

BLACKBULL

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

CONDITION OF PARIS AFFAIRS.

The Commune Levying Requisitions.

Nationals Battalions at Montmartre.

Some of them Refuse to March.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris, April 23.—Ponto Maillet has been killed in pieces.

Four hundred million francs worth of property have been seized within the past few days.

Batteries on both sides are in active operation at Neuilly and Sablons, and fighting is reported within a hundred yards of the ramparts. The Communists forces hold their ground tenaciously. They complain of the maladministration of the office and begin to accuse Gen. Cluseret of aiming at military dictatorship.

FROM NEW YORK.

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LET HIM DISMISS THE PUBLIC ENEMY.

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LET HIM TURN OUT OF OFFICE EVERY MAN WHO HAS GIVEN HIM A PRESENT.

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THE GOLDEN-BALLOU CASE.

Return of W. G. Ewing with the Remains of Young Golden.

W. G. Ewing, after an absence of five weeks, and two days, reached here last night from a trip through Texas in search of the remains of James P. Golden and the unfortunate McKinney post-mark of that date. From McKinney Ewing traced them by their outfit and traced about five miles on the road leading to Jonathan Ballou's, an uncle to the prisoner. At a point five miles beyond McKinney they left the main road and turned out about a half a mile and camped the night of the 20th about 500 yards from a residence. They went to the house to procure some provisions the same evening, the circumstance being remembered by the family. On the morning of the 21st the report of a gun was heard at the house, followed by cries of distress. It was thought by those who heard the cries that some person had been killed in the house, but nothing further being heard no attention was paid to it. The wagon and team disappeared early in the morning, and the fact of its being his first offense, secured his release, with the consent of Vice President Denison, who had followed him to this city and effected his arrest.

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EDUCATIONAL.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

409 Washington Avenue, Open Day and Night.

Call for Circular.

JAS. A. HIGGINS, A. M., Pres't.

LOUIS ROHRER, Sec'y.

A. FREDERICK, Sup't, Writing Dept.

Maple Wood Seminary

Leavenworth City, Kansas.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

THOUGH BUT RECENTLY ESTABLISHED.

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MAPLE WOOD SEMINARY.

GROCERIES.

PRICE LIST, THE BEST COAL AND WOOD COOKING STOVE.

MARCH 16, 1871.

W. GORDON & BROS.

38 SHAWNEE STREET.

(Between 2d and 3d.)

LEAVENWORTH, KS.

COFFEE.

2 1/2 lbs. O. G. Java..... 1 00
2 1/2 lbs. best Rio..... 1 00
2 1/2 lbs. choice Rio..... 1 00

SUGARS.

2 1/2 lbs. Standard Crushed..... 1 00
2 1/2 lbs. Granulated Sugar..... 1 00
2 1/2 lbs. New York "A"..... 1 00

DRIED FRUITS.

2 1/2 lbs. Apples..... 1 00
2 1/2 lbs. Peaches..... 1 00
2 1/2 lbs. Pears..... 1 00

Best Boston Mackerel.

Extra Mess, in Kils..... 4 50
No. 1..... 3 50
No. 2..... 3 00

SPOICES.

Pepper..... 30
Our Ground Spices are the largest variety ever kept in this city.

SYRUPS.

Sugar House..... 50
Silver Syrup..... 1 20
Crystal Syrup..... 1 20

JELLIES.

Largest assortment ever kept in the City, of the very choicest.

Huyck's Treble Extract.

WARRANTED PURE.

Flour, Meal and Bran.

Best City..... 2 75
No. 1..... 2 50
No. 2..... 2 25

New Canned Fruits.

2 cans Tomatoes, 5 for..... 50c
2 cans Peaches, 5 for..... 50c
2 cans Apples, 5 for..... 50c

BASKETS.

The largest assortment kept for sale in this City. Farmers' Feed, Milk, Children's School, Laundry and Cloth Baskets.

PICKLES.

