General Skobeleff.

In connection with General Skobeleff, the prominent Russian general whose speech against Germany has created such a sensation in Europe, the London *Pall Mall Gazette* reproduces some interesting reminiscences of his career. The story of his exploits in the Bulgarian campaign includes all that was most exciting in the war which brought the Russian army within sight of the minarets of Stamboul. From the day when, "to show the stuff he was made of," he swam his horse across the Danube while General Dragominoff was forcing the passage at Simnitza to the time when he could with difficulty be restrained from marching into Constantinople as soon as the British fleet entered the Sea of Marmora, he was the most prominent actor in the drama. He became the legendary hero of the campaign, and in the minds of the common people he almost monopolized its glories. He was always in the forefront of the hottest battle; four horses were shot under him in ten days, but he was only wounded once, and after being in constant expectation of death for months he returned home safe and sound. His white uniform was to his soldiers as the white plume of Henri Quatre at the battle of Ivry. "I have heard the soldiers speak of him," says Lieutenant Greene, "as a general under whom they would rather fight and die, than fight and live under another. They had often to die—sometimes fifty per cent. of his command perished; but he spared no exertion to minister to their wants and to supply their needs. His division was the best fed and best clothed and best armed in the army. He was always with them in the most exposed positions of the field, sleeping with them in the trenches and looking after all their necessities in the camp. In short," says Lieutenant Greene, "he succeeded so thoroughly in making himself one with his division that his men responded to his thoughts as readily as the muscles obey the will. I doubt if a more thoroughly ideal relation between a general and his men has existed since the days of Cromwell."

His custom of wearing white, as if to court the bullets of his enemies, his reckless personal bravery and the strange custom of his of always "going into battle in his cleanest uniform and fresh underclothing, covered with perfume and wearing a diamond-hilted sword, in order that, as he said, he might die with his best clothes on," gained him the reputation of a wild dare-devil, which somewhat obscured his real capacity as a general. In reality they only showed how thoroughly he had divined that secret of power which lies in fascinating the imagination as well as of appealing to the reason of men. When he was sent to take Geok Tepe and subdue the Tekkes many shook their heads and predicted that his impetuosity would be his ruin. So far from that being the case he displayed the utmost caution, acted with the greatest deliberation, refused to move from July to December, until he had made all his preparations, and after he had carried on camels to the trenches no fewer than 1,575,000 rounds of ammunition, to say nothing of several thousands of shot and shell, he laid siege to Geok Tepe and captured that hitherto impregnable stronghold. He had 10,000 troops against 40,000 Asiatics, and he achieved the conquest of the Akhal Tekke country with a loss of 937 men. Only once in that campaign did Skobeleff display his usual recklessness. After the fortress had fallen he was riding through the country with his escort when he met several Tekkes. He asked who they were. They answered, "Friendly Tekkes." "How can I believe your word?" he asked again. "Tekkes never lie," was their confident response. "Well," replied Skobeleff, "if that is the case I will send my escort home and will return accompanied by you." He was as good as his word and his trust in the word of the nomads was not misplaced.

Origin of the Pansy.

This modest little flower, one of the favorites of the florist, that dons the purple almost unaware, has very appropriately been called the Cinderella of the sisterhood. Lilies may wave and smile in their stately grace, roses beckon by their flame and fragrance; but "them flowers that have faces"—pansies for thoughts—are the admiration of the country.

From the humble heart's-ease, or three-colored violet, has sprung up one of the most popular flowers known in floriculture. Half a century ago there flourished, on a bank of the Thames, a lovely garden; the owner of it, seeing the interest his daughter manifested in the work, gave her a share of the grounds for her own. One of the heart-shaped flower beds this lady of the Thames filled with pansies, wisely selecting the choicest plants from other parts of the garden for her especial culture.

Soon this little mound of the purple heart began to attract the attention of professional florists, and the pansy, no longer an humble forget-me not, blossomed into royal favor. No flowers are more companionable and life-like, and none perform their part more worthily in work of floral ministration. Its simple legend, You occupy my thoughts, is one of the most beautiful testimonials of love or friendship in the language of flowers.

While in Europe Professor Silliman called on Madame Agassiz, the mother of the great naturalist. His account of the brief interview closes with this touching incident:

"She was grieved when she learned that our stay was very brief, and would hardly be denied that we should become guests at her house, or at least that the senior of the party should accept her hospitality. The next morning she came walking alone, a long distance in the rain, to bid us farewell, and we parted, evidently with deep emotion and not concealed, for we had brought the image of her favorite son near to her mental vision again. She brought her Mr. Silliman a little bouquet of pansies, and bid us tell her son her pensees were all for him!"

Thus our thoughts go forth in messages of love and gratitude through the heart-reaching dialect of flowers.

New York City's Office-Holders.

