HE RALEIGH NEWS.

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RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1879.

1860, while Attorney General under a

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS BE-FORE THE SENATE.

Pensions for the Widows of General shields and Flexcher Webster---House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 12, -SENATE, -Senator Beck offered an amendment in the nature of asubstitute for the legislatax, and judicial appropriation bill. The subsit use does not change the amount appropriated but is intended to improve the form of the bill. O dered to be printed and referred to the Commistee op Appropriations. Senator Wallace, from the Committee on Appropriations, A. orted without amendment the House ial making appropriations for certain indicial expenses, and said he would endeavor to call it up for action to-day. Placed on the calendar. The bill continuing General Shields' pension of \$100 per month to his widow and children was taken up. An amendment was made by Senator Dawes granting \$50 per month to M.s. Fletcher Webster, Adopted. Senator Logan supported the bill and warminy enlogized his late friend, tiene at Shields. A resolution otoried by Senator Bayard was adopted ordering to be primed for the use of the Committee on Military Affairs the papers and proceedings in the original Fitz John Porter case. Senator Blaine called up the McDonald bill and proceeded to realy to Seantor Hill's speech of vesterday.

He read the resolution which Senator Hill tried to have substituted for the secession ordinance in the Georgia Convention of 1861, and said the effect of the amendments v hich it p.o. sosed to make to me Coss innion would have been to extend slavery over every foot of territory in the United States. It also pledged tieo. gid to co-operate with the second. Scales and callold the force and other Federal cooperty within her limits, until the Atlanta Convention should decide whether she should secode or not. This, Senato Blaine said, showed that Georgia was already in rebellion. With reference o the retaimory war measure framed by Senator Hill, he said that it was so worded as to assume that every Federal soldies coming on Southern soil, came to inone insurrection, and to punish him herefor. It was, he said, a measure foolishly offered and wisely withdrawn. Senator Hill replied that Senator Blaine had said notiting to which any sensible nom need reply. A true statement of facts had not satisfied firm, and he would make no other answer. On motion of Senator Lamar the House bill for the appointment of a Commission for the improvement of the Mississippiriver was taken up, but without acting thereon the Senale went into Executive session and afterward adjourned. HOUSE, - M., Stephens, of Georgia, gave notice that during the day he would report from the Comprisee on Comage the bill in relation to the trade dollar and would ask action upon it. Buffalo Courser, Mr. Murch of Maine, from Committee on Public Buildings, reported a resolution for the investigation of the mode. of construction, e.c., of all public buildings of the Government, with power to sit during croess at Washington and other cates. I noer a point of order made by Mr. Garnebi the resolution was reserved to Committee of the Whole A bill has been reported from Committee on Civil Service Reform prohibiting officers of claimants age est or contractors under the United States. from contributing money for political purposes, but owing to expiration of the morning hour the bill went over withoutaenon. The House then took up the bill providing for delivering to Samuel Lord, Jr., receiver, of four \$1,000 South Carohas bonds, now in the Treasury, which were captured during the war while hypothecated by the Bank of South Carolina with the British consulates at Savannah. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill relating to Jurors in the United States courts was then considered. Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, by instruction of the Judiciary Committee, moved an amendment providing that in selection of names of grand and peut jucora, the clerk and commissioners shall not have regard to political affiliation, race, coleor, nor previous condition of servitudbut solely to the qualifications prescribed by law, Mr. Conger, of Michigan, desired to move reference of the fall to the Judiciary Committee, but was prevented by a call for the previous question. The Republicans then refrained from voting, and after an hour spentin a fruitiess call of the House, adjourned.

forwarded to the National Bank of the State of New York. Interest due to parties living in Alabama will be raid here and in Mobile, and the money is now in the Bank of Mobile and State Treasury for that purpose.

her bonded debt due July 1st has been

Frem 7 pluland.

LONDON, June 11. The Times publishes the following from Cape Town, dated May 2d: Two chiefs and three hundred of their followers from Bosutoland have been captured. A force of cavalry visited Isandula on the 21st of May and buried the bodies of the soldiers who fell in the battle of the 22d of January last. Forty wagons were recovered.

Detectives at Work.

NEW YORK, June 12 .- No acress yet made in the Forty-second street murder case, there being no evidence against any one. Full and concise statements from every member of the household will be taken as to their knowledge of existing feelings between themselves. and Mrs. Huil. It is thought the murder and robbe y was an inside job.

The Fire Record.

LOUISVILLE, Ky .- A fire on Third street near Water street in this city has destroyed Milton J. Hardy & Co's whisky ware house, J. S. Willit's tobacco factory and other property.

The Haulon-Elliott Match.

LONDON, June 12,-In the match for the sculling championship between Hanlan and Elliott, to take place next Monday, 90 to 40 on Hanlan is freely offered, while 5 to 2 is wanted.

