Listowel Standard.

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A CAPTURED CITY.

Lima's Condition as Described by a News paper Correspondent.

LIMA, Feb. 6.—Calm reigns in Lima, it is true, but it is a most suspicious calm. There is no government, no police, no attempt at organization, no public spirit, in fact, not one of the accessories of a well organized state of society. In exchange we have martial law, we have frequent burglaries, frequent robberies from the person, and a continual state of alarm which maintains stores and shops only half open, and prevents business running its wonted channels. It is true the Chilians are fairly well behaved, but among 20,000 men there must be some black sheep, and these men are fast earning a by no means enviable reputation for the whole army. All the farms and haciendas in the neighborhood of Lima, with one or two exceptions, have been plundered. Pierola sent his first proclamation from a place called Choctas, thence he proceeded to Obrajillo, and at last reports he was in Tarma, three days fram here by rail and horse. Several of his partisans have been to see him, begging him to cross the Cordillera and come to Lima, but he will not listen to them. The last communication received from him announces that he feels convinced the country requires peace, and that he is willing to treat providing matters be allowed to revert to the position in which they were prior to the battle at Miraflores. This proposition the victors refuse to listen to, and so I suppose the present state of uncertainty and alarm must continue indefinite.

The Chilian authorities are placed in a predicament by not finding a single official who will treat, or any group of individuals who will step forward and accept what they consider the opprobrium of signing a peace. Two or three efforts have been made to hold a meeting of distinguished citizens to discuss matters and form a Provisional Government, but they will not attend. The majority of the Peruvians acknowledge they are badly beaten, and principally through their own fault, and that they cannot hope to make headway against the Chilians, but false pride prevents their stepping forward, acknowledging this fact, and making the best terms they can in order to prevent the country suffering further loss. Perhaps, also, fear has a little to do with their hesitancy. Many of them think the lives of those who sign peace will be in danger directly after the Chilians leave. After recent events, in which bribery and treason are said by the populace to have played a conspicuous part, it would not be surprising if there were some ground for this fear. Under any circumstances, I believe slaughter would follow if the Chilians were suddenly to withdraw. Party strife is already raising its head, and anxious politicians, now thrown out of employment by the arrival of the Chilians, eagerly await their departure to commence fighting for the skeleton of a treasury which may yet remain. The communists are also on the qui vive, and dare that the next time they will commit greater damage and take their revenge on the foreigners who quelled them the other day.

The fears here expressed of further trouble are by no means exaggerated, and that they are warranted is borne out by Lima, Callao, Yca, Pisco, Huacho, Chicla, Trujillo and other towns, and more particularly Piura, whence many families are reported to have fled in alarm at the threatening aspect of affairs now the negroes are trying to take command of the town. The country really seems to be breaking up; and if Don Nicolas de Pierola does not recognize this fact and take control of it, I am afraid, instead of a confederation, we shall see fighting and trouble in every section of the republic.

Financially, matters are going from bad to worse. We have now three distinct classes of paper money—and no specie. First, there are the notes issued by the banks and the payment of which depends upon the government guarantee; next we have the Inca notes, issued by Pierola at eight soles each, then run up by him to fifteen soles, then reduced to nothing by the entry of the Chilians, then given a value of ten soles each by a meeting of merchants, who promptly refused to receive them when tendered at that value, and now procurable to any amount at six soles to the Inca. The third class is poorer in quality than either of the former. It consists of five and ten soles, Peruvian notes, captured by the Chilians, and now being forced into circulation by decree of Gen. Baquedano, because he has no other currency in which to pay his troops.

Anson, Chorillos and Chancay have been closed to commerce, and communication is only permitted through Callao, in which port the dispatch of cargo and vessels is conducted by Chilian officials. The Peruvian export and import tariff has been declared in force, and customs dues are collected in silver. As the tariff was calculated for the depreciated paper sol, and not for specie, neither importers nor exporters will be able to pay this charge, and business will remain at a standstill. Chillian produce is admitted duty free.

THE NEW SOCIETY CRAZE.

(From the Hour.)

Most amusing accounts are given of the new craze which has seized on a certain section of London society. It seems, for some time past, sundry young men and women have betaken themselves to the "showing of their shapes," as Jack Tar calls it, in the most fantastical costumes of the mediæval ages and playing such tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep. The women exhibit themselves in tight fitting garments, devoid of all shades and color, clinging to the form and showing the contour of the figure with quite as much precision as the fleshings of the ballet girl; the hair cut short and frizzed over the eyes and dyed of a deep orange brown; the throat encircled by a double row of large amber beads, from which depends a mediæval ornament; and a looking-glass hanging to the side, as in the pictures of the Venetian ladies by Paul Veronese. The female æsthete is in general sallow and half-starved, woe-begone in expression, dry-lipped and always looking thirsty and exhausted. She affects the colorless raiment as beheld in the pre-Raphaelite pictures—olive green skirt, long and trailing on the ground, but so tight as to show the angles of the knee-joints when she is seated; the bodice is of deep dull orange color, laced with the paiest blue; the sleeves, tight-fitting to the elbow, hang to the feet and are made of different color and material to the rest of the attire. A pale, dim fawn color is in general most patronized and is lined with the brownish green seldom beheld in nature save on the back of a toad.