The total number of person's regularly employed by the city government in the several departments, in the common schools and in the courts, was 9,703 in 1881, and the sum paid them in salaries and wages was $10,439,841. Add to this amount the pay of inspectors of election and poll clerks, and there is the grand total of $10,562,107.

Estimating the population of the city last year at one million and a quarter, about one person in every 128 of the inhabitants of all ages was in the employment of the city and county. The cost for official salaries was equal to about $8.45 per head of population.

The following table classifies those employed according to their salaries or wages:

Below $1,000	4,707
Between $1,000 and $2,000	4,392
Between $2 000 and $3,000	358
Between $3,000 and $5,000	143
Between $5,000 and $10,000	70
$10,000 and above	33
Total	9,703

The number of persons employed in each of the branches of the city government and in the departments, and the amount paid them in salaries, were as follows:

The Mayoralty	11	$26,300
Common Council	35	62,300
Finance Department	114	180,296
Law	40	95,007
Public Works	313	332,414
Public Parks	358	270,413
Charities and Corrections	809	291,895
Health	109	125,805
Police	2,821	3,505,390
Street Cleaning	206	172,442
Fire	881	1,071,405
Taxes and Assessments	47	96,600
Education	3,411	2,769,168
Judiciary	413	1,171,163
Docks	55	79,606
Excise	49	53,420
Coroners	9	35,500
Miscellaneous	49	51,657
Inspectors of Election	—	111,266

A Wonderful Map.

At the nobles' school in Tokio, Japan, is a physical map of that country 300 or 400 feet long, in the court behind the school building. This map, or model, is made of turf and rock, and is bordered with pebbles which look at a little distance so much like water. Every inlet, river and mountain is reproduced in this model with a fidelity to detail which is simply wonderful. Latitude and longitude are indicated by telegraph wires, and tablets show the position of the cities. Ingenious devices are employed in illustrating botanical studies also. For example, the pine is illustrated by a picture showing the cone, leaf and dissected flower, set in a frame which shows the bark and longitudinal and transverse sections of the wood.

One of the drawbacks of married life is sickness of the little ones. For a Cold or Cough you cannot find a better remedy than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Nearly all physicians prescribe it, and no family should be without it.

LOW LIFE IN NEW YORK.

Scenes in the Alleys and Tenements of the Slums—The Breeding Places of Crime.

Strictly speaking the name "Cherry Hill" applies only to a small locality; but usage has given to it a wider significance. The main part of the Hill is embraced by the part of Cherry street between Roosevelt street and Pearl street—a dingy and ill-kept block almost in the shadow of the bridge anchorage—which maintains during the greater part of the year a melancholy activity. A number of years ago, when the number of transatlantic sailing craft coming into the East river was much greater than it is now and sailors with salt spray clinging to their clothes were everywhere seen rushing ashore, panting for the excitement and new life of the city, this Cherry Hill district, which includes all that is set down upon the maps as the Fourth police precinct, presented a somewhat striking contrast to its present aspect. Then sailor-boarding houses, with greasy wooden benches at the doors, swarmed with Portuguese and other foreign sailors, who spent their money as freely as circumstances permitted; stevedores, ship-carpenters, caulkers, stowers and others indigenous to the wharves formed the greater part of the population; the tenement-houses were crowded by a rough class diverse in nationality and occupation; drunkenness and crime permeated the whole region, which the police regarded as one of the most dangerous localities in the city; patrolmen traversed their posts in twos; cries of "murder!" would frequently be heard, and many parts of the district fairly reeked with infamy. Like the once famous Five Points, this troublesome corner of lower New York has undergone a change. It is no longer looked upon as in any very pronounced degree a criminal district. Petty crime is born here, as it must necessarily be in such a crowded district. Drunkenness is as common, however, as of old. On a Saturday night in summer, when every one is out of doors, and there is no reason for closing windows and shutting in the sounds, the brawling drunkard swells the noises of midnight and half-dressed children run from the clutches of drunken fathers and mothers.

Here is "Mullen's alley," piercing the vitals of the block bounded by Cherry street, New Bowery, Oak and Roosevelt streets, like a great rift in a rock; "Connor's alley," opposite, a vile, suffocating place, with a triangular court; "Murphy's alley," bewilderingly snarled in a network of clotheslines and fire escapes; and "Single alley" and "Double alley," adjoining each other. The two last named are, perhaps, as striking in their way as any in New York. A five story building running back more than half the depth of the block, fronts on both alleys. "Single alley," or East Gotham place, as it is set down on some maps, is open on the east side; the other is shut in on the west by a high gaunt building, making the place dark and gloomy. These differing characteristics give the alleys their names. The large building is divided through the middle, parallel with the alleys, and also at right angles, forming eight houses. Each house has a rattling staircase, with landings, from which the low-ceilinged rooms open on either hand. Each family, however large or small, has only two rooms in which to live and move and have its being. On the left one may live in comparative comfort with a wife and infant. Another on the right, however, who makes eight or nine dollars a week alongshore, may have a wife—whom he thrashes when an empty pocket leaves him in want of other pleasurable excitement—and seven children, large or small, but he has only two rooms, and must stow them away as best he can when night comes. Little, dingy apertures in each landing, like windows in an Italian prison, permit the passage of air from one alley to the other. Four dollars and a half a month is the highest rent, and is paid for rooms on the second floor, where the air is better than on the first floor, access to the street easier than from the rooms above. Ten years ago this building is declared to have held 300 families, or rather, that number of different rent payers.

