

THE EVERY-DAY DARLING.

She is neither a beauty nor genius,
And no one would call her wise;
In a crowd of other women
She would draw no stranger's eyes;
Even we who love her are puzzled
To say where her preciousness lies;
She is just an every-day darling;
In that her preciousness lies.

She is sorry when others are sorry,
So sweetly, one likes to be sad;
And if people around her are merry,
She is almost gladder than glad.
Her sympathy is the swiftest,
The truest a heart ever had;
She is just an every-day darling,
The dearest that hearts ever had.

Her hands are so white and little,
It seems as if it were wrong
They should ever work for a moment,
And yet they are quick and strong;
If any dear one needs helping,
She will work the whole day long,
The precious every-day darling,
Every day and all day long.

She is loyal as knights were loyal,
In the days when no knight lied,
And for sake of love or of honor,
If it need be, a true knight died;
But she dreams not she is braver
Than the woman by her side,
This precious every-day darling,
Who makes sunshine at our side.

Ah, envy her, Beauty and Genius,
And women the world calls wise;
The utmost of all your triumphs
Would be empty in her eyes.
To love and be loved is her kingdom;
In this her happiness lies.
God bless her, the every-day darling!
In this her preciousness lies.

BREVITIES.

In many men impudence takes the place of wit.

A Philadelphia officer who is very fond of a joke got up a jury of cross-eyed men, and it took the Judge some time to decide whether to fine him for contempt of court or to laugh. He concluded to laugh.

A widow who had just lost her husband, was weeping bitterly for the dear departed. A friend tried to console her. "No, no," said the fair mourner, "let me have my cry out; after that I shall not think anything more about it."

A widow who says that she is the homeliest woman in Newport, Ky., advertises for a husband. He must be middle-aged, good-natured, but not beautiful, "as I want to love him all myself."

"What are you going to give me for a Christmas present?" asked a gay damsel of her lover. "I have nothing to give but my humble self," was the reply. "The smallest favors gratefully received," was the response of the lady.

It must indeed be dry in Kansas, if it be true, as a local paper says, that "the suffering catfish lies stranded on the blistering bottom of his late happy home, waving his tail in the crisp breezes as a signal of distress."

An Alsatian woman goes to confess—"Father, I have committed a great sin." "Well!" "I dare not say it; it is too grievous." "Come, come, courage." "I have married a Prussian." "Keep him, my daughter. That's your penance."

An American appeared in the parquette of a London theatre with his coat and trousers very much torn and disarranged. Some people thought he had been "sitting on the ragged edge of despair," but in reality he had fought with the doorkeeper about leaving his overcoat in the lobby, as is customary.

A bevy of little children were telling their father what they got at school. The eldest—reading, spelling and definitions. "And what kind do you get, my little one?" said the father to a little rosy faced fellow, who was at the time driving a ten-penny nail into the door panel. "Me? Oh, I gets readin', spellin' and spankins!"

The Rev. Mr. Collyer, who decided not to leave Chicago, says: "I was advised, that if I went to New York I should be like a horse drifted down from a carriage steed to an omnibus jade. Just as soon as the New York folks found I didn't suit they would jerk me out, throw me to one side, and let me go to the dogs."

A large number of defeated candidates are about sailing for the headwaters of Salt River, to that mythical haven of rest where so many have already preceded them. There they will meet with many an illustrious individual, who, in the

past history, has also been defeated in his political hopes and aspirations. This will be their consolation.—*Gold Hill News.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

LITTLE ROCK, 16.—John H. Price, editor of the *Republican*, who was arrested on Saturday, charged with conspiring with V. V. Smith and Edward Wheeler, to overthrow the State government, was brought before Judge Glendenin, sitting in chambers, this morning, and after hearing the testimony the court discharged him on the general ground that, while the evidence showed a conspiracy, it did not sufficiently connect Price with it to warrant holding him.

The sheriff returned the writs for Smith and Wheeler, stating that he was unable to find either of them.

