

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., January 17, 1890.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

Meeting of Democratic State Committee.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 7th, 1890. The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the rooms of the Committee, Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, January 22d, 1890, at twelve o'clock, noon, to elect one person to serve as Chairman of Democratic Committees, and one person to serve as Permanent Secretary of the State Central Committee, for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the committee.

BENJAMIN M. NEAD, ELLIOTT P. KISNER, Permanent Secretary, Chairman.

The Philadelphia Times, speaking of Judge KELLY immediately previous to his election to Congress, said that at that time he was engaged in locating a route for the Sunbury and Erie Railroad "through the then almost unexplored wilderness of Northern Pennsylvania." The Record thinks this is imputing too much savagery to the then existing condition of a part of the State which has far surpassed as JACKSON'S time had been surveyed for a canal route. The fact is that a traveler on some parts of the P. & E. (old Sunbury and Erie) railroad, at this date passes through miles of country which can be considered practically a wilderness.

A Groundless Objection.

Some objection is being made to the reformed ballot system on the ground that it will injure the Democratic party, and the result of the recent election in Boston, where the Democratic vote was diminished, is cited as an example of such injury. The theory of these objectors is that a majority of those who can not read their ballots are Democrats who would consequently be deterred from voting, or would vote mistakenly through the Australian system. Should not this theory be rejected as offensively reflecting upon the intelligence of the Democratic party?

But WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, who was last year's Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, denies that the Democrats were the losers by the working of the Australian system. In regard to this matter he says:

So far as I can ascertain, the mistakes were about equally divided between the parties, and I think were made quite as much by men of education as by men of little education. The result showed in every city of the Commonwealth, where the Democratic vote was made very largely of workmen and men who have not had many advantages in education, that without exception in those places the Democrats gained largely over prior years, with the single exception of the city of Boston. The contrary result in Boston was due entirely, I think, to a cause outside of the ballot law.

Most reformers meet with objections, either through ignorance or interested motives, which the test of time and experience proves to have been groundless.

Not Cowardly, But Very Prudent.

In the dispute that arose between England and Portugal concerning their respective claims to the same territory on the east coast of Africa, it has turned out, as was expected, that the smaller power had to yield to the larger. In this case England appears to have had the right as well as the might on her side, which has not always been the case in the maintenance of her claims.

About two hundred years ago the Portuguese made some straggling settlements on the territory in question, but failed to keep up even an appearance of ownership; in fact absolutely abandoned it. After the value of African possessions became apparent within the last twenty-five years, demonstrated by the explorations of LIVINGSTONE, STANLEY and others who penetrated the mysteries of the dark continent, the English established trading posts and introduced missionaries in the region the tenure of which Portugal had ceased to maintain. A few years ago the latter saw fit to reassert her old claim, broke up some of the English settlements and packed off the missionaries. This was a course of conduct that could not be justified; England had the right side of the controversy, and having also the might, the weaker power had to back down from its pretensions.

But here comes in the interesting feature of the incident. If it had been a first-class power like France, Germany, Russia, or the United States that had taken such liberties with England's right, would she have been so prompt in sending a fleet to enforce it? Britannia can't be accused of being cowardly, for she has done some good fighting in her time, but she is very prudent when a big antagonist confronts her.

—The winter in St. Petersburg is described as "the mildest and unhealthiest known for many years."

The New Post-Master.

On Wednesday last the name of JAS. A. FIEDLER, editor of the Gazette of this place, was sent to the Senate for confirmation as Postmaster at Bellefonte. Among all the candidates mentioned for the position since Harrison's election, he is perhaps the most unpopular, and his appointment will give the least general satisfaction. He is comparatively a new comer to the place; has already received all the public patronage in the way of printing the party has had to bestow, and has been a standing candidate for every position that had a salary attached to it, ever since he came to town. The only claim he had on this or any other position is the fact that he has been the servile and willing tool of the Bellefonte ring, of which Gov. Beaver and Gen. Hastings are the avowed head.

He has the ability to make a respectable and fair official, and the disposition, training and gall to turn the post-office into a political pot-house and serve partisan ends at the sacrifice of public interest and official trust.

