## GRIGGS CO. COURIER.

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By FRED'K H. ADAMS.

Reports from Kansa \_\_onturky. Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, and Virginia, of winter wheat, are not at all favorable. It is said the crop must certainly be 30 per cent. less than that of last year. Should these reports be substantiated there will be higher prices for spring wheat.

Carroll D. Wright, lately appointed commissioner of the labor bureau at Washington has had large experience and observation at the head of a similar bureau in Massachusetts, and in a late interview says: "I think I am able to see a great revival of trade in all directione. I may be mistaken, but I think you will find three months hence, that the percentage of unemployed men will be much smaller than at present."

In Connecticut there is a strong sentiment in favor of a state income tax to increase the revenue without adding to the burdens of taxation now borne by real estate, manufactures and trade, and a bill has been introduced in the legislature for that purpose. It is undeniably that in theory, the collection of a tax on incomes is the most equitable method of producing public revenue, but it has been found impracticable in the United States, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining incomes, save by species of espionage that is distasteful to the people. Until perjury is looked upon differently than what it is at present an income tax law cannot be generally executed with any degree of fairness.

The locomotive buildings industry has suffered with many others in the past year. According to the American Machinist during 1883 seven of the largest builders turned out 1,346 locomotives, while the same builders during the past year turned out only 901. There are only sixteen locomotive building shops in this country, and in these shops, as near as can be learned. the total number of locomotives built in 1884 was 1,271, about 100 of which were for exportation. The most trustworthy figures show that there are 29,227 locomotives of all kinds belonging to railroads in North America. As the life of a locomotive is about twentyfive years, about 1,169 locomotives must be constructed every year to maintain the stock.

The Secretary of State, in a communication to Congress, seeks to repel the criticism that the participation of representatives of the United States in the Congo conference at Berlin, conflicts with the injunction of Washington in his farewell address, which had been hitherto observed. He declares that the government of the United States only instructed delegates to attend the conference on the understanding that the conference was not to have plenipotentiary functions, that its objects were to be simply discussion and accord, and that the United States would be free to decline to accept the conclusions of the conference. The Secretary further declares that the United States government has not, in taking part in the conference, departed from its traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances, and he subjoins some extracts from a dispatch lately received from Minister Kasson, which go to bear out his own statements.

The distressful condition of the unemployed workmen in Great Britain is beginning to assume very serious proportions, and just now the propagandists of Socialistic theories, particularly in relation to the land, are as active as they can possibly be. There can be no doubt whatever that the number of the unemployed is very large, and that hundreds of thousands of mechanics and laborers have been reduced by the long spell of industrial depression to virtual starvation. Most of the newspapers effect to believe that the distress is not by any means so widespread as the demagogues and their leaders would lead us to imagine, but the meeting held at Birmingham a few days agousually one of the most prosperous of England's industrial centers-in which upwards of 4,000 unemployed persons took part, proves conclusively that the distress has reached unprecedented dimensions

## **SEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.**

Testimony of Captain Phelan Captain Phelan testified in New York, to the assault upon him by Short in Rossa's Office. He also said:

I never was in the employ of the British government. I came to New York last January for two purposes-one to visit my sister Mrs. Levy, at Northampton, Mass., and to explain to certain persons an article in the Kansas City Journal I had a talk with Kearney about the article. He told me the boys down at the office were angry with me for talking to reporters in the way the article represented I did.
He also said something about an article in Rossa's paper. I told him no man could publish a lie without my bringing him to account for it. When I went down to Rossa's office I had my little boy's revolver with me. I placed it in my overcoat pocket. I don't know whether it was loaded or not. I had been arrested twice in Kansas City—once for tearing anow whether it was loaded or not. I had been arrested twice in Kansas City—once for tearing down on St. Patrick's day a picture in a store representing Irishmen as apes. The second time was for carrying concealed weapons. I was charged with stabing a man named Norton. I did not boast about this affair or say I would do it again if anybody insulted me. The article in the Kansas City Journal said I gave information that dynamite was concealed in the tower. I did give that information and would do it again under similar circumstances. It is true, to a certain extent, that an English detective got into my confidence. I told him my name, where I came from and where I was

Leopold Damrosch, musician, is dead at New York.