Governor Garland, this morning, sent a communication to the legislature, calling attention to the conspiracy, and stating that steps had already been taken, asking also that the law might be so amended that he can offer a larger reward than \$200 for Smith and Wheeler. A joint resolution was introduced approving of the Governor's course, and pledging the legislature to stand by him. Perfect quiet prevails here, and if Smith has any adherents they don't make themselves known. The Congressional investigating committee won't leave here until to-morrow.

The press dispatches to Washington reporting a large assemblage of the adherents of Smith, and hundreds of arrests by Garland are untrue; only one arrest has been made thus far, that of Price, of the *Republican*, and he was discharged to-day. The most perfect quiet prevails throughout the State, and there is no talk about Smith establishing a government at Pine Bluff, Helena and elsewhere. He is still hid.

CINCINNATI, 16.—The loss to the American Express by the robbery which was reported last night to be from five to six thousand, is now believed to be \$45,000. The messenger, Abe Monroe, has been arrested as the chief plotter, and George Blackson, a city lawyer, as an accomplice.

NEW ORLEANS, 16.—N. Underwood, supervisor of registry, and Cohen, clerk of the court of St. James parish, were arrested to-day, and brought before commissioner Craig, charged with being engaged in altering the election returns. In a room on Rampart St., where the parties were arrested, were found a quantity of tally sheets containing statements of the vote, several thousand republican tickets, and the seal of the court of St. James parish. The parties both assert that they were simply making copies of the returns to file with the clerk of the parish, as required by law. The commissioner held them in \$1,000 bail each.

A dispatch from Mindes says that new arrests are being made daily, and that it is dangerous to come to Coushatta.

General Emery has issued an order for the removal of the troops from the State House at six o'clock to-morrow. It is generally believed here that this move is made in pursuance of orders from Washington.

NEW YORK, 16.—This evening the striking longshoremen became riotous and attacked the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with bludgeons, but were driven away by the police and several were arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—Father Gordenman, at a preliminary examination in the police court, was held in \$10,000 to await his trial for embezzlement; bail was promptly supplied by a number of the Young Men's Christian Association.

BAGDAD, Fla., 16.—There has been great excitement here the past three days on account of alleged frauds being attempted by the board of election canvassers. The board made returns electing a radical candidate for the legislature by a majority of two votes. The citizens of this and the adjoining county arose in arms, and demanded a recount, which resulted in giving the conservative candidate 121 majority. All business has been suspended for three days.

WASHINGTON, 16.—General Sherman had an interview with the President to-day.

The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the State of Missouri against

the Pacific railroad, to enforce the alleged lien on its property arising from certain advances made by the State to aid in the construction of the road, affirmed the decree of the court below, which was in favor of the company, awarding an injunction to restrain further proceedings.

The following dispatch was received here to-night by Senator D'Orsey, from Henry M. Cooper, secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas:

"Little Rock, 16.

"Excitement throughout the State is increasing. White Leaguers are patrolling the interior towns and visiting plantations, causing the greatest consternation among the colored people and in many instances inflicting punishment. Many editors of republican newspapers have been arrested without warrant, and put in prison, charged with treason, and bail refused. The republicans are still organizing for self-defense, and can protect themselves in the large towns and thickly settled places. They unanimously sustain Governor Smith. The people do not sustain Garland. The congressional committee leave for Washington to-morrow. We hope for relief from Washington, and if we cannot get that we must fight it out."

General Humphrey, chief of engineers, has received from Col. Mendel an estimate that five hundred thousand dollars will be required next year for continuing the work of improvement of the dock and harbor opposite San Francisco; this estimate will be transmitted to Congress.