For him old and respected citizens—life time residents of the place, who have been Republicans since birth, like JOHN HARRIS, W. F. MAHLIN, and others, were crowded aside; wounded and disabled veterans, fully competent and deserving like HARVEY BENNER or Dr. GEO. B. FAIRLAMB, were ignored, the wishes of the business interests overlooked, and the desire of our people as a mass disregarded and repudiated.

These facts are not to Mr. FIEDLER'S discredit, however. He has secured the position in spite of the general public sentiment there was against his appointment, and he is to be complimented on his good luck. Whatever of condemnation there is in this whole matter belongs to the little ring of Republican bosses who regardless of the wishes of the people, or the welfare of the public interest, do as they please and imagine their pleasure is going to be forever and eternally indorsed by the republican people.

Congressional Protection against High Water.

Johnston is asking Congress to appropriate half a million of dollars to deepen the Conemaugh river and Stony creek by dredging, as a protection against future floods. Congress has no right to give money for such a purpose, as neither of those streams is navigable and therefore cannot be included among those which may be made the objects of such expenditure. If HARRY WHITE were still in Congress he might be able to squeeze the Conemaugh and Stony creek into a River and Harbor bill, as he once did the far famed Kiskiminitas, but it is doubtful whether there is a man in the present House who is equal to such a performance. The people of the Conemaugh valley should be advised that the prevention of such constructions as the South Fork dam will afford them better protection against flood disasters than anything that Congress may be able to do for them.

—The wise men of Congress seem to be a little shy of the Brazilian movement. It is now quite awhile since the reported republican government was proclaimed as having succeeded to the Empire, and still our authorities withheld their recognition of the banding successor to the monarchy. The soldiers down there are beginning to shoot citizens in the name of freedom. Congress had better hold on a little longer before it extends the hand of fellowship to a republic which seems to have been brought into existence chiefly through the instrumentality of the military.

—The two French frigates which visited Philadelphia some months ago and met with such a hospitable reception from the people of that city, have steamed up the Mississippi and are now anchored before New Orleans, where preparations are being made to overwhelm them with Southern hospitality. Grateful recollections of a French fleet in command of Count De Grass, which appeared in the Chesapeake at a critical period of our history with very important assistance, over a hundred years ago, render French ships of war welcome visitors to our shores.

—Of Brice, the prospective Ohio U. S. Senator, Frank Carpenter writes as follows: "He cuts a different figure now than he did when I knew him three years ago. He was building the Ohio Central Railroad, out of which he got his start in 1889, and he used to come around the Ohio State Capitol with his pantaloons in his boots, a rustic coat spattered with mud and a slouch hat pulled over his steel blue eyes. He is worth at least \$5,000,000, and is, I am told, getting richer every year. All of his property has come within the past ten years, and a decade ago he was a red-whiskered, blue-eyed young lawyer of 30 odd years on the ragged edge of a country practice."

A Barbecue of Horse Flesh at Louisville.

Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Valuable Horses Tortured by the Cruel Flames. LEXINGTON, Jan. 12.—Bell Boy, the \$51,000 colt, who enjoyed the distinction of being the highest priced horse ever sold at auction in America, was burned to death Saturday morning together with forty-four other horses, in Massey Brothers' training and livery stables, at Versailles. It was the largest barbecue of horse flesh on record, and the loss will amount to upward of \$200,000. The fire broke out at about four o'clock in the morning, and is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The stables covered almost an entire square consisting of proper sheds for training and adjacent stalls for horses. There were quantities of loose hay and straw in all portions of the structure, which were rapidly licked up by the flames. Bell Boy's quarters were adjacent to the office of the stables, where a groom was on guard. This man made a determined effort to reach the horse and get him out, but his attempt refused to move, and before sufficient assistance could be had to force him from the building the intense heat drove the groom away. Bell Boy's charred body, burnt so that the entrails protrude, lies in full view of the people who congregate in great crowds.

BELL BOY'S HISTORY.