Once More on his Way.

SIMLA, June 12,-Major Cavagnae will start for Cabul on the 25th of the present month

Not a Wholesome Lesson. Richmond Whty

It is not a wholesome lesson to the youth of the country that such a career of unblushing knavery as Littlefield led for years after the war is to bear no other outward fruit than wealth and luxury. He and his partners in villainy rioted during the period of reconstruction in ill-gotten gains and wrecked the rail coad systems and bankrupted the Treasuries of great States, and yet it seems he and they are to go on unwhipt of haman justice, and to mity to the Constitution and rules of stand before their rellow-men as monthe House, and justified by numerous uments of the profit and pleasure of precedents in the annals of Federal legill-doing. It may be, indeed, that the islation. The latest of these precedents Florida universito has released Littlewas contained in the army appropriation held from the demand made for him by the Governor of North Carolina, is technically right; but if so, the law stands sadly in need of amendment. The satures are very faulty under which adventurers may, with impunity, violate the rights of entire communities and offend the moral sense of the world; and it is a weak and vicions system under which our coming men are to be educated, when the wicked are exhibited to them "flourishing like the green bay tree.

THE VETO MESSAGES. REPORT OF THE HOUSE JUDICIA-

RY COMMITTEE.

is the Opinion of the Majority of the House Entitled to the President's

Consideration? Hon, J. Proctor Knott, of the House Judiciary Committee, submitted to the House on Wednesday the Committee's report upon the Presidential message vetoing House bill No. 1,382 known as the "Military Interference Bill." The document is six or seven thousand

words in length, and takes up and examines in detail all the objections made by the President to the bill in question. It begins by stating that the danger to be apprehended from the presence of troops at the polls is sufficiently apparent and has been repeatedly pointed out. As long ago as 1863 Congress found it necessary to pass a bill to obviate it by strictly prohibiting military interference with elections except upon

call of a State or to keep peace at polls. That bill was approved by President Lincoln and is now in force as sections 2,002 and 4,628 revised statutes. The words "keep peace at the polls" were not in the organized draft of the bill,

but were added in the Senate against the remonstrance of the majority of its supporters, who teared they would be misconstrued and used as a pretext to evade with impunity the penalties prescribed. To remove that pretext and prevent a recurrence of the practices already shown to be dangerous, the present Congress in making appropriations for support of the army struck out the words in question. The President thereupon returned the bill without signature because in his opinion, first, t was unnecessary; second it would prevent civil officers from using civil orce to keep peace at the polls, and thurd, the method of repealing the clause in question was not in harmony with Executive taste. The first two objections the Committee, for the prescut passes without remark. With regard to the third the report says the manner of repeal was in strict confor-

former adminis ration. "The special duty and authority in execution of the process issued to you must not be confounded with the duty and authority of suppressing disorders and preserving peace, which under our government belongs to the civil authorities of the States

and not to the civil authorities of the United States." It may be repeated, therefore, says the report, that sections 2,002 and 5,528 revised statutes do not athorize officers of the United States to keep the peace at polls, and they cannot be rationally construed to confer any

authority or impose any duty. The final objection of the President to the bill is that it discriminates in favor of State and against National authority, by making it lawful, under some circumstances, to use the army to prevent violence in the conduct of State elections and unlawful to do so in the conduct of National elections. Upon this point the report says: "The common sense of the country understands that all elections in a State, whether for members of Congress or local officers, are by the same electors; and those electors derive their right to vote, as was decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Miner vs. Huppensett, 21 Wall, 170, from the State and not from

the United States. It is, therefore, as much the power and duty of the State government to maintain peace and order at elections for Congressmen as at elections for State officers."

In conclusion the report sums up with the reiterated statement that the Federal Government has not and cannot derive from Congress any right to preserve peace in a State, either at the polls or elsewhere, unless called upon by the proper State authorities, and that it is difficult to see how a distinct reservation to the President of power to suppress insurrection against a State when properly called on can be said to lerogate from the authority of the United Sta es. The report closes with the request of the committee to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Butler has Lost Faith.

General Butler in a recent address alluded to the late Hon. Caleb Cushing's fear on the eve of the rebellion that "the man on horseback might arise," and declared that "it is quite certain that this belief was not prophetic, and that such will not be the secondary effect of our great war." This is interpreted by "Templeton," of the Harford Courant, to mean that Butler has lost faith in Grant's star, and that he contemplates the abandonment of the ex-Presdent.

THREE-CARD LONTE.

OPERATING ON UNSOPHISTICA. TED BAILROAD TRAVELERS.

Reminiscences of the Great Three-Card Monte Sharp," "Canada Bill,"--- Harvest 8100,000.

Philadelphia Times.