Crosse & Blackwell's: Lea & Perrin's Sauce, and Ketchup, French Mustard, New Sugar cured Ham, Bacon, Shoulder and Breakfast Bacon, Choice Dried Beef.

Tobacco.

We Retail at Wholesale Prices.

In Memoriam.

BY A. O. FULLER, M. D.

"What seems so is transition."

Can this be true, Oh hearts with sorrow riven,
Or hath there come anew some malediction of Heaven
And rested on the dead, and not alone,
But on the bowed head of yon stricken one?

The mother, beautiful in youth,
Folded her birdlike close upon her breast,
Her days of pain forgotten in the truth
That there her darling found his peaceful rest.

Hath some red bolt from out the angry sky
Shattered to dust the sculptured image fair?
Does the stern Fate that rules the worlds on high
Delight in witnessing a heart's despair?

For now the mother bows in hopeless grief;
Her sorrow is too deep for transient tears.
To such a heart is only brought relief
With the slow flight of weary passing years.

Who comes with empty words to soothe her pain,
Knows not the secrets of a mother's heart.
Who brings her not her cherub boy again,
Can but remind her death had bid them part.

And yet 'tis there to us no death—
The child, the precious dower of holy love,
An instant ceased to draw its vital breath,
To quaff the ether of the Heaven above.

'Twill not be long till mortal breath shall cease,
And gathered in the realm of endless day,
All hearts shall have their heritage of peace,
And love shall triumph over death's decay.

There is no death, there is no stern, blind Fate
Unmindful of the anguish of our love;
Who walks in darkness now, in faith must wait,
For soon afar shall every cloud remove.

And we shall know what now we faintly trust;
And in the madness of our grief deny.
That though our dearest treasures torn to dust,
Infinite goodness rules the worlds on high.

GRIPPER'S MISTAKE.

A PRACTICAL STORY.

One of the first settlers in the Wild River region was Daniel Somerby. He was a quiet, well-meaning man, content to live upon the results of honest toil, and anxious to render unto every man his due. He bought his land when it was cheap; in fact, when the price had been merely nominal; and what with hunting and fishing and cultivating such land as he was inclined to clear, he managed to live very comfortably. Another of the early settlers was Jasper Gripper. But Gripper was a different sort of a man from Somerby. He was close and tricky, and could bear down very hard upon his neighbors in pursuing his own interests. He boasted to his friend that no man should ever overreach him.

Time passed on, and it became known to the lumbermen of the Massacquoit that the best pine in the country came from the Wild River region. One day early in spring a gentleman came from the distant city and looked up and down the river on Jasper Gripper's land; and on the following day he was joined by two other gentlemen. Gripper had often thought what a splendid place that would be for a dam and mill. With a firm dam the power would be enormous. There was only one trouble; the extreme freshets to which the river was subject in spring and autumn would render it difficult to fix the dam. But then there were engineers who could overcome all such difficulties.

Finally the gentleman who had first visited the fall introduced himself to Mr. Gripper as Mr. James Bates, and frankly stated that he had been commissioned to examine the fall, and, if he thought proper, to purchase. Jasper Gripper was keenly and sharply alive. His eye teeth were cut. He knew that for several years the attention of the lumbermen had been directed to the Wild River piners, and that lately people had discovered that the land was of the very best quality. And, moreover, he knew that the fall on his land was the only site on the river, anywhere in that region, where the dam could be safely erected. There was another fall, six miles below, but it was of a wild, roaring, turbulent character, locked in the jaws of towering granite, where no mills could possibly be built.

"Of course," said Mr. Bates, "we cannot think of paying much for the water privilege, and but very little for the land which would be required for our buildings. The expense of erecting a suitable dam will be very great, and at best we run great risk. You will be the gainer in every way. Not only will it open a ready market for your lumber, but the value of all your surrounding land will be enhanced."

Mr. Gripper winked, and then nodded. He had his own interests to look after. If he did not look after them he was sure nobody else would. After a deal of thinking, he said he would sell the water privilege, together with ten acres of land adjacent, for two thousand dollars.