Every alley or tenement house is in charge of a "housekeeper," a man who keeps the place in good order, and whose emolument comes in the shape of free rent, with a small additional "consideration." He invariably inspires with awe the numerous ragmuffins who play baseball on the sidewalk, impale themselves on nails and railings, give convincing proof of the theory of heredity by fighting in the gutters, squeeze themselves through small windows, and emit profanity with an unchecked volubility that is almost bloodcurdling.

A frequent visitor to this region says that he has found much to interest him here. He has almost come to have a nodding acquaintance with certain queer old women who become faintly visible in odd doorways; and some of the street boys, marking his repeated presence, have commented quietly but profanely on the circumstance. One of the most melancholy characteristics of this district, and other such districts in different parts of the metropolis, is the forlorn and neglected condition of the old. With all the foul air, scanty food and exposure, people are found here who live too look back over fourscore years and ten; wrinkled, yellow and stooped old women, perhaps tottering about with a stick, holding a dirty infant in their bony arms, or heaping curses on wretched youngsters who annoy them. Occasionally there is seen some decent old woman, a somewhat respected "granny;" but most, with their oaths and dirt and rags, seem as if they had grown up and had some mysterious association in character with the crumbling, sooty and unsavory walls about them. The old men are seldom seen in the immediate locality. In the morning they become the motive power of hand-carts and disappear in the din of the city. Or perhaps they are dodging the coal wagons with shovels over their shoulders, or selling lead pencils or brooms, or announcing in some busy thoroughfare the superiority of certain articles of merchandise by means of the popular contrivance which shields them as with armor before and behind, and hides all but their heads and feet from the vulgar gaze.

There are many suggestions of low London about Cherry Hill, especially at night, when a muffled sound comes from the alleys, an occasional footstep clatters on a creaking stair, distant doors bang, greasy streams trickle here and there into the gutter, and the sound of clicking glasses and drunken mirth rises from the dismal bar-rooms. The whole district is doubtless destined to be rebuilt before a great many years. The success which has attended the speculation in improved tenement houses, it is thought, means death to these rookeries, which year by year become more unfit for human habitation.—*New York Tribune.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

A COMMITTEE of the American Agricultural association met in New York a few days ago and discussed the plans for a proposed national agricultural exposition to be held in the metropolis in 1883.

IT is estimated that the recent loss of four Gloucester (Mass.) fishing schooners has made twenty-two widows and sixty-two fatherless children, many of whom are in destitute circumstances.

THE will of Charles Albert Read, lately deceased, of Newton, Mass., gives $50,000 to the treasury of the United States to be applied to the reduction of the war debt. To the attending physician of the testator $500 is given on condition "that my head is severed from my body, as I have great horror of being buried alive."

THE recently suspended Pacific National bank, of Boston, has resumed business.

ESSON L. FULLER, awaiting sentence in the Vermont State prison at Windsor for the murder of Mr. Witham in Readsboro, hanged himself with his suspenders in his cell. He was found and cut down ten minutes later, but could not be resuscitated.

A MAN at Utica, N. Y., drank two quarts of whisky, for a wager, and died shortly afterward.

AN international rifle match between English and American teams will be shot at Creedmoor in September and a return match at Wimbledon next year.

PETER RONALDSON, bookkeeper for W. V. Macfarland & Co., New York lard dealers who failed a few weeks ago, disappeared, and an examination of his accounts proved him to be a defaulter for several thousand dollars.

THE British bark William J. Stairs, from Liverpool for New York, was wrecked off Long Branch, N. J. Of the officers and crew, comprising fifteen men, all but the cabin boy, were rescued by the men of the Life-Saving Station No. 5.

Forty persons have been killed by the falling in of the shaft of a mine near Teplitz, Austria.

Three more Nihilists, including a woman, have been sentenced to death in St. Petersburg.

Thanksgiving services were held in all English churches for the recent escape of the queen from the assassin's bullet.

COLONEL BRINE, of the English royal engineers, and Mr. Simmonds, an aeronaut, trying to cross the British channel in a balloon, fell into the sea nine miles from Dover and were rescued by the mail steamer.

