

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The immense crematory in Rome is in almost daily use. Cremation is daily becoming more popular, and bids fair soon to dispose of more corpses in the Italian capital than old-fashioned burial.

The real cost of the enormous increase in pension payments is brought out in the statement that they will equal this year "the earnings of 1,000,000 laboring men for 100 days." The sum disbursed—\$1,000,000—amounts to nearly one-half the entire expenses of the government.

"The fact is," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "the average tea-drinker does not know a genuine, pure and fine article from poor, adulterated, and cooked-over leaves. The American taste for tea has become vitiated. So has our taste for coffee. The effectiveness of the inspection law may therefore be doubted."

It is stated that Senator Edmunds will, at the next session of Congress, introduce a government postal telegraph bill, and ask for its immediate consideration. The object will be the establishment of a system of government telegraph lines for the transmission of private messages at much reduced rates, as compared with those now charged.

There is a society for the prevention of blindness in England. It is calculated that blindness annually costs Europe no less a sum than \$7,000,000, and England alone no less than \$800,000; so that by removing the causes not only will a large amount of acute suffering, as well as deprivation from the pleasure of sight, be prevented, but a great financial gain will result. As yet, the operations of the society have been mainly confined to London, but the offer of a substantial prize for the best essay on the causes of blindness and the most practical means of preventing it will doubtless lead to the dissemination of much valuable information on the subject.

The National Yellowstone park embraces in its limits 3,575 square miles—more territory than Rhode Island and Delaware combined. It is sixty-five miles wide and sixty-five long. It lies mainly in the north-western corner of Wyoming territory, but includes a thin strip of Idaho on the west and Montana on the west and north. The body of it is between 110 degrees and 111 degrees west longitude, and 45 degrees north latitude. The lowest elevation in the park is 6,000 feet above sea-level, and its highest (mountain peak) from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. It is, therefore, an immense table-land, with a surface broken into mountain ranges, valleys, etc.

In the spring of 1880 the ground upon which Albuquerque, New Mexico, now stands was a marsh intersected by irrigating ditches. To-day there stands on this ground a bustling city of over 9,000 people. It is in Bernalillo county, about 350 miles from Kansas City, and is the eastern terminus of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. The city is named in honor of the Duke of Albuquerque, and the old town, old Albuquerque, situated about one mile and a half distant, was one of the early Spanish settlements. The proper pronunciation is Albuquerque, but the natives and the people of this part of the country call it Alburkirk. No town in the West, except Leadville, has developed more rapidly. The county has 3,000,000 sheep, and in 1882 Albuquerque shipped 2,500,000 pounds of wool.

The proposed cotton exposition in New Orleans in 1884 gives promise of large success. The amount proposed to be raised as a fund for the exposition is \$550,000. Of this amount \$250,000 has been already subscribed in the north, and New Orleans has subscribed \$140,000, and proposes to raise the remaining sum of \$160,000. Major Burke, of the *Times-Democrat*, has been chosen director-general and has gone vigorously to work. It is proposed to have complete exhibits of the Latin-American nations. The president of Honduras, who has been on a visit to this country, has tendered to the exposition the use of his valuable archaeological specimens, other residents of Central and South American states have expressed great interest and promised needful aid.

A Fruitless Search.

One day there visited Buddha a woman who had lost her only child. Wild with grief she begged the prophet to give back the little one to life. He looked at her tenderly for a long while, and then said, "Go, my daughter, bring me a mustard seed from a house in which death had never entered, and I will grant thy wish." The woman at once began her search. She went from house to house, saying, "Grant me, kind people, a mustard seed for the prophet to bring back my child to me." And when they had granted her request she asked, "Are you all here around the hearth—father, mother, children—none missing?" But the people shook their heads with sighs and looks of sadness; and far and wide as she wandered there always was a vacant chair by the hearth. Then gradually, as she passed on, the waves

of her grief subsided before the sight of sorrow everywhere; and her heart, ceasing to be occupied with its own selfish grief, flowed out in strong yearnings of sympathy with the world-wide suffering. Tears of anguish were changed to tears of pity, passion melted into compassion; she forgot her own sorrow in looking upon that of others, and in losing herself for others' good she really found herself.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Hot Milk as a Stimulant.
Of hot milk as a stimulant the *Medical Record* says: "Milk heated to much above 100 degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. No one who, fatigued by over-exertion of body and mind, has ever experienced the revivifying influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its being rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising; some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy that they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue, will find in this ample draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects."

Cold Feet.

