Would-be King-Killer's End. The execution, at Madrid, of Otero Gonzales, nineteen years old, for at-tempting to assassinate the King of Spain, is described by the New York Spain, is described by the New York Herald thus: The prisoner was attired in a black and violet rope, a round cap, scapularium on his shoulders, his fet tered hands gresping an image of the Virgin. Several of the priests and brotherhood entered the prison van with Otero, while others headed the procession, with a crucifix borne aloft. The crowd, which was still composed chiefly of women, pressed around the escort, and when it arrived at the Plaza, where the scaffold was erected, it could not have numbered less than ten thousand. In front of the gibbet, which stood on a low patform, was the bench upon which the convict sits. Death is caused by the pressure of an iron bar, which causes instant strangulation. Two executioners from Valladolid had preceded the arrival of the regicide. The ground was guarded by a strong force of cavalry, infantry and gendarmes with fixed bayenets. The morning was beautiful and the sun gilded the wooded mountains in the distance. When the regicide ascended the scaffold he was deadly pale and his hands trembled. The troops formed a large square round the scaffold. The executioners seated the regicide on the shot?) executioners seated the regicide on the bench and covered his head. At fourteen minutes to nine the signal was given and the prisoner was garroted, life do so-fine within \$1,000 and imprison ming to be almost instantaneously

extinguished.

The second attempt on the life o King Alfonso was made on the 30th of December last. The day was unusu-ally mild and the streets of Madrid were crowded with vehicles and spectators.

The king and queen had been out since three o'clock in a small phaeton drawn by a pair of rather fiery horses which Allonso had some difficulty in manag-Allonso had some difficulty in manag-ing. Toward dusk the king drove back by the Puerta del Sol and down the Calle Mayor, to debouch by the armory square, at the principal entrance of the Just as he neared the armory palace. Just as he neared the armony his animals grew uneasy, and he pushed on to enter by the Puerta del Principal on to enter by the Puerta del Principe. Behind him were two servants in plain royal liveries, and ahead a single out r. Slackening the pace of his horses king wheeled them to enter unthe portico slowly, on account the bystanders. Just as the es had come abreast of the large sentry box and while the seminel was presenting arms, a man sprang out from the narrow space between the box and the wall of the palace, and leaning on the carriage. fired his first shot at the king. His majesty stooped slightly, and, gathering his reins firmly, dashed the carriage under the portico as the queen uttered cry, clasping her partner's arm as a second bullet whizzed past, singeing the hair at the back of the head of one of the servants behind the queen. Then, in his turn, as he pulled up, King Alfonso leaned down to see if his youthful bride was hurt. Though shocked and alarmed her majesty was able to alight, and he slowly assisted her up the great stair case. The would-be assassin, who was immediately seized and ironed, proved to be a youth of nineteen named Gon-

A Successful Female Detective.

For the past three months Nellie Mc-Phearson, who has for some time been in the employ of the St. Joseph detec-tive agency, has traveled through the West and Northwest on business connected with the agency here, and her success as a "spetter" shows her to be a remarkably shrewd woman. She is about thirty-two years old, tall and slender, with cark hair, piercing black eyes and altogether very stylish and attractive. Her latest exploit terminated in Chicago, a day or two ago, when she succeeded in getting the clinchers on one of the deepest-dyed villains in the West, and the leader and accomplice of a gang of counterfeiters which have infested this section for the past two

Some months since the managers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago and Northern railroads become cognizant of the fact that a great many bogus local tickets had been set affoat along their lines, and on application Detective Murray, of Chicago was authorized to work up the job, and, if possible, bring the guilty parties to justice. He reported from time to time that no satisfactory trail of the counterfeiters could be struck, and finally Nellie Mc Phearson was delegated to assist him in the work From the outset she was suspicious of the detective himself, and for three months she watched him like a hawk, though pretending to fall desperately in love with him, and more than anxious that they should succeed in their undertaking, in order that they might raise a "stake," get married and settle down. Sharp as he was the woman fooled him. Last week the two spent several days in St. Joseph, and while Murray was "working" certain parts of the city or pretending to be parts of the city, or pretending to be of her employers reporting progress. which to say the least was anything but favorable to the "detective"—her pretended lover, Mr. Murray. From St. Joseph they went to Chicago, where few days' secret investigation placed her in possession of a perfect whirlwind of evidence, and convinced her that "Detective" Murray was the very man who had set afloat the bogus railroad tickets. Then she set the trap, gave the detective an official surprise in his room at the hotel, and as a result he now plays cheekers with his nose in a Chicago jail. -St. Joseph (Mo.) News.