The agent was astonished. He considered the price ridiculous.

"Why," said he, "you did not pay so much as that for your whole territory."

It made no odds what he (Gripper) had paid. His price had been named, and the company could take it, or let it be.

Mr. Bates was not authorized to accept such terms. He must confer with his principals. And he went away.

In a few days he came again, this time in company with three others. They went up and examined the water privilege, and then came back to Mr. Gripper's house, where they informed that individual that if he would throw in ten more acres of land they would accept his offer.

Gripper thought he had them. He had thoroughly digested the matter, and had come to the conclusion that the water power would be of inestimable value to a company able to improve it, and that they were bound to have it.

"Gentlemen," said he, "my offer of two thousand dollars was made for your acceptance several days ago. I did not leave it open to your pleasure. I have since been examining the property more thoroughly, and have concluded not to sell for less than three thousand."

"Why, bless your soul, man," cried one of the company, "do you realize how our mills, erected on the site, would benefit you? The value of all the rest of your property would be doubled—aye, quadrupled—the moment our wheels are set in motion. We had supposed you would freely give the water-power to a responsible company who would improve it."

Mr. Gripper laughed scornfully. He knew his own interests better than that;

they could take up his offer, or leave it, as they pleased.

After much discussion, Mr. Bates spoke thus:

"Mr. Gripper, we would like your final offer to remain open to our acceptance three days, at the end of which time you shall have our answer. Will you accommodate us?"

"When I said three thousand dollars," replied Mr. Gripper, "I meant to include only ten acres of land. If you want ten acres more, I must call it thirty-five hundred."

And with this monstrous proposition, which was to be open three days, the parties separated.

One of the gentlemen of Mr. Bates' party was Benito McIntosh, the most accomplished civil engineer of the day. "You speak of another fall below here," he said, after he had left Gripper's residence.

"Yes," answered Bates, "but you will find it utterly impracticable."

Still McIntosh desired to look at it, and thither the party bent their steps. The fall was found to be a tumbling, dashing flood, pouring down a declivity of at least seventy feet in a distance of twenty rods, leaping and surging over the jagged shelves of rocks into a boiling chasm below, while on both hands arose perpendicular walls of solid granite, showing that at some period far remote the mountain torrent had literally cut its way through the adamantine ledge.

McIntosh examined the land below the falls, and at a point not far distant in that direction he found a shallow swell, or gully overgrown with grass and shrubbery, but with a deposit of river sand upon its bottom. The appearance of the place attracted his attention.

"Probably," said Mr. Bates, "it is where the melted snow and heavy rain find their course from the hills."

"I think not," said McIntosh. "This sand is from the river—not from the hills—and you will observe that it could not have backed up by any rise from the water below. Let us follow it."

So they struck into the water path, and followed it up around the ledge, by an easy and gradual ascent, until it led them upon the river's bank nearly a quarter of a mile from the fall.

"Eureka!" cried McIntosh, clapping his hands, exultantly. "Here we have a water course, marked out and graded by Nature herself, which will yield a power immeasurably superior to the one above. And, moreover, all danger from flood is debarr'd."

The others quickly comprehended the value of the discovery. They saw that by cutting a canal along the old water course over which the river had poured a stream at its highest flood, they would be able to control the water at will, and use it over and over again for mills, set on below the other along the gracefully curved track. And two things more—the sites were more favorable for building than were those above, with better timber land surrounding, and the furious cataract would not be between their mills and the market.

The next question was, Who owned the newly discovered privilege? It belonged to David Somerby. They visited him and carefully opened their business.

"Look here, gentlemen," he said, after they had beaten the bush awhile—their experience with Gripper had made them cautious—"let us understand each other. Tell me plainly what you want, and I will tell you as plainly what I will do on my part."

Mr. Bates made up his mind that he had an honest man—a straightforward man—to deal with, and he stated his case plainly and frankly. He not only told how the company would develop the water power and erect their mills, but he went on to point out the advantages which would result to the owner of the adjoining land, both in enhancing the value of the land in itself, and also of the magnificent pine and spruce timber with which it was covered.

