when we got into the open country the

towrope was fastened, and the coolies

got out on the bank. It was a curious

vovage.

Only one thing annoved us, and it was inevitable, it had to be borne-the ceaseless attention paid to us by the native dogs. Chin se dogs -in fact all Chinese animals—possess an extraordinary faculty of scenting out a foreigner, and the former invariably announce their discovery by howlings and barkings, which only cease with the complete disappearance of the obnoxions intruder. Sometimes in the country these dogs-which, like those of Constantinople, are the public scavengers, and are protected from harm by public edict as well as by popular prejudiceare positively dangerous; for although singly they are arrant cowards, and run off at the mere action of picking up a stone, in groups they are apt to be aggressive, especially if the foreigner be alone. We could always tell when we were approaching a village, when the high banks hid it from view, by the excitement amongst the dogs; and when we anchored for the night-always in mid-stream-their incestant barking banished all notions of sleep. Another annoyance was the mosquitoes; but at night the curtains kept them out. Everywhere we could see traces of the horrible work of pillage and devastation carried on during the Taiping rebellion, and, strange to say, in spite of the more generous ideas of civilization which are beginning to assert themselves in China, as it is nobody's business to remedy the appearance of mat ters, the bare and desolate character of the country still remains. We must bave passed during our week's trip at least twenty villages utterly wrecked and deserted, not to speak of magnificent porcelain bridges ruined, pagodas and even desecrated gravevards. Every evening we anchored in mid-

stream and jumped overboard for a swim; and upon one occasion, when the spot chosen was not far off from a town rejoicing in the euphonious name of Sin Ka Kok, as we were espied jumping overboard and striking out, the whole population swarmed out to witness the sight, the bridge was a mass of human heads, and the banks were lined with a crowd of both sexes. Not far from here are the only hills anywhere near Shanghai, and being hills, they are a favorite pilgrimage of foreigners weary of the monotonous grave-studded flatness of the country round the European settlement. They are but mounds; but there are actually some picturesque copses at their base which are greatly resorted to by picnic parties. We ascended the hills, as in duty bound, and then turned the prow of our boat homeward-a proceeding which seemed to please our coolies mightily, for they took us back in half the time they cocupied in bringing us.

The Freezing Cure. By means of freezing parts may be rendered wholly insensible to pain, so that slight surgical operations may be easily performed. When the freezing is long continued the frezen parts may lose their vitality entirely, which will cause them to slough away. By this means excrescences, as warts, wens and polypi, fibrous and sebaceous tumors, and even malignant tumors, as cancers, may be successfully removed. Small cancers may sometimes be cured by repeated and long continued freezing. Their growth may certainly be impeded by this means. A convenient mode of application in cancer of the breast is to suspend from the neck a rubber bag filled with powdered ice, allowing it to lie against the cancerous organ. Freezing may be accomplished by applying a spray of ether, by means of an atomizer, or by a freezing mixture composed of equal parts of pounded ice and salt. Mix quickly, put into a gauze bag, and apply it to the parts frozen. In three to six minutes the skin will become white and glistening, then the bag should be removed. Freezing should not be continued longer than six minutes at a time, as the tissues may be harmed, though usually no barm results from repeated freezing, if some care is used in thawing the frozen part. It should be kept immersed in cool water, or covered with cloths kept cool by fre-quent wetting with cold water, until the natural feeling is restored. Felons may be cured, especially when they first begin, by freezing two or three times. Lumbago and sciatica, as well as other forms of neuralgia, are sometimes al-most instantly relieved by freezing of the skin immediately above the painful

Quite Proper. Young Dibbles was telling one of his circus-poster stories at the breakfast tuble, when Bankson, opposite, said, with an air of disgust: "Oh, don't spread it on so thick." The landlady, who was mentally figuring on her marketing, allowing forty-five cents for butter, suddenly looked up and exclaimed: "No, gentlemen; don't spread it on so thick and it will last longer."

Annotto is a dye derived from the seeds of a South American tree.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Blastern and Middle States.

Tun amounts of the forgeries of Charles M. Hilgert, the absconding member of John Hilgert's Fons, Philadelphia molasses refiners, reached \$500,000. The great total was all on his own paper, to which had been forged the acceptances of well-known merchants.