The beautiful æsthete has in general a dingy look, which is attributed to the efforts made to attain to that dulness of coloring in which alone resides perfection, according to her ideas, and which in some cases has to be procured by artificial means. She sighs and looks vacantly around from beneath the shock of stiff, frizzled hair, dyed of a reddish brown, according to the law she has made unto herself of having no defined color on any portion of her frame. She scarce can open her lips to speak, so tightly are they pressed together, and never smiles save when the male æsthete approaches, and then they whisper together, and sometimes disappear locked arm in arm toward the supper-room, where they are not more backward than the vulgar herd in their enjoyments of the creature comforts provided.

But while the female æsthete is simply ridiculous, the male of the same species is absolutely offensive. He lisps and ambles; his locks flow uncombed over his collar, but, when no one is by he is not above investigating the contents of a tankard of Bass's ale, of which he partakes freely. He generally carries an artificial lily in his hand, at which he sniffs pathetically now and then. He has been caricatured unmercifully in the illustrated papers and even on the stage, but he heeds it not. He goes on lisping and sniffing, well aware that his new method of emerging from the ranks of obscurity to which his own incapacity has hitherto confined him is the easiest and cheapest of all. To show the extent to which the æsthetes have encroached upon the domains of common sense and propriety, it is only necessary to mention one or two of the vagaries to which they have given vent of late.

A lady of high repute and much beloved and respected, but who has gone in for the æsthetic phase, determined to act up to the character she had assumed, and at a soiree given at her house, after having treated her friends to a few melodious twangs upon the ancient lyre kept in her husband's studio to assist him in painting his antique groups, she disappeared from the room. Presently she returned with a crystal platter on which was an antique goblet turned upside down. Going round to each guest, she whispered in a hollow tone, "supper is ready," at which announcement the guest who accepted the invitation to descend to the supper room was expected to turn the goblet. The male æsthete, on his side, keeps a taper burning before the portrait of the lady who pleases him best; never owns his love, but goes on sighing and moaning and dining and supping at the same time, with the most self satisfied calm imaginable. An effort is now being made by the leaders of fashion to crush this affectation, which is enervating the youth of both sexes and converting some of the salons of London into the semblance of the mortuary chapels of the Campo Santo at Pisa.

AROUND THE WORLD.

—English critics are beginning to accuse *Punch* of copying outright from American funny papers.

—G. A. Sala says the negro dialect in the South was the only original tongue he heard during his recent visit to America.

—The Mexican Government is taking measures to establish the decimal system of money and to abolish the old Spanish one.

—There is a strong probability that the Wisconsin Legislature will submit to the people a woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution.

—By a surveyor's blunder a substantial brick hotel was built in a Philadelphia suburb on a lot forty feet from the one bought for the purpose.

—The King of Portugal's translation of Shakespeare has had a very large sale; his Majesty's royalty on the translation has already yielded him $5,000.

—Martin Upper, Thorold township, was a cow which recently gave birth to twins—triplets, or whatever you call them. Mother and family are doing as well, etc.

—Young women are sold by auction in the West. The sales are made at social gatherings for charitable purposes, and the proprietorship does not extend beyond the occasion.

—The crest emblazoned on a San Francisco millionaire's carriage, a rising sun, is considered appropriate, because he has risen from stage driving and his wife from domestic service.

—The Austrian Empress's hunting exploits in Ireland and England are considered scandalous by the stay at home ladies of the court in Vienna, whose taste lies in dress, eating, balls and theatricals.

—A resolution has passed the Texas Legislature requiring that women shall be employed in the State Department for every position they are competent to fill, upon the same terms and conditions as men.

—During the Franco-German campaign of 1870 an American, so strongly resembling Napoleon I. as to be taken for his nephew, Plon Plon (who is almost the image of the great Emperor), was arrested by the German military authorities. They apologized when their mistake was discovered.

—As a further means of reducing expenses the Japanese Foreign Office has decided that hereafter Ministers will remain only in those countries which are brought into close correspondence with Japan, while they will, at the same time, manage diplomatic affairs in other and neighboring countries as well.

—Henry J. Lake is a remarkable bigamist. He has been the husband, at different times, of three women at Cherokee, Ia., all of whom are still living in the same neighborhood The two discarded wives were paid a satisfactory price for releasing him, and all the interested persons are pleased with the present position of affairs, except Lake himself, whom the law officers have put in prison.

—Miss Scull, the principal of a Philadelphia public school, taught her pupils that the Roman Catholic religion was untrue and horrible. Father Barry, pastor of the Roman Catholic church in the neighborhood, made a formal complaint to the Board of Education, and asked that Miss Scull be forbidden to assail his religion. The Board is divided on the subject, and a great deal of rancor is the result.