Mr. Somerby listened attentively, and at length told them to call upon him on the following morning. He wanted to sleep upon it.

That evening Jasper Gripper called down to see his friend Somerby. He wanted to purchase five hundred acres, more or less, of the pine interval spruce upland adjoining his land. Gripper fought shy, and hung on, and Somerby only got rid of him by assuring him that he was not at present at liberty to sell.

"Aha!" chuckled Gripper. "Them 'ere mill folks have been here. They want the land. Well, let them buy it; I shall own the land between it and their mills, and they'll find it hard work to get their logs up without my consent."

And Gripper returned to his home, firmly persuaded that the company had resolved to purchase his water privilege. Oh! why had he not asked them five thousand dollars for it?

On the following morning Mr. Bates and his friends were punctual, and when Mr. Somerby had been asked what consolation he had arrived at, he spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, I have thought the matter all over and have made up my mind. I have two propositions to make, and you can accept which you choose. All told, I own about fifteen hundred acres of land in this section, and the river cuts it nearly in halves. Full half of it is rich interval covered with pine, and the rest is upland and hill, with spruce, hemlock, and oak. First, I will give you the land for your course and deed you the power, and also give you all the land necessary for your mill buildings, provided that you, on your part, will set at once about developing and improving the power and putting up the mill. Or, I will turn all my land into the stock of the company, at a fair appraisal, and become one of you."

Mr. Bates was authorized to accept the first on the spot, and to give bond, if necessary, for the performance of the company's part of the contract. But he liked the second offer best, though before accepting it, he must confer at headquarters.

Mr. Somerby informed him that the offer was open to him as long as he desired.

On their way back, Mr. Bates and his companions called on Jasper Gripper.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Gripper, as soon as mutual salutations had been exchanged, "you will understand that when I offered the twenty acres of land,

I did not intend, for the price named, to include the timber standing thereon."

"It makes no difference," returned Mr. Bates, with a smile, "we have concluded not to purchase your water privilege."

"How? Not purchase?" gasped Gripper.

"No. We do not want it." Mr. Bates didn't think it necessary to tell him of better power which they had discovered.

"But, gentlemen, there must be some mistake."

They assured him there was no mistake at all. Mr. Gripper was in agony. He would take \$2,000; he would take \$1,500; he would take whatever they were willing to pay. He would give them the water and the land if they would only put up their mills thereon.

But they would not do it. In seeking to overreach them he had overreached himself. And they left him a prey to remorse and bitterness of spirit.

The company before whom McIntosh laid their report appointed a commission, with full power to decide and negotiate; and upon visiting David Somerby's section they concluded to accept his second proposition. So he surrendered his land into the stock of the company, and became one of them; and we may here remark that six months later he was not a little surprised upon being appointed superintendent of the lumbering gangs, with a salary such as his wildest dreams of wealth had never grasped.

The water power was developed under the engineering of Benito McIntosh, and it proved greater than he had anticipated. The mills were erected—first mills for sawing lumber, and then mills for grinding grain, and in time other mills for making cloth and for fabricating various other articles necessary to the comfort of man.

The land of Jasper Gripper was, of course, raised in value; but it availed him not. The sight of David Somerby, wealthy and respected and honored with offices of profit and trust, while he was shunned and shut out from the public confidence, filled him with wrathful suffering. Verily he had overreached himself in his narrowness and selfishness of spirit.

To-day a flourishing town is in sight of David Somerby's section, and the hum of thousands of busy spindles makes cheerful music for the happy and prosperous operatives; and from its tireless looms and clanging forges flows out the wealth of the nation.

Foreign Gossip.

The ramie plant is largely cultivated in Egypt.

The champion athlete of Switzerland is a student from Macon, Ga.

The subscriptions in Ecuador towards paying the war debt of France to Germany was \$40,706.50.