Three-card monte is a swindling game at which it is impossible to beat the operator, and it has been so thoroughly exposed that there ought not to be any victims. Nevertheless the monte spider, seeking human flies of present wealth, dexterously handling his cards and skillfully talking the while, makes his living about as easily as he did in the days of the war, when money was so plenty. An old railroad conductor, now a passenger agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, but who ran a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Road during the war, relates that he knew

"CANADA BILL"

to gather in \$8,000 on one train from Martinsburg to Baltimore, a distance of one hundred miles. "Canada Bill' is a name well known to the gambling fraternity, although he who was known by that title was some years ago laid to rest. His death, which cut off from the earth the smartest operator of three cards that ever was seen, took place when he was a trifle more than forty years of age. "Just as well to die now, said he, when told that medicine could not save him. "Might as well cut the game, because the cream of the monte has been skimmed. There won't be another war, and they am't going to build no more Pacific Railroads, and it's hard for me to play for ten when I used to catch a hundred twice as easy." When his last minute came he sat up in his bed and called out: "Fifty dollars to ten you can't pick up the ace." and then fell back dead. The visiting angel had turned the last card for "Canada Bill."

SOME OF BILL'S EXPERIENCES.

That is the story told of his last monents, and may be true if the old sayng has no exception that the ruling ssion is strong in death. Bill's great oast was that he had beaten a minister. Chicago newspaper reporters of the fulfillment or failure of another of the year 1874 remember of the excitethe prophecies, which had declared ment the city editors of the papers hat at noon of Friday, in 1879, Ham there, except one, were thrown into by Hill, a prominent point near Yeovil, the exclusive publication by that one should be destroyed by an earthquake of the story of a well-known Methodist and Yeovil swallowed up by a flood. minister who became a victim to "Can-Many people left the locality, and more ada Bill's" wiles on a train on the Chiof those who remained removed their cago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad dishes, clocks and window-sashes so as He had lost nearly a thousand dollars. to avoid by the shock. It is needless Canada Bill did not bear the reputation of having been the most skillful operator. In the slang of his profession, "he could not ring in suckers better than proceedings that came under the observation of the writer a few years ago: The Illinois State Fair, held a Decatur, was just over, and

TRAINS,

clever capper, and Bill related:

claim.

lost his temper and indulged in language expressive of his injured feelings quite contrary to the spirit of the medical code of ethics. A lawsuit followed. Dr. Grav is arrested and sued for libel but the case hangs fire, and then Dr Hammond determined upon a raid against the lunatic asylums and their

OLD PROPHECIES.

Mother Shipton and her Prophecy-Thomas the Rhymer. Concerning "Mother Shipton's p.oph

ecy,' beginning Carriages without horses shall go, and ending

superintendents.

England shall at last admit a Jew. The world to end shall come

In eighteen hundred and eightyone-"Texan" writes to the World from

Lexington, Lee County, Tex., to ask who was the author and when was it published. This prophecy is an old friend of ours. It appeared in the edition of Mother Shipton's prophecies issued by Mr. Charles Hindley, of Brighton, in 1862, a book purporting to be an exact reprint of a chap-book version issued in 1641, but really as old as 1448. It did not take long to expose the fraud. The earliest edition to be found in the British Museum proved to be of 1641, and neither that nor any of the later ones contained a line of any importance, being a vague jumble of local predictions, and not long after Mr. Hindley contessed that he had fabricated the "prophecy" of which

our correspondent speaks, and ten others. so as to make his book sell. Nevertheless the prediction (which agrees with the Great Gallery of the Pyramid, interpreted by Piazzi Smyth and "Philo Israel," in declaring that the world shall come to an end in 1881) is very tenacious of life, and in company with Cotton Mather's bogus "rumme and sugar" lettergoes the grand rounds of the papers with singular frequency. "Mother Shipton" as a prophet is very much without honor in her own country. She had predicted that when the dragon of Bow Church and the grasshopper of the Royal Exchange should meet London streets would be deluged with blood. But in 1820 these two famous weathercocks did meet in the yard of a stonemason on Old streetmore by token a you ig Irishman rode down from the spire-point of the church on the great copper-gilt dragon-without any resulting catastrophe. And only a month ago crowds of Mid-Somersetshire folk assembled to witness the

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

A HEAD SAWED OFF.

THE DOCTORS DISSECT THE MUR-DERER'S REMAINS.

Some Astonishing Things Which the Post-Mortem Revealed ---- A Fracture in the Skull Found.

Philadelphia Record, 11th.