HESSY HELFMANN, the female Nihilist, who was respited from the execution of capital sentence for complicity in the assassination of the late czar, died at St. Petersburg in childbirth.

THE New Jersey house of assembly unanimously adopted a resolution congratulating Queen Victoria on her escape from assassination.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was created in Boston financial circles by the failure of the banking house of Charles A. Sweet & Co. The liabilities of the firm were put at $2,800,000, and it was stated they would probably pay up in full. Shrinkage in the value of railroad securities held by the firm is given as the cause of the suspension.

VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & Co., well known New York jewelers, have failed with liabilities of about $170,000.

DAVID NAVARRO, the fat boy who has been exhibited all over the country, died the other day of smallpox at Pittsburg, Pa. He weighed about 600 pounds and received a salary of $50 a week.

HENRY B. MARCHBANK, who pleaded guilty to embezzling several thousand dollars while a clerk in the Mechanics' bank of Newark, N. J., was sentenced by Judge Nixon in Trenton to hard labor in State prison for five years.

South and West.

ORVILLE B. ROE, of La Salle, Ill., an idle, dissipated carpenter, fatally shot his wife because of her refusal longer to support him, and then killed himself. Five children were found clinging to the woman's body as she lay on the floor.

AT a meeting between contending parties in the First Dutch Reformed church of Holland, Mich., a struggle took place for the possession of the edifice, and the disturbance grew so great that the mayor had to read the riot act and cause the arrest of several persons before order was restored.

BOB JONES (white) and Bill Miller (colored) were hanged at Aberdeen, Miss., for the murder of three brothers named Walker.

AT Stone, Ind., the boiler in Wester & Barnes' handle factory exploded with terrific force, killing six men.

THE three Indian scouts who took part in the treacherous attack on General Carr's troops last September, and who were since sentenced to death, were hanged at Fort Grant, Arizona.

THE bark Mary Lawton was abandoned while on a voyage from Liverpool to Baltimore, and seven of the crew perished.

MILTON S. LATHAM, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, ex-governor of California, and formerly United States Senator, died in New York the other day, aged fifty-six years.

On the ten men who started in the last six-day go-as-you-please pedestrian match in New York, four—Vint, Pancho!, Scott and Rowell—dropped out before the contest ended. The match was for $1,000 entrance money put up by each man, a diamond whip emblematic of the championship, and a share in the gate money for all the contestants who covered 525 miles. On the first day of the match the thitherto invincible Rowell made the unprecedented score of 150 miles in less than twenty-three hours, and it was then generally supposed that he would again prove victorious, as he had secured a good lead over his competitors—a lead which he maintained until the fourth day of the match, when he broke down, and on the fifth day he retired, after making nine miles, his total score for the five days being 415 miles. After Rowell's collapse, Hazael, of England, went to the front, where he remained to the end of the match, although hard pushed by Fitzgerald, whose record of 582 miles, made in a match last December, was the best performance up to the present contest. The scores made by the six men who were on the track when the contest closed on the sixth day and the amount of their winnings were as follows: Hazael, 600 miles—$9,000 in stakes and $10,000 gate money; Fitzgerald, 577 miles—$1,000 in stakes and $4,000 gate money; Noremac, 555 miles—$2,400; Hart, 542 miles—$1,600; Hughes, 535 miles—$1,200; Sullivan, 525 miles—$800. About 40,000 persons paid $1 each to see the match.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., has just started up its first cotton factory. The event caused much enthusiasm.

The village of Prince Fredericktown, the county seat of Calvert county, Md., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Most of the county records were consumed.

FOUR men were blown to fragments by an explosion in the packing house of the Lake Superior Powder company at Marquette, Mich.

THE Lumberman's exchange, at Chicago, Ill., reports that the past year has been one of the most successful ever experienced among lumbermen in the Northwest.

CAPTAIN EDWARD POSTAL, of the steamer Hard Cash, which arrived at Memphis, reports that the back water from the Mississippi river extended up the White river to Clarendon, Ark., a distance of 135 miles from the mouth, and the entire country intervening was under water, which was two feet higher than ever known before. Great loss of stock and damage to farming interests occurred throughout the White river bottoms. Reports come of great suffering in the overflowed districts. In reply to the inquiry of the secretary of war as to the number of destitute people in his State, Judge Mangum, commissioner of Arkansas, estimates the number of persons in that State needing relief at 20,000. Commissioner Hemingway, of Mississippi, named 18,000 as the number in that State. Add to these the 5,000 destitute in Tennessee, and it makes an aggregate of 43,000 persons whose condition is such as demands prompt attention at the hands of the government.

From Washington

THE last national debt statement shows the decrease of the public debt during February to have been $9,783,511.63; cash in the treasury, $252,617,648.17.