In Paris, 21,958 babies are "farmed" out every year. Maternal insensibility and fashion are the causes.

The Italian coral fishery has been very successful the past season, the total value of the yield being 3,000,000 francs.

A boy has been found in a wolf's den, in India, cared for by the occupant, and eating the raw meat that was brought him.

There is talk of shipping "Cleopatra's Needle" from Alexandria to England, in order to erect it on the Thames embankment.

ALFRED TENNYSON is a member of the committee which is collecting books and works of art to help the Mayor and townspeople of Strasbourg to replace their magnificent library which was burned during the Franco-Prussian war. The English are doing all they can to aid in the rehabilitation of this old and celebrated collection.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE in Copenhagen, Denmark, is furnished for 1,000 children; one session is held in the morning, 1,000 attending, and a second in the afternoon, 1,000 attending, both schools being under the same general management. The system secures a happy union of bodily and mental exercise, the scholars working half the day.

LITTLE SWITZERLAND is said to be the only country in Europe where more money is spent on education than on the army. The educational budget is two millions of francs, while the military expenses remain below that sum; yet, when needed, the little republic can raise an army of 200,000 men.

THERE has been an immense business done in native rice between Shanghai and the southern ports in China, during the past season, steamers receiving \$105 freight per picul for a four days' voyage. The business of exporting native rice from China at present is neither pleasant nor profitable, as under the laws of the Chinese Empire the penalty for engaging in it is death.

It seems that, unlike news of the most terrible disasters, the intelligence of the earthquake at Antioch was by no means exaggerated. The telegraph did not tell the whole truth. English merchants have received advices that scarcely a family in Antioch remains intact. Two thousand persons are buried under the ruins, and most of the survivors are encamped in tents lent by the military authorities.

THERE has been recently established in London, England, an "Office for Marriages," which undertakes to provide duly qualified matrimonial partners suitable for all applicants. To support their statements, they publish in their advertisements testimonials from various persons who have been satisfactorily supplied with wives or husbands by the office, in the same manner as the testimonials appended to advertisements of patent medicines.

THE Review of Criminal Statistics, a periodical in the French language, published in Brussels, states that fifty-nine criminals were pardoned out of the German Penitentiaries during the year 1871, on condition that they should exile themselves to the United States. The list includes twenty murderers, eight incendiaries, eight forgers, three burglars, three shop-lifters, five swindlers, two infanticides, and two medical practitioners convicted as abortionists. Thirteen were sent from Bavaria, eight from Baden, thirteen from the two Mecklenburgs, and the rest from other States.

WHEN is better like Irish children? When it is made into little pats.

Sedan—Full Text of the Letter of Louis Napoleon.

It was to be anticipated that the sweeping condemnation pronounced by the commission on the capitulation relative to Sedan would provoke a response at Chiselhurst. The report adjured its graduated scale of censure so that the final and supreme responsibility for the national disaster should fall upon the Emperor. His Majesty has answered the taunt in terms which may rather astonish his prejudiced judges. The *Gazette* has published a letter from him, dated Camden Place, of which the following is a translation. It has been individually addressed to each of the Generals who commanded at Sedan:

GENERAL: Holding myself, as I do, responsible before the country for the institutions of the Empire, I only recognize judgments which have been pronounced by the people regularly consulted. It is not my duty to appreciate the report of the commission of inquiry on the capitulation of Sedan. I confine myself to recalling to the principal witnesses of that catastrophe the critical position in which we found ourselves. The army commanded by the Duke of Magenta had nobly performed its duty. It had struggled heroically against an enemy twice its number. When it was forced back on the walls of the town, and even into the town itself, it left 14,000 dead and wounded covering the field of battle, on which I had witnessed the contest. The situation then became desperate, but the honor of the army was saved by the gallantry it had displayed. I exercised my right as sovereign in ordering the parliamentary flag to be raised, and I am fully prepared to bear the responsibility of that act. The destruction of 60,000 more men would not have saved France. The sublime devotion of officers and soldiers would have been uselessly sacrificed. We had then to obey a cruel but inexorable necessity. It wounded my heart, but gave me an easy conscience. Be assured, General, of my sentiments.