Parr, the murderer, ended his miserable existence on this earth yesterday morning, and, as the good Deacon Thomas W. Price observed: "They say there is no hell, but there should be one for such beasts as that fellow." The doctors busied themselves in the endeavor to save the man up to six o'clock, and shortly after that hour his spirit fied. At half past two o'clock he was given a cup of milk and a shock with the galvanic battery. In about twenty minutes the physicians perceived a motion of animation, as though consciousness was about to return. Parr slowly raised his arm, and in a feeble voice, exclaimed : "Oh, my! oh, my!" This was followed by a sigh, as if expressing that he had experienced great relief. The wretch then relapsed into a stupor, and did not awaken again in this world. The cause of his death was prostration and the shock.

WHAT WAS PUT INTO HIM.

During the fourteen hours the medical men had Parr under their care enough of various remedies and drugs were forced into him to supply a small apothecary shop. Five hypodermic injections of morphia were given him; nearly forty grains of sulphurate of zinc were forced down his throat; about two quarts whisky, four or five ounces of turpentine, nearly one hundred grains of carbonate of ammonia, a couple of pints of milk and two raw eggs. These articles were not all given at once, of course, but are massed to show the quantity.

THE DOCTORS CUT HIM UP.

The medical men had an opportunity vesterday to carve Parr and learn something of his anatomy. Dr. Chapman, the Coronor's physician, conducted the post-mortem examination, which was held at the Morgue. The dead body lay on a slab in the dissecting room. There was a slight discoloration about the throat, the ankles and the feet. The abdomen was swollen somewhat.

"Now, this is no prize fight or a bull fight, and I want no levity," remarked

----The Spofford-Kellogy (ase.

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- The Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the Spotlord-Kellogg investigation. Mr. Merrick said he had no further use for DeLacy, as he had him arrested for perjury. He Merrick had asked the District Attorney the privilege of assisting in the prosecution should be be indicted. Mr. Hoar, alluding to the criminal charge, said it was an extraordinary preceeding. The chairman was of the opinion that the committee had nothing to do with the matter, but Mr. Hoar thought it had. Mr. Houston said, "When it comes up here we can argue it," and Mr. Hoar reiter ated that they would argue it when it seemed proper. Mr. Merrick said Do-Lacy was one of his witnesses. Mr. Hoar remarked that the universal rule was that while any cause was pending criminal process was never used as a means of coercion of a witness, and that when such witness was arrested, to decline further prosecution until the cause out of which the offense arose was concluded. The colloquy here closed.

The English Turf.

President Making.

It would add greatly to the strength and Larmonv of the Democratic party if its leaders, as well as the rank and tile, were to dismuss the question of the next Presidential nomination from their consideration, at least for four or five months to come. That question cannot possibly be selled now or within the time named. Some feeble attempts, made during the last two years to forescall the action of the party, have failed entirely, and if they had any effect at all it was temporarily to injure the orgarmation. Three or four prominent Democrats whose names were connected with the Presidential candidacy, have again and again been pronounced, politically dead, and yet each of them may suddenly prove a very lively corpse. It is a de oded advantage for a great political organization if it has a choice of conspicuous men for its highest honors-men who in their States or sections enjoy the confidence and attachment of their partisan triends. Any attempt to prematurely dispose of the claims of such men deserves consure, and is, moreover, futile in most cases. The proper course of the Democracy in the selection of its National standard bearer in 1880 cannot possibly become clear prior to next year. After the fall elections we may survey the political field and form opinions as to the prospeets of the party in the several deatable States. Only then will it become practicable to tell what are live and what are dead issues. And not until then can the measure of the per-

best possible condition for the momentous struggles of the coming year.

sonal strength and availability of the

various candidates be intelligently

taken. The present duty of Democrats

everywhere is to put their party in the

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Elephants as Log-Rollers.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph in British Burmah writes: "The other morning at Rangoon General Grant and party were invited to inspect a teak saw-mill, to see the wonderful intelligence of the elephants that are used to carry and pile the logs. Teak, you know, is a very heavy wood -it is one great source of revenue to Burmah-but to work for his mahout the animal will lift the end of a heavy log by his tusks, placing his trunk on it to keep it steady; then gradually working his way toward the center, finally balances the log and carries it carefully to a pile even higher than himself; or if it is wanted to saw the log, he will push it along beneath the circular saw, his trunk interposed between his foot and the log. They will do almost anything, and from their tremendous strength you can understand what they can accomplish. At a branch mill at Montmain they breed them for this purpose, but it takes twenty years before an elephant can

do hard labor.

bill for the present tiscal year which the President signed without objection, notwithstanding the provision contained therein prohibiting the use of the army as a posse comitatus, "It might not be improper, therefore, for the Preslent to devote some attention to the onsistency of his own record if not to the ordinary proprieties hitherto observed by the chief magistrate in communicating with the supreme legislature of the country."

