1. VAN SLYKE, Editor and Publisher

McHENRY. - ILLINOIS.

Some enterprising tradem are filling old honeycombs with glucose and shipping them to Europe, labeled "California honey." At present the enterprise is said to be very profitable.

THE bridegroom in an elopement at Sandersville, R. I., was 17 and the bride 14. They walked six miles in rain and mud before finding a clergyman who would perform the ceremony, and their lodging that night was in a barn.

Six members of the United States Senate were foreign born-Messrs, Farley, of California; Fair, of Nevada; Jones, of Florida, and Sewell, of New Jersey, are Irishmen. Senator Jones, of Nevada, was born in England, and Senator Beck, of Kentucky, in Scotland.

up on the Government square at Denver, Col., is to be one of the finest structures in the West. One wing is designated for a high school, the other for a free

Dr. James ABERNATHY and John F. Abernathy, although not related, were bern on the same day, married twin sisters on the same day, and, after living to be three score and ten years of age, died recently, at their homes in Gaston, N. C., on the same day, but their residences were five miles apart.

An Indianapolis merchant drove into town every morning, left his horse in a livery stable, attended to business until exception, were perfectly well bred, the night, and then drove home. The beast subject of stocks and Wall street came was by no means overworked in this light up. One of the ladies present showed service, yet it grew thin and ill, as an intense interest. "What! are you, though from hard usage. The owner at too, dealing in stocks?" queried a venlength found out that it had been hired erable and most aristocratic old lady of out nearly every day by the liveryman. Knickerbocker ancestry. "Yes, I am! A jury has awarded damages to the And you? Come now, be honest; since amount of the money earned by the you asked the question, answer me as I of others. In spite, however, of periodic

In nearly every city and large town of the United States a Young Men's Christian Association was an active religious agency ten years ago. Only a few of these organizations are in existence today, and the survivors are in the largest cities. It was found that they tended to draw young men away from the sity, having lost all their money on the churches, and, therefore, they lost the countenance of the clergy, who have gradually adopted most of the social ideas on which the associations were

The precautions taken in Prussia to guard against trichinæ in swine are exceedingly careful and thorough. Berlin is divided into districts, each of which has its separate inspector of suddenly springs into the air, the sound swine's meat, an official who is held to produced by the whirring of its wings strict accountability. In Konigsberg there is an establishment in which the meat infected with the dreaded parasite, after being cut into small pieces, is boiled for twelve hours, and then subjected to the action of chemicals that reduce it to a powder.

THE statement has been made that the use of postal cards has decreased the sale of writing paper in the United reality, and as has been already indi-States \$12,000,000 annually. In the cated, the speed of the tips of the wings first place, according to figures given by the Springfield Republican, the sale of writing paper has not decreased at all; and, in the second place, the amount now manufactured in a year is not worth \$10,000,000, including that used for blank books, envelopes and other purposes requiring sized paper. Last year the Government sold 293,000,000 postal cards.

EMANUEL LUMM, a barber of Altoona, Pa., announces his ability to live ten hours with his nose and mouth hermetically sealed. Those acquainted with him see no reason why he should not be able to accomplish what is coupled with his name, for he is able to breathe for a long time without the use of mouth or nostrils, communication between his lungs and the outside world being kept up through his ears. When smoking e cigar he often exhales the smoke through the same extraordinary channel, to tha profound astonishment of those who are unaware of this freak of nature.

According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics for Germany for 1880, the population of the single states and principalities composing the German empire

stands as follows:	
Prussia2	7,251,067
	5,271,516
Saxony	2,970,220
Wurtemberg	1,970,132
Baden	1,570,189
Hessen	936,944
Meckienburg-Schwerit	576,827
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	100,869
Saxe-Wein:ar	309,503
Saxe-Meiningen	207,147
Saxe-Altenburg	155,062
Coburg-Gotha	194,479
Rudolstadt	80,149
Loudershausen	71,083
Reuss (first line)	50,782
Reuss (second line)	101,265
Oldenburg	337,454
Brunswick	349,429
Anhalt	232,747
Waldeck	56,548
Schaumburg-Lippe	35,332
Lippe,	120,216
Luebeck	63,571
Bremen	454 041

Total population of the German empire. 45,149,179

THERE is another case of prayer cure, and this time in Maine. Mrs. Dunneli, of Bath, was supposed to be in the last stages of consumption, and, her physician having abandoned hope, she determined to try the efficacy of prayer. Her friends scoffed, but the devout woman believed her faith would make her whole. As she tells the story, she never prayed with more absolute faith herself, nor was a request to friends for prayer ever made with a more earnest or devout confiwere offered they seemed granted, for my own.

she appeared to be and felt herself pershe appeared to be and felt herself per-fectly well. So she informed her attendant, and, arising from her bed, on which a day before she was unable to feed herself, she dressed herself, and an hour later ate breakfast with the family. Upon the following Sunday she attended church three times, and since has made many calls upon her friends. The physicians decline to commit themselves to the miraculous theory of the cure, but 250,000. This quickly-risen city has admit that a very sick woman became immediately and unexpectedly well.