Senator Stanford sold Bell Boy to a yearling to Messrs. Brown & Stockbridge, of Kalamazoo, and the colt was entered in several stakes for 2-year-olds and in several events had a walkover. At the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Meeting at Lexington in October he trotted a mile in 2:25, his fastest performance that year, and the best mark for a 2-year-old of his sex. In the Spring of 1888 Bell Boy was sold to Jefferson & Seaman, of Kentucky, for \$30,900, which was the highest price ever paid for a 3-year-old-trotter. During the season the youngster made a record of 2:19. Late in the summer of 1888 Bell Boy was put up at a special sale which was advertised as being held in order that Mr. Jefferson might dispose of his share of the colt. At that time Mr. Seaman bid \$50,000 and Bell Boy was declared to be his sole property. The sensational young horse was again placed in the market and sold at the Woodward sale at Lexington, Kentucky, on February 21, 1889, to Judson H. Clark, of the Genesee Valley Stud Farm, near Elmira, New York for \$51,000. The forty-four other horses burnt were high priced animals.

To Save a Life.

A Man Gives Twenty-eight Ounces of His Blood for Transfusion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—In the medical ward of the New York hospital are two patients in whose condition every other patient and all the doctors take a special interest. They are Amos A. Lincoln and Lizzie Cunningham. Miss Cunningham is the girl who with Mary Fallon, was found asphyxiated by gas in her room. Miss Fallon died and if the Cunningham girl should recover she will undoubtedly owe her life to Amos A. Lincoln, a sturdy telegraph lineman, who, when he heard last Thursday that some good strong human blood was needed in the girl's life, promptly offered his own.

The surgeons accepted, and the operation of transfusion was successfully performed. Twenty-eight ounces of Lincoln's blood was forced into the veins of Miss Cunningham's arm, but without apparent beneficial effect until yesterday, when she became conscious for the first time since her admission to the hospital. The chances of her recovery are now a little better, but she is by no means out of danger, the doctors say. Lincoln is little the worse for the loss of nearly two pounds of blood. He is a Philadelphia man, and he is said to be poor and friendless. He brought to the hospital on Nov. 9, suffering from a nervous tremor similar to St. Vitus' dance, from which he has recovered.

In Memory of Tilden.

Congressman Cummings Proposes a Statue for the Rotunda of the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—Congressman Amos Cummings, of New York, created a sensation in the House today when he offered a resolution to appropriate \$50,000 for the erection of a bronze statue to the late Samuel J. Tilden in the centre of the rotunda of the Capitol.

The resolution provided that on the front base of the statue there shall be engraved the words, "Samuel J. Tilden, Nineteenth President of the United States—elected, but not seated;" that on the right of the base shall be inscribed the date of birth, election and death of Tilden, and that on the opposite side shall be engraved an eagle with a snake in his talons, and underneath these words: "For The Right." The resolution was referred.

Jeff as a Pioneer.

"The first sawmill ever built in Wisconsin, and I think the first in the Northwest, was built by Jefferson Davis," was the novel historical statement made to me yesterday by I. Mich. His statement was followed by this explanation: "I found this fact in some old pamphlet, was overhauling the other day. Davis was a lieutenant in the United States army, serving under old Zac Taylor, whose daughter he afterward married. Taylor was in command of Fort Crawford, now Prairie du Chien. It became necessary to build other forts in the Northwest. The government sent a sawmill to Taylor to prepare the lumber. Davis was sent up the Chippewa River to locate the mill and operate it. That was the first sawmill in what is now one of the greatest timber sections of the country. It sounds queer that Jeff Davis should thus be entitled to be classed as the pioneer lumberman of the Northwest."—N. Y. Press.

The Obsequies of Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Services of an Impressive Character Held in the Hall of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Congressman W. D. Kelley took place in the hall of the house yesterday. As the solemn procession moved down the aisle, Rev. Mr. Cuthbert read aloud the preliminary Baptist burial service. The casket, carried by policemen, bore no other decoration than a large bunch of lilies and mixed flowers. Mrs. Kelley, leaning on the arm of her eldest son, and followed by other members of the family, entered and took the places reserved for them. At a rap from the gavel of Speaker Reed the assemblage sat down, and the reading of the remainder of the Baptist ritual service was proceeded with. Dr. Outburt closed the service with the benediction, and the casket was then taken up by the body bearers, who followed the members of the committee with their burden. The members of the family walked out of the house directly behind the casket, and they were followed by the members of the senate who were present.