What a common complaint this is says the *Family Physician*, and yet no one seems to know anything about it. You suffer from it for years, and you don't go to a doctor, or if you do, you derive very little benefit from his advice. Some people suffer from it at night only, while others are troubled with it in the daytime as well. It occurs most frequently in women, but still you often hear men complain of it. We believe that the best remedy is hypophosphate of lime in one or two grain doses twice a day. This is soluble in water, and should be taken in the form of a mixture, nothing else being put with it, with the exception, if you like, of a tea-spoonful of syrup, to make it more palatable, although it is by no means disagreeable by itself. Another good remedy is nuxvomica—five drops of the tincture in a little water three or four times a day. It is highly recommended, and you may hope for great things from it. Then your general health. It is probable that you are below par somehow or other, although we must admit that it does not follow of necessity. If you feel generally out of sorts, and your appetite is poor, quinine will do you good. If you are pale and anemic, you must put your faith in iron. Cod-liver oil is an excellent remedy for improving the general nutrition; many people feel quite in a glow after each dose.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The right of commanding is the fruit of labor, the price of courage. Man cannot dream himself into a noble character; he must achieve it by diligent effort. If we find no fault ourselves, we should not take pleasure in observing those of others. Those who have no patience of their own forget what demand they make on that of others. There is no evil we cannot either face or fly from, but the consciousness of duty disengages. More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us. Let friendship creep gently to a light; if it rush to it, it may soon run itself out of breath. A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy, and temperance the best physic. The law of the harvest is to read more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

The Grave of Mary Washington.

A Fredericksburg, Va., letter to the Richmond Dispatch says: Just above the plain in the suburbs of Fredericksburg, is the grave of Mary Washington, marked now by an unfinished marble monument. It is strange that the tomb of the mother of the Father of His Country should be allowed to stand a monument to the lack of patriotism of his countrymen. Worse still, it has been shamefully defaced by the hands of the vandal. Its sides have been marred by bullets, and the pretty smooth face of the monument peppered by the shot of thoughtless sportsmen. No railing or enclosure of any sort protects the last resting place of this great and good woman, and yesterday the unthinking excursionist hid himself under the shadow of the monument, at his snack and desecrated the sacred place by leaving the rinds of watermelons and the refuse of the past lying loosely around the tomb. The monument was undertaken in 1830 by a patriotic gentleman of Fredericksburg, who had completed it with the exception of the large pyramidal shaft, which to-day lies half imbedded in the ground a few yards from the grave.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Prof. Nordenskjöld telegraphs from Serabert, Greenland, that he has discovered the remains of a mammoth, which he has met report that two members of the American Arctic expedition (one of them presumably Lieut. Greely) are dead.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Casamicciola, Italy, yesterday.

Sir Edward Sullivan has succeeded the late Right Hon. Hugh Law as lord chancellor of Ireland.

It is announced that the colonial authorities have demanded the surrender of King Cetewayo, who is in hiding at Lukala.

Arrangements are being made by the Irish National League for a series of mass meetings in America, to be addressed by prominent nationalists.

It is said Prime Minister Ferry, of France, has requested the Chinese government to reply to the French memorandum in writing. The evening papers of Paris demand that France send reinforcements to Tonquin.

A fire has destroyed the principal business portion of Brownwood, Texas.

Thirteen convicts, seven colored and six white, have been publicly whipped at New Castle, Del. The cat was well laid on, but blood was drawn only in one case.

Jabez Payne, district land agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, was attacked and beaten by a gang of unknown masked men, near Ashland, Pa., Saturday evening, and robbed of \$500.

An explosion of fireworks in an outbuilding of the Pittsburgh exposition resulted in the death of a boy, James Thomas Rogers. Three valuable race-horses were burned to death, and 300 feet of stabling was destroyed.

The New Orleans National Bank has obtained an injunction restraining Postmaster Merchant from refusing to deliver letters or pay orders to said bank, on the ground that they are the agents for a lottery company, which has been excluded from the mails.

The Georgia Legislature has refused to pass the bill for the payment of the expenses attending the funeral of the late Gov. Stephens, on the ground that many of the items are excessive. Prominent citizens in several counties have telegraphed their representatives their intention to raise the money to pay the bill.

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GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It is said that Prime Minister Ferry of France has asked for English mediation in the Tonquin negotiations. A correspondent says that the French memorandum submitted to China proposes the establishment of a neutral force in Tonquin.

Advices have been received of Prof. Nordenskjöld's explorations in Greenland.

More anti-Hungary riots have occurred, and several lives were lost at Farkaswicz, Hungary.

It is said that O'Donnell, who killed Carey, is disgraced that greater preparations have not been made for his defense.

A new ocean steamer, the Oregon, built in England, made twenty knots an hour on her trial trip yesterday.