THERE is a remarkable case in New York. For about seven months a tall, broad-shouldered, fierce-looking Greek has been a prisoner in Raymond Street Jail. He was arrested on a charge of stealing a boat, but he has never been able to speak a word in his own defence, because he understands no English, and his language is not known to any of the interpreters. He was indicted for grand larceny, but he has never been tried, as, when produced in court, he was not able when produced in court, he was not able to plead to the indictment. Every time after being arraigned he was returned to Raymond Street Jail to await the distance of the produced by the ranges of mountains and traversed by few rivers. These plains support cattle and sheep in great abundance, but are subject to periodical drought. A dry season THE new public building now going Raymond Street Jail to await the discovery of some one who could speak his own language. Upon the records he appears as Guiseppe Franz, a sailor. He is supposed to belong to one of the isles public library. There will also be a of Greece, where a dialect different from lecture hall, with a seating capacity of the ordinary Greek is spoken, as the Greek Consul was unable to understand him. The Greek seems to have become almost crazed by his condition. He is so fierce and powerful that he overawes leaves of the eucalyptus and acacia (the

"An old operator" thus illustrates, in a New York paper, the craze for speculation in stocks in that city: I was dining the crops are ripe; and the flocks of the on the avenue not a week since with a grazier do not suffer unless the dry seaparty of ladies and gentlemen, making son lasts long, for sheep thrive on shrubs perhaps twenty in number. Somehow. inadvertently, for all the parties, without have answered you. Are you, too, not in scarcity, the great industry of Australia stocks, auntie?" "Well, yes, I am," laughed the good-natured dowager, "and, what is worse, I am on the short Before the conversation was over it was discovered that the whole party, with three exceptions, were dabbling in stocks, and two of the latter were just out, and that through neces-"short side of Northwest."

Speed at Which Wings Are Driven. The speed at which some wings are

driven is enormons. It is occasionally so great as to cause the pinions to emit a drumming sound. To this source the buzz of the fly, the drone of the bee, and the boom of the beetle are to be referred. When a grouse, partridge, or pheasant greatly resembles that produced by the contact of steel with the rapidly revolving stone of the knife-grinder. It has been estimated that the common fly moves its wings 330 times per second, i. e., 19,800 times per minute, and that the butterfly moves its wings nine times per second, or 540 times per minute. These movements represent an incredibly high speed, even at the root of the wings; but the speed is enormously increased at the tips of the wings from the fact that the tips rotate upon the roots as centres. In removed from the axis of rotation, and in proportion as the wings are long. This is explained on a principle well understood in mechanics. If a rod or wing hinged at one point be made to vibrate, the free end of the rod or wing always passes through a very much greater space in a given time than the part nearer the root of the wing. The progressive increase in the speed of the wings, in proportion as the wings be-come larger, explains why the wings of bats and birds are not driven at the extravagant speed of insect wings, and how the large and long wings of large bats and birds are driven more leisurely than the small and short wings of small bats and birds. That the wing is driven more slowly in proportion to its length is proved by experiment, and by observing the flight of large and small birds of the same genus. Thus, large gulls flap their wings much more slowly than small gulls; the configuration and relative size of the wings to the body being the same in both. This is a hopeful feature in the construction of flying-machines, as there can be no dobut that comparatively very slow movements will suffice for driving the long powerful wings required to elevate and propel flying-machines. speed of the wing is in part regulated by the amptitude of the wing. Thus if the wing be broad as well as long, the beats necessarily reduced in frequency. This is especially true of the heron, which is one of the most picturesque and at the same time one of the slowest flying birds we have. I have timed the heron on several occasions, and find that in ordinary fight its wings make exactly sixty up and sixty down strokes, i. e., beats per minute. In the pterodactyl, the great extinct Saurian, the wing was enormously elongated, and in this particular instance probably from 60 beats of the wing per minute sufficed for flight. Fifty or sixty pulsa-

How a Lawsuit Was Won.

tions of the wing per minute do not in-

volve much wear and tear of the working

parts, and I am strongly of opinion that artificial flight, if once achieved, will become a comparatively safe means of

locomotion as far as the machinery re-

quired is concerned.—Fraser's Maga-

A Galveston man met a friend from the country on the street.
"How do you come on?" exclaimed
the former. "When I last heard of you the former. When I last heard of you you had a lawsuit on hand with Tom Smith about a fine horse. How did that

end? I won it. I completely got away with Tom. You see the Justice was the most honest man in the world, so I wrote him a note asking him to accept the in-

closed \$5 bill." "I should think the Judge would have ruled against you for trying to bribe

him. dence. The morning after the prayers ful to sign Tom Smith's name instead of 'So he would if I had not been care-

AUSTRALIA. ne Interesting Facts About the [Letter from Melbourne.]

him.

"Now, Mr. Southard, if any man

should ask you which end of a ship goes

The eloquence of the Secretary was

arrested, but he joined heartily in the

laugh which went round the company.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE number of bones in the human

body is 240. The average number of teeth is 32.

A MAGNET weighing two ounces sus-tains a weight of three pounds two oun-

ces, or twenty-five times its own weight.

the germination of plants, and seeds buried so deeply in the ground as to be

THE tiger does not naturally possess

but easily acquires, a love of human flesh. When he has once tasted it, the

spell of man's supremacy is broken, and

ever after that, it is said, he prefers it to

THE director of the Bureau of Statis-

tics at Vienna has made some interesting

researches concerning the comparative longevity of women and men in Europe.

He finds that out of 102,831 individuals

who have passed the age 90 years, 60, 303 are women, and only 42,528 are men. In Italy, 244 alleged centenarian women

A HOLLOW tree in Southern California

has been converted into a dwelling.

Doors and windows have been put in,

and floors built for eight stories, the en-

trance being made by means of a ladder.

Outside the topmost room is a small bal-cony, shaded by the foliage of the tree.