The following table shows the government receipts for February, compared with the same month of last year:

	1881.	1882.
Customs	$15,345,931	$19,160,498
Internal revenue	9,342,670	9,136,206
Miscellaneous	3,486,609	2,906,862
Total	$28,175,210	$31,203,566

The ordinary expenditures of the government during February, which do not include interest on the debt, were $18,000,000, of which amount about $9,000,000 was on account of pensions.

THE President nominated Cornelius A. Logan to be United States minister to Chili.

MR. CONKLING'S nomination to the supreme court bench was confirmed in executive session of the Senate, twelve Senators, including four Republicans, voting against it. The following Republicans are known to have voted in the negative: Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Hawley and Morrill. The eight Democrats who voted in the negative are believed to be Messrs. Bayard, Call, Coke, Hampton, Johnston, Jonas, Pugh and Vance. The Senate also confirmed Mr. Sargent's nomination to be United States minister to Germany.

MR. SCOVILLE has filed his bill of exceptions upon which he will appeal for a new trial for Guiteau. After the appeal he will retire from the case and other lawyers will be employed to argue the case before the court in banc—that is the five Washington judges sitting together.

THE following telegram of congratulation on her escape was sent to Queen Victoria by Secretary of State Frelinghuysen through United States Minister Lowell: "The President and people of the United States congratulate her majesty on having been providentially protected from the assassin. Remembering the sympathy of her majesty and the British people in our recent national bereavement the feeling of indignation and thankfulness for the queen's safety is deep and universal."

THE Senate committee on commerce agreed to report favorably Captain Eads' interoceanic ship railway bill.

THE Washington grand jury presented indictments for conspiracy, in connection with the star route mail service, against Thomas J. Brady, ex-Senator Dorsey and ten others.

THE President received from ex-Senator Conkling a letter declining the associate justiceship of the United States supreme court, to which position he was recently nominated and confirmed.

HEREAFTER United States notes, silver certificates and fractional notes equaling or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions are redeemable at their full face value. Fragments of United States notes, silver certificates and fractional notes, each constituting clearly one-half, but less than three-fifths, are redeemable at one-half the full face value. Fragments of less than a half are redeemable only when accompanied by an affidavit stating that the missing portion has been totally destroyed.

NOMINATIONS by the President: Benjamin S. Parker, of Indiana, to be United States consul at Sherbrooke, Canada; Evas J. E. Pennypacker, collector of customs, district of Wilmington, N. C.

CONFIRMATIONS by the Senate: L. D. B. Du Verge, of Maryland, consul at St. Paul de Loanda; Horatio N. Beach, of New York, consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

Foreign News.

ADVICES from the west coast of Africa report that a ferryboat, while crossing the Lagoon of Lagos, capsized, and that forty-seven out of sixty persons on board were drowned.

A PRINTERS' committee in Madrid, Spain, have been imprisoned for inciting men to strike.

THE election at Northampton to fill the vacancy in the house of commons caused by the unseating of Mr. Bradlaugh, again resulted in his return. Mr. Bradlaugh received 3,798 votes and Mr. Corbett 3,687.

DR. VIDAL has resigned the presidency of the republic of Uraguay, and the congress of both chambers has elected Senor Santos to be his successor.

IN the British house of commons Baron Henry De Worms, in moving that the government find a means of using its good offices with the czar to prevent a recurrence of the outrages upon Jews in Russia, said that 201 women had been brutally assaulted, fifty-six Jews killed and seventy wounded, 20,000 persons rendered homeless, and property to the value of $80,000,000 wrecked.

AN anti-Chinese meeting, at which 30,000 persons were present, has been held in San Francisco. Resolutions petitioning Congress to restrict Chinese emigration were passed.

FORTY thousand persons in the counties along the lower Mississippi have been left destitute by the recent floods.

THE town of Nacori, Arizona, was attacked by Apaches, and three persons were killed on each side.

PRINCE MILAN was crowned king of Servia at Belgrade.

THE British house of commons has reaffirmed its resolution denying Mr. Bradlaugh the privilege of taking the oath.

EARL GRANVILLE forwarded to Mr. Lowell the queen's thanks for the congratulations and sympathy of the President and people of the United States.

BOTH houses of the British parliament passed addresses to Queen Victoria congratulating her upon her escape from death. MacLean's solicitor says there will be no difficulty in establishing the fact of the would-be assassin's insanity.

GREAT damage has been done by a storm in and about the city of Mexico. The principal market was wrecked and two Indians were fatally injured.

A BILL has been introduced in the British house of lords prohibiting atheists from sitting in either house of parliament.

MORE than twelve thousand emigrants have left Hamburg for the United States during the past two months.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate

The judiciary committee, through Mr. Ingalls, reported an original bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States (embodying what is commonly known as the "equity system," conferring jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to hear matters in bankruptcy upon petition).....Mr. Vest, from the commerce committee, reported favorably with amendments the bill to incorporate the Interoceanic Ship Railway Company and for other purposes, accompanied by a written report and the evidence taken before the committee. The bill went to the calendar. ....Mr. Teller reported favorably the House bill to pension Mrs. Garfield, with an amendment including Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler. (The amounts specified are $5,000 a year from September 19, 1881.)