The report then recites the preparation and passage of a separate measure of the same nature with a view to obviate the President's objections to the method

of repeal, and says it, too, was returned without approval. It then takes up and examines, in course, the President's reasons for vetoing the measure in question. With regard to the first of them, that the bill is unnecessary. the report says: "Whether the opinion of the majority of the representatives of the people is entitled to any consideration at the hands of the Chief Executive is, of course, a matter to be determined by himself; but it is impossible to read the two veto messages together without being struck by their marked difference in tone as regards this objection. The inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the first message was that all authority to use the army at the polls, even in aid of the civil officers was tacitly, if not expressly abjured. In the second message, however, there is no such disclaimer. It is admitted that elections ought to be free from muitary interference, but there is no intimation that such interference would be unlawful. On the contrary, the inference from the second message is, that under certain circumstances it would be eminently proper. The entire argument against the necessity of the bill is, therefore, left to rest upon the President's assertion that troops have not been and will not be used to interfere with elections during his administration. But his term of office will soon end and his opinions may change. Subjects of a despot must depend for security upon the grace of their master; but a free people will insist upon guarantees of positive law." The second objection of the President to the measure under consideration is that it would abrogate at certain times and places a number of existing laws especially section 5298, revised statutes, which, he says, was sanctioned by Washington; Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, and contains the principles acted upon by the four Presidents more endeared than all others to the American people. With regard to this objection, the reports ys, if the President had examined the facts connected with the

transactions to which he alludes, he would have found that neither of the four illustrious patriots referred to either did or proposed to do anything which would not have been lawful under the strictest letter of the bill which he now vetoes. In proof of this assertion the report recites the circumstances of the "whisky rebellion" of 1793; the conspiracy of Aaron Burr; the nullification movement of 1832 in South Carolina, and the outbreak of the late civil war. It adds: "A sufficient answer, however, to this objection is that it is untrue. The various statutes to which he refers, inc uding section 5298, are as completely abrogated by the act approved by President Lincoln, February 7, 1865, as they possibly could have been by this bill had the President signed it. A mere glance at the two measures will place this pro-

position beyond doubt in any candid

mind. It is a matter of regret, there

African Water Fowls. Richmond State.

Two imported geese presented by George Stronach, Esq., of Raleigh, N C., to Postmaster Forbes to be deposited in the Capitol grounds, arrived here to-day. They were placed in the basin of the southwest fountain, and at 2 o'clock to-day were swimming about and diving after the gold tish. They will no doubt stav there until some | anybody," and here is a sample of his citizen partial togoose pie confiscates them. However, they are rare birds in this locality.

Confederate Gray.

By request of J. B. Turner, Aurora, N. C. You are like your master, worn and old, And scarred with wounds, my suit of grev;

I'll smooth you free of crease and fold And lay you tenderly away.

But ere I hide you from my sight-Forgetting all that's lost and gone-Let me recall the visions bright I saw when first I drew you on.

I saw a nation spring to breath, I saw a people proud and grand Do battle to the very death For freedom and their native land.

I saw a cause pure of all harm, Thrice noble and without staingave for it my good right arm I'd gladly give it one again !

saw across a stormy sky The bow of glorious promise gleam, And as its splendors blazed on high, Fade like the fancies of a dream.

Then shadows such as might be felt, Came down upon our happy land, And yet we know our woe was dealt In wisdom by a Father's hand.

iray clothes, you fill my heart with tears.

Though to my eyes they may not spring; Recalling our four glorious years,

And all the memories they bring.

Our cause is lost-our hopes are fled, The land we love sits sore bereft, Lamenting for the mighty dead-You are the only vestige left.

'or all we hoped and planned and thought, For all we suffered and achieved,

In our Confederate Gray was wrought-Well may it be with laurels wreathed!

Old suit, once more you will be worn, When I am in my coffin laid; Joon the resurrection morn I wish to stand in you arrayed;

When, with hosannas loud and sweet; Beatified with b'iss intense, Our Southern soldiery shall meet; Confederate in the highest sense.

Grey suit, I look on you with pride:-Such pride as manly hear is may take As with our cause identified, And doubly precious for his sake,

My martyred General. For he wore Such clothes about the kingliest

That God, from His eternal store, Enshrined within a human mould.

I know he wears the garments now That moth and rust can ne'er assail diadem upon his brow,

To which our brightest crowns look pale.

to remark that Ham Hill still stands where it stood and Yeovil was not drowned out, and the people of Zummerzet have less aith than they used to have in the mystic Mother's words. An older and a better prophet, Thomas the Rhymer, has, however, been proved "True Thomas" indeed during the past few months.