Peruvian Temples of the Sun.

Of the early history of the Peruvians we have but little knowledge, owing to that barbarian policy exercised by the followers of Cortez and Pizarro, in destroying everything belonging to the tribes which they conquered. Like the Mexicans, the Peruvians had advanced in art, science and learning, under the administration of successive wise rulers, and their state archives contained histories of their country, from the dawn of civilization among them, to the period of the conquest. But the superstitious Spaniards committed these works to the flames, because of their heathen origin, and we are obliged to depend almost exclusively on the truth of tradition for the knowledge we possess of the history of this people during the Inca dynasty. The most magnificent of all the Peruvian temples was that of the sun at Cuzzo. The mode of worship in this temple was similar to that of Heliopolis in Egypt, where this great luminary was adored. His golden image occu-pied a large portion of one side of the interior of the temple, and before this the worshipers prostrated themselves with rich offerings in their hands, which were received by the attendant priests. Two or three virgins, selected from the first families in their kingdom, were in constant attendance, whose duty it was to make oblations of wine to the deity, and chant hymns of praise to the great Father of Light. Like other aborigines of this continent, the Peruvians were nomadic tribes and gained a subsistence by hunting and fishing. Superstitious in the extreme, their objects of worship were as numerous as those of the Egyptians. the Egyptians.

Laws That Are Not Enforced.

"H. H." (Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson) has made a little collection of the laws relating to the Indians which are no enforced, and embodies it in one of her letters to the New York Tribune on "The Indian Problem." The following is the list as she gives it:

1. Any citizen or resident of the United States entering any territory secured by treaty to the Indians for the purpose of hunting or grazing therein—fine within \$100 and imprisonment within six months.

2. Entering the territory secured to the Indians south of the Ohio river, for any purpose whatever, without a pass-

any purpose whatever, without a passport from the proper authority half the above penalty.

3. Entering the Indian Territory with a hostile intention and committing any offense against the person or property of any friendly Indian which would be punishable if committed upon a citizen within our jurisdiction—tine within \$100 and imprisonment within one year; if property he taken or destroyed reif property be taken or destroyed, re-nunerative in double value; and if murder be committed, death. (Suppose

4. Surveying or settling upon any land belonging to Indians, or attempting to

ment within one year.

5. Attempting to trade among the Indians as a trader, without license from the government—fine within \$100; imprisonment within thirty days and for-

feiture of merchandise.
6. Purchasing from Indians any utensil for hunting or cooking or any article of clothing, except skins or furs-fine within \$50, and imprisonment w thin

thirty days.
7. Purchasing a horse from an Indian without a license—fine within \$160; imprisonment within thirty days and forfeiture of the horse.

8. An Indian agent being concerned in any trade with Indians on his own -fine within \$1,000, and imprisonment within one year.

9. Treating with Indians for the purchase of land without authority from

the government-same punishment. 10. A toreigner going into the Indian Territory without a passport-same pun-

11. Any Indian or other person com-mitting within the Indian Territory any offense which would be punishable if committed within places of exclusive Federal jurisdiction—the same punishment as is there provided for.

Village Improvement Societies. In his report, lately issued, Colone Wright, chief of the bureau of statistics

of labor, gives some interesting statements concerning the work of village improvement societies in Massachusetts, of which the Laurel Hill association, located at Stockbridge, is the parent. The object of this society, as set forth in their by-laws, is to improve and orna-ment the streets and public grounds of Stockbridge, by planting and cultivating trees, cleaning and repairing the side-walks, and doing such other acts as shall tend to beauty and improve said streets and grounds. Its work has been the subject of many newspaper articles, and its example has been the incentive for the formation of many similar associa-tions in different parts of the country. During its existence it has expended \$4,000 in carrying forward its work, planted more than 1,600 trees and hedges, and built miles of sidewalks, toot-bridges, etc.