Congressman Page has received, from California, affidavits of Rev. Otis Gibson, E. L. Simmons and Ira M. Coudat, now engaged in missionary work among the Chinese in San Francisco, certifying to their personal knowledge, that a system exists for the importation of and traffic in Chinese women, for purposes of prostitution in China and California. Gibson furnishes the original bill of sale of one of these transactions in the Chinese language, and gives the English translation, showing the remarkably open manner in which this slaves traffic is conducted. These affidavits were forwarded by Estes, late speaker of the California Assembly, to be brought to the attention of Congress by Mr. Page, with a view to securing federal legislation to prevent further transactions of this kind, it having been held by the courts in California that the State law for that purpose is not constitutional. President Grant, in a recent conversation on the subject, expressed the opinion that such importations are in violation of the treaty with China, but he did not say that he believed that the treaty was directly violated thereby, nor did he give any assurance, as has been incorrectly stated, that he would call attention to the subject in his forthcoming message.

The Supreme Court, to-day, rendered the following decision: *Peris et al vs. Higley* in error to the Supreme Court of Utah. In this case the action was brought in the Probate Court of the Territory on a promissory note, and judgment was recovered. The Supreme Court of the Territory reversed the judgment, holding that the Probate Court had no jurisdiction of such suit; that judgment is here affirmed, this court holding that the act of the territorial legislature conferring on the Probate Court jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, both in chancery and common law, is inconsistent with the organic act, which limited and defined the powers of such courts, and is therefore void.

Hardy, et al, vs. Harbin, et al, an appeal from the circuit court for California. This was a contest for title to lands under the Mexican Grant, complainants claiming to be children of one Hardy, who died under an assumed name some years ago, in California, the owner of the tract. The case went against them below, on the ground that the defendants were innocent, bona fide purchasers, for value without notice. This court affirms that decree, but without considering the point on which the case turned below, having first determined that the appellants are not the children of the party who died, who seized the land.

BOSTON, 16.—The Baptist ministers of Boston held a lively meeting to-day, to condemn the action of certain of their number who passed, in convention two weeks since, a resolution endorsing the

action of the Long Island Baptist Association in disfellowshipping the Lee Avenue Baptist church for open communion practice. Considerable feeling was manifested and there is evidently quite a division upon the question, but no definite action was taken.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 16.—The legislature convened to-day. The democrats have 64 members in the house, the republicans 36.

RALEIGH, 15.—The legislature met to-day. Col. R. F. Armfield was elected president of the senate, which makes him virtually Lt. Governor owing to the recent death of Governor Caldwell. I. S. Robinson was elected speaker of the house. The house stands 84 democrats, 34 republicans and two independents; the senate 38 democrats to 12 republicans.

LOUISIANA.

WITHDRAW THE BAYONETS.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D.C.

The committee of seventy have the honor to inform your Excellency that on the 2nd day of this month, at a general election holden in this state, under the auspices of the acting governor, Wm. P. Kellogg, the conservative party was entirely successful, and will have in the next legislature a clear majority upon a joint ballot. It is a well ascertained fact that thousands of our colored citizens voted the conservative ticket. We address you now to make a solemn but respectful protest against the further occupation of the state by military forces, and to request their withdrawal. With the return of our people to power, we can assure you that the civil law will become supreme, that its sacred obligations will be recognized, both by the ruler and the ruled, and that there will be ample protection guaranteed to life and liberty within our borders.

At present, and for some weeks past, the state house has been garrisoned by United States soldiers, and our city has presented more the appearance of a military post than a great commercial metropolis, while the agricultural interests of the state have been greatly hindered by the operations of a part of the army in the country parishes.

The returning board is to meet on the 11th of this month, for the purpose of canvassing and compiling the election returns, and will be assembled in the state house. We cannot but consider it extremely improper that the important civil work with which that board is charged, should be executed in the midst of the bayonets of the federal government, "Inter arma silent leges." At the commencement of the new era which seems dawning upon our people, we wish to assure you and the people of the United States of our devotion to the principles of the constitution, and of our steadfast purposes to uphold the cause of public liberty and good government.

J. D. BRUNO.

D. N. OGDEN,

D. F. JONAS,

A. J. LEWIS,

F. C. ZACHARIE,

Committee.

Disfranchising Voters in Louisiana.