NAPOLEON.

The Perils of Meddling with Handcuffs.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

An amusing incident occurred in Little Falls, the other day, which created considerable innocent fun at the expense of a pleasant young lady.

Officer Becker, of Herkimer, conveyed a man from Utica to Little Falls, who was charged by a crazy man with larceny. After arriving at his destination, the officer was sent back to Herkimer to summon the principal witness. Before leaving Little Falls he deposited his handcuffs in the telegraph office, at the depot, for safe keeping, not caring to carry them about in his pocket, and left for Herkimer on the day express, about noon. He had hardly arrived in that village when he received a telegram saying, "Come back to the Falls, quick!" There was no train going east within two hours, and a reply to that effect was telegraphed back. Another telegram was received, imploring him to go back to Little Falls as quickly as possible.

Officer Becker waited anxiously for the train, fearing that something dreadful had happened in connection with the prisoner. When he arrived at Little Falls he was dragged into the telegraph office as quickly as possible, and without a word of explanation being given, the key of his handcuffs was demanded. Officer Becker's laugh came in just about this time, and his anxious mind was relieved. He enjoyed the laugh heartily, but a young lady sitting in a shady corner of the telegraph office felt like anything else but merriment. It appears that, with woman's natural curiosity, the young lady had been examining the steel bracelets, which were never intended to encircle fair hands like hers. By accident, or design, one of the young lady's friends closed the handcuffs, and the young lady was subjected to the mortification of wearing the inelegant bracelets until Officer Becker arrived. She smiled through her teeth as the officer entered the telegraph office, and will never meddle with such dangerous articles again.

Cuba—Gen. Ryan's Programme for Liberating the Island.

The Washington Chronicle, of the 14th inst., contains an account of what is proposed to be done under the lead of Gen. Ryan, who left on the steamer Fannie for Cuba. The plan of operations is stated to be: On disembarking, Gen. Ryan will first rally the coast guard, and immediately dispatch a fleet of couriers to the interior of the island to announce to trusted Cubans already aware of the approaching army of liberation, of his arrival, and with all expedition get together the largest force he can for the purposes of protecting the landing of the two expeditions which follow him without delay. Three steamers put to sea the same day, each one having the same destination, and the Fannie will reach the rendezvous some little time in advance of the others. The entire force amounts to full 1,200 men, and all of them completely armed and equipped. Gen. Ryan will remain on the coast, and expects to have, within forty-eight hours of his landing, at least 5,000 true Cubans rallied to his standard, and ready armed to make fight if necessary for the protection of the disembarkation of the men from the two other steamers. More expeditions are to follow, one having already started, and strong hopes are entertained that the great object will be accomplished between now and the Presidential election. The Fannie has on board 3,000 Remington breech-loading rifles, 2,000 Enfield rifles, 500 Winchester carbines, 2,000 Colt's navy revolvers, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition, a battery of six field pieces, and three tons of powder, together with a great quantity of saddles, bridles, medical stores, and clothing.

Borrowing Trouble.

An ancient maiden lady, in her forty-seventh year, was found by her mother straggly affected with grief, which manifested itself in loud crying and flowing tears. The kind mother asked her the cause of her crying. As soon as the daughter could compose herself sufficiently to enable her to speak so that she could be understood, she said:

"I have been thinking that if I should marry, and should have a pretty little son, and he should get to playing with a fork, and should put out both his eyes, how badly I should feel."

A Slight Mistake.

Washington Correspondence St. Louis Democrat.