THE GRANGERS WERE FILLING THE Tvde, tyde, what may betyde, Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde,

he had declared something over six homeward bound. Bill, wearing cowcenturies ago, if the legend does not hide boots and coarse clothes, got into lie, of the family whose tall, narrow, the train just moving from the station castellated tower stands on a rocky and attracted attention by saying in a bluff of the beautiful Tweed, a few loud tone, "Well, no farmer has a miles below Melrose. Once upon a show with railroads. They kill his time the popular faith in the prophet stock and laugh at him when he wants pay for it." "What's up?" asked his was sorely shaken when Zerubabel Haig, the twenty-first laird, had pre-64. sented to him by his wife twelve girls brought three head of Durham calves in succession, but then James Anthony down here from Winnebago county Haig was born to save Thomas the and got premiums on all of them. I was Rhymer's reputation and inherit the having them put on the cars to send property. His grandson, the twentyhome"-by this time the attention of fourth laird, Mr. James Haig, died in every granger in the car was attracted 1854, leaving three daughters, the last - 'when the consarned fools lets one of of whom, Miss Sophia, died on the 8th them break a leg on the bridge from of November last at Rome. But this the cattle pen to the stock car, and they did not did not end the line. For the had to kill it to put it out of misery. seventeenth laird, James, who succeedwouldn't have taken \$200 for the calf, ed to the estate about 1602, had marbut the railroad tells me I was shipried Elizabeth McDougall, of Stodrig, ping at reduced rates and ain't got any and had by her large family. He was 'a bad egg"-or Haig-and getting into trouble fled to Germany, where he died, and his widow married again, to the disgust of her seven sons (there were eight of them, but the fifth died young.) who left Bemersyde and went to the Continent, six seeking service under the Prince Palatine, whose wife,

Elizabeth, daughter of Jame VI., their mother had nursed, and one sailing from Holland for the East Indies. He was never heard of, and his brothers were entered in the family genealogy as "supposed to have been lost in the Bollennian wars of 1630." George, the third son, however, it appears, returned to Scotland and settling in Clackmannanshire begot a family now represented by Captain Arthur Balfour Haig, R. E., equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh. Him the three daughters of James Haig above mentioned, by mutual will executed some twelve years ago, made their heir, the estates never having been entailed, and so Haig still is Haig of Bemersyde.

History of the Black Pearl.

Another instance of the singular vicissitudes through which famous and costy jewels often pass is reported from Vienna. A few months ago, according gree, but no higher grade of crime. to a late Berlin newspaper report, a Jew named Isaac Roth visited a jeweler at Pesth and asked him to appraise a small black jewel carefully wrapped in a piece of dirty newspaper. "That," said the jeweler, "is one of the greatest of rarities-nothing less than a perfect black pearl; where did you buy it?" 'A man left it with me in pawn ; what is it worth?" "There is but one dealer in the empire who could afford to buy such a thing-Biedermann, the Court jeweler at Vienna." To him went Isaac Roth, and the jeweler not believing that so poor a man could have come by the unique treasure honestly handed

Dr. Chapman, in anything but an agreeable mood. "Everybody must stand back against the wall except the doctors, who will come here on the platform."

The spectators, who comprised politicians, lawyers and reporters, became very obedient, and took positions with uncovered heads, while the doctor rolled up his sleeves, whipped out a knife and began to take Parr's scalp. He worked with a definess and skillfulness astonishing to the non-medical fraternity. When he raised up the scalp, though, it was noticed that some of

THE SPECTATORS SILENTLY SLID

out into the yard to see whether it would rain or not, and others pulled vigorously on their cigars. Everybody began to accuse every one else of not having courage to stand the sight. It was not the most pleasant one could wish for, yet the discussions which arose concerning the skull and the heart made it decidedly interesting to the doctors and the lawyers.

After the scalp had been laid over the face, Dr. Chapman declared there was a depression of the skull on the left side, back of the ear. Then he feit on the right side and discovered one there. but not exactly of the same sort. Then Dr. Packard declared that the depression on the left side was the result of an injury.

WAS PARE RESPONSIBLE?

It will be remembered, during the trial, Dr. Chapman testified that Parr's skull had never been fractured, while Dr. Packard, as the expert for the defence, persisted that the unusual depression on the left side was the result of a fracture, and that it irritated the brain and caused the outbursts of violence. When the marks were found on the outside, and discussed, the doctors asked that the top of the skull be taken off. Dr. Chapman sawed and pounded, and in a few seconds Parr had the top of his head in the physicians' hands.

"There! there! I told you so; there's the fracture," exclaimed Dr. Packard, as he pointed to an osseous formation on the inside of the skull, at the bottom of the depression. "There has been a fracture, and it has entirely healed."

Then all the doctors put the skull in the center and examined it carefully. Dr. Chapman persisted that it was not a fracture, and was very decided in hi. opinion.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE.

After they had gazed upon it intently, Coroner Gilbert, Professor Andrews and Doctors Smith and Packard were united on the idea that there had been a fracture.

While engaged in conversation, aside from the others, two of the medical men present came to the conclusion that a man with that fractured skull and pressure upon the brain could be held responsible for murder in the second de-

The doctors, also, say that if they could learn as to Parr's temperament in early life, they would doubtless find that before his skull was tractured he was of a mild disposition, while since then he has been in very passionate and violent moods.