Another rap from the speaker's gavel called the house again to order, and Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania arose and moved that the house adjourn. The motion was carried and the house adjourned until Monday. Shortly before 1 o'clock the remains of Judge Kelley were escorted to the Baltimore & Potomac station, and at 1:15 o'clock the funeral party left for Philadelphia on a special train. Upon arrival at Philadelphia the remains were taken to the residence of Mrs. Horstman on Chestnut street. The services in Philadelphia will occur to-morrow and be conducted by Rev. W. H. Furness.

The American Eiffel Tower.

The Tallest Smokestack in the World for Making a Draught.

Boston Globe. The tallest smokestack in the United States, and, in fact, the tallest in the world, designed solely for the purpose of providing a draught for boilers, is receiving its final touches in Fall River, Mass. It is intended to meet the requirements of the entire steam plant of the four new mills of the Fall River Iron Company. Some idea of its size can be had from the following figures, furnished by the contractor: From the top of the granite foundation to the cap is 350 feet, the diameter at the base is 30 feet, at the top 21 feet, the flue is 11 feet throughout, and the entire structure rests on a granite foundation 55x30, 16 feet deep.

In its construction there were used 1,700,000 bricks, 2000 tons of stone, 2000 barrels of mortar, 1000 loads of sand, 1000 barrels of Portland cement, and the estimated cost is \$40,000. It is arranged for two flues 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet, connecting with 40 boilers, which are to be run in connection with four triple-expansion engines of 1350-horsepower each. In erecting the immense shaft no outside staging has been used, but as the work progressed cross pieces were set into the inner wall, and on these a platform laid for the time being. All material was carried up on an elevator, and self-closing hatches precluded the danger of either workmen or material falling from above.

The Deadly Cold Bed.

How the Spare Room Has Slain Its Thousands and Is Still at It.

Good Housekeeping. If trustworthy statistics could be had of the number of persons who die every year or become permanently diseased from sleeping in damp or cold beds, they would probably be astonishing and appalling. It is a peril that constantly besets traveling men, and if they are wise they will invariably insist on having their beds aired and dried, even at the risk of causing much trouble to their landlords. But the peril resides in the house, and the cold "spare room" has slain its thousands of hapless guests, and will go on with its slaughter till people learn wisdom. Not only the guest but the family suffer the penalty of sleeping in cold rooms and chilling their bodies at a time when they need all of their bodily heat, by getting between cold sheets. Even in warm summer weather a cold damp bed will get in its deadly work. It is a needless peril, and the neglect to provide dry rooms and beds has in it the elements of murder and suicide.

Inexorable Delay.

On the 31st of May, 1889, occurred that ever-to-be-remembered flood that desolated the Conemaugh valley with death and destruction. On the 12th of January 1890, Governor Beaver's relief commission reports \$250,000 on hand. Only the good Lord knows what want and misery the impoverished survivors of that awful disaster have suffered in the long interval since millions of dollars were thrust into Governor Beaver's hands for their benefit. Hasn't there been sore need for every dollar given—and more. Have the governor's methods even allowed prompt distribution of what has been given? To be honest about it, has the so-called justice of newspaper criticism ever set up such a shameful status of his case as does the statement of naked facts? Two hundred thousand dollars still held back from those for whom it was given. Do the flood sufferers need nothing more?—Pittsburg Post.

A WATCHMAN FOUND DEAD.—John Waltz, employed as night watchman at the railroad bridge on the Beech Creek railroad a short distance below Beech Creek borough, was found dead Friday morning by the work men when they went to the bridge to commence their day's work. The dead man was in a sitting position and the supposition is that a bolt or other piece of iron had fallen from the upper portion of the structure and struck him. Mr. Waltz was about 33 years of age, a resident of Beech Creek borough and leaves a wife and two children.

—Monopolists, it is said, refer to the proposed tariff bill as "four dollar bill."

An Incident of Andersonville.

Death of a Man Said to Have Acted as Hangman of Fellow Prisoners.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12.—E. W. Nichols, a veterinary surgeon who died here last Friday from influenza complications, had a remarkable war history. He was a member of the Fourteenth Michigan cavalry and was captured and confined in Andersonville. He was chosen sheriff of the court ordered by starving Union prisoners to punish a gang of comrades that stole their small supply of rations. Ten were convicted in a court of Union prisoners and sentenced to be hanged. Nichols, who was a powerful man, had to strangle the men up alone, and one of the emaciated comrades was hanged the second time, as the rope broke.