The introduction of the colored element into the membership of the House and Senate will inevitably lead to many cases of mistaken identity, in spite of the Amendments and the Civil Rights bill. A friend of mine was the victim of one of the other day. He had come here from the West to see the sights, and was engaged in the inspection of the Representatives' Hall and the admiration of its beauties. He had been admitted to the floor, and at the time of the incident was seated in the cloak room. It happens that there are several very well dressed and well behaved colored servants connected with the House, and always on hand to execute the orders of members in the corridors and committee rooms. My friend had seen several of them obey the commands of members and visitors, and, as he needed a little "waiting upon" just then, he thought he would muster one of them into his service. So, beckoning to a neatly attired citizen of African descent who stood near him, and who modestly answered his call, he said to him, "Jim, will you show me to the barber's shop; I want to get shaved and have my boots blacked." This was a little too much for "Jim," who was no other than one of the honorable members from South Carolina.—Mr. Elliott, I believe. "Scuse me, sah; I see not a waitah; I see a membah." I need not say that the visiting gentleman from the West was extremely mortified at the indignity offered to one of the people's representatives, and very quickly bowed and talked his best apology. He made his way out of the cloak room as quickly as he could, and vowed that while he remained at the capital, he would avoid the possibility of repeating his mistake, by employing white "help" exclusively to do his little chores; and yet he said he couldn't help what he had done, as the colored waiters resembled the colored members so closely that it was impossible to distinguish one from the other.

Roving Rodents—Remarkable Midnight Migration.

From the Monmouth (N. J.) Democrat.

A week ago the roads in the lower part of Hopewell township were literally covered with rat-tracks. These tracks marked the migration of the rats in the night. The movement occupied two nights, and so closely did they travel that the entire width of the sandy road was covered with the foot-marks; even the ruts were also in this way marked. It is certain that the two companies must have numbered several hundred individuals. It is no new thing for these vermin to migrate or change quarters in this singular manner. But inasmuch as they must comprise the assembled occupancy of many places, and as these places in this portion of the pines are very widely scattered, the whole affair is not without singular interest. How do they communicate their intentions so as to act with such unanimity? This stream of rat life was made up of contributions from houses and barns, and perhaps mills from varying distances. Then comes the sagacity of taking two nights for the tramp—that is, of dividing into two companies; for this was assuredly a wise precaution against the danger of being destroyed. It must be confessed that there is more in this matter than anyone's philosophy is capable of answering. In Europe it is pretty well known that the barn rats are accustomed to these migrations in the spring of the year. But beyond the observed facts, how little does any one know.

A Horrible Execution.

The particulars of the murder of James P. Golden by Stephen Ballou will be remembered by the reader. Both the murderer and his victim resided near Quincy, Ill. Ballou persuaded Golden to go with him to Texas, and when they arrived there, killed him and secured possession of his property. He returned North, and telling a plausible story about his missing comrade, actually married his sister, wearing on the occasion a pair of pants that he had stolen from the murdered man. Subsequently his guilt was discovered, and he was sent back to Texas, tried and convicted. His execution took place on the 24th ult., at McKinney, Collin county, Texas, in the presence of an immense crowd, and was as horrible as the crime. He went to the scaffold smoking a cigar, which he continued, with impudent stolidity, during the religious services, in which he refused to participate. When the Sheriff asked him if he had anything to say, he made no response; the black cap was drawn over his eyes, and the trap fell. But his neck was not broken, and for fifteen minutes he swung in the air, all the time showing unmistakable signs of life. Then he was seized and raised by the Sheriff and his assistants, and was actually hung a second time amid the shouts of the witnesses. It must have been an awful spectacle, but could scarcely have been more outrageous than the murder.

A Drunkard's Ride.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

On Friday last, as the up freight train passed Annapolis, on the Arkansas branch of the I. M. railroad, an intoxicated man, who had been at work on the track, jumped aboard of the caboose car, and, saying that he had paid for his ticket, refused to get off. At Hogan Mountains the train was divided, and four cars loaded with lumber, and the caboose, were left there, while the engine and the rest of the train went on up the grade, intending to come back after these cars. While the conductor was giving orders to some of the men ahead, this intoxicated man came out of the caboose and loosened the brakes. The cars started, and began running by gravitation so fast that the conductor could not overtake them. Faster and faster they ran, the crazy man at the helm alone, apparently enjoying his free and fast ride. On they went nine miles, when they met the up passenger train, producing a tremendous concussion, smashing up the caboose car, breaking the engine, and killing the man. The man lived long enough to state that he let loose the brakes, and the coroner's jury found that his death was caused by his own act. None of the passengers were hurt.