LIGHTNING caused serious damage at Stamford, Conn., one bolt striking the Presbyterian church and causing its destruction, as well as leveling an adjacent building. Several other buildings were also struck and badly damaged, Two men perished in the flames which consumed the church.

A PIRE which broke out in a planing mill a Gardiner, Me., spread with frightful rapidity, and before it was subdued the flames destroyed all the mills in town and some sixty dwelling houses. Many families saved only the clothing in which they escaped from their burning houses. About twenty acres were burned over, and the pecuniary loss is upwards o \$200,000.

THE New York Democratic State committee met at Saratoga and issued a call for a State convention to meet at Syracuse on September

Two vessels with cases of yellow fever on board arrived at Boston-one from Havana and the other from Havti-and were quarantined.

AFTER being on a strike about eight weeks many of the freight-handlers in New York have been compelled, by their necessities, to resume work.

THE Prohibitionists of Massachusetts held a convention at Boston and nominated a full FLORENTINE KREUTZ, nineteen years of age,

vas murde ed, in a low lodging house in New York, by Katie Kolps, his mistress. She was arrested.

THE boiler in Weaver's mill, Eldersville, Pa., exploded, wreeking the building and killing Thomas Bivington and James Phillips. JOHN BRADLEY and his sister, of Fall River, Mass., were drowned at Stonebridge, Tiverton. Two younger children were rescued.

By the explosion of a premature blast on the West Shore railroad at Cornwall, N. Y., four men (colored) were killed and several injured. TERRENCE McQuade, a New York dog catcher, shot and instantly killed James Doyle, a lad of fourteen years of age. An assault had been made upon McQuade, who retaliated by shooting into the crowd, when the boy, an in-

nocent observer, was killed. John Meany died in Boston at the advanced age of 107 years. He retained his mental fac-

ulties to the last. A PASSENGER train on the New York and Canada railway, running at high speed, came into collision with a "wild-cat" engine two miles north of Putnam Station, about half way between Whitehall and Ticenderoga, Both engines were instantly and completely wrecked. The baggege and drawing-room cars were thrown from the track into Lake Champlain, one of the engines careening over upon the baggage car. Edward Lequard, engineer of the wild-cat engine, was killed. His body was badly broken up in the wreck of his engine. The engineer of the passenger train was badly scalded and seriously injured internally. The firemen of both engines were injured, but not fatally. None of the passengers were killed, but a great many suffered severe injuries, which may prove fatal. The engineer of the "wildcat" should have waited at Dresden Station and allowed the passenger train to pass him. He was found with the top of his head cut clean off, and only spoke a few words, which were, I forgot all about it," from which it seems he had forgotten his business. The place where the engines met is one of the most narrow and tottering to their fail, roofless temples precipitous on the road along Lake Champlain. CHINESE opium dens in New York are being

> raided by the police. THE crops on Long Island have suffered severely through the drought.

FRANK H. SMITH, & Harvard student, who was recently shot by an army sergeant for entering a fort at Bath, Me., died from the ef-

fects of his wounds. REV. JOSEPH BARTLETT, a retired Congregationalist minister, of Gorham, Me., seventy years of age, committed suicide by drowning. He had shown signs of insanity.

South and West.

Mns. Scoville, Guiteau's sister, has applied n the Chicago courts for a divorce from her husband, the assassin's counsel, on the charge of cruel treatment.

THE Democrats were victorious by a large majority in the Alabama State election. The senate is Democratic with about three exceptions, and in the house the Democrats have about eighty out of the one hundred members. AT Metropolis, Ill., A. G. Leonard, editor of the Cairo Gozette, was stabbed three times, with probably fatal effect, by George Tanner, a prominent local colored politician. Tanner was arrested.

THE Indiana Republican State convention met at Indianapolis and re-nominated the present incumbents.

Dietrich Peterson, a eigarmaker, of Chicago atally shot his former sweetheart, Frida Kriekemier, and wounded her companion, Frances Krane, and then blew out his own brains. The girl had rejected him.

