

"JUDGE NOT."

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember, those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone.

If we have nothing else to do
But talk of others' sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man—
He should be fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.

Some may have faults—and who have not,
The old as well as young?
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have many where they've one.
I'll tell you of a better plan,
And one that works full well:
Be sure your own defects you cure,
Before of others tell.

And, though I sometimes chance to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little know.

Remember, curses sometimes, like
"Our chickens, roost at home;"
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.
—Harry B. Free, in Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Hall advises young men not to dream
Of large fortunes, but to go to work and pay
their old tailor bills.

Lazy man now says it's dangerous to go
to church. "Panic, you know, and the
exits are bad."—New York Mail.

In Berlin there is a movement to place a
certain number of cows in carriages and under
supervision of hygienic authorities, for
supplying selected milk to babies.

Olive Logan says she'd like to be an Eng-
lishman's wife and have him ask her to
bring him his boots. She'd make him think
a tornado had struck the house.

A Philadelphia exchange speaks of "the
new Terpsichorean temple that is to rise
from its ashes," from which we infer that
another dance house is going up in this city.
Boston Post.

During the review of a Sunday-school
question was asked, "What became of
Elijah?" and the entire congregation was
electrified by a small shrill voice that piped
out with extremeunction, "He went to
heaven like a house afire, you bet."

"Piety," remarked an Arkansas preacher
to his congregation the other day, "does
not consist in noise. The Lord can see you
give to the needy just as easily as he can
hear you pray the roof off."

It is said that the English lovers of Shake-
speare have already commenced to crowd
around Oakey and tragically shout in his
bewildered ears: "This conscience doth
make onwards of us, Hal?"

A somewhat noted gentleman, who is
now lecturing in the South, is referred to
by a New Orleans paper as "Theodore Tilton,
who, evidently prefers imparting in-
struction by precept rather than by exam-
ple."

There never was a time when the insur-
ance business was so safe as it is now. All
that a man wants to do after he gets in-
sured is to die right quick, before the com-
pany does. But he doesn't want to be fool-
ing around, living and having a good time.
—Burlington Hawkeye.

A writer in Scribner has an article on
"How to Keep the Boys on the Farm." He
evidently means well, but he does not touch
the point. To keep the boys on the farm,
the farm should be well paved, and lighted
with gas, and have a band stand and bill-
board tables, and its own bar and race
course.—Ex.

A statue of Berryer, the celebrated
French advocate, is to be placed in the
Place of Justice, Paris. He was once asked
by one who knew his circumstances why
it was that he had not, with his splendid
talents and his acquaintance with the
wealthy, realized a fortune. "You had
only to stoop and pick up a fortune," "But
you forgot the stooping," said Berryer.

A young lady whose reading is principal-
ly confined to the novels of Ouida and Mrs.
Southworth, asked her young man the
other evening whether the Postmaster
General had any duties to perform besides
putting the gum on postage stamps?—Nor-
ristown Herald.

"Young man," said a lugubrious individual
in a white cloak to a profane youth on a
western train the other day: "Young man,
do you know that you are on the road to
hell?" "Just my—luck," replied the un-
repentant person; "I bought a ticket for
Chicago."

Dr. Inglis, missionary in Polynesia, says
of the natives: "It is far easier to get them
to pray, sing hymns, hear sermons, and
read the scriptures than to be truthful, hon-
est, and unselfish." Much the same among
the civilized heathen at home.

A Wisconsin man who had been induced
by western papers to go to Florida and
start an orange factory passed through At-
lanta on his way home yesterday. His
breaches were harnessed to him by one
suspecter, and he stood up to a free lunch
counter with the air of a man who knew
his rights and dared maintain them.—At-
lanta Constitution.

A man who from his youth upward had
been leading a most irregular life, sudden-
ly ended his bachelor career by marrying a
widow worth \$240,000. "Don't imagine,"
said he to one of his friends, "that I am
simply marrying for money; if she had had
only \$20,000 I should have married her just
the same."

A careless barber, trimming the hair
from around a customer's ears, put him to
great pain and uneasiness. "Are you
trimming my left ear now?" asked the man.
"No, Sir; not till I have done the right."
"Oh! only I thought, by what I felt, you
were passing through to my left ear with-
out going round."