The finance committee, through Mr. Sherman, chairman, reported an original bill, which went to the calendar, providing for the conversion or redemption of $10 refunding certificates....Mr. George introduced a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war in his discretion to use hospital tents now possessed by the war department to furnish temporary shelter to the distressed people driven from their homes by the Mississippi overflow; passed....Mr. Call introduced a resolution calling on the President for information whether any representation has been made by the diplomatic representative of the United States at Chili that the United States would regard with indifference or consent to the dismemberment of Peru by the cession of any part of her territory to Chili under existing circumstances, and whether any such statement was made with authority. Ordered printed.

House.

Under the call of committees bills were reported and disposed of as follows: By Mr. Strait, from the committee on militia, to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia of the United States. Committee of the whole. By Mr. Van Aernam, from the committee on public health, Senate bill for the distribution of pure vaccine virus to the people. Committee of the whole....Mr. Wait, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution dismissing the contested election case of Lanier against King, from the Fifth district of Louisiana. Adopted. ....The Indian appropriation bill was passed. The total amount of appropriation is $4,925,203, an increase over the bill of last year of $351,600, and a decrease of $921,000 from the estimates. The amount recommended is made up of the following items: For fulfilling treaty stipulations, including pay of inspectors and interpreters and for contingencies, $2,871,285 91; for transportation, $275,000; removal, settlement and subsistence of various tribes, $1,135,500; general incidental expenses, $176,000; miscellaneous $363,200; interest on trust fund stocks, $99,216....Mr. Harris, the chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the navy. Printed and recommitted....Mr. Jacobs, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution dismissing the contested election case of McDowell against George from the State of Oregon. Adopted....The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill—appropriating $1,198,530—was taken up and discussed.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed....Mr. Belford introduced a resolution reciting the miseries inflicted upon the Jews in Russia, declaring that the people of the United States protest against the spirit of persecution revived in Russia, asserting that the Hebrews are loyal citizens and subjects, and requesting the President to submit to his imperial majesty the czar the friendly assurances of the people of the United States, and to request him to exercise his power for the sake of humanity to protect his Jewish subjects from the violence of their enemies.... Mr. Bliss presented 102 petitions from the States of Illinois, Indiana and New York, signed by about 30,000 citizens of those States, praying for the passage of House resolution No. 3,386, introduced by himself, granting a pension to Union soldiers and sailors of the late war who were confined in Confederate prisons. Referred.

The bill appropriating $20,000 for the erection of a statue to Chief Justice John Marshall was passed....The resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators and nine Representatives to attend the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi river by La Salle to be held at New Orleans on April 9, 1882, was tabled by a vote of 77 yeas to 30 nays.... The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up for consideration. The amount appropriated by the agricultural appropriation bill is $496,880, an increase of $71,380 over the appropriation of last year, and a reduction of $126,100 from the estimates.

Queen Victoria Shot At.

A Windsor (England) dispatch says that, as Queen Victoria was entering her carriage about 6 P. M. at the railway station, a man in the station-yard deliberately fired a pistol at her. The queen had been in London since Tuesday, where she gave a drawing-room reception on Wednesday in honor of the Princess Helena, of Waldeck, who is to marry Prince Leopold. She arrived at Windsor at about 5 P. M., and walked across the platform of the depot to her carriage, which was waiting to take her to the castle. John Brown had already ascended to his seat behind the carriage, when a man standing at the entrance to the station-yard among a number of spectators pointed a pistol at the carriage and fired. To judge from the report the pistol was not heavily loaded. The queen, who was probably not aware what had happened, was immediately driven to the castle, but before she passed, the man had been seized by the superintendent of the borough police, who was standing near by. He was also violently seized by the crowd, and was only rescued from them when three or four policemen came to the superintendent's assistance. The pistol was captured by one of the crowd. The man gave his name as Roderick MacLean. He was taken into High street, and thence to the police station in a cab, followed by a large crowd of people.

The queen arrived at the castle at 5:25 P. M., where a large number of people awaited her. She immediately ordered an equerry to proceed to the depot to inquire if any one had been hurt. The report of the pistol was sharp but not loud. MacLean apparently intended firing again, when the revolver, which seemed to be a new one, was knocked from his hand by a bystander and handed to the police. Eaton scholars were prominent in the attempt to lynch MacLean. The Right Hon. Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, the queen's secretary, proceeded to the police station, and, after obtaining all the information possible, telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone the facts of the assault.