The occupant expects to get rich by having no plumber bills to pay.

smuggled himself on board a ship in a

cask, in order to join an expedition to

Darien, in 1510, commanded by Francisco de Encisco. He ultimately obtained

a supreme command of the new colony,

and in 1513 discovered the Pacific ocean

from the top of a mountain on the Isth-

A WELL-KNOWN Paris scientist, Dr. De-

launay, has made the curious discovery

that to ascertain the qualities of an ap-

plicant cook it is sufficient to give her

plate to clean or a sauce to make and

watch how she moves her hand in either

act. If she move it from left to right, or

in the direction of the hands of a watch,

you may trust her; if in the other way

ble. Similarly the intelligence of peo-

ple may be gauged by asking them to

in a mathematical class draw circles from

left to right. The inferiority of the

softer sex (as well as of male dunces) is

shown by their drawing from right to

left; asylum patients and children do

the same. In a word, centrifugal move-

ments are a characteristic of intelligence

and higher developments; centripetal

are a mark of incomplete evolution. A

person, as his faculties are developed,

may come to draw circles the opposite way to what he did in youth. Dr. Delaunay has some further extraordinary

conclusions as to the relative positions of races in the scale of development from

the way they wind their watches and

Friends and Opponents.

adopted against the opposition of some

who had favored the cause of the colonies.

They regarded it as premature and

therefore inexpedient. Among these was

John Dickinson, the author of the "Farmer's Letters," which contributed

much toward the American Revolution.

Mr. Josiah Quincy tells us, in his reminiscences of John Adams, that he once

asked the venerable ex-President an ex-

"He became discouraged," replied Mr.

Adams, "and for some time was one of

the most violent opposers of the Declara-

tion of Independence. He had a wife

and mother who were both Quakers.

planation of Dickinson's course.

The Declaration of Independence was

make their screws.

course I did.

much better without them.

Pretender. Entering with all his soul

into the cause of the colonies, he became

very morning by every pen in the house.

than desert at this crisis the sacred cause

The country is hardly ripe for such a

"In my judgment," shouted Wither-

and Great Britain.

of my country."

member.

be stupid and incapa-

VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA, a Spaniard

wonderful courage and adventure,

are found for 141 men of that age.

air will exhibit no signs of life.

out of reach of

any other.

THE oxygen of the air aids and facilitates

the action of atmospheric

first, could you tell him?'

Victoria, of which Melbourne is the capital, is about the same size as England, or a State of moderate area in the Union. Forty-four years ago the colony or province was uninhabited by any folk except the aborigines. It now some resemblance to an American town and many features that are novel. Visitors are less struck with its architecture than with the width of the streets. In the city proper all the main thoroughfares are 99 feet wide, and they cross at right angles. On each side runs an epen drain, and underground sewerage has not yet been adopted. Melbourne is visited seven or eight times in the summer by a scorching wind from the north, which dries up the surface moistare and carries off the germs of diseases that live on damp. The hot wind is peculiar to Southern and Central Australia. The interior of the islandcontinent is a vast expanse of plains, in tersected by few ranges of mountains kills off the herbage and evaporates the lakes and chains of pools which in summer represent the river of the winter The winds that travel over the inland plains collect heat from the surface, and their temperature rises high above the dew-point. On their visit to the southern regions these warm, dry winds suck up the moisture and wither two predominant genera) are thick and stored with oil, and the roots are spread like net-work through the under The agriculturist does not mind the hot wind, for it comes at harvest time, when and herbs when the grass fails. It is remarkable how long the flocks can re-sist a drought on the inland plains. Even when the surface looks quite bare they are able to find food, and can get on well so long as the holes retain water. About once in six or eight years a drought occurs over the vast interior, and sheep perish in thousands. It is the uncertainty of the seasons that renders the ventures of the grazier precarious, and accounts for the remarkable success of some men and the misfortune is the wool industry, and it annually brings in millions of pounds sterling to

the community. Were it not for the occasional hot winds, and the character of the change that follows it, the climate of Melbourne would be absolutely delightful, for in winter the thermometer seldom registers less than 32 deg. Fahrenheit, and the summer heat (save on hot-wind days) ranges no higher than 80 deg. in the

The traveler who has seen Paris, the suburbs of London and the chief American cities misses the street cars. There are no street railroads in Melbourne, and all passenger traffic is carried on in omnibuses and wagonettes.

Victoria is well provided with railway communication. Over 1,000 miles of line are open, and Parliament has just authorized the construction of an additional 400 miles, at a cost of \$70,000,000. Locomotives built in Philadelphia now run on the main lines, and the American type of engine is preferred to the English for passenger traffic.

Each of the five colonies or provinces into which the continent of Australia is divided is as independent of its neighbors as if they were all so many European republics and kingdoms. Each makes its own laws and has its own tariff. Owing to the comparative thinness of the population-for what are 2,000,000 people on a continent 3,000 miles long and 2,000 miles wide?—and to the dis tances between the capital cities, no scheme of federation is yet practicable. has often been talke onies have even conferred together on the subject—but there is no immediate prospect of the establishment of an Australian dominion or union, Geographical difficulties and want of concord on the subject of tariffs keep the

colonies as under.

The most creditable thing in Victoria is the education system, which is free, secular and compulsory. It is conducted entirely by the Government, and has been in operation for eight years. The cost of the system is \$2,500,000 per annum—a good deal for a population of less than 1,000,000 to pay for the education of 200,000 individual children,

and his country by the course he was pursuing.

"If I had had such a mother and such a wife, I believe I should have shot mybetween the ages of 6 and 15.

