Fashion Notes.

Chenille embroidery is in high favor.

Seaweed is the garniture for tulle dresses.

There is a new diagonal, soft, heavy serge.

Bonnets are smaller and hats larger than ever.

Orange color is the fancy of the moment in Paris.

Epaulettes of flowers are the novelty of the moment.

Metallic ribbons are to be used for trimmings of ball dresses.

Broderie antique with a corded ground is a popular trimming.

Satin and velvet are favorite combinations in trimming materials.

Silk, satin, velvet, and lace pockets are still worn for evening dresses.

Colored sets used for trimmings are cut both in facets and flat-dresses.

Necklaces of lace with drooping pendants are pretty on well-shaped necks.

Young ladies have their dancing dresses made with very short pointed trains.

Arabesque patterns in braiding and embroidery are the favorites of the hour

Some of the new bonnets and hats have double brims. Others have split brims.

Buttercups and Marshal Neil roses are in demand for evening dress trimings.

Long lace mittens, black, white, and colored, are to be worn for full evening dress.

Yellow, orange, and brown tints are used to a great extent in ball dresses this season.

Among new ornaments in silver and gold filagree are large gad flies with jewels for eyes.

Long Louis Quatorze waistcoats, simulated in brocade, satin, or damassee appear on evening dresses.

One of the coming fashions is ribbons seemingly woven of metal—yellow and red, gold, silver, steel and bronze.

In coiffures the hair is worn less high upon the head, but there is just as much chevalure needed as ever.

Plastrons and puffed fronts, extending from the throat to the bottom of the skirt, are very much worn for evening toilet.

Evening dresses are given an antique appearance by short, high-puffed sleeves, or Medici frills, in the armholes and around the neck.

Crimped crepe lisse frills are formed into cuffs to be worn outside the sleeve instead of inside; deep collars of the same go with the cuffs.

It is said that elderly ladies are going to wear evening robes of white silk and satin, made up very plain but profusely trimmed with lace.

Among the new goods is found duvet, or down cloth, a material made of the feathers of fowls, extremely light, warm, pliant, and impervious to rain or snow.

A new version of Fourrean is "the Cardinal robe," an elegant dinner dress made of scarlet faille, and trimmed with scarlet velvet fringes and passementeries.

An elegant novelty is feather ribbon. The centre is a wreath of flowers on a light ground. On either side a border of soft unravelled silk forms a feather-like fringe.

One of the prettiest of the new trimmings brought out this season is the marabout ribbon, made of woven swan's down; it comes in all colors and shades, and in pure white.

Among new things are stuffs for evening wear—silk or satin, in electric colors—pale blue, rose, or green—which seem to emit sparks of light; these effects being obtained by a new process of dyeing.

What Two Words were Good For.

Dean Stanley never loses a chance to make a point on an anniversary. When called upon to preside at any meeting, he always asks himself if the day is the anniversary of any great event, or the birthday of any famous person, in order to deduce some fitting lesson. On the last Saturday of the year he appeared at the industrial exhibition in London, and at once reminded the working-classes that that day was the anniversary of an event which happened 700 years ago, and which caused a great disturbance to the country. It was the anniversary of the murder of Thomas-a-Becket, in connection with whose life there was a circumstance which well illustrated the principle on which he was about to enlarge. People sometimes imagined that the small things they saw before them were not worthy of pursuit; whereas, in reality, small things often deserved consideration. A story was told which referred to the father and mother of Thomas-a-Becket. His father, who was a Londoner, went to the crusades, and having been taken prisoner, married an Eastern lady. He was afterwards ransomed and returned to England, but he was unable to carry away his wife with him, and she remained in Syria. She, however, determined to travel to England—a difficult task, as she knew only two words of English, "Gilbert" (the name of her husband), and "London." She got through Europe by mentioning at every town she came to the word "London," at which place she eventually arrived. When there she made use of her other word, "Gilbert," and, having found her way from street to street, she at last discovered the house of her husband near London bridge. This was an example of the effect that could be produced by making the very greatest use of whatever little knowledge she possessed.—*New York Tribune.*

Oswego's Romance.

The Oswego (N. Y.) *Palladium* gives the following pleasant little story, in which Oswego, Franklin and Jefferson counties have a share: Memories differ on the point, but it was either twenty or twenty-five years ago that Mr. George Adams, a rising young lawyer of Malone and a widower, was married to Miss Treadway of this city. Miss Treadway was at that time a handsome woman of perhaps twenty-five, and Mr. Adams was an imposing-looking man, some ten years his wife's senior. Their tempers were incompatible, and after a couple of years of married life they were divorced, Mrs. Adams coming home to her father's house and Adams continuing his law business at Malone. A few years after this Mr. Adams went into the Eastern States and married a lady named Jones, who, we understand, has relatives living near New Haven, in this county. This marriage was without issue, and about two years ago Mrs. Adams No. 3 died. About this time Mr. Adams had risen to the prominence of a judge, and was working gradually up. Three months ago Mrs. Adams received a letter from her former husband the purport of which can be surmised only; but a correspondence was begun between them, and day before yesterday Mrs. Adams accompanied by a couple of lady friends from here, met Mr. Adams in Mansville, at the residence of a sister of his first wife, where the long-separated couple were again joined in the bonds of wedlock, which it is hoped no man can again put asunder. Mr. Adams has two daughters by his wife living, one of whom is married and resides at Sandy Creek. All's well that ends well.

How Animals are Treated in Japan.