Parr's skull was very thick, nearly three-eighths of an inch. This was the subject of great surprise among the medical men. It was stated by ex-Constable Cunningham, who was present, that he had seen Parr beaten with a blackjack for five minutes by a policeman, and then he was not subdued. The brain was lifted out, and on examination was found to be healthy, ex-Roth said he was a pawnbroker at | cept the congestion which had been the Grosswardein and had heard tumult in | result of the convulsions on Monday.

The conversation that ensued and the statement that Bill had made put himon the best possible terms and in the confidence of all the Grangers, and so when he presently spread his overcoat and said first, "I'll sue the road, anyhow," and then, "I found this little

HOW HE GATHERED THEM IN.

game that'll be funny for the Winne bago folks, anyway," he had no lack of listeners and interested watchers. and after that is accomplished the work of the three-card monte man is easy. Human nature, rich with avarice, does the rest. Bill drew out his cards and proceeded to tell how he had won \$530. after losing \$60, "just as easy," he went on, "as this. Now, here's the money,' and he pulled out a pig-skin pocketbook, tied up with twine, which he undid and exposed a pile of notes to the amount of several hundred dollars. "No discount on that; easier made than turning a long furrow." His capper asked for explanation and Bill told him all there was in it and lost forthwith \$20 to his accomplice. By this time

were out and bets came in freely. In half an hour the train reached Tolono. where passengers change for Chicago, and Bill, about \$200 ahead, got up, remarking: "Well, gentlemen, I'm going to Chicago to see a lawyer about recovering for that calf. Good night." And before the astonished Grangers could realize the situation he had dis-

HALF A DOZEN POCKET-BOOKS

appeared through the door. Half an hour afterward he was seen on the north-bound train, dressed in the heighth of fashion and looking like anything but the coarsely-clad man on the Wabash road.

It is said that Canada Bill made \$100, 000 during his career as a card thrower, but when he died, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, he left just enough of money to give him a decent funeral. Like many him over to the police on suspicion. of his profession, he found at the faro table his greatest pleasure, and his winnings went from him more easily than they came. He was a great player of draughts, and won much money that way. Of his early life not much is known. He was born and lived for some years at Peekskill, N. Y., on the Hudson river, just below Poughkeepsie. He was often arrested, but never stayed long in prison. After the war his field of operations was mostly on the Pacific Railroads, west of Omaha.

LONDON, June 12.-The weather is fine and promises to be favorable for the race for the Gold Cup which takes place to-day on Ascot Heath. The following are the probable starters: Count F.DeLagrange's ch. h. "Verneu-Lord Roseberry's brown c. "Louchet," Sir George Chetwynde's ch. c. "Lord Clive," Mr. F. Gretton's b. colt "Isonomy," Lord Falmouth's b. f. "Jannette," and Count F. Del.agrange's bl. c. "Insulaire."

LATER.-The race for the Gold Cup at the Ascot meeting was won by "Isonomy;" Insulaire" second, and "Louchet" third. Distance about two miles and a half.

The race for the Rous Memorial Stakes, distance one mile, was won by by Count F. DeLagrange's four-yearold "Phenix;" ('rawford's three-yearold "Out of Bounds" coming in second, and W. J. Legh's four-year-old "Sir Joseph" third. Eight starters.

Burial of a Noted Surgeon. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 12 .- The re-

mains of Dr. John T. Darby, the eminent surgeon, whose death occurred in New York last Monday, reached this city to-day and were interred in Trinity churchyard.

Interest on Alabama's Debt.

The Civil Sabbath

The Methodist ministers of Chicago have adopted a declaration presented by Bishop Merrill in regard to what they style the "civil Sabbath," The declaration disclaims all design of creating any religious establishment contrary to the Constitution, and all expectation of policing men into the pertermance of moral or religious duties, but urges that the preservation of "the civil Sabbath," substantially as regulated by law, is indispensable to the moral, social, and physical weltare of all classes, "and especially of the industrial populations. The closing resolution denounces the prevalent lethargy in regard to the non-enforcement of the Sunday laws.

What more ecstatic state of enjoyment can be imagined than to swing in the hammock on the cool verandah, and gazing through the perfumed smoke of your cigarette, to drink in, as it were, the graceful evolutions of your motherin law as she pushes and drags the lawn mower over the ground in a spiteful manner "to shame the head of the family into trimming up things round the house, so's to look like folks."