A DISPATCH from Tucson, Arizona, says that the Apaches raided and killed all the inhabitants of the Rancho Cariso, Sahuaripa District, Sonora, Mexico, the women and children included, and burned the houses. They murdered a vaquero near Palomas. Two others escaped, being fortunately a little behind the one that was shot. They caught in an ambush a scouting party of rancheros, consisting of fourteen men, of whom only two escaped, eleven being left on the field, while one of them, who was shot through both legs, was dragged a short distance into the bush. This massacre occurred at the Hedionda mine, which is only a short distance from the Yaqui river at Recods, and lies be tween the California and Patrero mines, belonging to the Labarranea Mill and Mining company. The same day the mail rider was also shot while crossing the Rio Chico.

A NEGRO, accused of outraging a fifteen-yearold white girl, was taken from the jail at Newnan, Ga., and hanged by a mob.

PAUL TOLLNER, a machinist, of Chicago, killed his wife and then blew out his own brains. The couple had frequently quarreled. THE Kansas Republican State convention met at Topeka and nominated a full ticket, with St. John, the present governor, at its head.

FIFTEEN tone of powder exploded in the Hardy powder works, Vallejo, Cal., killing two men and seriously injuring one other.

THE police of Milwaukee, Wis., have been notified by the authorities of Prague, Bohemis, that Herman Abeles, forty-five years of age, owner of a large milling establishment in that city, had absconded with \$280,000 belonging to his creditors.

CHESS THOMAS was hanged at Palestine. Texas, for the murder of Houston McMeans. have been remedied. He met his death calmly, saying he had no re- J. S. Husran, a notary at Montreal, has be grets, and was resigned to his fate. Thomas Meeting on the street they both drew their pismoney can be recovered, as Hunter has no tols, but Thomas fired first, killing McMeans. | property of his own.

Special correspondents in the West and Southwest report an improvement in the weather, little damage to the wheat crop by recent rains, and large crops of corn and coton nearly ready for harvest.

A construction train having on board fiftyseven laborers was thrown from the track near Wareca, Minn., turned completely over and went down an embankment. Thirty-two of the laborers were injured, two of them with probably fatal effect.

In Pike county, Ky., during a bloody affray between the McCoy and Hatfield families, one of the Hatfields was shot and cut so badly that be died. His friends banded together, caught three of the McCoys and tied them to trees and shot them dead.

From Washington,

The chief of the bureau of statistics in a statement in regard to the foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, says: "The total value of the foreign commerce of the country during the year, embracing both imports and experts of merchandise and specie, amounted to \$1,566,859,456, as against \$1,675,024,318 during the preceding fiscal year, showing a felling off of \$108,164,862. The value of the exports domestic merchandise from the United States during the last fiscal year amounted to \$733,073,937, as against \$883,925,947 during the preceding year, a falling off of \$150,852,010, The only commodity the value of the exports of which exhibited an increase of any considerable magnitude was petroleam. The value of the imports of merchandiss into the United States during the year amounted to \$724.623. 317, as against \$642,664,628 during fhe preceding fiscal year, showing an increase of \$81,958,689, or 12.7 per cent."

SECRETARY CHANDLER has directed Licutenant Harber to bring home from Siberia the bodies of Lieutenant DeLong and his corpanions of the Jeannette expedition.

Ar the final adjournment of Congress the House did not tender a vote of thanks-usually tendered to the speaker at the close of a session-to Mr. Keifer, as Mr. Robeson was warned early in the day that i'a motion to that effect was offered it would be opposed by the Democrats.

THE session of the Forty-seventh Congress just closed lasted 247 days, during which 251 public acts, 233 private acts and eight-four joint resolutions became laws-making a total of 568, or 111 more than were enacted during the whole of last Congress. Of the private acts 161 grant pensions to individuals named therein, and seventy-two are for the relief of individuals. In the last Congress four bills were vetoed, while at this session three met the same

Congress having failed to make provision for the clerical force of the national board of health, all the clerks in the office have been discharged with the exception of the secretary and chief clerk.