Australians are great holiday-takers, and each year the prosperous bushmen allow themselves a fortnight or threeweeks' enjoyment in Melbourne. November is the middle spring season of the year, when flowers are gay, the turf soft and green, and the days bright but cool. At midsummer the grass becomes brown. Australian laborers only work eight hours a day, and there are thirteen recognized public holidays in the course of the year. It is the custom beside to take a week or fortnight at Christmas and another week at Easter.

A Deed Two Hundred Years Old. In the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Wilmington is perhaps the only deed of land from an Indian to a white man in existence in this county. It is the only one that has been found there, at any rate, and is the docket which contains a number of deeds and confirmations by Sir Francis Lovelace, Governor-Genera of these provinces under the Duke of The deed is from Mechæcksitt, Chief Sachem of the Cohansink Indians, "sole Indian owner and proprietor of all that tract of land commonly called the Christians Bompies Hook, and by the Indians Newsink." For the consideration of one gun, four handfuls of powder, three "matscoats," one anchor of liquor and one kettle "in hand paid by Peter Bayard of New York," the land is made over to Mr. Bayard, his heirs and assigns. The signatures are an interesting part of the document. The old chief made a mark that looks more like a turtle than anything else one can think of. After this mark comes the line, "This is the mark of Moissappenackin, son of Mechæcksitt," and the mark is that of a man's hand. The seal is set at New Castle in Delaware on May 4, 1679.— Wilmington Every Evening.

Many Secretaries of the Navy in our country, who have made excellent executive officers, knew nothing of ships, and as little of the ocean, at the time of their appointment. Their ignorance was the occasion of much bantering from their friends, who made them the subject of many sharp jests. Mr. Thompson was asked, on reaching Washington, if he knew where the hold of the vessel was, and how sailors got into it. More than

half a century ago, Mr. Southard, one of the most accomplished citizens of New Jersey, filled the office, and made an ad-Secretary. One day, when din-

ing with a large party in his native State, he was giving a glowing account of the rapidity with which he had fitted lares for a Free Rallot. Full Vote and an Honest Count— Scathing Attack on Ben Hill and Joe Brown. out the frigate Brandywine to take Gen. Lafayette back to Europe. Chief Justice Kirkpatrick suddenly interrupted

ate. He said: I trust the Senators and country will concede that to this seeming forwardness I am provoked, If I may fail to challenge generous consideration from those who would appear to have found pleasure without justification in their varied and ungenerous assaults, I do not doubt that I shall command the respect of brave and independent spirits here, as I know I shall among my own peo ple. I shall not complain of that direction which has characterized The velocity of the electric waves through the Atlantic cables is from 7,000 to 8,000 miles per second. the manner and methods of Senators in their allusions to me. I must accept the fact that they comport entirely with their own sense of manly deportment and Senatorial dignity, however little they do with my own. Virginia is accustomed to west occurrence of the sent occurrence occurrence of the sent occurrence of the sent occurrence occurre ittle they do with my own. virginia is accus-tomed to meet occasions where the independent spirit of the Anglo-Saxon is required to assert itself. Virginia has ever met with fortitude and becoming dignity every duty which desti-ny has imposed, always, however, with much contempt for small party lines, when principle was involved in which her faith and honor was

ommitted.

With absolute confidence in my loyalty to her, and my devotion to every interest of her people, I will not relax my purpose here to repel every impeachment of the constituents who sent me to this chamber with clearly-defined duties. ties, which they and I comprehend. I was elected to the United States Senate to do their will to the United States Senate to do their will—not to a caucus to do its bidding. Virginia earned her title ef "Old Dominion" by the broad and independent action of her own people, by the loyalty of her sons, by the instinct of independence without help at the hands of those who would now interfere with her affairs. However feebly I may express that spirit against the gratuitous care and concern for her at the hands of strangers—strangers to her trials, to her sacrifices, and to her will—I feel that the spirit of her people inspires mewhen I scornfully repel, for them and for myself, the ungenerous attempts to instruct a Virginia Senator as to his duty to them and to himself. Senators should be willing to deal with their constituents. I answer for mine. nimeer. Senators should be willing to deal with their constituents. I answer for mine. To him that would insinuate that my action in regard to the organization of the committees of this body and the proposed election of officers has been controlled by impure considerations (and I am loth to believe that any Senator has so intended) in the language of section I as o intended), in the language of another I say

If thou say'st I am not peer To any Lord of Scotland here, Highland or Lowland, far or near, Lord Angus, thou hast lied.

Now, permit me to say that Senators can no Now, permit me to say that senators can no more realize my regret than they can measure my amazement that my colleague (Johnston) should have felt it incumbent upon himself to join the assaulting column in this chamber. He first introduces the question of my political consistency, or, if he prefers, inconsisten and next he would introduce me to this hon able body, not as his colleague, but as a repudiator of public obligations. The sense of justice to my fellow-Senators renders it necessary for me to apologize for noticing my colleague's criticism on the one hand and his perversions on the other. However much he and his cohorts may endeavor, by the chear logic of an attorney, to demonstrate what I ought to be, I am, by my convictions and my use of honor, what I am. In this particula I have largely the advantage of my colleague, for if I take him by his record, diminutive as it is, he neither knows what he is nor what duty he came here to perform. Mr. Mahone then proceeded to give an exhaustive history of the political and financial history of Virginia for the make a circle on paper with a pencil, and noting in which direction the hand is moved. The good students

st decade.