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

DENVER, Col., 22.—Christian Schotler, formerly a well known and influential citizen of Iowa City, whence he absconded last month, was arrested here yesterday by the Rocky Mountain Detective Association. A considerable amount of money was found in his possession, and will be returned to Iowa at once. Schotler has been traveling under the nom de plume of C. J. Schutler, and has married a young woman named Mary Schorr, who has been his companion for some time. He has a wife and twelve children in Iowa City. His defalcations there amount to \$18,000.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Cablegrams received by the State Department indicate that there is no possibility of averting war between Russia and Turkey.

Ex-Congressman Long, colored, of Georgia, expresses himself as fully satisfied that the President's southern policy is needed to bring about good feeling among all the southern people without regard to politics or color. In Georgia, he says, the colored people have no cause of complaint. The feeling between the two races is friendly, and all are secured in their rights. He spoke of the liberality of the State in providing educational means for colored as well as white people. In his own city (Macon) the whites and blacks unite in selecting the best men to office without regard to politics.

A temperance organization was formed in this city, to-night, under the name of the Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes Temperance Society. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the sentiments of Mrs. Hayes in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors at State dinners and similar occasions.

NEW YORK, 22.—The Herald correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the Russian vice-consulate at Kausin, Asia Minor, was nearly demolished by Turkish soldiers.

At Constantinople, April 12, an interesting race was rowed between one of the Gettysburg's service cutters and a crack boat belonging to the English gunboat Cockatrice. The course was two miles up the Bosphorus and return. The Americans won by a third of a mile. The English crew were the challengers.

NEW YORK, 23.—The World says Max Strakosch has engaged Clara Louise Kellogg for a season of fifty representations in New Orleans and on the Pacific Coast, for which she is to receive \$30,000 in gold. The prima donna will be supported by Annie Louise Carey, Tom Karl, tenor; Signor Verdi, baritone; Mr. Conley, basso, and S. Behrens musical director. The company will leave New York in August, and open on Sept. 10th in San Francisco. Miss Kellogg has never been to the Pacific Coast, and the company will give operas never before sung.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—The morning papers will contain the following—
"Executive Department,
State of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 24th.

"By direction of the President of the United States the troops now stationed in the vicinity of the St. Louis Hotel, and elsewhere within the limits of this city, will be removed to their usual barracks at noon this day. The welfare of the State demands, and my official honor is pledged, that the carrying out of this order will result in no disturbance. In furtherance thereof I request and urge all citizens of Louisiana to pursue their usual avocations and abstain from congregating in the neighborhood of the St. Louis Hotel.

"(Signed) FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of Louisiana."

CHICAGO, 23.—The Tribune's New Orleans special says Packard has been paying attention to the payment of his legislators and officers by Nicholls. He will not leave the State house before that is done. His final address will appear in the Wednesday morning papers. It will contain nothing challenging the right of Hayes to the electoral vote of the State, and no evidence is being collected here to show that Tilden carried the State, as sensational dispatches allege.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The Louisiana commission has returned. They speak in high terms of the manner in which they were re-

ceived by both parties, and appear well satisfied with the result of their mission.

NEW ORLEANS, 24.—The troops are moving out of their old quarters and taking up their line of march to the barracks. There is very little excitement.

NEW YORK, 24.—The World's Washington special says although evidence of the increasing hostility of the republican party to the President's southern policy continues to multiply, the President does not seem to be alarmed at the size or vigor of the revolt. In conversation, to-day, he says he felt confident that the country would approve of it if it turned out successful and contributed to the peace and prosperity of the sections where it had been enforced, as well as to other States. He regretted that some portions of the republican party had doubted the wisdom of the course he had pursued, but he did not believe the party would be united against him.

Evarts, in responding to the suggestion, to-day, that the republican Senate might go so far as to reject the President's nominations as an expression of its opposition to the alleged civil service reform and southern policy, thought such could not be the case, but if it should he believed the democratic Senators would turn in and confirm the appointments.

A letter received here from New Orleans says McVeagh, one of the Louisiana commission, and a republican, has expressed his opinion that while there he became satisfied as the result of his investigations that Tilden and Hendricks carried Louisiana in November last by a fair and decided majority.