A GENERAL order has been issued from the headquarters of the army containing an agreement providing for the reciprocal crossing of the international boundary line by the troops of the United States an 1 the republic of Mexico in pursuit of hostile Indiane.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total value of the exports of netroleum and petroleum products during the month of June, 1882, were \$4,669,564, and during June, 1881, \$5,553,208. For the twelve months ended June 30, 1882, \$51,232,706, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year \$40,315,609. Tue health board at Washington have re-

ceived telegrams announcing an epidemie of yellow fever at Brownsville, Texas. Fifty caseare reported at the latter place alone, with more in the adjoining towns. THE treasury department has received

official notice of an exposition to be held in Rome, Italy, in 1888 and 1889. THE treasury department has addressed letters to the collectors of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Portland calling their

attention to the act of Congress making provision for the establishment of cattle quarantine stations, and stating that it is the desire of the department to provide proper shelter for imported cattle at those ports as soon as

Foreign News.

THE new French cabinet is officially announced as follows. Charles Duclerc, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs; Clement Fallieres, minister of the interior; Pierre Deves, minister of justice; Jules Duvaux, minister of public instruction; Pierre Tirard, minister of finance; General Jean Billot, minister of war; Admiral Joan Jauregriberry, minister of marine; Louis Cochery, minister of posts and telegraphs; Francois de Maby, minister of agriculture; Pierre Legrand, minister of commerce and ad interim of public works. All of the above named officials accepted office at the invitation of Senator Duclere, who submitted the list to President Grevy.

A MILITARY convention has been proposed between England and Turkey.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire has occurred in Stavropo and along the Kuma river, Russia. Crop covering an area of eighty square kilometers have been burned.

A CHILIAN garrison, seventy-four strong, stationed at Concepcion, in the Juniu val-ley, has been massacred by the inhabitants. The soldiers had illtreated some women, Riot, misrule and anarchy are fairly enthroaed in Peru.

Two men while attempting to climb over the railing of the Tuileries gardens, Paris, during a display of fireworks caught hold of an electric wire used in the illumination of the

grounds and both were struck dead instantly. M. DE LESSEPS, projector of the Suez canal, declares that the whole of Egypt has embraced the cause of the national party, and that the English will find everywhere a determined and intelligent defense to check their enterprise if

possible. The khodive of Egypt has issued a proclama-tion declaring Arabi Pasha and his followers rebels, and accusing Arabi of the massacre and pillage of the 11th of June, and of being the cause of the destruction of Alexandria and o the massacres at Tantah and Benha.

THE emperors of Gormany and Austria-Hungary met at Ebensee, where they were joined by the Empress Elizabeth, of Austria-Hungary The meeting was most cordial.

THOMAS WALSH, who was arrested at the time of the seizure of arms at Clerkenwell, has been convicted on a charge of treason-fel ony, and sentenced to seven years' penal ser-

THE steamship Mosel, from Bremen for New York, was wrecked upon the Cornwall coast. There were between 600 and 700 passengers on board and these and the mails were safely landed. The ship was valued at \$550,000, and her cargo, consisting largely of sitks, at \$200,-000. It was upon the Mo el, while in Bremerhaven, that in December, 1875, a case of dyna mite was exploded by means of an infernal ma chine. While the ship was but little damage: sixty-eight persons in a crowd on the whar

were killed and thirty-three were wounded. THE grievances of the Irish constabulary

come a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000, and McMeans had long been on ill terms, and funds belonging to an estate of which he way had threatened to shoot each other on sight, executor. It is feared that no part of the

IOTE MYLES, Edward Myles, John Hughson and Wm. Wisdom were drowned in Brewster lake, sixteen miles from Flasherton, Ont., by

the upastting of their boat. HERREN BESEL, Liebknecht and Hasenclever, Socialists, have been condemned by the Leipsic court to two months' imprisonment for exces sive abuse and insult to the federal council Herren Liebknecht and Hasenclever are mem bers of the German reichstag.

OFFICIAL returns show that two hundred and thirty-one outrages, including two murders, occurred in Ireland during the month of July, against 283 outrages, with five murders, in June. The total number of evictions during July was 321 families, representing 1,619 persons. Of the families evicted, half were reinstated as tenante or caretakers.