The daring scheme to disfranchise thousands of foreign-born voters in Louisiana will recoil with great force on the heads of the inventors. The idea is evidently of Washington origin. It is one of those audacious conceptions by which the political managers at the capital seek to control elections in distant States. No better site could be selected for the experiment than New Orleans, which is under the Federal thumb, with troops in the streets and gunboats in the river ready to obey Federal orders. A commonplace lawyer, acting as Attorney General of the State, assumes the odium of the act, but no one doubts that it belongs to older heads and cleverer brains than his. He would never have dared of his own motion to pronounce an opinion intended to exclude thousands of votes from the ballot box. His opinion would have been received with execration, or laughed at, but for the understanding that the Federal su-

perisors would refuse to accept the votes thus declared illegal, and that Federal bayonets would enforce their action, if necessary.

The facts of the case are these: The Second District Court of New Orleans has been for years a court recognized as competent for the naturalization of voters. No objection has ever been made before to the powers of the court in this respect. Year after year the citizens qualified by this court have voted, unchallenged. This year a larger number than usual sought and obtained their final papers—being anxious to cast their votes against the Kellogg tyranny and Federal interference. Had they dreamed that the jurisdiction of the court could be called into question, they would have procured their certificates in some other, undoubtedly competent, tribunal. Having been made citizens, as they fondly thought, they then registered, and their right to register was not for a moment disputed.

Later on, the knowledge that all the foreign-born voters of New Orleans intended to oppose the Kellogg party stimulated the ingenuity of unscrupulous partisanship to find some way of rejecting their ballots. Nothing was easier, in fact. The Attorney General of the State had only to assert that the Second District Court is not a court of record (such as required by the act of April 14, 1802), and therefore has no power to confer on aliens the right of citizenship! This is merely the dictum of a lawyer, or rather of a politician. It is supported, of course, with a show of reasons, and a decision or two of the Supreme Court of the State incidentally bearing on the question; but there are just as good decisions the other way, and a hundred lawyers of New Orleans, fully as able as the Attorney General, give their opinions that the court is one of record, and has the power of naturalization as much as any in the State. These are the views which have prevailed and been acquiesced in by both parties for many years, and all the presumptions are in favor of their accuracy.

If the tribunal were not a court of record, competent to make voters out of aliens, the discovery of so important a fact would not have been delayed to this late day. That it is made now is due to the desperation of the Kellogg party and its Federal abettors. They feel that they must, at all hazards, crush out the opposition, especially since the white voters have allied themselves with large numbers of the blacks and had better hopes of success than ever before. As there is no way to disfranchise thousands of conservative blacks, the plotters resort to the expedient above described.

If the plan succeeds it will make a serious difference in the vote of New Orleans, and may of itself decide the State election. The foreign born citizens, thus bereft of their rights by the legal quibble of one man, declare their purpose to vote—that is, to present themselves at the polls and claim a citizen's privilege. We hope they will do this manfully; but it would be foolish on their part to resist exclusion, by force. It seems to us that, if deprived of their votes, they will at least have the satisfaction of obtaining redress against the petty officials who thrust them aside. Foreign-born citizens, as well as negroes, have rights under the Enforcement law, though that act was passed for the benefit of freedmen and carpet-baggers alone. If these new voters are unjustly obstructed in the exercise of the franchise, the offenders, whether Government tools or not, may possibly be made to suffer before a United States court, unless justice has fled that sanctuary also. As for the Administration, its course in this affair—if persisted in—will earn for it the just contempt of the foreign-born voters of the United States, and of all men who believe in the decencies of politics. To connive with Governor Kellogg in a plot like this is more detestable, because more subtle and cowardly, than the forcible seizure of Conservative voters on trumped-up charges of violating the Enforcement Act. It is due to common justice that something more substantial than the dogma of an ordinary political lawyer should be required by the President to outweigh the practices and usages of years, sustained by the concurrent opinions of all the talent of the New Orleans bar.—*New York Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 5.