From the returns made to Co'onel Wright's bureau, it appears that 216 of the 325 towns in Massachusetts report the existence of twenty-eight village improvement societies, having a mem-bership of 495. Instances of some of the work performed by these societies are given, to show in what directions their efforts have been employed: In their efforts have been employed: In Williamstown a hundred streets have been put in order, trees planted, and the village lighted. In Danvers the village common has been fenced and many trees planted. The society in Shelburn has made sidewalks, planted trees, and lighted the streets. In Longmeadow, tree culture has been encouraged, borders ut and trimmed, and sidewalks repaired. In Westfield a street six rods wide and over three miles long, has been laid out and lined with trees. In Carlisle the cemetery has been beautified. The "Field and Garden club," of Lexington, has fenced many vacant lots. In Stow 180 maple trees have been planted. In Pepperell trees have been planted, lights put up, and courses of lectures have been de

The organization of these societies is very simple affair, as the less machinery and formality to them, the casier they are organized and the better they do their work .- N. E. Farmer.

A Curious Pond. Captain W. F. McClannahan called in to see us this week, and we gathered from him the following information concerning the noted oil pond n ar Sa-tine Pass. This body of water is be-tween three and four miles across, and large enough to accommodate a large number of vessels. It is about one mile rom the main shore to deep water-say twenty feet, and vessels drawing from ten to fifteen feet can easily run into the pond for safety, when the war among the elements is waxing furious. The heavier the gale the thicker the mud at entrance, and the moment the breakers strike the mud, they subside, as if by magic. Vessels often put into this pond. when storms are raging outside, and when once safely anchored within this harbor, the sailor can walk the decks of

his vessel in perfect satety and laugh at

the storm raging in all its fury outside When the wind sets to the northeast, sail can be hoisted and the vesser proudly glide out of its haven to the open gu f and proceed to its destination. It is thought that in a very heavy ga e. It is thought that in a very heavy ga e, a vessel drawing twenty leet of water could push her way through the channel into this place of safety. The mud in this pond when dry, cuts as easily as chalk, and burns well when put in the fire. It is a favorite resort for lumber vessels plying between Calcasieu and Galveston and other coast towns, when storms arise. During the storm of 1875. storms arise. During the storm of 1875, when so much damage was done to property along the coast of Texas, ves-sels which put into the oil pond, weathered the gale and put to sea, when the storm subsided, having sustained no damage. The body of water would be a good study for scientific men, and we have some idea that there is some sulphur as well as petroleum in the water—that is similar to the sulphur bath of Sour lake. If so, it will some day become a favorite for rheumatic people, and being situated on the gulf coast, will make it a desirable place, for its accessibility to salt water, bathing and beach driving.—Beaument (Texas)

Lumberman. H. J. Lukins, of Rock creek, Ill., was driving hogs to market and one that was wild and unruly rushed upon him with fury, catching him in the thigh with his long, snarp tushes, severing an artery. Medical aid arrived too late, as the man died in a short time after the wound was made.

Maine has sold about \$4,000,000 worth of ice this season.

A Minnesota farmer raised last year 700 bushels of clover seed, and sold it this year at \$5.00 per bushel.

Fraudulent Trout.

Among the present fictions is the general belief that from now through the season Fulton market will dis play on marble slabs, on ice, and even alive in tanks, genuine brook trout.

These spotted beauties are popularly supposed to be drawn by experts from their lurking places in small swift streams on Long Island, or up in New England, or down in Pennsylvania, or far away in the Adirondacks. But the mass of them are taken by much milder, mass of them are taken by much milder, not to say meaner, methods. And the most of them, considered as brook trout, and sold as such at one dollar a pound, are simply fish frauds. There is nothabout them. They are an artificial pond production, hand raised, liver fed, fat, flabby and almost tasteless, and their tameness, as Selkirk puts it, is so shocking that the boy who perambu-lates the pond edge with his panful of cold chopped liver can lift out the fish with his hands and throw them into the bucket or basket, to be carried to market.