Twenty houses were destroyed by a fire is St. Sauveur, Quebec.

A DISPATCH from Jamaica says that Westgate the self-confessed assassin of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Dublin, has ar rived there, and that the evidence implicating him in the crime is strong. THE vessel conveying Lieutenant Bove and

the members of the Italian Antarctic expedition has been wrecked off Cape Horn, South America. All on board were saved by the British vessel Allan Godin. TROUBLES of the most serious kind have

roken out in Corea, the relations of which with Japan are not altogether friendly. There is also a powerful party in Corea strongly opposed to the recently concluded treaties with the United States and England.

THREE hundred delegates were present in Manchester at the sitting of the annual convention of the Irish land league. A resolution of sympathy was passed relative to the death of Miss Fanny Parnell. A report was presented stating that the Highlands of Scotland were ripe for land agitation. It was resolved to alter the title of the land league to the "Land and Lubor League of Great Britian." Resolutions were passed recommending to farmers in Ireland the justice and expediency of aiding the cause of the laborers and recommending payment to Irish members of parliament fo their services in the cause of the land league.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

House bills were passed pensioning the cidow of the late General Ramsey, repealing the section of the revised statutes imposing an export tax on tobacco, and receiving the claims of the capter of the ram Albemarie to the court of claims. The House resolution was passed instructing the secretary of the navy to convene a court of inquiry to investigate the loss of the Jeannette.

Mr. Blair, chairman of the committee or Mr. Blair, chairman of the committee on education and labor, called up the resolution directing an investigation during the recess into the labor strikes. This investigation is to be made by the committee on education and labor, and is to include the subjects of the relations between capital and labor, the wages and hours of labor, the coordition of the laboring classes in the Unit-d States and their relative conditions and wages as compared with like classes abroad, with the causes and agencies producing strikes. The committee is to nice classes abroad, with the causes and agen-cies producing strikes. The committee is to recommend legislation to remove or modify such causes and to provide against t-eir recurrence, and is empowered to send for persons and papers, administer eaths and visit by sub-committees different parts of the country. The resolution was adopted with an amendment offered by Mr. George, directing amendment effered by Mr. George, directing an inquiry into the division between labor and capital and of their joint productions in the United States... The bill to transfer the property of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home to the Garfield M-morial hospital was passed.... At 3 r. m., according to agreement, and after a session lasting 217 days, the presiding officer terminated the session of the Forty-seventh Congress in the following speech: "Senators—After a very long and laborious session in which the Senate has performed its part of the public duty faithfully, we are about to separate. My thanks are due to each and svery member of the body for generous consideration and for friendly support in the chair. Wishing you all health and happiness I now declare the Senate adjourned without day."

House. Several ineffectual attempts were made to have private bills considered and then at 11:15 the House took a recess till 12 o'clock. Immethe House took a recess till 12 o'clock. Immediately after the recess, on motion of Mr. His cock, the Senate amendment to the House resolution for the final adjournment of Congress was concurred in. On motion of Mr. Hiscock a committee of three members was authorized to wait upon the President and annonnee to him that Congress was ready to adjourn, and Messrs. Hiscock, Carpenter and Atkins were appointed as such committee. The House then at 12:15 took a recess until 2:45 p. m. When the House assembled Mr. Hiscock reported that the committee had per-Hiscock reported that the committee had per-formed its duty and that the President had no turther communication to make to Congress

The Speaker appounced as members of the ... The Speaker announced as members of the joint select committee to examine into the causes of the decline in American shipping, Messrs. Page (Cal.), Candler (Mass.), Robeson (N. J.), Dingley (Mc.), McLane (Md.), and Cox (N. Y.)... The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, Speaker Keifer addressed the House as follows: "Phis Message of the control of the first page of the House as follows: "Phis Message of the control of the first page of the House as follows: "Phis Message of the control of the first page of the House as follows: "Phis Message of the control of the first page of the control of the first page of the House as follows: "Phis Message of the control of the first page of the control of the contr Keifer addressed the House as follows: "Inis House is about to terminate its first session. It has been an important one to the country. With thanks for the generous and kind treatment on the part of the House and with my best wishes for all its members, regardless of party, I now, as authorized and required by the concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, declare this House adjourned without day."