—The Metastasio Theatre at Rome caught fire last month, but the flames were easily extinguished, as there was little inflammable matter about the building, which is almost wholly of stone and brick. No theater was ever burned down in Rome since the fall of the Roman empire.

—A stage robber was recently sentenced to state prison for ten years. The prospect of so long an imprisonment didn't appear to weigh upon him much, but he regretted that, owing to the enterprise of the country, there would probably be no stages to rob at the close of his term.

—Bookkeeper Keese of the National Bank of Virginia on being rallied by the President about a big patch on his trousers, remarked that he could dress better if his salary was larger. This would have led to an increase had it not been discovered that the fellow was an embezzler to the amount of $20,000.

—The eastern band of Cherokees are still a people by themselves in North Carolina. Their chief Tsalate, is commonly known by the less aboriginal name of Smith, and the tribe preserve none of the former characteristics of the race except laziness. They live in log houses, dress in plain clothes, and live rather poorly by farming.

—An extended system of industrial education is to introduced in connection with the communal schools of Paris. Fifty workshops will at first be opened, and should the experiment succeed, others will be added to every municipal school in the city. Instruction will be given in a variety of handicrafts, and every child will thus have the means of starting in life.

—Several of the winter shore fishing fleet at Gloucester, Mass., are now supplied with seines which cost about twenty dollars each, same two dozen being required for each vessel. Netting for cod bids fair to revolutionize the industry. The saving in bait and in the time consumed in baiting will offset the cost of this outfit in a single season, to say nothing of the increased catch.

—Judge James L. Gillis of Iowa is the only survivor among the men who were tried for the abduction of William Morgan, the betrayer of Masonic secrets. One of the Judge's son's was called to the door of his residence and shot down, a few years ago, and now another son has been attacked in the same way. He believes these murderous attempts arise from the Morgan affair, though there seems to be no proof of it.

—There is to be a novelty in connection with the University boat race in England this year, in the shape of a jubilee dinner of all the old college oarsmen who can be collected in London on Friday, the 8th of April. Mr. Justice Denman or Lord Justice Britt will probably take the chair. The fiftieth anniversary of the first race between the universities occurred two seasons ago, but no commemoration of it was then attempted.

—Recognizing as a fact that life prisoners are notoriously the hardest to manage, for the reason that, however well conducted and industrious they may be, they have no clemency to expect, an attempt is being made to amend the penal code of California by having life sentences commuted upon the life insurance tables, and permitting the discharge of a prisoner after the term he was likely to live, when sentenced, has expired.

—Several years ago, in East Tennessee, near the present site of Rugby, two intimate friends, Guill and Dent, quarrelled, and Dent stabbed Guill to death. Before dying Guill made an old negro servant, who had formally been a slave, promise to avenge him, but in a fair fight with a knife. Dent fled to Texas, but returned, and was found by the colored man who found him, who told him his purpose. Dent met him near the grave of Guill, and the duel resulted in the death of both.

—Tennessee bred horses are now contesting the honors in the mother country with the fleetest flyers in England, where a few years ago a sample of Tennessee wool took the premium in a competition in which many countries took part. In respect of climate and soil the State is not equaled for the profitable breeding and raising of stock. Great interest has been awakened among farmers in this particular of late years, and thousands of dollars have been invested by them in thoroughbreds—horses and cattle.

—The Berlin society for training carrier pigeons recently published some interesting details concerning the rapid flight of these birds. At the last meeting in 1880 the pigeon which won the prize flew in five hours and twenty-seven minutes the distance between Cologne Berlin, which as the crow flies measures 295 miles. This is the most rapid flight which has ever been known. The Berlin society owns 1,500 old carrier pigeons, and during last year bought 250 young pigeons for Paris, Aix la-Chapelle, and Belgium with a view to ameliorate the breed by a mixture of new blood.

—A Bushman named Skulthrope has telegraphed from Blackall, in Australia, asserting that he has found the explorer Leichardt's grave, and has recovered the diary of the last expedition, together with other relics. Leichardt was an able young German botanist who set out to explore the then least known part of Australia some twenty years ago. He disappeared, and though expedition after expedition was sent in search of him and his companions, no traces whatever were found of the party. Rumors came in from time to time that he was detained among the blacks, or that he had been cut off by them, but nothing was ever definitely known as to his fate.

—The character of Job Thornberry, who acquired wealth and distinction as a manufacturer in Lancashire, and lived to see his son a devoted sympathizer with fractarianism, will be remembered by readers of "Endymion." The name of the shrewd man of business is another of the things which Lord Beaconsfield has borrowed from those who went before him. Job Thornberry is the name of the honest tradesman in George Colman's play of "John Bull," who differs from the creation of the novelist in that his troubles some to him through his daughter, and not through his son.