The yellow fever still continues at Guayaquil, Mexico, and persons who fled from the city are dying in the interior. It is reported that six hundred persons are down with the fever.

O. B. Ward and Charles Johnson were accidentally poisoned at Camp Point, Ill. They procured a quart bottle of what was supposed to be a beverage. Drinking of it freely they both in a short time dropped dead. A third man, who drank with them, was seized with spasms, but will recover.

In 1866 the best railroad time between New York and New Orleans was five days, and a passenger had to make nine changes, many of them long rides from depot to depot. In 1869 the time was reduced to four days; in 1873 to three and a half days, and in 1879 to three days and only one change. Now the time has been reduced to fifty-eight hours.

About one hundred prisoners in the state's prison at Wethersfield, Conn., were suddenly taken sick, and it is supposed they were poisoned by eating corned beef.

The Central and South American Telegraph Company's lines to Brazil have been formally opened for the transmission of messages. The new line is established via Galveston and through Mexico and Central America, down the Pacific coast to Valparaiso, and across the Andes to Rio Janeiro.

A letter addressed to any part of the United States can be sent for a two-cent stamp after the 30th of September if it weighs half an ounce or less, and each additional half ounce or fraction thereof will be charged two cents additional. The newly-designed stamp is not on sale yet, but there is to be had in the postoffice a large quantity of stamped envelopes of that denomination. The present three-cent stamp can be used for mailing purposes or will be redeemed at the post-offices.

A panic occurred among the pupils of St. Mary's Catholic Institute, in Jersey City, caused by an accidental ignition of the drapestry adorning a statue of the Virgin. The alarm of fire frightened the girls generally about ten years old, and they fled screaming for the door. In their flight several of them were knocked down, and the pressure was so great that many were almost stifled. The sister during this stampede had promptly extinguished the flames, and then, hastening among her pupils, she made every effort to restrain them. The stairway outside became choked by the throng, and some were knocked down and trampled upon, and they soon swelled the torrent that was passing down stairs.

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LONDON, Sept. 20.—It is reported that the memorandum of the French proposals has been unacceptable to the Chinese government.

The Bulgarian cabinet has resigned.

A correspondent says that the Austro-German alliance is directed against Russia and France.

The tenants on Lord Sligo's property in Ireland have taken away the guns of gentlemen shooting over the estate.

It is reported that a vessel with four locomotives from the United States for the Southern Railway in Peru has been lost.

A conference of the representatives of the various Australian colonies is to be held in Sydney to oppose the proposed annexation of the South Pacific Islands to Australia.

The International and Northern Telegraph Company, capital \$5,000,000, has been incorporated at Albany, N. Y.

Gov. Butler bought at the New England fair and sent as a present to Gov. Jarvis, of North Carolina, some fine specimens of Cote's wool sheep.

Tennessee threatens to become a formidable rival of Massachusetts in the number of divorce cases. In one county alone—Chattanooga—there are 96 dockets.

Messrs. G. S. Scott, George F. Baker and John T. Martin were elected directors of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company in New York. Scott and Baker represent the Danville interest.

The Diamond Match Company, owning factories at Oshkosh, Wis., and elsewhere, has issued a price list making a reduction in the whole sale price of matches of over 50 per cent. It is thought the great match combination has been broken.

At the session, in Chicago, of the National Association of Baggage Agents, the method of loading baggage and legal liability for injury to baggage under State laws were discussed. It was decided not to check parcels of less than twenty pounds weight.

The monument erected by the State of Kentucky to General and President Zachary Taylor was dedicated September 20 at the Taylor homestead, five miles from Louisville. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden delivered the eulogy. The monument is marble, 30 feet high, and surmounted by a statue of Gen. Taylor.

Miners prospecting near Concord, N. C., discovered at the mouth of a long-deserted shaft of a gold mine the skeleton of a woman. The clothing and shoes were still on the bones, and from the quality of the cloth and the presence of a diamond ring of some value, it is thought that the bones were those of some lady of position and means.

Judge Atkins of the Hastings Court, Richmond, Va., in his charge to the grand jury, said: "There is a class of cases in which a strict enforcement of the law would be of great benefit to the community, the law against libel. A libel is the malicious publication of any writing, sign, picture, effigy or other representation tending to defame the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is living, and to expose him to ridicule, hatred or contempt. It is punishable as a misdemeanor on the ground that such a publication has a tendency to disturb the public peace. You will readily see, gentlemen, that the enforcement of this law would prevent many of the unseemly shooting matches which usually follow these publications, and gentlemen would soon begin to look to the law for their vindication instead of the field of honor."

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