The week's failures numbered 273 against 330 the week previous.

The mercury has touched fifty-eight below in Winnipeg this winter.

Irish laborers in England are suffering from the effects of dynamite outrages.

A 10 per cent reduction of wages caused a

strike of 225 iron workers at Cleveland. At Forsythe, Mo., Prosecuting Attorney T. C. Spellings was fatally shot by Lawyer Price. Postmasters Commissioned—Cann J. Rose, Alcester, Dak.; H. O. Stangeland, Cecilia, Neb.

The tide of the North river Monday morning was higher than it has been for many years. Gen. Bolling, postmaster of Petersburg, Va., was put under bond to prevent his fighting a

Official reports show that England will be forced to importa good deal of wheat this

John Parselle, the first "old man" at the Union Square theater, N. Y., died of heart

At Fall River, Mass., fire in the blue dye house of the American print works caused a loss of \$40,000; insured.

Langtry will not come to the United States this season, and gossip says she and Freddie have had a final falling out.

Schedules in assignment of Henry Levy & Son, fancy goods, New York, show liabilities \$250,000, and actual assets \$222,104.

Col. Andrew Jackson, grandson of the president, sues Montgomery Blair for the possession of some of his ancestors' papers.

The First National bank of Billings is about to erect a handsome block from stone quarried in the town. It will cost \$20,000.

Lumber company, Creston, Iowa, is in quod on the charge of embezzlement of \$13,000. The White Earth Indians who went to Wash-

E. O. Halstead, manager of the White Pine

ngton to get the Great Father to feed them have been sent home to work for a living. At Eufalla, Ala., Sheehan's warehouse was

burned, with 1,800 bales of cotton. Nothing was saved. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$80,-While Frank Brown, a brakeman at Billings,

Mon., was coupling an engine and mail car he was so badly squeezed that he died soon after-At Wilkesbarre, Pa., Coles' Hotel and W. C.

Kress' residence were burned and the Methodist church was badly damaged. Loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$25,000. For many years Joe and Dick Brannan have on terrors in Western Texas. Joe was killed

by United States officers. The house committee on invalid pensions will report favorably the bill providing for an increase of the pension to the widow of

in Hickory county, Mo., while resisting arrest

increase of the pension to the wido Gen. George H. Thomas to \$2,000 a year. Two negroes of Middletown, Del., went to steal chickens of a farmer, who shot and killed one, and the other in his hurry to escape, fell over the fence and broke his neck.

Near Elizabethton, Tenn., Mrs. John Young locked her two children in the house, went visiting and returning found the house had been burned and the children cremated alive.

At Salem, Mass, the Mercer shop of Joseph E. Arnold burned; also the morrocco shop of Christopher Carter and the currying shop of Geroge Hull & Co. Loss, \$40,000: insured.

At Toledo a fire broke out in the Woolson Spice company's mill, and the building was damaged to the extent of \$5,000. Stock and

machinery valued at \$20,000 were destroyed. Mrs. Emma Harris, who has been keeping house for Waddell Bros., six miles below Philbrook, Mont., committed suicide by shooting herself with a gun, while temporarily

Near Shelbyville, Ky., Will Adams and his sweetheart, Tinnie Wilmouth, were found dead near the railroad track. A murder and suicide, growing out of a lovers' quarrel is given in explanation.

A fire at Marshall, Ill., destroyed some \$30, 000 worth of property. The principal losers were Gorham Bros., grocers; Dr. J. M. Jones, building, occupied by J. C. Provost, dry goods; Patrick Smith; J. W. Graham.

Miss Ada Armstrong, daughter of ex-State Senator James M. Armstrong of Cincinnati, committed suicide recently by shooting her-self with a pistol. She was led to the deed by fear that she was going to lose her eyesight.

At Montreal, the building occupied by Woods Bros., jewel case makers; Somerville, printer; Howe, electric bell company and Schwarz & Reinhard, jewel case makers, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at £35,000, partially in-

A letter from Congressman Rankin of Wis consin, at Thomasville, Ga., reports his improved health and great enjoyment of the change of climate and surroundings. The heat there has been rather uncomfortable, if

There is a dynamite scare at Frankfort Stuttgart, and Mayence, owing to anarchist let-

ters and placards circulated broadcast, threat ening explosions. Military and police are tak ening explosions. Military and police are tak-ing great precautions night and day to prevent any demonstrations.