These tame and wholly artificial trout, thus bred and fed and fattened, are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring, and the bigger and fatter they are, the worse they are, the biggest and best ranking in insipidity with the common pond sucker. From the pond to market, from market to gridiron, from gridiron to table, and from table to stomach, all the way through, and all he way down, they are unmitigated frauds

What some people are very fond of calling "culture" is alike fatal to the favorite brook fish and to the Boston female. While we highly approve of fish culture in general as a means of pro-ducing cheaply a greater abundance of solid tood, of its sort, it is folly to suppose that trout so raised will retain the wild, gamy flavor and delicacy that distinguish the real and natural brook trout. The literally artificial specimens differ from the genuine fish as the seed-ling monstrosities do from wild stra wberries. The preponderance of pulp and water can never compensate for the lost sweetness and flavor. When nature feeds, it furnishes the natural flavor. Quail and partridge eggs hatched under a hen, with the birds brought up in barnyard fashion, with barnyard feed, come to the table with only a barnyard flavor. On the other hand, when a hen has hid away her nest in the woods, and her chickens have raised themselves on wild buds and berries, when subsequently shot and cooked, they have been ound to possess a positive game flavor. Even preserved game, as in England, yearly degenerates, as it becomes tamer. The venison becomes more and more muttony, and the grouse greasier and less gamy. These preserves rank with real wild wood shooting pretty much as the housewife's preserves rank with

People who imagine that they are epicures are welcome to pay a dollar a pound for artificially bred and fed pond ish, but if they fancy they are eating the delicate, gamy, genuine brook fish, their error is as wild as the trout are tame.—New York Sun.

Professional Rivalry. A man who had his coat on his arm

and his hat in his hand, yesterday, en-tered a butcher shop on Woodward avenue and began: Say, sir, one of your blamed carts knocked me down on Park street half

an hour a o, and I'm going to have satisfaction!" "One of my carts? I guess not. William! William!" William made his appearance from

the back room and the butcher said:
"William, this man accuses you of william, this man accuses you of running him down with the cart this morning on Park street."
"I don't think it," was the reply.
"Well, I know it!" shouted the man,

is he drew down his hat. "Whereabouts on Park?"
"At the corner of High!"

"Ah! then, it couldn't have been," aid the driver. "Here is the route I I first went up Woodward avenue, and ran over a boy at the cor-ner of Alfred street. Then I went down Charlotte and took a wheel off a car-riage. Down at the corner of Cass I run lown a boy and a velocipede. I came down Cass to Sproat, and out again to Woodward, where I expect I ran over two women and a horse, and then came directly here. It couldn't have been Then who was it?"

"Indeed, I couldn't say, sir; but a few doors above this is a butcher who has three carts. If it was him he'll own up and be glad to see you, for he's keeping a record of the killed and wounded to show off the rest of us. You'd better try him, sir."—Detroit Free graves."

Rescued from a Watery Barrel.

The Toronto Mail tells the following "What in the name of goodness is that?" said a fisherman to his com-panion, as they strolled along the beach at the eastern end of the bay about 5:30 he other morning

yonder, with what looks like a pair of legs sticking out of it?"

Both insit ctively ran as fist as pos-sible toward the object of their attention, and sure enough, there was a barrel bumpi g in the surf, with a man stuck head first into it up to the hips. The sai ors were not slow in hauling the cargo ashore, and upon shaking the contents of the barrel upon terrarfima, they were still further surprised to discover that although the poor fellow was in-sensible, life was not extinct. The bar-rel was quickly utilized, and the body rolled upon it till the water was pretty well pumped from the stomach. by rubbing and applying restoratives. the man finally recovered, but he gave such a confused account of himse f that nothing definite cou d be ascertained as

to his reason for being thus barreled up. Some hinted that he might have been crammed into it and chucked overboard from some schooner, while others uggested that perchance he might have crawled into t in search of shelter from the stormy blast and had been blown into the water. His escape, however, from death was miraculous, because if he had been allowed to remain in this curious hiding place a few minutes longer the vital spark would have for-

The Biggest Lie.