He declared the Readjusters had never rejusters held that two-unitus of the other third ginia borrowed should be paid, the other third belonging to West Virginia, according to every winding of law and equity. Since 1871 the perioring to west virginia, according to every principle of law and equity. Since 1871 the Readjusting party had denied to the creditor war-interest, and had proposed to pay the rest in full. Its adversaries had funded that war-interest, and proposed to repudiate one-half that which Virginia was in law and honor bound to pay. He would like the Senators that which Virginia was in law and honor bound to pay. He would like the Senators from West Virginia to tell the country what that State had done with reference to the payment of one-third of the debt contracted by the Commonwealth of Virginia, whether it had ever proposed to pay one stiver to maintain the honor and dignity of the old commonwealth. He criticised the action of his colleague in not defending the people of Virginia from the accusation that they were dishonorable—dishonorable. too, in the opinion of mea who represented States which, by arbitrary legislation, had re-duced their debts from \$243,000,000 to \$84. outed their debts from \$225,000,000 to \$24,000,000. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a table showing the extent to which the debts of the Southern States had been scaled down. "Repudiation honorable: read scaled down. "Repudiation honorable; read-justment dishonorable." Oh, Virginia!" he said, "it was for this you bared your bosom to the soldier's tread and horse's foot. It was for this you laid waste your fields and displayed your fortitude and courage, your heroic suffer-ing and sacrifice; it was for this you suffered dispuspherment of the same for this you suffered ing and sacrince; it was for this you sunered dismemberment of your territory and sent your sons to the field to return to ruins that were once their homes. It was for this you so refuctantly abandoned your allegiance to a common country to be the last in war and the last to go out. On, ingratitude! Thou basest and meanest of

and they tormented him exceedingly, rimes."

He would not occupy, he continued, any more of the time of the Senate with the subject of the Virginia debt, but would refer now to an interrogatory put last Friday by Senator Voorhees to Senator Logan, as to whether the latter would indorse the papers of an applicant for the smallest postofice who favored the repudiation of either s State or national debt. He would ask the gentleman (Voorhees) how he found it compatible with his principles to associate with Senators from States who had "repudiated," but had not "readjusted." He had never heard Riddlebarger express a favortelling him that he was ruining himself self. If they had opposed me, it would have made me so very unhappy. I could not have lived had I not pursued the "One day in Congress, Mifflin, a rela-"repudiated," but had not "readjusted." He had never heard Riddlebarger express a favorable opinion even of the views of the Senator from Indiana on the national debt. (Laughter.) He also quoted from John W. Daniel, one of the leaders of the Bourbon party in Virginia, denouncing the iniquitous measures of Federal finances, and proposing to reverse them. He recommended the Senators from Indiana and Delaware (Voorhees and Bayard) to try and reconcile their differences of views on the financial question before the Senator from Indiana again discussed the subject. As to the tive of Dickinson, had a dispute with 'Dickinson had said, in the course of speech, that, in driving a team of horses, it was necessary to rein in the most forward and to encourage the slow and lagging.
"Mifflin got up and said, 'Not so, Mr. President. You had better knock the the financial question before the Senator from Indiana again discussed the subject. As to the Senator from Georgia (Brown), who seemed to be so much troubled about readjustment, he questioned whether the world has ever produced a man who could so readily readjust himself to all conditions and all circumstances. That gentleman had got ahead of the people and of the Democratic party in the effort to dissolve the Union, and was the first Governor in the South to confiscate private property in the courts of Savannah, and to seize Fort Pulaski before the act of secession passed. Rumor had it that the Presidency of the Condull and lazy horses on the head and put them out of the team. It will go on "The circumstances of his family and his own timidity made Dickinson take the course he did. He was a man of immense property and founded a college in It is a singular fact that while some of the lawyers and merchants who were Fort Pulaski before the act of secession passed. Rumor had it that the Presidency of the Confederate States was the gentleman's object at that time. In the struggle that ensued he (Brown) was earnest for the cause until its members of the Continental Congress opposed the Declaration, the clerical members all supported it. The leader of the clergymen was John Witherspoon, President of Princeton College. fortunes began to waver, and then he abandoned it with his militia. After the war he was next heard of in the Chicago Republican Convention. In fact, that gentleman might say with the poet laureate's book, He was a Scotchman, and in his youth had led a corps of Highlanders to the Battle of Falkirk and fought for the

Men may come and men may go, But I go on forever.

He was next heard of as the radical candidate for the United States Senate, but was beaten by a more moderate Republican, the late Joshna Hill. He next appeared as the appeared the carriers of the carriers a leader in those measures which brought about a final separation between them late Joshua Hill. He next appeared as the appointee of the carpet-bag Governor of Georgia, the Prince of carpet-baggers, Bullock to the office of Chief Justice of that State, which position he subsequently resigned to take the Presidency of a railroad company. Now that gentleman was here as the leader of the Democratic party, and his explanation was that the Democratic party had erred and abandoned him, but that now it had righted itself, and rallied itself on his (Brown's) orand reserve of undving and unchangeable When the Declaration was laid before Congress a deep stillness pervaded the Every heart was awed. Witherspoon, of indomitable will and peerless courage, spoke first.