Oregon is to have a combination of local option and high license. The legislature has passed a bill which provides that a license can only be issued on petition of a majority of the votes in the precinct where the saloon is located, and placing the fee at \$300.

There were 273 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week against 330 in the preceding week, and 243, 221 and 172 in the corresponding weeks of 1884 1883 and 1882 respectively. About 87 per centwere those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000.

The backbone of the strike of the Lowell, (Mass.) Carpet company's operatives is broken as 240 out of 260 ingrain looms are running, and a large proportion of the spoolers, winders and twisters have also gone back. So many have accepted that the plan of shutting down will likely be given up.

Eight cases of dynamite were stolen from the magazine of the American Dynamite company in Westchester county, N. Y. Every effort is being made to locate it, as dynamite is not a remarkable product. The thieves are believed to be connected with the socialists or some other organization of dynamiters.

Dr. J. J. Saville, formerly the agent of the old Red Cloud agency, who now lives in Omaha, laughs at the idea of Stanley Huntley's elevation to chieftainship of the Sioux. To any one acquainted with Indian customs, the ludicrous side of the dispatch sent broadcast over the land from Fargo is instantly apparent.

Swiss officials have been warned of a plot to blow up the federal palace in Berne with dynamite, in retaliation for the repressive measures recently adopted by the federal council. It is stated that the police of Geneva have discovered a secret dynamite factory in that city, and that all workmen employed in the factory

Charles A. Coffin & Co.'s five-story wooden shoe factory at Lynn, Mass., was burned. Loss, \$40,000. The Smith Manufacturing company (shoe manufacturers) suffered to the extent of \$20,000. There were five-hundred cases of shoes in the building in readiness for shipment, valued at \$20,000. Lucian Hall owned: he burned building.

The troubles between the English Free Masons and Grand Orient of France continue. The prince of Wales, replying to a recent letter from the French grand master, says: The English Masons always held to the belief that God is the first and great landmark of genuine Free Masonry. Without such belief, nobody can, of right, claim to inherit the tradition of

At a meeting at Longford, Ireland, recent ly to welcome Justin McCarthy, member o D'Connor, M. P., made an address, in which he compared Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant, to the czar in Warsaw. He said a few years would decide Ireland's fate. Both Whig and Tory would want the Irish vote, and it would only be given in the interests of Ireland.

Two sawyers from Farmington, Minn., a teamster from Little Rock Ark., while taking the body of a dead man from Joseph Moses' camp, on Jump river. Wis., to Chippewa Falls, were attacted by wolves about midnight. The driver plied the whip on his team, while the two sawyers, with their Winchesters, killed twenty-seven wolves, and arrived at the Falls all right, but pretty well scared.

Mrs. Langtry several months ago entered into contract with Mr. Abbey, under which she was to visit the principal cities of America, beginning next October, and Mr. Abbey laid out her entire route for the aeason. This arrange-ment has been definitely knocked in the head. Mr. Moss received a telegram telling him to cancel the term set apart for Mrs. Langtry, and also advising him that the entire season was off. was off.

The messenger who reported the news of Gen. Gordon's murder to Wolseley, adds that Gordon's clerk and the cheif clerk of the arsenal were also killed. The Mahdi only entered Khartoum until three days after its fall. He inspected the place and returned to Omdurman, where he remains. After Gordon fell the Arabs killed mains. After Gordon fell the Arabs killed his clerk and nine others with spears. The rest of the garrison escaped. With the exception of this attack there was no fighting at Khartoum. All the Europeans and most of the notables were killed. The inhabitants joined the rebels. No women or children were killed. All who submitted gave up their valuables and were allowed to gave up their valuables and were allowed to gave up their valuables. ables and were allowed to depart unharmed.

The British cabinet on the 16th inst., considered means to meet the credit for the Egyptian campaign to the amount of £2,500,000. Gladmake a further issue of 214 per cents to the amount wanted. Childers, in his budget speech, will propose to meet the extraordinary war expenditure in the coming financial year, by raising the income tax to eight pence for two years, in this way creating £8,-000,000. A dispatch from Adelaide to the gov-ernment says the South Australian govern-ment will furnish at its own expense 250 vol-unteers to reinforce the troops, in the Soudan. unteers to reinforce the troops, in the Soudan. There is great enthusiasm in Australia, and money is flowing into the patriotic fund.