—The childhood of the future Empress Victoria of Germany was spent at Augustenburgh, in Schleswig Holstein, where her father was once very popular. After the war of 1866 in which he sided with the Austrians, hoping that they would, if successful, support his claim against the Prussians, his estate was sequestrated. The Castle of Augustenburg is consequently, still in the hands of the law officers, and it was recently suggested to Prince Bismarck, who was the main cause of the sequestration, that he should wipe off the claim, and present the ancestral home of the Augustenburgers to the Princess Victoria as a wedding gift.

—Horse racing has been developed so much of late in Spain that in the year 1880 no fewer than eleven towns instituted races, of which the prizes were worth $45,000, besides cups and other valuable pieces of plate. Sixty-two horses in 1880 won 150 races. In Madrid races take place every year, in May and November, on a fine course, beautifully situated at the extremity of the Castellane drive, and the members of the Society to Encourage Racing, under the patronage of King Alfonso, include the elite of the aristocracy and military men. In southern Spain an effort is being made to form studs with Arab and English horses and Andalusian racers.

—The Princess de la Moskowa having made no will the Duchess de Persigny has come in for the hoards of her mother and the estates of Jacques Lafitte. She obtained with difficulty access to the Princess when she was struggling with death. In contrast to her meanness and stinginess in life, a coffin with satin lining was provided for her dead body, and there was a fine show of the armorial bearings made out for Marshal Ney in the church where the obsequies were celebrated. The first use the Duchess de Persigny made of her inheritence was to send 200 francs to a starving family. She still dusts her hair with gold powder, but is much aged and broken down.

—As a rule a Judge does something more than smile complacently when he is informed that one person in this court is trying to throttle another; but President Hannen of the English Divorce Court appears to regard an affair of this kind rather as a joke than otherwise. During the hearing of a suit for separation, in which Archdeacon Dunbar is the respondent, a commotion occured in that part of the court which is termed the "well," and on his lordship inquiring what was the matter, Mr. Dunbar said that his brother inlaw had been trying to throttle him, whereupon the report states that the learned Judge seemed to enjoy the matter as a joke, and smiled complacently over it.

—"Senator Alfred Perkins" has kept out of the newspapers in this country, but a French jourpalist identified him on his arrival in Paris. "This Yankee," says *Figaro*, "is celebrated on account of a duel which he had some years back with an Indian chief, also a Senator, whose feelings he had wounded, The arms chosen were unusual, being two barrels of dynamite, on which the adversaries were placed, and to which two slow matches of equal length were attached. These were set on fire by the seconds. Ten minutes after the Indian Senator was blown into the air and Mr. Perkins was immediately delivered from his perilous position by the seconds, who declared the claim of honor satisfied."

—Madames Frieber and Wassilieff of St. Petersburg had once been fast friends, but early last summer they quarrelled and vowed mutual enmity, thenceforth and forever. Madame Frieber, on the Russian first of January, forwarded to Madame Wassilieff a full-sized coffin, covered with a black velvet pall, and containing a winding sheet, as a New Year's gift, symbolically significant of her opinion that the lady in question had encumbered this earth long enough, and would do well to quit it for some other sphere. Madame Wassilieff, annoyed by so plain a hint, returned the coffin to its sender, and sued her in the District Court, where the offender was sentenced to jail for three months.

—James Smye, the eminent Scotch surgeon and Edinburgh professor, was entirely devoted to the profession. A well known public character at one time consulted him about some affection of the lungs. Years afterwards he returned on the same errand. On being announced, he was nettled to observe that Mr. Smye had neither any recollection of his face nor, which was still more galling, acquainted with his name. He thereupon mentioned the fact of his former visit. Still Smye failed to remember him. But when the professor put his ear to the patient's chest, and heard the peculiar sound the old ailment had made chronic, he exclaimed: "Ah, I remember you now. I know you by your lung."

—Adelina Patti spends her money freely, and drives hard bargains with managers. But she is charitable, and helps many a broken-down artist with a quiet munificence of which the world never hears. Her kitchen costs her comparatively little, her tastes in this direction being simple. When she is going to sing, Patti dines about four, the meal being an extremely light one. A long nap follows, and she is fresh for the evening's work. Her refection in the intervals of singing is of various kinds, now a raw egg, now a glass of lemonade. She has even been known to take a cup of tea. After the play she is often the life of a supper party. Though lacking the gift of wit, she enjoys it keenly in others, and has a lively sense of humor. The secret of her charm lies in her animal spirits. She is gay and makes others gay.

—The writer "Veteran," in the London *Telegraph*, in his account of a recent meet of Sir Watkin Wyan's hounds in Shropshire, at which the Empress of Austria appeared in the saddle says: "Of the Empress's skill as a horsewoman there can be no difference of opinion, and of her love of fox hunting there is still less doubt as shown by her energetic mode of proceeding, having hunted three days in succession, after a long a tedious journey. I have seen many ladies who ride boldly and gracefully to hounds, notably Lady Grey de Wilton and Mrs. Slone Stanley, whose performances across the broad pastures of Leicestershire are well known to all frequenters of Melton, but it is no flattery to say that for elegance of style, undaunted courage, beautiful seat, and light hand, the Empress of Austria is not to be excelled by any one of our boldest and hardest riding horsewomen."