The Locomotive.

They call me a mass of iron and brass;
They say that a spirit I lack;
That my real soul is the grimy man
In the wooden pen that I work;
That the flame I devour and the steam in my veins
Are the creatures of man alone,
And I have no mind but the mind of men,
Those beings of flesh and bone.

Let them say if they will, and whatever they will,
Though had they but noted me when
I was scurrying over the iron rails,
The wonder and pride of men—
Had they watched as they might, they had seen
A will.

As I sped on my iron path,
And a purpose of terror when once I awoke,
And aroused to a terrible wrath.

I have borne their yoke in a passive way
For many a weary hour—
The pity that filled my massive breast
Forbade me to use my power;
But I am not always a passive thing,
Nor forever with joy I scream,
As I rumble and clatter and scurry along,
With my nostrils breathing steam.

For when they are proudest to think me theirs
My patience a moment fails,
And then, with a thousand wretches behind,
I leap from the tracks and dash;
Over the lofty embankment slide,
And plunge to the depths below,
While the carping laugh of the people I draw
Is changed to shrieks of woe.

And so to-night, in the midnight deep,
With my glaring eye I peer
Through the darkness that covers the path before,
And I startle the engineer:
For I whirl from side to side,
And I rant and struggle and scream with
Revered old brakes! there's a tree on the track.
And death rides abroad to-night!

Some are asleep in their seats, and dream;
And others, in accents gay,
Are telling tall stories of what they have seen.
I leap from the tracks and dash;
Over the lofty embankment slide,
And plunge to the depths below,
While the carping laugh of the people I draw
Is changed to shrieks of woe.

A jar and a crash! I scream as I leap,
And feel my stout ribs bend;
While the cars they crush like houses of card,
And their strong beams splinter and rend;
And here a head, and there is a limb,
And mark, where the lights are brought,
The quivering flesh that once was a shape,
And walked and talked and thought!

You say that I am an inanimate thing,
That I neither can know nor feel;
That merely steam through an iron rod
Is moving my driving wheels;
Why, I planned this thing, and brooded alone,
And thought of it day by day,
And waited my chance, and bided my time,
As I sped on my iron way.

You builded a monster of iron and brass,
And you feed it with water and flame;
And you thought it a creature your finger-touch,
Whenever you would, could tame;
Had you known its driving and studied its ways,
You never had felt its might,
And the mangled dead on the cold earth spread
Were living and merry to-night.

Varieties.

MOORE & MOORFOVER is a Council Bluffs firm.

OLD maids are fond of pairs, but cannot endure any reference to dates.

A TOAST at a public dinner in Connecticut—"The Nutmeg State: where shall we find a grater?"

Why is Ireland like an unopened bottle? Because each has a cork in it.

Hood modernized:
Take her up tenderly, lift her with care,
None know how dearly she paid for her hair.

Why is an old pocket-handkerchief like an old ship? Because it has experienced many a hard blow.

HALF-MOURNING is popularly known in Pennsylvania as "Pittsburgh sunshine."

THERE are four things which a woman cannot do—tie up a parcel, throw a stone at a hen, carry an umbrella, sharpen a lead pencil.

WHERE once the prairie was trackless save for the Indian trail, it now bears tracks of Trill, which shows what a difference a little dash may make.

THE St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger thinks "sky blue is a pretty color for ceilings, but not so tasty for country milk at eight cents a quart."

THE Lockport Journal asks: "Does a man who steals ice necessarily take cold?" We answer: No, not if the law makes it warm for him.

A DISPUTE as to what was trumps was settled in Virginia by one gentleman turning up a spade, and violently smiting his opponent therewith.

A J