Great excitement was occasioned in Londor by the riotous conduct of a large number of unemployed workmen. Three thousand paraded the streets, with banners bearing mottoes of their grievances. Several bands of music accompanied the procession. They wanted immediate employment on the construction of imperial works, which they said were needed for the public good. The police attempted to imperial works, which they said were needed for the public good. The police attempted to interfere, but were soon overpowered. The paraders then invaded Downing street and stopped in front of the official residence of Gladstone. They howled and hissed invectives against the government and cabinet. A council was being held at the time and the mob attempted to force their way into the room where the council were sitting. The police at this point, receiving reinforcements, police at this point, receiving reinforcements, ejected the intruders.

Lately Gen. Grant has been making daily visite to Dr. Douglass' office in East Twentysixth street, but on Sunday he was feeling so poorly and depressed that Drs. Fordyce, Barker and Douglas were sent for. The affected tonsil was found to be in an angry condition, and the physicians remained over an hour with the old general, cheering him as much as possible. Gen. Grant's friends forebode a possible. Gen. Grant's friends forebode a gloomy termination of his illness, as cancer of the mouth is rarely, if ever, cured. The gen-eral's advanced age and general physical prostration makes his case more difficult to prostration makes his case more difficult to treat. A trip South has been recommended, but the general objects strenuously to leaving the city. Notwithstanding the denials of the friends of John Kelly there appears little room for doubt that he is a very sick man. Even Tammany people are giving up hope, and many admit thas the Tammany leader will never recover.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The day was mostly devoted to the Indian appropriation bill. The provision for the payment of claims for Indian depredations was struck out.

The nomination of E. A. Kriedler, to be marshal of Montana, was taken up, and, at the request of Senator Cameron of Wisconsin, was laid over till Monday.

The house passed the posteffice appropriation bill to-day. The advocates of the steamship subsidy clause made the most determined efforts to overcome the adverse vote of yesterday in committee of the whole, but their efforts were unavailing. The principal objection to this clause was that the entire amount of the appropriation—\$600,000—would be absorbed by the Pacific Mail Steamship company, in whose special interest it was charged the clause was drawn. This allegation was given color by the fact that Mr. Louderback, a prominent director of the company, has been here most of the winter nursing this scheme, and it was given further confirmation to-day by his presence in the corridor, surrounded by professional lobbyists and notorious strikers, all of whom were actively working for the subsidy clause under Louderback's orders. Considering the persistent and bare-faced operations of this Pacific Mail lobby it is creditable to the nouse that the action of yesterday in eliminating the subsidy clause was confirmed by an increased vote to-day. Many of those who voted against this clause are favorable to granting proper aid in the form of liberal compensation for carrying the United States mails, but in the case under review no benefit would have followed to the commerce of the country, and no additional facilities would have been furnished the postal ser-

The paragraph providing for the reduction of the rate on newspapers reads as follows, and forms part of the paragraph above quoted:

quoted:

That upon all publications of the second class, except as provided in section 25 of the said act, when sent by the publishers thereof and from the office of publication to bona fide subscribers, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto or to other news agents, shall on and after July 1, 1885, be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent a pound or fraction thereof, postage to be prepaid as now provided by law; provided, however, that publishers of second-class publications may mail sample copies of such publications at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof, to be prepaid by ordinary stamps affixed thereto; and all acts, so far as they fix a different rate of postage than herein provided upon such first and second-class matter, are to that extent repealed on and after July 1, 1885, and any article or item in any newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation except by written or printed words, without increase of postage.

SENATE-The Indian appropriation bill, after protracted consideration, passed. Mr. Dolph introduced a bill making Seattle and Tacoma,

Mash., ports of delivery.

An amendment was yesterday proposed by Senator Morgan to the anti-silver coinage bill. It strikes out the present provision for the suspension of the coinage of the standard dollar, and authorizes the president, on and after April 1, 1885, and in any succeeding month until April 1, 1886, to direct the secretary of the treasury to suspend, in whole or part, the purchase of silver bullion for the coinage of standard dollars.