"Mr. President," he began, in clear, bold tones, "that noble instrument on your table, which insures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this grand reserve of undying and unchangeable principles. That gentleman had alluded to rumors of a bargain. If there were any truth in those rumors, then he (Mahone) was indebted for any advantage he might draw from it to the fact that the Senator from Georgia did not be a contract of the senator from Georgia did "Although these gray hairs must descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hand of the executioner not know of the opportunity. On that point he (Mahone) would answer all innuendoes of the Senators distinctly and gravely, and with due regard to the dignity of the Senator. He hurled back with scorn and contempt every imputation that his action here had been induced the provident to the of the contempt of the senator. bold movement," suggested a timid by any other consideration than that of the by any other consideration than that of the promotion of his people's interests and of the welfare of the country. He might occupy the Senate for an hour with rumors as to the manner in which the Senator from Georgia (Brown) got to the Senate, and gentlemen should learn from that fact the valuable lesson that every spoon, "we are not only ripe, but rotten."
The names of five clergymen are found among the Declaration. They represented the feelings of their brethren.

Senator should be left to adjust his ewn accounts with his own constituents. He avowed his responsibility, his proud responsibility, for counts with his own constituents. He avowed his responsibility, his proud responsibility, for the introduction of Riddlebarger's name as a candidate for office, but professed his readiness to withdraw that name, if true, as report had it, that the Democratic Senators would then withdraw their opposition.

He admitted the correctness of the newspaper statement read Saturday by the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) as to the speech of the

Senator Mahone premised his speech by exper statement read saturday by the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) as to the speech of the colored delegate Moss, and the motion for his expulsion made by Riddlebarger, and he proceeded to explain that matter, intimating if the motive for expulsion had been made on account of the color, the Senator would probably have practed the motions as well as the color. pressing regret that he should be compelled again to interrupt the deliberations of the Sen-

motive for expulsion has been accommendation to Riddlebarger.

This opposition to Riddlebarger was in view of the coming election in Virginia. It was a desire to uphold Bourbonism there. It was a desire to uphold a party which, while openly desire to uphold a party which, while openly arrifessing obedience to the constitution, held arrifessing obedience to the constitution burposes hostile to the contraction purposes hosti professing obedience to the constitution, held by mental reservation purposes hostile to the constitution. It was to uphold a party there which did not believe in the right of freedom to vote. It was to uphold a party that, while nominally accepting the Cincinnati platform, in which a full vote, free ballot and honest count had been demanded, had introduced a constitutional amendment requiring a constitutional amendment requiring no man should cast a ballot for any office, on man should east a ballot for any office, or y account, until he had paid a capitation tax, is effort was to uphold a party which defied e Democratic creed, and which had under-ten by methods of indirection to disfranchise the colored man. This was the purpose, and whether his colleague had voted for that distranchising clause he could not speak. He (Mahone) had never given that doctrine his (Manone) had never given at the ballot-box assent, either in public or at the ballot-box For one he wanted no political serfs in Virginia

He wanted no longer any condi-tions of personal scrvitude. He asserted the right skered to all men of a free, un-trammeled ballot, and, whatever might be the professions of gentlemen on that subject, he stood prepared here, on this floor, by the courage of the men who were behind him at hom to assure the country that in Virginia at least there should be free suffrage, a priceless suf-frage, a full vote, and an honest count. He stood here to guarantee the enforcement of the laws, and he said it by the brave men who the laws, and he said it by the brave men who stood at his back in the cause of freedom. He would tell the Senators that his friend Riddelbarger was sterner stuff than they calculated, and would survive any record investigation. The record refuted the statement that he (Mahone) had been elected by the Bourbon Funding party. He had been the candidate of the people, who had elected by the Bourbon Funding party. He had been the candidate of the people, who had nominated him at the polls by a majority of over 20,000, in an election where the Senatorship had been made the issue. He knew of no consideration which could have induced him to have taken a seat in this Senate or to have held any place at the hands of the Bourbon or Funding materials. ning party in Virginia. He was under no obligations to it or its champions here or elsewhere. His allegiance under God was to his country, and his first duthe people of Virginia. It was true the Readjusting party had instructed its electors for Hancock and English, but it was equally true it had forborne, and purposely forborne, from instructing for those candidates as the nominess of the Democratic party. He referred nonmers of the Democratic party. Reference to the manner of his election, asserting there had been a combination against him, and that the Democratic party, which, like Casar's wife, stood above suspicion, had been willing to trade a seat in the United States Senate for a few country officers. If that was the Democratical that w

The purpose of the Readjusters was to stay the retrograde movement of years so as to bring Virginia back from number fifteen in the grade of States to her original position in the sisterhood of States. Far be it from hun that his action here should be controlled or influenced by a cancer where whether was the states. fluenced by a caucus whose party had waged ess was held paramount to what he conceiwar on his constituents, and wi to be the interest of Virginia and the welfare of the whole country. The Readjusters of Vir-ginia had no feeling of hostility, no words of unkindness for the colored race. He had faith, and it was his earnest hope that the march of enlightened civilization and huwould proceed until should everywhere progress would proceed until God family should everywhere enjo lessings of civil, religious and politic y. The colored man had been loyal libertv. Virginia in all the days of the conflict and blood shed which had come of the heroic struggle in the war of sections. By no act of his was either the clash of arms or his freedom ineither the clash of arms or his freedom invoked. He had not measured his duties by consideration of self-interest. Not so much could be said of the distinguished statesmen who urged the South to resist the Readjusters in behalf of the principles held to be fundamental. Virginia had not forgotten her abandonment from that quarter, and needed no counsel as to her duty. To him and the people of Virginia, the South, as the phrase went, was her duty. To him and the people of Virginia, the South, as the phrase went, was "a mere geographical expression," and no longer epitomized a dream of empire. "I do not question," he said in conclusion, "the grandeur of that hope and aspiration, but it was quenched in blood, and the South of our day has acquiesced in the decision of the

cy that gentlemen on the other side loved,

one of it for him.