The would-be murderer, Roderick MacLean, a grocer's assistant, said that hunger prompted him to commit the crime. He was roughly handled by the crowd before he was arrested. He was miserably dressed, and is described as a wretched-looking object. He was prevented from firing a second shot by a bystander. The queen is said not to have been alarmed. The doctors pronounced the would-be murderer sane.

From later accounts it appears that MacLean fired the shot at the queen after the carriage was in motion. Princess Beatrice and John Brown saw him point the pistol at the carriage. He was exactly thirty paces distant when he fired. Two of the four loaded chambers of the revolver contained only blank cartridges. MacLean had walked from Portsmouth to London a week ago. Upon his person was found a purse containing a penny and three farthings and a pocketbook containing the following entries: "'Fourth Path,' a novel, by MacLean," and "*Reynolds' Newspaper* gives as correct an idea of the wide difference that divides the people of England as any newspaper in the world. I venerate the free and outspoken principles of an unbiassed thinker." MacLean was charged at the police station with shooting at the queen with intent to do grievous bodily harm. He asked whether any one was hurt, but the police refused to give him any information. After searching the yard at the railway station for an hour the police found a small bullet imbedded in the ground. It bore marks of having first struck some other object. It was right in the direction of the spot over which the queen's carriage was passing, having probably passed over the horses' heads.

Congratulations poured in upon Queen Victoria from all parts of the world for her escape from a would-be assassin's bullet. United States Minister Lowell has tendered to the queen the congratulations of the American nation. Minister Lowell's telegram to General Sir Frederick Ponsonby says: "I beg you to convey to her majesty my heartfelt congratulations on her escape." Telegrams expressing similar sentiments were arriving at Windsor throughout the night.

The London *Times* says: "If no more can be said for MacLean, the would-be assassin of the queen, than could be said for Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, or Lefroy, the murderer of Sir Rolf Gold, he can as little expect to escape punishment."

The queen drove through Windsor on the day following the attempt on her life, and was welcomed with indescribable enthusiasm.

When the prisoner left the town hall after the examination, twenty men endeavored to overturn the carriage containing him.

At the examination of the prisoner MacLean two letters written by him were read. In one he said that he had been compelled to commit a crime against "bloated aristocracy" because of the insufficiency of relief offered him. In the other he said that he did not intend to hit the queen. The evidence, however, was to the opposite effect. He was remanded for a week. The bullet which he fired was found. It is said that MacLean's antecedents show that he is eccentric and addicted to drink. It has been learned that recently he has been an inmate of several lunatic asylums.

The Disastrous Flood.

A Greenville (Miss.) dispatch says: "The Bolivar levee broke yesterday morning. Riverton, Wade, Clay and Badgat levees also broke through, and it is reported that the Concordia broke the day before. These breaks will cause the overflow of every plantation in Bolivar county. The river fell here four inches last night, and is still falling rapidly. Rosedale, the county seat of Bolivar county, is six feet under water. The *Ledger* office and other houses are washed away. Clark's front levee on Lake Bolish is gone. This will cause an overflow of what was left of Bolivar county. Williams' bayou levee in this county is broken, and all of the northern portion of Washington county and the back lands throughout Issaquena and Sherkey counties will go under. A number of people were drowned at Riverton. Accounts of suffering and loss of life continue to come in, and exceed anything that has ever attended previous inundations of the Mississippi river."

Another Memphis dispatch says: "Advices from Riverton, Miss., 150 miles below Memphis, say that the levees broke on Monday night. Several persons were drowned, among the number Benjamin Heyne, shipping clerk, who tried to go to the assistance of a Mrs. Bradshaw, and was drawn into the channel. The live stock is all drowned and there are no provisions for the people to subsist on. The break occurred about 100 yards above Duncan's. At Duncan's there are no less than twenty-three women and children, and many more are huddled together on the levee, half naked, frozen and hungry. Every house at Riverton, except three, has either floated off or is so damaged that they will be unfit for habitation when the waters decline."

A New Orleans dispatch says: "After the heavy rain on Tuesday a gap of seventy-five feet was made in the levee at Carson's Landing, and 100 yards was swept away. The noise of the flood awoke the sleeping citizens, and without taking time to clothe themselves they fled for their lives. Ben Haines, keeper of the landing, and two negro children were drowned. A number of others had narrow escapes. Near Bolivar 250 yards of the levee gave way, and between Catfish Point and Mount Landing, a distance of six miles, the levee broke in four places. In Arkansas City, Ark., the water covers the floor of every store and the lower floor of every dwelling, and varies in height from six inches to four feet above the ground. The floor of the hotel is covered to the depth of twenty inches."

Ben Vorlich's Echo.

An Austin man, of a literary turn of mind, is very fond of his dog, that barks day and night. A neighbor asked what the dog's name was.

"Echo," was the reply.

"What kind of a name is that?"

"It was the name of Ben Vorlich's dog."