House-The senate amendments to the army bill were non-concurred in. The bill amending the statutes relating to the transportation of dutiable goods passed. Mr. Siocum (Dem.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill placing Gen. Grant upon the retired list. After debate this was lost-158 to 103-not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. The bill regulating the letting of mail contracts passed

The bill passed last winter by the senate to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army was defeated by a vote of 158 to 103, two-thirds having failed to vote for the motion to suspend the rules. The bill was brought up by direction of the committee on military affairs, on motion of Gen. Slocum. It was originally passed by the senate and reported favorably to the house prior to the veto of the Fitz John Porter bill; and in order to overcome the constitutional objections of the president the senate passed a second bill, which was framed by Senator Edmunds, in which the bill is now on the speaker's table awaiting the action of the house. A large number of votes cast to-day against the defeated bill came from those who favor the placof Gen. Grant on the tired list, but who were not inclined to send to the president a measure drawn in stone and Childers opposed the suspension of such language as would require him, in view the sinking fund. It was finally decided to of his negative action on the Porter bill, to withhold his approval. The objection of these gentlemen was to the form and not to the object of the bill.

SENATE-The bill authorizing the sale of part of the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska passed. The bill prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor was considered at great

was then taken on la mo-A vote was then taken on a motion of Mr. Bayard to strike out sec. 3, which prescribes a penalty of \$1,000 for violation of the act, and the motion was not agreed of the act, and the motion was not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 40. Those voting to strike out were Messrs. Butler, Coke, Colquitt, Garland. Groome, Hampton, Harrison, Maxey, Morgan, Saulsbury, Slater and Williams. Democrats voting with Republicans to retain penalty were Messrs. Brown, Call, Camden, Fair, George, Gibson, Jackson, Mc-Pherson, Pugh, Ransom and Vest

\*\*TOUSE\*\*—The senate amendments to the Indian illi were non-concurred in. A bill, was introduced regulating the coinage and promoting the

duced regulating the coinage and promoting the circulation of gold and silver equally. The islative, executive and judicial bill passed, having been so amended as to make Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., ports of delivery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The joint resolution providing for an alcoholic liquor commission, which was to-day reported back adversely by the house committee having the matter in charge, is accompanied by a report in which the committee says:

The power to regulate retail liquor traile has from the foundation of the Union been regarded as the exclusive rights of the states rather than the general government. Attempts have been made by some states to entirely prohibit the manufacture or sale of spirituous or malt made by some states to entirely prohibit the manufacture or sale of spirituous or malt liquors, but with little apparent success; and the interests of temperance and sobriety, so much to be desired, would seem to demand wise and stringent restrictions and effective safe-guards in connection with liquor traffic rather than impracticable efforts at absolute prohibition. To the several states of the Union properly belongs the right to enact such local police regulations as will throw every proper restriction around the liquor traffic compatible with the personal and property rights of citizens; but uniform police regulations enacted by congress, practically suited to the different wants and requirements of the people of all the various states, would be difficult to frame and more difficult to enact. Any attempt to control the personal habits and private conduct of the individual should be opposed so long as he does not interfere with the personal rights of others or the peace and order of society in general. As it is a matter of grave doubt whether congress

has a right to regulate the liquor trainc in the several states of the Union, and as there seems to be no great pressing or urgent necessity for the passage of this bill, your committee holds it is not advisable to attempt to exercise doubtful powers, which appear most properly to belong to the states themselves.

SENATE-The consideration of the bill prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor was concluded, and the bill passed by a vote of

Mr. Lapham offered an amendment providing that the whole penalty recovered shall be paid into the United States treasury, instead of, as by the bill, permitting one-half of the penalty to go to the person who may first bring the sait. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Blair offered an amendment making it the duty of the United States district attorney of the proper district to prosecute at the expense of the United States every case of violation of the act. Agreed to; yeas 42, nays 15.

The nays were:

Butler, Hawley, Saulsbury.

Groome, Mazey, Vance,

Hampton, Morgas, Williams.