On his return North Nichols re-enlisted, and was with a troop of cavalrymen who captured Jefferson Davis, and shared the \$100,000 offered by President Johnson. Nichols had property and was successful in business. On account of his heroic duty at Andersonville he was honored by veterans, and rarely alluded to the affair.

A dispatch from Bloomington, Ill., says: Hon. Ivory H. Pike, member of the legislature, denied, to-day, the report that E. W. Nichols of the Fourteenth Michigan cavalry, who died at Springfield, Mass., was the hangman of 10 Union prisoners at Andersonville. Mr. Pike says that Le Roy Key of the Sixteenth Illinois cavalry, a printer who died in Springfield, Ill., several years ago, hanged the men, and that there were six, not 10, in number. Mr. Pike was one of the guards that kept order during the hanging. Mr. Pike says Key was respected and beloved by the old soldiers, and at his death many State associations passed resolutions of respect to his memory.

The Gigantic Dragon Tree.

It is Forty-Five Feet in Circumference and 10,000 Years Old.

New York Morning Journal. The most gigantic specimen of the famous dragon tree of the Canary islands stands, until within the year, and still stands, at that matter, but dead as a mummy of the time of the Rameses, near Gratava, on the Island of Tenerife, the largest one of the group above mentioned. This monster warty dragon has been fully described by dozens, yes, hundreds, of globe-trotters who have "done" the sights of the world during the past 50 years.

No wonder that the great Humboldt did not even make provision for a doubt when he calmly says: "I would consider it at least 10,000 years old."

Pineapples for Diphtheria.

The Chicago Tribune publishes a new cure for diphtheria which it is said never fails. It is simply the juice of the pineapple. The correspondent of the Tribune thus speaks of it: "The doctors who had never heard of this cure now all use it in their practice I understand, and have never known of a death where it was used in time. The patient ought to gargle the juice and then swallow it, and the dose ought to be repeated frequently so as to saturate the system with it. To keep the stuff fresh and prevent fermentation I used to keep it on ice constantly. Of course it is always easy to obtain fresh pineapples here. In the South I have heard that they keep it bottled, when the pineapple is out of season, and it answers the purpose just as well provided it is not sweetened. One thing is certain, you can always get a pineapple at my house by asking for it, for we are never out of them now."

La Grippe Affects Freight.

PITTSBURG, January 14.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has been compelled to refuse freight for the sea board during the past few days on account of la grippe on one division where 200 conductors, freight and passenger, are employed, 135 were off duty at one time with the grip. New men were put on some of the trains, but in the majority of the cases it was impossible to get new men, and when they were secured they proved to be more easy victims of the grip than the old men. Freight began to collect on eastern divisions to such an extent that a few days ago an order was issued to send no more freight for sea board points until further notice. There was a blockade of freight at Altoona yesterday, due to the fact that the trainmaster was unable to get out full crews and only about half of the freight could be handled.

The Western Blizzard.

A telegram from Kansas City says: The blizzard which raged all day Sunday throughout Kansas and Nebraska was phenomenal on account of the suddenness of the storm and the high temperature just preceding and at its close. Much suffering is sure to follow among live stock. At many places the drifts are from ten to twelve feet deep. In the northwestern part of Kansas the snowfall is unprecedented, and in the town of Hiawatha all travel is stopped except in beaten paths. Railroads have met with much trouble, not only from the snow, but from tracks being damaged by high water. The greatest danger to be anticipated from the storm in Kansas is a coal famine in some of the smaller towns.

—The late Mr. F. B. Gowen held life insurance policies to the amount of \$250,000. The various companies have begun to pay these, and all of them will be settled in full without a contest. This is simple justice, but does any sensible man doubt that had the holder been a man on a lower plane of social and public life, one less known and without influential friends, these insurance companies would have paid over this large sum without a protest? Then there would have been a costly contest before the heirs could have come by their own.

The Election of Constables.