"Who the mischief is Ben Vorlich?"

The owner of the dog smiled in derision, and replied:

"You never could have read Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." In the chase Ben Vorlich was one of the principal hunters. Echo is the name of his dog. Don't you remember where it says:

'No rest Ben Vorlich's Echo knew?'

"This dog never takes a rest either, so I call him Echo."

The neighbor did not say anything, but that night he softly called Echo to the fence, gave him a piece of sausage, and now Echo is as silent as Ben Vorlich, and even more so.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Hard-Headed Passenger.

On the International train that left yesterday for San Antonio, there was a darkey who kept sticking his head out of the car-window.

"Keep your head inside," said the conductor, angrily.

"Whaffor?"

"For fear you will damage some of the iron work of the bridge, you fool."—*Texas Siftings.*

General C. A. Whittier's new residence, Beacon street, Boston, will cost $2,000,000. It will have walls ninety-five feet high and twenty inches thick, and from fifty to fifty-five rooms; also the "largest wine cellar in the country." On the fourth floor is a great music room, ceiled and paneled in hard wood.

A south end man spent seven years teaching a parrot to talk, and then the bird went and gave him away on a family secret to the neighbors. Labor is sometimes wasted.—*Boston Post.*

THE DAYS OF "'49"

Tough Stories Told at a Recent Reunion of the Pioneers.

Pioneer C.'s story: "I went to the mines early in '48.' I purchased in San Francisco 'a washing-machine,' weighing sixty pounds, which I packed on my back, over the hot and arid plain lying between Stockton and the Mokelumne river. When I got there I dug my first hole and planted my washing-machine by it. It wouldn't work. Pretty soon the 'oldest man in the mines' came along, and says he: 'Stranger, how much d'ye charge for washing shirts?' I told him I was not there to wash shirts, but to wash out gold. He burst into a guffaw, which was heard as far as Murphy's camp. 'Why,' says he, 'that's a contrivance for washing clothes you've got thar. They've taken ye in and done for ye.' It was true. I had been cruelly imposed upon. But I made a small fortune out of that washing machine. I gave up gold mining, turned washerwoman for the whole camp at Cut-throat bar, and in six months made $10,000 by washing shirts at $5 apiece. Gentlemen, the services I performed in building and 'making history' for the great State of California are among the proudest reflections of my life."

Judge B.'s story: "When I arrived at San Francisco there was any amount of hanging going on by the vigilance committee. There was a great scarcity of rope for halters. I happened to have with me a bale of choice hemp. Law business was just then very dull. (I had opened a law office and hung out my shingle.) My expenses were $50 per day. An inspiration seized me. I occupied my spare time (which was all my time) in making halters and selling them to the vigilance committee at $100 each. Some days I made $500. A single boiled potato cost then $1. This was the commencement of my fortune. I regard with shame the humble part I had in building up the State of California."

General E.'s story: "I landed on the shores of the Golden State in '48. Although my stay was but fifteen minutes, I assisted as a spectator in hanging two men without judge or jury. There was no delay in justice in those days. I believe that one of these men was afterward found innocent. But he was an awful example to the guilty party, whoever he was, and who was never—no, never—discovered. Our vessel sailed then immediately to China. Although I have never seen the shores of the glorious State I assisted to find an I make history for, still the humble part in which it was my glorious privilege to take in elevating her to her present proportions is one of the proudest and grandest acts of my life."

Colonel D.'s story: "On the first night of my arrival I put up at the Occidental hotel, then kept by Lewis and Jerome Leland. I slept on the top floor. During the night I heard a scratching, pawing and sniffing at the door. Thinking it to be the cat I opened it to drive the animal away. It was not the cat. An enormous grizzly stood before me. The door opened, and with a single bound he overthrew me and was in the room. With one stroke of his paw he demolished my spectacles, tore out my set of false teeth and upset my cologne bottle. I had three revolvers and four bowie knives in my valise, but I had neglected to take any of them out before retiring. The monster seemed to divine the contents of my portmanteau, for he grabbed it with one of his human like claws and threw it out of the window. Shall I tell you how I fought him and saved my life? Will you believe it? I fought him with my bottle of smelling salts. Every time he made for me I gave him a sniff of it. He would roar terribly and temporarily back down. Then he would rush for me again. The fight was kept up for the remainder of the night, until my supply of smelling salts was exhausted. I called out to Lewis Leland to send me up some more. He replied that there was but a single pound in the entire city. I said, 'Buy it at any price.' He sent out a waiter, who returned with the reply that it would cost $1,000. I,"—(here the speaker's words will be drowned by the band)—at the close of which there will be heard a slight murmur of 'proud record—my part—building up the glorious State—nia.'

Major F.'s story: "During the spring of '49 the Wallop-o-Wogga tribe of Indians used often to attack our camp at Dirty Blanket. We expected attacks