"The Democratic party affirms that decision of its Chairman. I am here to assert Virginia the mother of the Union, renews her old-time the mother of the Union, renews her old-time faith and devotion to the Government her hon-ored sons aided to construct, and in furtherance thereof I propose to give my best abilities, and to exert my every energy.

Mr. Mahone was warmly congratulated by Messrs. Conkling, Sherman, Dawes and other

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

SATURDAY, March 26, -SENATE, -A discussion in regard to printing the warehouse investigation reports occurred, and the resolution was voted down, but will come up again. Bills were introduced: To punish railroad officers found guity of charging unjust and unequal rates, of practicing unjust discrimination, of allowing rebates, and of making special rates; to provide that the Railroad and Warehouse Comprovide that the Railroad and Warehouse Com-missioners shall give their entire time and attention to the duties of their office; providing for a consolidation, or rather for a reorganiza-tion of one board of Ponitentiary Commission-ers; ordering Justices of the Peace, constables, etc., to pay over their collections without delay

House.—The little business done was of a routine order, no quorum being present. The joint resolution requesting the Attorney General to proceed by quo warranto to oust the Kankakee River Improvement Company of its franchises was adopted. Bills were introduced: Repealing the order requiring the railroad-rate schedule to be published in Springfield schedule to be published in Springfield newspapers; enforcing orders of the Railroad Commissioners; giving Railway Commissioners a six-year term; appropriating \$4,600 for the purpose of furnishing and repairing a room in the State House, to be used for the storing and preservation of the flags and military trophies of the State; increasing the pay of town Supervisors; for the relief of August Maurer, injured on the Capitol construction; amending the law of taxation of cities and villages; to regulate the practice of electro-therapeutics.

MONDAY, March 28 -- SENATE -- A joint resolution was offered looking toward an adjournment from Friday of this week until Wednesday of next on account of municipal elections day of next on account of municipal elections throughout the State. Bills were introduced: An amendment to the Bevenue law, which exempts from taxation church parsonages to the value of \$1,000; for the establishment of sewerage districts by County Boards; limiting the number of dram-shop licenses to be issued by County Boards—fixing the ratio at one license to 500 inhabitants, according to the United States census, with license-fee not to be less than \$500 per annum. The General Appropriation bill providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government was made a special order for Wednesday ment was made a special order for Wednesday next.

House.-No quorum. Bills were introduced To appropriate \$248, with interest for an even forty years, to pay the last outstanding Maccalister and Stebbihs bonds, the holder having failed to take advantage of the act of 1865; allowing one-fourth instead of two-fifths of the residents of the county to petition for removal of county-seat, and permitting residents of a county-seat to unite in a petition.

Tuesday, March 29.—Senate.—Bills were ntroduced as follows: Making the sale of pleomargarine and deleterious substances a misdemeanor; fixing the salary of the Com-missioners and Secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Board at \$2,500 per annum; amend-Warehouse Board at \$2,500 per annum; amending the law of the appointment of Receivers for corporations; for the abolishment of Police and Fire Departments in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, and creating a Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor; a resolution giving appropriation bills pracedence over all others. Bills passed: Providing that, in all counties in which Probate Courts

doing fire insurance busines to comply with the laws; he law of township insurance compa nitting cities and towns to levy tax Senate concurred in the nouse resolution for an adjournment from Friday of this week until Wednesday afternoon of next week. Bills were killed: Requiring insurance companies, in the absence of fraud, to pay the pairs of the patter edge. panies, in the absence of fraud, to pay an full amount of the policy; for the better education of dentists; requiring a submission the license question at municipal elections a request of one-fifth of the voters; authorizing the courts of record of short submissions. the employment by courts of record of short-hand reporters.

House.—Bills were introduced : To provide for the vacation of town plats ; to abolish the life penalty and to make the maximum thirtythree years; to give the answer to a bill in chancery the same force as the bill; to establish and maintain a bureau for aiding and procuring employment for discharged prisoners. A joint resolution providing for an adjournment from Friday of this week until Wednesday of next week was adopted. Bills on second reading occupied the remainder of the day.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.—SENATE -The spe cial order for the day was taken up, being the General Appropriation bill. It was read by paragraphs and sent to third reading after a discussion lasting nearly all day. Bills were introduced: Providing for completing the title to swamp lands granted to the State for the purpose of collecting the indemnity thereon, and for the expenses incurred by the State Agent; regulating insurance companies; appropriating \$20,000 for a sower at the Feeble-Minded Institution at Lincoln. the recoie-minded institution at Lincoim.

A message was received from the Governor informing the Senate of the following appointments: Commissioners for the Johet Penitentiary—Samuel H. Jones, of Sangamon county, to be his own successor; Herman Benze, of Cook, to fill the vacancy occasioned ignation of A. M. Jones. For Comm ognation of A. M. Jones, For Commissioners of Chester Penitentiary—James S. Martin, of Marion county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. D. Law-rence; Isaac Clements, of Jackson counrence; issae Clements, of Jackson county, to be his own successor, and James T. Cooper, of Madison county, to succeed John G. Fonda, who has resigned. For Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University—Northern Grand Division, Emory Cobb, of Kankakee, to be his own successor; Grand Division, John T. Pearman, of paign, and Charles Bennet, of Coles county Montgomery county For Chief Inspector of Grain of the City of Chicago, John P. Bey nolds, of Cook county, to be his own suc-