The Journal of Commerce, losing all its printing material by fire yesterday, appeared this morning in half sheet form. Being the largest paper in the country, nothing could have been bought or borrowed to supply the emergency.

CONCORD, N. H., 24.—The supreme court, having been asked by the Governor and council, if the latter has authority to go behind the returns and throw out the votes for Representatives in Congress and State Senators when the ballots bear a name different from the legal one of the candidate, decided that the Governor and council had no power to do so.

CHICAGO, 24.—The following was received this afternoon at the headquarters of the military division of the Missouri—

"Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans,
April 24, 1877.

"To Col. R. C. Drum, Asst. Adjt. Genl., Chicago, Ills.

"The troops quartered at the Orleans Hotel in this city vacated it at twelve o'clock m. to-day, and proceeded to Jackson barracks. This hotel is the only building in the vicinity of the State House that has been occupied by troops during the past year, and not once during that time have the troops occupied the State House or any part of it.

"(Signed) C. C. AUGUR,
Brig. Genl. Commanding."

NEW ORLEANS, 24.—This afternoon one hundred guns were fired and flags liberally displayed in honor of the withdrawal of the troops from the vicinity of the State House.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Tribune and Times both start correspondents to Europe, to-day, for the purpose of securing special reports from the scene of the conflict.

MEMPHIS, 24.—A salute of 38 guns for the restored Union was fired at four o'clock this afternoon, followed by a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns, ex-Confederate and ex-Union soldiers participating.

COLUMBIA, 24.—The legislature met in session, called by Governor Hampton, and Wallace, of the House, called the roll of members, sixty-nine in number, who adjourned in December. The Mackey members were not acted on. In the Senate Chamberlain's lieutenant governor Gleaves called the body to order, and retired from the chair, though claiming that he was entitled to it. The Senate then resolved to swear in Simpson, the Hampton lieutenant governor, but Simpson peremptorily declined to be sworn again, saying he took the oath in last December. The Senate then reconsidered that motion, and Simpson took the chair and made a conciliatory speech. The Laurens and Edgefield democrats were then, on motion, sworn, Simpson overruling an objection to that proceeding, simply saying the seats

were subject to contest. The Senate now stands, democrats fifteen, republicans eighteen, but one of the latter votes with the democrats, and another is in jail awaiting criminal proceedings. The indications are, therefore, that associate justice Willard will be nominated for chief justice by the democrats and elected according to Hampton's wish.

GALVESTON, 24.—A very severe gale, lasting fifteen minutes, during which the wind blew sixty-three miles per hour, prevailed this morning, and did considerable damage, knocking the shipping about, unroofing houses, etc.

DETROIT, 24.—James E. Scripps, editor of the Evening News, was found guilty of libel, in charging Judge Reilly of the Circuit Court with being seen in flagrante delicto with a female client, and damages of \$5,000 given.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 24.—This afternoon a dispute arose, in which seven persons were engaged, concerning the title of a town lot in South Deadwood. After some harsh language all hands drew six-shooters and commenced firing, which resulted in Dan O'Bradovitch, of Eureka, Nevada, being killed, Steve Dorsych, of the same place, mortally shot, and N. Millich slightly wounded.

Another disturbance, caused by town lot jumping, occurred to-day, during which several shots were fired, but nobody hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ga., 24.—George Williams, colored, was executed to-day, for killing his stepchild by beating and roasting.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Hon. Wayne McVeigh, a member of the Louisiana commission, now in this city, has received the following—

New Orleans, 24.

The national colors are displayed profusely in our streets and from the shipping. A salute of 100 guns has been fired. Twenty thousand people are on the streets. The police force will disappear from the St. Louis Hotel to-night, except a small force to protect the property of the State. The private secretary of Governor Nicholls, with the sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House, will take possession of the buildings at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Everything is amicably arranged.

Alex. H. Stephens, in an interview to-night, expressed the opinion that as the policy of President Hayes is enforced, one by one, of those clamoring against him will hush their noise, abandon their opposition, and fall into the line of the advancing columns. For myself, for the first time in twenty years, I see a hopeful future for our common country. Black men and white men stand equal before the law. The affairs of state are to be governed by local authority; federal action is to be confined within its constitutional restrictions. There is dawning a most glorious future.