The nomination of Emory Speer to be United States district judge of Georgia, kept the sen-

The nomination of Emory Speer to be United States district judge of Georgia, kept the senate in a general uproar for two hours and a half this afternoon. At half past six a vote, was taken and Mr. Speer confirmed by 27 yeas to 26 nays, Brown being the only Democrat voting for Speer. Democratic Senators say the quarrel between Brown and Colquitt will not extend to the party in Georgia, but will die with the winter.

House-In the McLean-Broadhead contested elected case (Missouri) the committee reported in favor of the latter, the sitting member. Nearly the whole day was passed on the river and harbor bill. On motion of Mr. Price, the appropriation for the harbor at Superior, Wis., was increased from \$12,500 to \$28,000.

SENATE -After the consideration of the Des Moines river lands hill the hill to forfeit the land grant of the Texas Pacific Railroad company was debated at much length, and finally passed, the vote being 56 to 2. The nays were Blairs and Bowen. During the debate Senators Morgan of Alabama and Beck of Kentucky had a passage. Morgan said: He had been in the Democratic party before the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), enjoyed the privileges of citizenship in this country. He had been a true and faithful Democrat and it did not rest with the senator from Kentucky to impeach his Democracy.

with the senator from Kentucky to impeach his Democracy.

Mr. Beck, disclaimed any allusion to Mr. Morgan or any other senator. "He is not quite so important." Mr. Beck said, "in my estimation in regard to these questions as ho may think I think he is. I did not happen to be born in this country, but I was not consulted about my birth. I have been a citizen of the United States since 1838. That is a good while ago. The senator may have been a very important man at that date, but I doubt it. I have endeavored to perform my duty as a private citizen and public officer to the best of my ability since that time, and if the senator thinks it adds anything to his dignity or dimnishes from my standing to make the suggestion that I was born in Scotland instead of the United States he is welcome to all the honor he thinks States he is welcome to all the honor he thinks he has made by that fling at the place of my

House .- The committee on elections reported in favor of Frederick, who contested the seat of Mr. Wilson, the sitting member from the Fifth Iowa district. The river and harbor and naval bills were considered at length.

A New Device for Making a Living.

Blakely Hall tells of a new device by which a clever but unscrupulous woman in New York makes a living:

A clerk in the counting room of a prominent New York paper told me an ingenious scheme the other day which I imagine has never been exposed. Arespectably dressed and prosperous looking woman came into the office as if she owned it, and was rather proud of the fact, stammered down an advertisement with the requisite change on the counter. and smiled affably on the clerk. "Still another?" asked the clerk, brightly. "Still another," repeated the woman. "This time it is a beauty, too. Come to me, you know, when you want one." She smiled again and drifted out of the room. "For three years," said the clerk, "that woman has had an advertisement in the paper every day announcing that she has for sale at her residence a piano which will go at a bargain. The advertisement invariably states that the instrument has only been in use a week and is in every respect as good as new, but that sudden reverses in fortune and a decision to move out of town force the owner to sell at once. I thought for the first five or six weeks that her ladyship was having a hard time to sell her piano. Then I began to smell a mouse. One winter night she was obliged to wait here a long while for a car, and a talk led her into the confession that she sold pianos ir this way as a regular business. She has an arrangement with the manufacturer, by which he furnishes her a fresh piano as soon as the last one is sold, and as they are all of cheap make. but rather showy, they manage to go off very well. She is anxious to keep her business very quiet, but it has noised abroad, until she has several competitors, and the Sunday papers will invarably have the names of four widows who are obliged to sell their piano at once. Every one of them makes a good living by Piano makers, it seems to me, have rather a tempestuous time, anyway. If my memory serves me, the life and death struggle which goes on among the makers of these instruments began at the centennial-according to the advertisements. Since then all sorts of devices have seen the light, but the employ-

ably the most original. A capital bull is related in the life of Dr. Sims, of a countryman of his own, for whom he perscribed an emetic, who said, with great simplicity: "My dear doctor, it is of no use your giving me an emetic; I tried it twice in Dublin, and it would not stay on my stomach either time." This calls to mind the story about a singer who, being rapturously encored, repeated her songs. A stranger who had been at the opera was asked how he had been pleased with her. "Not at all," said he. "Not at all! why she is the first singer in Europe." "That may be," replied the man, but she sung so bad last night that

they made her sing her songs all over

again.'

ment of alleged indigent widows is prob-