House.—The House expressed its regret at the death of Thomas Matthew Halpin, of Chicago, a member of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies. Bills were presented: Providing that the liability to issue county, city, township and other voted aid bonds for the construction of railroads shall cease July 1, 1882; to provide for the publication of the session laws in the different counties in the State, at the rate of 40 cents per 1,000 ems, solid nonpareil an appropriation of \$40,800 for the erection of a State Arsenal and the purchase of ground for that purpose; fining anybody guilty of publicly using obscene or abusive language about and in the hearing of another; in relaabout and in the hearing of another; in relation to the care and custody of the Douglas monument and grounds at Chicago; fixing the salary of the Secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission at \$2,500 per annum instead of \$1,500; an appropriation of \$20,000 for a sewer at the Lincoln Asylum for the Feeble-Minded; to amend the Warehouse law in regard to the appointment of the Chief Grain Inspector; in appointment of the Chief Grain In appointment of the Chief Grain Inspector; in regard to railway scales; to establish and maintain a Western Illinois normal school. The Senate amendments to the Deadly Weapon bilt were concurred in. The Mann canal resolution went over, and was made a special order for a week from to-morrow. The remainder of the morning and afternoon sessions was devoted to a solemn and wearisome cousideration of that monumental piece of legislation known as the House bill 562, reported by the Committee on Roads, Highways, and Bridges as a substitute for no less than nineteen other distinct and separate attempts nineteen other distinct and separate attempts to tinker the Road and Bridge law in counties to tinker the Road and Bridge

THURSDAY, March 31.—SENATE.—The Dram

shop bill was reconsidered and recommitted The bill to examine the qualifications of dentists was reconsidered and passed. The Governor's nominations were confirmed in executive session. Bills were introduced: Exempting charitable, benevolent and other associations from the operation of the Insurance laws ing charitable, benevolent and other associa-tions from the operation of the Insurance laws of the State; providing for the release and discharge of certificates of levy on real estate; fixing the pay of the Committee of Appeals of the Chicago Grain-Inspection Department at \$2,000 per annum; amending the law of crimi-nal jurisprudence in minor particulars; a reso-lution making date of adjournment March 31; a resolution to deed the Bakewell land at Nor-mal back to the original owner; to establish drainage districts, providing for the appoint. mai back to the original owner; to establish drainage districts; providing for the appointment of one additional Circuit Judge to each district in the State; punishing willful trespassers on coal lands by fine and imprisonment; a new Road law; authorizing the exchange of old and unserviceable State arms for change of old and unserviceable State arms for new equipments; providing for the incorpora-tion of associations to build railways; appro-priating \$2,400 to Henry W. White and Will-iam Allen; amending the law of the administration of estates in minor particulars. The bill allowing Cook county to levy a tax for The bill allowing Cook county to levy a tax for military purposes was revived and referred. The Senate then concurred in the resolution expressing condolence with the family of ex-Representative Halpin, deceased. Bills passed: Appropriating \$900,000 for the expenses of the next General Assembly; preventing the consolidation of companies operating parallel lines of railroad; a School bill amending the present law in two trifling particulars. The bill authorizing the commitment of defendants until fines and cost were paid was defeated. izing the commitment of defenda-and cost were paid was defeated.

HOUSE.—A resolution for the submission of the appropriation for the Capitol completion to the people once more was presented. A report was presented recommending the institution of suit against Chicago to recover the lake front for the canal tund, and another to pay several old canal claims. A large batch of committee reports was handed in. The remainder of the morning and afternoon sesions was mostly taken up with three special orders, all on the subject of drainage. Bills were introduced: Amending the law in relation to county lines, so that cities and villages divided by such lines may annex portions of such corporations lying in one county to the county in which other portions of the vilage or city are situated; to so amend the Attachment the people once more was presented. A recity are situated; to so amend the Attac city are situated; to so amend the Attachment law that a defendant may execute a bond and retain possession of the property levied upon without rendering the surety liable to pay the plaintiff's fundament unless the plaintiff sustains his attachment; an appropriation of \$923 to reimburse William T. Dobbs for money alleged to have been paid into the Jacksonville Insane Asylum for the board of one R. L. Weems, an insane pauper; appointing a State inspector of butter and cheese; to amend the law in relation to removing disqualifications of witnesses who turn State's evidence. The bills providing for taxing telegraph and express companies 2 per cent. on their gross earnings, one a House and the other a Senate bill were made a special order for a week from earnings, one a House and the other a Senate bill, were made a special order for a week from to-morrow. A bill allowing dre-insurance companies to insure against loss by tornadoes, and a bill giving Coles county a February and September term of court, were passed.

FEDIAY, April 1.—SENATE.—A House bill giving the second of the second of

ing Alexander county an additional term of Circuit Court, beginning the second Monday of May each year, was passed, as was the Honse hay each year, was passed, as was the nouse bill giving White county an additional term of Circuit Court in June of each year. Bills on second reading was the order of the day, and quite a number were sent to the next stage in the way of becoming laws. The Senate then adjourned until Wednesday afternoon next. House.—A number of committee reports were made. Bills were introduced: To prevent

desertion on the part of a husband conupon a proceeding in bastardy; to compel gas-meter manufacturers, or repairers of gas-meters, as well as gas companies, doing business in the State to have one or more sworn meter and gas inspectors; giving the Secretary of the Labor Commission authority to administer eaths and take tests. authority to administer oaths and take testi-mony; appropriation of \$531,712 to complete the State House; making saloon license \$500; to abolish the Police and Fire Departments of cities of over 100,000 inhabitants and create a Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. The bill to divide Cook county into two Justi the Peace districts was passed. Adjourn Wednesday at 5 o'clock p. m.