The commissioner of Indian affairs, to-day, received a telegram from Indian agent Clum, who was recently instructed to go to the southern Apache agency in New Mexico, with his force of Indian ponies to bring certain renegade Indians back to the San Carlos agency, in Arizona. Agent Clum reports that he arrived at the Hot Springs agency on the evening of the 20th, and arrested Heronoma and two other prominent renegades. He counted all the Indians at that agency, and found they numbered 434. He thinks as many as forty are now raiding in Sonora and Arizona. The military was expected on the 22nd inst. Clum added that he will proceed with the removal, and that the Indian police were very efficient.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.

A San Diego press dispatch says Governor Safford, of Arizona, has organized two more companies of militia to operate against the Apaches, who continue their stock-stealing operations. Two more companies will be organized within a week.

An Oroville press dispatch says John Mahoney, another of the Chico incendiaries, was on trial yesterday, and to-day, the two Slaughter boys, his companions in crime, who had made confessions implicating the defendant, denied their sworn statements, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty. James Fay was then placed on trial, and convicted of arson in the second degree. This closes the trials for arson, six in number, all either being convicted or pleading guilty, with the above exception. The murder cases will follow.

NEW YORK, 25.—Last evening

policeman Murtha, of Brooklyn, killed a man named Lox, who was attempting to kill his wife. Lox shot Murtha first, but the latter's shield saved his life.

The Tribune's Washington special says many think by the position that the United States assumed at Geneva whereby we acquired the Alabama award, the Russian fleet now in our waters will be obliged to quit or disarm. Our position as neutrals, however, will not prevent our selling contraband articles as purely commercial risks to both belligerents.

The Tribune's special from the Red Cloud agency, Nebraska, says Gen. Crook will leave here to-morrow for Chicago to consult with Sheridan upon Indian matters in this department, and will probably extend his visit to Washington. He will be accompanied by General Forsythe, of Sheridan's staff.

Couriers continue to arrive daily from Crazy Horse, reporting his approach to this agency with all his band. He will doubtless be here within a week, when the Sioux war may be considered at an end.

Crook goes east, it is supposed, to arrange for a permanent reservation for the Sioux.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—By five o'clock this morning Gov. Packard and all his adherents, except one metropolitan, had left the State House, and Col. Boylan, chief of police, directed a guard of his men to take possession of the building. Packard's militia left behind them about 200 stands of arms belonging to the State. Gov. Nicholls has received many telegrams offering congratulations over the withdrawal of the troops.

State of Louisiana,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, La.,
April 25.

To the Republicans of Louisiana:

On this day, the fifteenth anniversary of the surrender of New Orleans to the forces of the United States, it becomes my duty to announce to you that the aid and countenance of the national government has been withdrawn from the republicans of Louisiana, and that a government, revolutionary in form, is practically on the point of usurping control of affairs in this State. I recall the circumstances of the last electoral campaign only to thank you for the fidelity to the principles that you then displayed. The republican party, as you know, entered upon the canvass united and stronger than ever before. It had enlisted under its banner an influential class of native-born citizens of the old Whig antecedents who, to their honor be it said, still remain faithful to the principles they espoused and the government they supported. It was further strengthened by the absence from the State of the opposition of that element whose previous adherence to the party had brought it into disrepute. These causes combined to bring about the remarkable success achieved by the republican party in all the doubtful parishes, with one exception, even where the white population preponderated, and which gave us a majority in the legislature. Except where organized violence prevailed our State ticket carried every republican parish, and also a number of parishes which, in the last legislature, were represented by democratic members. I will briefly summarize the historical events which have since occurred. The general assembly met on the first of January last, organized with a full legal quorum in both houses, passed laws which were approved by the then executive of the State, and on the 2nd of January last canvassed and declared the vote for governor. At this time the nation was agitated by doubt as to the result of the presidential election, with the expectation that Samuel J. Tilden might possibly become President of the United States, and with no hope of success otherwise my opponent in the late campaign established a moot legislature and went through the form of an inauguration in order that there might be a semblance of a government, which Mr. Tilden, if inaugurated, could possibly galvanize into vitality. In the few days that followed, General Nicholls and his adherents were encouraged by the unexpected refusal of President Grant to recognize the State government or to respond to the constitutional call of the legislature, though he questioned the legality of the matter.