The Burlington Hawkeye has overheard a poor but earnest lows tramp of the present Secretary of State is say: "Build low roosts and put out the shown by the following extract from MONTOOMERY, Ala., June 12.-The moon, and I'll never beg for another his letter of instructions to the marshal money to pay Alabama's interest on morsel of food as long as I live."

fore, that the President should have assumed a position so utterly without foundation. It should be borne in mind, however, that sections 2,002 and 6,528 neither confer the power or impose the duty upon any officer of the nited States to keep peace at the polls. ongress has up constitutional power to confer such authority or impose such duty; both the power and the duty belong exclusively to the several States, as was distinctly held by the Supreme Court in the comparatively recent case of the United States vs. Cruikshank et al., 2 Otto., 551. The same principle was also enunciated by the same court in 1842 in the case of Pennsylvania vs. Prigg; 16 Peters, 625. Nor can it be said that the mere power to execute legal process carries with it authority to preserve peace. If a marshal should be forcibly resisted in the execution of the process in his hands, the persons resisting would, as held in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank, before cited, be guilty of two distinct offences, one against the United States inresisting its process, and one against the State in violating its peace and authorities. The United States would have no more jurisdiction of the latter offence than the State authorities would of the former. That this was once the opinion

I know that in him angels trace Such glory as on Moses shone. Reflected from his Master's face. As close he stands beside the throne.

Yet still I love, by memory's ray, To see him as he used to be. Clad in his well worn suit of grey, The synonym of victory.

The greatest victory he wrought, Was when at Heaven's supreme behest. The faith well kept, the good fight fought. He went triumphant to his rest,

Across death's river-dark and fleet And storming in tumultuous strife, Forever left earth's noontide heat And rested by the tree of life.

There's little left to live for now Old suit, for such as you and I, And, but to Heaven's decree I bow, I'd gladly, like my General,-die.

But long as God may choose to give The simplest duty as my task, I'm willing in his strength to live And try to do it. All I ask

So, when my pilgrimage is made And I am numbered with the dead. To join in h aven the old Brigade With Stonewall Jackson at its head. FANNY DOWNING.

"But you know, pa," said the farmer's daughter, when he spoke to her about the addresses of his neighbor's son, "you know pa, that ma wants me to marry a man of culture." "So do I. my dear, so do I; and there's no better culture in the country than agriculture."-Hartford Courant.

Attacking the Lunatic Asylum.

probably he picked it up as a curiosity The medical profession of New York and was as ignorant of its value as the city are greatly exercised because of dealer from whom he obtained it, Such the recent action of one of their number in assailing the management of the Luis the story which, if true, will make natic Asylums throughout the State the recovered jewel rank in point of interest with the blue diamond of generally. It would seem to have had France or the twelve Mazarin diamonds its origin in a quarrel which led to a stolen during the revolution of 1830 and lawsuit against Dr. John P. Gray, Sunever heard of again till the betrothal perintendent of the State Asylum at Utica, who published in the American of Alfonso and Mercedes, two years ago, Journal of Insanity Dr. Grissom's pawhen an Amsterdam dealer came forper recently read at Washington, in | ward to sell them as the agent for a which Dr. Hammond was rather vigor- person whose name he would not diously shown up, and Dr. Hammond vulge.

the house of a neighbor named Gyuri, whose effects were being sold by the tax-gatherer. On going into ascertain what was the matter Gyuri had given "So it seems, arter all," said Mr. him the pearl as security for a loan of Addlebrane, laying down his Bible, 20 floring wherewith to pay the collect "that the hoss is the oldest of all the or. Investigation showed that the critters on the face of the airth. Afore story was true, and Gyuri declared that even the sun and moon and all thar Count Louis Batthyany, the Hungarian consternations was lit up, it tells of the hero, whose servant he had been, gave shay hoss. Crackey! and who'd a thought they had waggins that there airly and a shay at that! Well, it beats it to him just before his execution as a reward for long and faithful service. Becoming indigent Gyuritook the gold all!"-Boston Transcript. setting of the pearl to a jeweler and The editor of the Burlington Hawksold it, but retained the pearl as a souveve says he will celebrate his Fourth of enir, thinking it of no value. The En-July in Canada. It is a foolish idea. glish Government heard of the discov-The lemonade of Canada is bad and the erv, and identifying the pearl as one of peanuts execrable; while the firecrackthree stolen from the crown jewels a ers and the orations are beneath concentury and a half ago, purchased it at tempt. We do not wish to destroy our the price of 20,000 florins. How it came unhappy neighbors, but they have into the possession of Count Batthyany never celebrated our independence cannot, of course, be ascertained, but worth a cent.-Buffalo Express.

> A contemporary recording the recent medical conventions held in Atlanta. Ga., said doctors were so numerous the little children put their tongues out whenever a black coat was seen coming down the street.

Scene-Hotel reading-room. Gentleman: "I beg your pardon, but where in hell have I seen you before, sir?' Gentleman (looking up from paper): "I am sure I can't tell. What part of hell are you from, sir? '-San Francisco News Letter.

COMICALITIES.