The Trouble in Egypt.

Ar the lord mayor's banquet in London Mr. Gladstone delivered the following, pastifying England's war in Egypt: "It is of vital importance that the position of Eng and should not be misundersteed. Forces have gone to bot be misundersteed. Forces have gone to Egypt in prosecution of great interests of the empire. Unless those interests exist it would not have been possible for us to find a justification for intervention. But let it be known and proclaimed from this spot, which affords a channel of communication with the world not interior to the state itself, that there interests are not ours since but increases. those interests are not ours alone, but interests we have in common with every State in Europe, nay, with the whole civilized world," Referring to the Suez canal, Mr. Gladstone

said: "It is essential for mankind that the gate should be open, and that the country in which it is situated should be peaceable and orderly and under legal government. The ut-most we have in view, though the burden and the bonor of performing it may fall upon our-selves, is a work which it is essential for every county in Europe to perform, and the performance of which cannot but redound, if it be associated with high and disinterested objects, to the honor of those upon whom the burden

Mr. Gladstone continued: "We do not go to war with the Egyptian people, but to rescu-them from the oppression of military tyramy nor do we make war upon the Molammedan religion, as Englishmen respect the conviction of believers in every other faith. We do not want to repress the growth of liberty in Egypt, but desire that she be prosperous. England goes to Egypt with clean hands and with no scret intention to conceal from other nations. There is a class of men besides the military who require to be overawed - who were the instruments of former oppression, and who wish well to military tyranny because they would provide for the revival of abuses and cruelty

already extinguished or mi igated " The following is a text of the proclamation of The following is a text of the proclamation of the suitan of Turkey sgainst Arabi Pacha; "Arabi Pachi, having a second time transgressed the law by taking authority which does not belong to him, and having presumed to menace the vessels belonging to an old and tried friend and ally of Turkey, is for these misdeeds proclaimed a rebel, together with his adherents. Be it known to all that obedience is due solely to the khedive, who is the representative of the sultan."

Four squadrons of the Nineteenth Hussars, numbering 600 men, embarked at Southampton for Egypt.

for Egypt.

A dispatch from Calcutta says that Nepsul and many other feudatory states of India have volun cered to furnish contingents for the

volun eered to furnish contingents for the British army in Egypt.

The Shropshire regiment, 760 strong, has embarked at Kingston.

One hundred and twenty-four volunteer artillerists and 460 drivers have embarked at Malta on the troopship Humber. The transport Holland, with the Household cavalry on board, and the transport Thalis have arrived at Malta.

Malta,

The transport Ascalon sailed for Egypt with

176 men and a battery of artillery.

The British ironclad Superb threw shells into Arabi Pacha's earthworks near Ramleb. It is reported in Alexandria that Arabi has a large force near Ismailia. The cable between Alexandria and Port Said is working. The Mohammedans in India are excited because the Porte has decided to co-operate with the English in the military movement in Egypt.

News has just been received of a skirnish

Nows has just been received of a skirmish to the westward of Alexandria, beyond the Mex forts. The sailors and mariners stationed there drove a number of Arabs back with the fire of a small field-piece. There was no loss

on the English side.

Foreigners have formed a vigilance committee in Alexandria for the protection of their

tee in Alexandria for the protection of their own interests.

General Alison having written to the commander of the German gunboat Habicht that security can now be guaranteed in Alexandria, the German sailors who have been guarding the German hospital were withdrawn. This removes the last foreign landing pariy.

A London dispatch says there are 40,000 men either on their way to or in Egypt, and that the preparations for the war are most complete. The energy of the government in the matter is

the preparations for the war are most complete.
The energy of the government in the matter is a surprise to its friends and opponents.
A dispatch from Alexandria says: "The Scots Guards and Grenadier guards landed and marched to Ramlen. Thousands of Arabs col-lected along the line of march, and were much impressed by the appearance of the troopa. The Europeans regret their having to meet such an unworthy foe, as it is believed that many must fall victims to the Remingron rifles of Arait Pacha's troops, who are now inof Arabi Pacha's troops, who are now in-trenched in a very strong position."