—Rabbi Sonneschein of St. Louis advocates a union of Jews and Unitarians. "There is not the slightest difference in character, standing, human worth or dignity between Jew and Christian," he says; "there is nothing in the way from the standpoint of reason to declare that the banus of race prejudice shall debar the consolidation. Let us intermarry; that will help along the consolidation. When the Unitarian takes a Jew into his church the convert is not baptized. He makes no confession of faith other than that which he had held before. The race prejudice is a stubborn fact in the way of consolidation. The Christians are further on the road to progress than we are. They take me in just as I am. I require them to become members of my family. I decline to enter into common communion with them on the ground that they are not of my race. When we are capable of and ready to pay our indebtedness to them, then we can enter into a consolidation with them."

—Some of the gems of metaphor strews upon the floor of the present House of Commons are quite as rich as those on that of the old Irish House. O'Connor Power, M. P. for Mayo, the other night, replying with triumphant manner to Sir Stafford Northcote, who had disclosed that a resolution of his, while professing to deal with the general business, was really aimed at the obstructionists, exclaimed: "Mr. Speaker, sir, since the right honorable baronet has let the cat out of the bag, there is nothing to be done but to take the bull by the horns." It was in a similar excess of passionate emotion that Alderman Catton, n alluding to the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, declared that "at one stage of the negotiations a great European struggle was so imminent that is only required a spark to let slip the dogs of war." And on the same night Mr. Forster observed: "I will, Mr. Speaker, sit down by saying, etc. What new manœuvre enables a man to "sit down by saying," he did not explain.

—Highly interesting experiments with a newly discovered mineral essence took place a few evenings ago at the laboratory of the eminent analytical chemist, M. Wuertz. Having filled a lamp with the liquid in question, and ignited the wick, M. Kordig, the discoverer of the essence, tossed the lighted lamp up against the ceiling, besprinkling the bystanders as well as himself with the flaming fluid, which, however, to the astonishment of all present, proved utterly devoid of heat or burning capacity. He then soaked his pocket-handkerchief in the essence and set it on fire; the essence burnt itself out, but the handkerchief remained uninjured, as did his hat after subjection to a similar trial. Then MM. Wuertz, Dumas and Friedel plunged their hands into a pan filled with the burning liquid, withdrawing them with fingers all alight, like so many thick jets of gas. They experienced no sensation of heat whatsoever upon the skin surface thus apparently in a state of active combustion. Other experiments followed of an equally wonderful nature, conclusively demonstrating that the "Kerdig essence" is capable of producing light without heat.

—Letters from Tunis report that the sudden death of the greatest saint in that city, Sheik el Mochsen, has caused universal regret. Sheik el Mochsen belonged to a family sacred to Mussulmans, and was a direct descendant of the Prophet. During his lifetime he scarcely ever left the quarter in which he lived. He slept on the roof of his house, and refused the gifts constantly sent him by the neighboring Arabs, contenting himself with the simplest fare. He wore nothing but a woollen shirt, and always went bareheaded. He spoke rarely. His mania was to demolish houses. Every now and then he broke into some house in his quarter, using a piece of iron, and the house he touched was immediately abandoned by its inhabitants, and became his property, the Bey indemnifying the proprietor. When he visited the Bey the latter went to meet him, and kissed him on the face—a favor the Bey never bestowed even on his own relations. Directly he was dead the Arabs sent his woolen shirt to the sovereign, who, however, did not keep it for himself, but divided it, and sent part to the First Minister, retaining a portion for himself, and dividing the remainder among persons entitled to receive the precious relic.

A HIGH OLD JUDGE.

(Carson, Nev., Appeal.)

Some very comical yarns are related of Eph Clement, commonly called "Yank," of Yank's Station, Lake Bigler, well known to all who ever visited the lake, when he was Justice of the Peace of this section a few years ago. Among his other characteristics, Yank was celebrated for his ability to make a mountain out of a molehill, and also for his philosophical disregard for all the worldly desirabilities when their acquisition requires the display of any amount of energetic force.

One time he was trying a case involving a considerable sum of money, and, while the most important witness was being examined, Yank fell asleep and began snoring like a house afire.

"Hello, Jedge!" cried one of the interested parties," how kin you decide this case when you ain't hearing none of the evidence?"

Yank was aroused by this indignant outburst and replied:

"That's all right; I knew all about the darned case afore it kim into this yer court. I've made up my mind about the merits long ago."

And in three minutes by the watch he was fast asleep again. But he was not long permitted to rest long before one of his help rushed into his room, which was on the second floor of a rickety building, and cried out:

"Old man! that goldarned old sow is in the barn again, eatin' up all the barley."

