the field of political intrigue. He flattered some men and fooled others completely by his attentive interest in their opinions upon public events. He was doing a cunning but a legitimate act all the while, for he was gathering their impression and so reaching the sentiment which prevailed in one corner and another of the state and of the United States .- New York Times.

The Miagara Falls Purchase,

To Mr. Tilden more than to any other man is the Empire state indebted for the purchase of the property at Niagara Falls and the possession of a public park containing one of the grandest and most impressive pieces of nature's curious handiwork in the world. Gov. Hill was afraid of the effect upon the farmer word so far as to frame a web message upon Come on, I tell you. A man whut never seed a year uv co'n ain't got sense ernuff fur you to 'sociate with, Thought Abe Gray wuz er big fool, but this chap is the cap'n—Arkansaw Traveler. What is more pathetic than to see the sim-ple faith with which a baid headed man will buy an infallible hair restorative from a baid headed barber?

recrossing had been simultaneously noticed in another plantation. The children resulting from the seventh crossing in both of these families were of remarkable physical beauty; they had blonde hair, their complexion was of such transparent fairness that they might have been taken for Albinos, but for the vigor and gracefulness of their limbs and their brilliant intellect. The most experienced eye could not have detected in them the slightest indication of their African origin. They intermarried. Their children were dark complexioned, and the children of their children are very dark mulattoes.

This inexorable law of nature is given as one of the principal reasons why the Creoles refuse to intermarry with families who have the faintest tint of negro blood in their veins, though their skins may be as fair as that of Europeans. The creoles wish their posterity to remain what they themselves are-whites.

A Home in the Mountains.

The ordinary house in Kentucky is a log one, consisting of two rooms, with boards shaved smooth with a draw knife, or split, nailed over the cracks between the logs. One of the rooms is used for a sleeping-room, and the other is the living room, dining-room, kitchen, and parlor, all in one, in which the family stay during the day time. There is but one sleeping-room for a whole family, and when they have guests visiting them these turn in and sleep in the same room. There are a number of beds used, and a stranger always gets the best bed. They are very modest with it all. They turn their backs if they are up while the others of the family are undressing, or if they are in bed they will cover up their heads until you have completed your nightly toilet. It is the custom, you know, and I think our people are noted for their large proportion of virtuous women. Virtue is as much respected in the mountains as anywhere else in the world, and though these women and men will undress together and sleep in the same room they will be horified at the exhibition of decollete dresses seen at one of your receptions here, and would run away with shame from an exhibition of the modern ballet. These mountaineers are very hospitable. They entertain you and give you the best they have, and if you offer to pay they will refuse and say they do not make their money that way. The little money they do make comes from farming. They do not often grow wealthy, and they seem to be very well satisfied with their life. You have heard of the feuds of the mountaineers I have nearly a half score of murder cases to defend in one county on ne-count of them. I know a place where two families have been fighting each other for a generation and where the different families of the two tribes never go out to work except in squada and carry Winchester rifles with them. Cor. Cleveland Leader.