An Extraordinary Story.

Another remarkable story has to be

added to the long list of curious and exciting narratives connected with the Nihilist cause. The St. Petersburg cor-respondent of the Voltaire guarantees the authenticity of the following facts which are said to have materially increased the anxiety felt in the Russian capital for the czar's safety. Shortly after the opening of the Moscow exhibi tion, which was recently inaugurated by the Duke Vladimir, a young man demanded an sudience of the chief of police at St. Petersburg. He refused to state his errand to any of the subor dinate officials, so after being care-tully searched he was admitted to the presence of the general. Here he stated at once that he was sent by the revolutionary party, and explained his mission on the following terms: "The emperor is prevented from going t Moscow through his fear of our schemes. His dread will cease to be justified when he grants a constitution. Then he need fear no conspiracy, and can go with safety wherever he pleases. It has fallen to my lot to inform ou that if the emperor persists in his reactionary policy nothing can save him. Neither my friends nor myself wish to murder him treacherously. Alexander III. is warned as was Alexander II. do not assassinate, but we render justice." At this point of the in terview the police officer seemed anxious to call in assistance, but the young Nihilist stopped him and added: I do not wish to be subjected to the indignity of torture. I could have killed you, but we do not commit murders uselessly." With these words the youth stepped back a few paces, and knecked two large buttons with which his cuffs were fastened against his forehead. The buttons being full of violent explosive substance, burst, and inflicted such wounds on the young man that he expired in a few moments, leaving no

Rules for Riding.

race as to his identity. The sensa-

ional incident has reminded the public

that the murder of Alexander II. was

preceded by similar warnings -- London

Telegraph.

In mounting, face the near side of the horse. The near side is the side nearest yourself. If you stand on the right side of the horse, which is the wrong side, when you mount, you will ace the crupper. Then everybody will know that your name is Johann Gottlie Ernsigefolger.

If you cannot mount from the ground, lead the horse to a high fence. climb up on the fence, say "whoa" two or three times, and jump over the horse's ears. You will light somewhere on his neck, and will have plenty of time to adjust yourself while the horse is running away. Ano her method of mounting, largely practiced by young gentlemen from the city, is to balance yourself on one leg on the fence, and point the other leg at the horse in the general direction of the saddle, saying "whoa" all the time. The horse, after this gesture has been epeated a few times, backs away, pulls the alleged rider off the fence and walks up and down the lane with him at a rapid gallop. This gives the rider in about ten minutes all the exercise he

wants for a week. If by some miracle you manage to get into the saddle, hold on with both hands, and say "whoa." The faster the horse goes the tighter you must hold on, and the louder you must "holler."

If you are from New York or Philadelphia you will shorten the stirraps until your knees are on a level with your chin. Then as you ride you will rise to your feet and stand in the atti tade of a man peering over a fence to look for his dog, and then suddenly fall in the saddle like a man who has stepped on a banana peel. This is the English school. It is hard on the horse, but is considered very graceful. A man cannot wear false teeth, however, and ride in this manner.-Burlington Hawkeye.

"Men must work and women weep,
S) runs the world away."
But they need not weep so much if they use
Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which
cures all the painful maladies peculiar to women. Sold by druggists.

Suicides in London averaged last year one The bodies reclaimed from the Thames were two per week.

"Golden Medical Discovery"
has been used with signal success in consumption of the lungs, consumptive night-sweats,
spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak
lungs, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred affections of throat and chest. Sold by druggists. GEORGIA'S State geologist says the gold mines of the State yield 250 per cent, on the capital

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists. It is said that there are 2,252 women engaged in farming in the State of Indiana.

"Ail that I D-sired."
PA. R. R. Frank,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 20, 1881.
H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—I have used your
Safe Kidn'y and Liver Cure for kidney disease,
and it certainly did for me all that could have
been expected and all that I desired.
BREAT F. CHAMPERY. BRNJ. F. CHAMPNEY.

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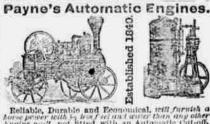
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