Bishop Selwyn was a benevolent and kindly spoken man as well as a great and famous one. He interested himself much in the poor, especially in miners. One day, coming on a company of the latter, he heard them talking in a very latter, he heard them taking in a very animated way, so loudly that he said to them: "My friends, something seems to interest you all very much; I heard your voices quite in the distance; may I inquire what it is?" To which they reinquire what it is? To which they replied: "You see that copper tea-kettle there? We found it, and were just saying that the one who could tell the biggest lie should have it." "Oh," said bishop, "I am sorry for that; I hope you will never again tell lies. "It's a you will never again tell lies. 'Tis a fearful habit, and so unmanly. Why, I nevertold a lie in my life." Whereupon, the four miners shouted in a breath: "Give the governor the kettle!" all of them thinking his assertion "the biggest lie they had ever heard. Grain Production at the West.

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal publishes the following interesting ex-hibit of the production of corn and wheat in the United States for the year 1879, prepared by Dr. James Williams

1. Ilinois..... 309,000.000 185,000,000 2. Iowa..... 3. Missouri 4. Indiana.... 135,000,000 Ohio..... 105,700,000 6. Kansas Kentucky 65,000,000 8. Nebraska 9. Tennessee 51,000,000 Pennsylvania.....

1,228,600,000 WHEAT. 1. Illinois..... 2. Indiana Bushels Indiana 43 700,000 Ohio. ************* California..... 35,000,000 Iowa.... 32,787.000 Minnesota..... 31,887,000 Michigan 28,800,000 Missouri 9. Pennsylvania..... 92 300 000 Wisconsin..... 11. Kansas..... 18,100,000

341,474 000

The whole country produced 1,545,-000 000 bushels of corn, of which elever States produced 1,228,600,000, while twenty-seven States and eight Terri-tories produced 316,400,000. Of wheat the whole country produced 449 000 000 bushels—341,500 000 in eleven States, and 107,500 in all the other States and Territories. The eleven States enumerated above produced seventy-six per centum of the entire wheat crop, and ainety-nine per centum of the corn crop.

Light has at last been thrown on a mystery that has been inexplicable for over thirty years. The developments are of a startling nature and concern a man named Griffith, sexton of the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny, Penn., who disappeared about that time. He was addicted to babits of intemperance, and it was supposed had run away from his family and gone to parts un-known. After these many years it has been revealed that he was murdered. The strange story, which comes from what is considered a reliable source, is as follows. Two butchers, when going to Pittsburg with their meat in the dead hour of the night, in passing an old grave-yard on Point of Hil., in Allegheny, saw a dim light in it. They approached quietly and saw Griffith in the act of ifting a body out of a grave which he had opened. One of them took in his hand a piece of board and struck him a blow, the edge hitting him on the head, splitting the skull. He fell dead on the body he was stealing. Being alarmed at what they had done, they concluded to fill up the grave on the two, holding that the murder would never be known In course of time one of the butchers left for some other parts and there died. The other became dissipated, and once while under the influence of liquor stated these facts to some friends, who concluded to keep the matter secret, as the occurrence took place many years ago, and nothing but trouble could be made out of it at this late date. This man died a few years ago, the friends keeping the secret until the present time.

The Sea Scave nger. This fish is a species of mussel, the Mytilus lithophagus. It works much mischief on the hulls of ships, and on mischief on the fulls of ships, and on this account it is regarded by ship own-ers as an enemy, yet a Westminster re-viewer, quoted by Professor Simmons, points out another action of this fish more than equivalent on the side of ad-vantage. "Were the fragments of wreeks and masses of stray timber, that vantage. "Were the fragments of wrecks and masses of stray timber, that would choke harbors and clog the the loss of life and injury to property that would result would soon ceed all the damage done and danger caused by the teredo. This active shell fish is one of the police of Neptune—a scavenger and cleanser of the sea. attacks every stray mass of floating and sunken timber with which it :omes in contract, and soon reduces it to harmlessness and dust. For one ship sunk by it, a hundred are really saved; and while we deprecate the mischief and dis-tress of which it has been the unconscious cause, we are bound to acknowledge that, without its operation, there

Odd Names.