"Gosh darn it! May the blue blazes strip all the bristles off that danged ole sow's hide." yelled the Judge, and with a few bounds he was at the foot of the stairs. At that point he seemed to realize that he had forgotten something; so he placed his broad palm on the side of his mouth and shouted up-stairs:

"Jist adjourn the court until I kind o' knock the stuffin' out o' that sow; and if I ain't back in ten minits I'll give a verdict for the plaintiff."

The court was accordingly adjourned.

Upon another occasion, a man who had been drinking too much of a bad quality of whiskey which can be had there ad libitum, went into the willows to take a nap, but the poor devil forgot to wake up again. When the dead body was found Yank was solicited to hold an inquest.

"What! is he dead?" asked Yank.

"Why, certainly he is dead," was the rejoinder.

"Ef that's so bury him. What's the use o' holdin' a 'quest on a dead feller?" remarked the wearer of the ermine.

About the time his judicial term was drawing to a close, a man named Smith wanted to sue another who owed him $400, and he accordingly interviewed Judge Yank.

"Well," said Yank, "did you see —— and hev a talk with him abeout the matter?"

"Of course I did."

"Wouldn't he give you no satisfaction?"

"Certainly not."

"By jingo!" exclaimed the Judge, "ef you couldn't do nothin' with him, how in blazes kin you expect me to do it?"

And such is the style in which Yank would dole out blind justice.

RED HAIR FASHIONABLE.

Auburn-haired girls have come into fashion. Those who have fiery heads by nature now account themselves lucky. Lemon blondes have lost their grip, and black heads join them in envying the reds. Red hair is attainable, but with considerable trouble, for bleaching must be followed by dyeing, and the process requires frequent repetition. Moreover, the peculiar complexion that usually accompanies red hair cannot be simulated. It has a clear, pallid hue for ground work (and this might by itself be counterfeited) but on it appear pale, reddish freckles, and to paint them in would be too delicate an operation to undertake. Red hair is becoming common on the street and in public assemblages, but the real is so easily distinguished from the false that the fashion is not likely to last long. In the matter of hair dressing, while it is no longer correct to wear the hair high on the head and voluminous puffs, braids and frizes, as was fashionable only a year ago, it is nevertheless evident that the close, flat style of coiffure if going out of date. Curls and loops are added from week to week, and gradually we are returning to the elaborate style of hair dressing which is really the only one suitable for the complicated details of the general toilet of to-day. When done in red hair, the fussiness is effective. Women with red hair are called rossas. When attired with taste, they are bewitching—if they have fine complexions, good features, animated and intelligent countenances and eyes blue, gray, dark brown or bronze-tinted.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

Mr. Witcher's Report on Prof. Hind's Charges.