There is dispute in some sections of Pennsylvania as to the term for which Constables were elected at the February election of 1889, and the following is one of several inquiries received at the office of the Philadelphia Times:

To The Editor of The Times:

Were Constables elected for three years in the boroughs and townships of this Commonwealth in February last? See act of February 14, 1889, P. L., page 6. Or will the election of Constables for three years, under the act, take place in February, 1890? There is a difference of opinion among the attorneys on the subject.

Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 10, '89.

N. B. K.

The act referred to provides that the voters of the townships, boroughs and wards in Pennsylvania, "shall on the third Tuesday of February next, and triennially thereafter, vote for and elect a properly qualified person for Constable in each of said districts who shall serve for three years." This act was approved on the 14th day of February, 1889, and "the third Tuesday of February next" would be commonly understood to be the 19th of the same month, which was the local day on which regular spring or local elections were held in the State.

It was the obvious intention of the Legislature to pass the bill to take effect at the last February election, but the fact that the bill was delayed in its passage until early in February and not approved until the 14th of that month, makes the peculiar language of that law somewhat ambiguous as to the time it should become operative. Had the bill been passed and approved in January, as was expected when it was introduced, the 19th of last February would clearly have been "the 3d Tuesday of February next," but as it did not become a law until February, and within five days of the date named, there is no room for doubt as to the judicial interpretation that may be given to the words "the third Tuesday of February next" in a law passed during the month of February. Had the Legislature intended the act to go into effect in 1890 it would have been so expressed in the bill, and if the clear intent of the Legislature shall govern the construction of the measure, the Constables elected last February were chosen for three years.

The Supreme Court has gone so far in maintaining the intention of the Legislature as to declare that statutes are to be construed as best to effectuate the intention of the Legislature, though such construction may seem contrary to the letter of the law; and that all laws must be executed according to the sense and meaning which they imported at the time of their passage. Judging by the precedents it seems reasonably certain that the Courts would hold that the Constables elected last February were chosen for three years; but the opinion of even the most intelligent newspaper men is not to be accepted when the Courts have the last guess at a disputed problem.

The Prize Poker Outfit.

An Elegant Ivory Lay-Out Made as a Gift to John Morrissey.

From a Washington Letter. In a private residence up-town in Washington there is the finest set of poker chips that were ever manufactured in this country. Their history is interesting. They were made for the famous John Morrissey, congressman, State senator, anti-Tammany shoulder hitter, pugilist and gambler. Before Morrissey started his famous Saratoga gambling house he had a place on Barclay street in New York. While there a party of Western sports, among whom was the famous "Big Head Riley" of California, called on Morrissey, and during the week managed to win about \$30,000 from him.

As they had been treated very elaborately and won so much they determined to give Morrissey some token of their distinguished consideration. After some discussion it was decided to have made the finest "rack" of poker chips that money could buy. The chips now in Washington were the result of that determination. There were 1000 chips, with a few odds to make up for any that might be lost or broken. Upon each chip is a carving made by hand. On the white ones is a small figure without special significance "5" and "25" in a center of red and yellow. Each chip is carved by hand and from the finest "heart" ivory that could be found in the city of New York. The total cost of the set was over \$2000, or \$2 apiece.

When they were given to Morrissey they were polished to the highest degree and shone and glistened in the light as though they were silver. The case which still holds them is of rosewood, finely polished, and in the top is set a tiger couchant of polished brass, two enormous cat's eyes being sunk in the head and giving it a peculiar animated appearance. Now, because the chips were given to him by winners, Morrissey thought it would be bad luck to use them in the same place, and consequently they were not used until after Morrissey started his place at Saratoga.

Then the superstition worked in accordance with the gambler's idea and the first time they were used in a heavy game Morrissey lost over \$50,000. Then he put them on exhibition and they were stolen within 10 days. Some months afterward they were recognized in a Bowry pawnshop, where the thief had pawned them for \$75. Morrissey redeemed them and shortly afterward they were stolen again. A young Englishman who was doing the country bought them from the thief and carried them to Chicago. After the habit of young Englishmen the tourist in question became hard up and sold them to the present owner, who brought them to Washington, where they have been for two years and have been played with by some of the heaviest poker players in the capital. I was shown them the other day and they bear no more signs of use than if they had been bought yesterday.

—Considering the amount of noise FORAKER made in his political career, who could have supposed that he would so silently dissolve from public view?