In examples of curious Christian names (says a correspondent of Notes and Queries) there is probably no dis-trict richer than the West Riding of Yorkshire. Every out-of-the-way Scripture name is to be found. Levi and Moses are great layorites. Marquis, Yorkshire. Duke, Earl, Lord and Squire are com-"What do you mean?" inquired his mon. Tenter, Little Scribbler, etc., from companion.
"Why," said the other, "you blind fool, don't you see a barrel on the beach fool, don't you see a barrel on the beach christened General George, a girl named met with a boy named Washington christened General George, a girl named Togotubuline, and, still more extraor-Togotubuline, and, still more extraor-dinary, a boy called Wonderful Coun-selor (from Isaiah ix. 6). Nicknames are quite common, Tom, Ben, Bill, Jerry being conferred at baptism in-stead of the full name. In some of the rougher villages I should add that surnames are still dispensed with or unknown. Tom's Bill mean's Tom's son Bill. Tom o' Bills is the same, while I'om's Bill o' Jack's means that Bill is theson of Tom, the son of Jack.

Whence Come the Birds ?

Along in cherry-time one wonders to see so many robins in the orchard and over by the hedgerows; to the thorns of which droop branches deeply beaded with the bits of red ripeness. Where do the birds come from in such flocks? A dozen in one tree, a score in another, and even a hundred cutting around like arrows that are all throat How do they discover the cherry trees And isn't it surprising they should come long leagues after them? But where grow the cherries the birds do flock, and this remembered it is not strange, that 13,000 emigrants, mainly from the famine-stricken districts of Silesia and Hungary, should have landed in New York during the last three weeks. With bread scarce and bayonets plenty, the lower class Europeans turn to the New World. They know there is a strong re vival in our prosperity—that America's cherries are once more ripe-and twice as many of them are coming this year as came last—Philadelphia Times.

A clergyman recently said that many a man while apparently singing with all his might the lines, "Were the whole realm of nature mine, that were a present far too smail," was diligently engaged with one hand in his pocket in scraping the edge of a three-cent piece to make sure that it was not a dime.

Five thousand strips of whalebone tipped with cobbler's wax were found not long ago at the headquarters of a band of French thieves who have long been making a successful specialty of robbing the poor boxes in the churchs.

How Diamonds are Bought.

Buying diamonds for retail is said to be a delicate and difficult task. The tuyer sits down at a table with a large sheet of white paper spread before him. On the paper are poured the contents of certain packages received by the wholesale dealer. The keen eye of the buyer, an expert, of course, picks out at once the shallow, flawed, and all defective stones, which are definitely rejected, and swept into a bag. The accepted stones must next be paired, and to this end a tin plate, mounted on four feet, stones must next be paired, and to this end a tin plate, mounted on four feet, and pierced with holes of different size, is employed. On this the diamonds are laid, and shifted to and fro till each diamond has been fitted into a propor-tionate hole. Then the gems un-dergo a second and an examination, the buyer examining them most rig-orously, and rejecting some which may at first escaped his attention. Any irregularity of form, lack of brilliancy duliness of water, or yellowness of tint is sufficient to condemn them. The matched stones are then put up in pairs in paper or small cases, and the others are sold to interior jewelers. In Paris, the latter are readily pur based and set in the flowers, stars, crosses and other ornaments which make such a display in the windows of the Palais royal. The French, as a rule, like showy things, and are less fastidious in diamonds than Americans are. They are more for general effect than purity or perfection, and often sell inferior gems which will not bear resetting. not bear resetting.

Little Annie is the daughter of one of our most prominent citizens. Yesterday she told us, in her way, what a good medicine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup was, as it had cured her of a very severe cold.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-know aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—specially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

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Western, good to fancy. 5
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No. 1 White 1
Barley—Two-Bowed State.
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed.
Southern Yellow
Oats—White State.
Mixed Western.
Hay—Retail grades.
Biraw—Loog Rye, per cwt. 1
Hops—State, 1879
Pork—Mess. 1
Lard—City Steam. 95% (307%
Wool—State and Penn. XX.
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Western Imitation Greamery
Factory.
Cheese—State Factory.

Skilms.

Western Weste

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