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, March 10.—A return has been brought down in the Senate in answer to Senator Price's motion for correspondence in the matter of Professor Hind's charges of fraud in connection with the Halifax fisheries award. The return consists of five letters from Professor Hind to Sir A. J. Smith, dated 15th June, 8th, 11th and 31st July, and 9th August; copy of a letter from Hind to the Under-Secretary of State, dated 17th July, 1878; copy of a letter from Hind to Mr. Witcher, dated 12th June, 1880, and a memorandum on "Professor Hind's charges concerning the Halifax commission and the fish treaty award," prepared by Mr. Witcher, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, and addressed to Sir John A. Macdonald. Hind's letters have been already published, therefore it is unnecessary to quote from them, but it is interesting to notice the memorandum, in pencil, made about the time of their receipt by Smith, then Minister of Marine and Fisheries. On the first letter appears: "Let me know what this man is driving at. I have no time to read his long letter. A. J. S." The second is briefly referred to Mr. Miall for report. The third bears on it: "Let Mr. Witcher look into this matter, I have no time to bother with it. I don't know what he is driving at. Is he *compos mentis*? A. J. S." The others have instructions to read and acknowledge receipt. Mr. Witcher's report is lengthy and exhaustive and entirely disposes of the Professor's mysterious charges of fraud. Attached to it are copies of a letter from Sir A. J. Smith to the Premier of Newfoundland, dated the 24th of April, 1877, about the appointment of Professor Hind; the reply of the Premier, dated the 9th of May, stating that he had shipped the Professor and drawn for $500 to pay his expenses; a report from Witcher to Sir Albert Smith, dated the 9th of August, 1878, on Hind's letters; a letter from Dr. Tache, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to Professor Hind, a printed copy of the tables prepared by Dr. Tache, for submission to the Halifax commission. Mr. Witcher, in his report to Sir John Macdonald, says: "These charges, stripped of much verbiage, apply mainly to tables of exports and imports, founded upon the trade and navigation, returns regularly laid before Parliament, addressed as Halifax and attested by a competent official of the customs department, who appeared as a witness before the commission and submitted to cross-examination. The technical errors and anomalies ascribed to these trade returns I am not accountable for, and do not now discuss, that duty being more appropriate to the customs officials. That imperfections and complications may exist consistently with general accuracy and truthfulness is well understood. There is, however, no reason to doubt the substantial correctness of the Canada trade report." With reference to Hind's criminating document, Mr. Witcher says: "Mr. Hind's manuscript letter to the Governor-General's secretary, dated the 11th instant, cites a printed memorandum concerning article 31 of the Treaty of Washington, which he characterizes as the criminating document, embodying proofs of his indictment of the villiany this document discloses. He says it is the key to the use of the fraudulent Dominion trade and navigation returns for four years, and the use of the falsified Dominion records of Government. It shows beyond all doubt the intention to cheat and swindle." The paper referred to is a blank appendix, forming no part of the case, but prepared by Mr. Miall, and printed for private discussion. In formulating that portion of the British claim which relates to the remission of customs duties. Hind insists that it embodies the identical arguments advanced by the counsel, and contains a recapitulation of false fish trade tables upon which it is based.. Mr. Witcher goes on to quote from the Record of Proceedings of the Halifax Fisheries commission, to show how nearly the American and Canadian statistics agreed in some particulars, and quotes the explanation of Mr. Hill, who compiled the first statistics for the United States, as the causes of some discrepancies. Mr. Witcher then adds: "Whatever discrepancies existed were therefore mutually explainable, and the very act of reconciling them precluded the possibility of intentional misrepresentation on either side. The United States returns having been freely used in compiling the Canadian statements, there was no difficulty in understanding the apparent contradictions adverted to by him." Mr. Witcher ridicules Hind's talking about comparing the "forged trade returns" with the "true trade returns," and says, "What contradistinguished them from the regular commerce and navigation returns of the United States and Canada, which were used at the commission, is a mystery. These are the only authentic documents extant. There was no question about the volume of reciprocal trade in fish, but the incidence of taxation was disputed on both sides. The British argument on this point was supported by living testimony elicited from American and British witnesses, irrespective of theoretical views or statistics of trade. Even if so disposed it is obvious, therefore, that no purpose could be served by either decreasing or increasing the quantities and values of fish exported or imported during any part of the dutiable or free periods. There are only two methods by which the real state of the fish trade relations between the United States and Canada could have been altered for sinister purposes. The first is by decreasing the quantity of dutiable fish exported from Canada so as at once to diminish the value of the American market to Canadian dealers and fishermen, and to reduce the amount of customs duties accruing thereon, the remission of which might be applicable as compensation in part for privileges conceded by the treaty. The second is by increasing the quantity of fish subject to the duty imported from the United States into Canada, showing thereby a corresponding advantage of the Canadian market, and a proportionate sum of duties remitted by Canada in reduction of the offset chargeable against her. As the United States import returns would cover the first and their export returns disprove the second, any deceptions of this kind were simply impracticable. The statistical tables forming the basis and argument or the chief commercial feature of the inquiry, having been derived from the trade records of both countries, may readily be examined in detail and proved beyond question. Their general effect being incompatible with alleged use for improper purposes should be a sufficient answer to the charge of tampering with them. This class of evidence, however, is intimately related to the whole subject of the inquiry, and having also an important bearing on the future disposal of the fisheries question it is of the highest moment to maintain its complete reliability. If innocent mistakes exist, which Hind has been enabled to torture into any semblance of wilful perversion, there might be now carefully ascertained and acknowledged. The simple facts above mentioned appear, in my humble judgment, to completely refute the calumnious charges which Hind has taken infinite pains to concoct, and most unscrupulously iterates and reiterates in such various forms and opprobrious terms." Mr. Witcher continues at length to show that the commission did not depend on the statistics furnished with the case, but on the original returns, supported by oral evidence. He also shows the general correctness of the fisheries returns by comparison with the census of 1871, which agree very nearly with the catch of that year as given in the returns. He continues: "Mr. Hind complains that his earlier representations were never examined into or allowed to receive authoritative attention. The contrary is the case. He began his operations in the summer of 1878 by charging Messrs. Ford and Bergne with deliberately falsifying the official returns, having intentionally falsified statistics and suppressing facts, to the detriment of Canadian interests in the case. Both the British agent and his assistant, the secretary of the commission, had slighted and offended him, as indeed they did some other Canadians who labored earnestly along with them, and through whom the success which inured to their personal and official benefit was achieved; and Mr. Hind imagined, no doubt, that such a charge would not only render their names execrable throughout Canada, but would defeat their expectations of profit and preferment in England. The gravamen of his charge was, that the mackerel catch of the crucial year, 1871, which were correctly given in the fishery reports had been fraudulently altered by them in appendix A to represent a value of nearly two millions of dollars *less* than the real amount, with the view of influencing the commission unfavorably towards Canada. Mr. Ford answered this accusation in the Foreign office by referring to the fact of these figures having been compiled by my assistants in the Fisheries office at Ottawa. (See Sir J. Pauncefot's letter dated 12th August, 1878, at page 33 of Mr. Hind's pamphlet). In the meanwhile the same table, which had been embodied in the case, was inadvertently republished without correction, but with an addition in the annual report of the Fisheries Department for 1877. Mr. Hind says he was horrified at this. Horrified at what he calls my 'weakness,' either because it accidentally exonerated the British agent and secretary and thereby foiled himself, or because it created suspicion of complicity on my part, he having since directed his slanderous charges alternately against myself and nameless associates, while still insisting upon the 'conscious acceptance of your (my) faithful official statistics by Messrs. Ford and Bergne renders it probable that his enmity now attaches about equally to all of us. Failing, however, to make such an impression as he anticipated Mr. Hind has since placed on record and partially published a further elaborate correspondence, in which he endeavors to create a belief in the American mind that the self-same falsified statistics were concocted and used to win money from the United States, and were afterwards presented to the Canadian Parliament as a trophy of success. By what process of distortion any series of figures originally altered to commit the crime of understating the produce of a principal Canadian industry favorably to the United States could be converted into fraudulent means of producing an entirely opposite effect it is impossible to conceive." With reference to Mr. Hind's charge in making the charge, Mr. Witcher says: "The most charitable construction of which the circumstances admit is that Mr. Hind's too clever faculty for discerning plots and intrigues associated with the Treaty of Washington, which quality he has indulged on former occasions, may have been playing some strong pranks with his reason."

VICTIMS OF THE COUP D'ETAT.

[London News.]

The French Parliament will soon be called upon to pass a Compensation for Disturbance bill of a novel kind. Some time ago a movement was set on foot for getting a national indemnity paid to those who had suffered grievously in prison or property through Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat in 1851. A parliamentary committee was accordingly appointed, and 6,000 claims for compensation were sent in very quickly. Others are being lodged daily, and the Committee are of opinion that 10,000,000 francs will have to be voted to satisfy those only of the claimants who are in needy circumstances, for the claims of persons who are well off will be disallowed. It is certain that a good many persons were put to great distress by the coup d'etat, but how far it may be advisable for the Republican majority of the present day to vote them a public indemnity is another question. When the Royalist Parliament of 1825, acting at the instance of Charles X., voted a sum of £40,000,000 to indemnify the *emigres* of the First Revolution, the Liberals of the day naturally protested against this piece of party legislation, arguing, justly, that the revolution had received the sanction of the great electoral majority of the nation, and that those who had suffered from it only underwent the fate common to minorities in troublous times. Much the same may be said about the victims of the coup d'etat; for, reluctantly as one may avow it, Napoleon III.'s act of ruffianism was only rendered possible by the culpable indifference which the French nation had come to feel about their political liberties. Even in Paris he population could not be roused to resistance of the coup d'etat, and it has now been ascertained without doubt that the few barricades which sprang up on the 3d and 4th of December were constructed by police hirelings, in order that the sanguinary crew of the Elysee might have an excuse for terrorizing Paris by a massacre. The Representative Baudin, who took these barricades *au serieux*, fell almost alone in vindicating the laws that were being trampled under foot, and the needless butcherythat was perpetrated on the Boulevard Montmartre, when men, women and children were shot down indiscriminately, probably killed more persons who were hostile to the Republic than friendly to it. These are melancholy facts, but they ought to be honestly faced. If there be 6,000 persons still living who thirty years ago risked their lives and property in defense of the Constitution, they no doubt would deserve every honor and reward; but, in that case, one would have to admit that there must have been at least 50,000 others, since dead, who did the same thing, and we know that nothing like that number took up arms.

A REPRESENTATIVE CONSTITUENT.

He gave all the hackmen the Union depot a stand off, brushed the boot-blacks right and left, and shouldered his sixty pounds of baggage and started up Jefferson avenue in search of a tavern. He was a right up and down man, and he wanted to strike a tavern where they had an old-fashioned boiled dinner.

"Just come in from Lansing," he observed as he fell in with a pedestrian.

"Did, eh? Been out to the Legislature?"

"You bet I have. I'm not a member, but I made things hum out there all the same."

"Have a bill?"

"Not exactly. I come down from—— county to take the kinks out of our member. He was sailing in with a high head, and if I'd waited ten days longer he'd have been bossing the whole State. What d'ye think?"

"I dunno."

"He wouldn't speak to me when I first got there! Think of that! Up home there we rated him about No. 4, and sent him down to Lansing more because none of the rest of us could leave, and he wanted to cut me colder'n a wedge! What do you think?"

"Rather mean."

"You bet! But I lowered his nose a bit. We heard how he was prancing around and putting on airs and making out that he run our country, and a few of us got together and wrote him a letter. It didn't seem to do any good, and so we got together again and they sent me down to put on the currycomb."

"And you did?"

"Didn't I?" He'd put in about a dozen bills affecting our county, and I mashed all but two. He had laid himself out for six or seven speeches, and I mashed all but one. The first day I got there he was supporting motions to amend and strike out, but I mighty soon let him understand that no such chaff passed for oratory with us. He tried to bulldoze me at first, but when he found that his constituency had got after him he calmed down. He'd been fooling with the game law, and had got mixed up with a dog-