Professor Morse says in the *Popular Science Monthly:* Dr. David Murray has called my attention to the very important services performed by the crows and a kind of hawk which act as scavangers. We are so accustomed at home to find these birds especially wild and wary that it is a somewhat startling sight to see them perching on the buildings in a crowded city like Tokio, and swooping down in front of you in quest of food which might otherwise decay and vitiate the atmosphere. The destructiveness and brutality, generally speaking, of the children of Christian nations lead to the the stoning of dogs, cats and birds of all kinds. In Japan such a thing is unknown, and a stone thrown at a dog (I speak from experience) is generally answered by an inquiring look, hens hop out of the way, and even cats do not take the hint? In other words, the crows and hawks are never molested, and the result is that all carrion and other stuff left in the streets are pounced upon and carried off immediately.

Foundries of the Bronze Age.

Of the various deposits of the bronze age which have been hidden under ground, and which have been discovered by chance, thereare two kinds, foundries and treasure-keeps, to which may be added certain stations or centres of habitation not yet well determined, and a great number of burial-places that are in no manner indicated on the surface. A foundry is generally nothing more than a simple cavity dug in the soil, which contains merely the materials, in greater or less completeness, of a wave in bronze—ingots of metal, crucible buttons, blocks, slag, fragments of objects which have been used, or objects themselves injured and unserviceable, and finally crucibles, molds, pincers, and sometimes new objects, fresh from the mold and unfinished. Such foundries have been discovered at many points in Europe, but particularly in France, Savoy, and Germany. The foundry at Larnaud is an excellent example. From it there were taken 1,485 pieces, evidently of the close of the age of bronze. The most striking point of all these foundries is their general uniformity. They are usually found near the banks of rivers, and were probably not far from centres of population. They seem to mark the passage or sojourn, during a period more or less extended, of workmen belonging to a single caste, who had no fixed habitation in the country, as native workmen would have had. In fact, these foundries are all in isolated situations, and no trace of any dwellings is to be found in their neighborhood. It cannot be denied that dwellings may disappear, wooden hours be reduced to dust, and even the stones used in them be dispersed and elsewhere used; but there are products of human industry which never disappear, and which give evidence of man in even the most remote ages. The treasure-keeps are composed of entirely new objects which have never been used, sometimes several attached together, and taken a number at once from the same mold. They are found in little cavities, hollowed out expressly to receive them, in which other owners seem to have concealed them for short periods of time. Generally these treasure-keeps, those of the Alps, at least, are found in high places, not far from the passes frequented by travelers passing from one country to another. Nothing in the neighborhood indicates either a foundry or even a station of any kind; the places are totally uninhabited. Can these deposits be held to be anything more than collections made for trade? Were they not concealed in these hiding-places by the very men who in the valleys melted and recast the deteriorated products of their own industry? Everything points to this as the true origin of these treasure-keeps, and it only remains to determine the route which these workmen took to know whether they passed from France into Italy or from Italy into France.—*The Galaxy.*

An Indoor Game.

There is a jolly indoor game for the winter called "Fagot Gathering," which has been described in print before, but it makes so much fun that many who have never heard of it will be glad if we tell about it here.

First you take some slips of paper—as many as there are players—and on one of them you write "Fagot Gatherer;" on each of the rest write either "good wood" or "snapper," making three times as many "good woods' as "snappers." Of course, anybody who knows anything about wood fires will see that some sticks will burn quietly and brightly while others will crack and snap and fly without the least warning. You put the papers into a hat, and each player takes one, telling nobody what is written on it. Every one then sits as near to the wall as possible, leaving a clear space in the middle of the room, and the player who has chosen the "Fagot-gatherer" proceeds in a serious, business-like way to bundle his fagots. He or she chooses four or five girls or boys, standing them together to represent a fagot, and then makes similar groups of the rest in other parts of the room. This done, he begins to "bind the fagots" by walking slowly around each group, making with his arms such motions as a fagot binder would make. The "sticks" are quiet until the binder lets his arms fall, but then comes a sudden change; the "good woods" run to their seats, but the "snappers" chase the "binder" and try to touch him before he can begin to bind another "fagot," failing in this they have to go and mourn among the "good woods." Then the binding of the second "fagot" goes on, like that of the first. But when a "fagot gatherer" is touched, the "snapper" takes the place of the "gatherer," who goes and rests himself. The game ends when all the "fagots" have been used up in this way, and its then begun again by another selection of papers from a hat. The fun is in the frights and surprises of the "fagot gatherer," who, of course, does not know who is a "good wood" and who a "snapper;" and all do their best to avoid betraying themselves. If you have a good big room and lots of players you will find this game as full of fun as you can wish.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Scheming Woman.

The number of women who live by their wits in New York, says the *Herald* of that city, is very large, and is daily growing larger. Some of these women are really very industrious and very clever in their peculiar line; one, now residing in elegant style uptown, has acquired quite a little fortune by trading in her "influence." She has a large circle of acquaintances among moneyed men, and has also a ready perception, a glib tongue and a keen, instinctive knowledge of human nature. These qualities she is turning to the utmost pecuniary account. She is a married woman, though her husband is a nonentity, practically speaking, and keeps house up town. There in the evenings she receives calls from numerous bankers, brokers and others, whom she elegantly and pleasantly entertains, and meanwhile "talks them" into, wheedles or coaxes or argues them into favorable notice of any scheme she may have at the time a pecuniary interest in. She does a paying business in this line, as she never undertakes any but a big scheme and a plausible scheme, and when once she undertakes it does her "level best" to carry it through. Not long ago the lady talked up a mine, got most of the stock subscribed through her own exertions and took her pay in the shape of an extensive roll of greenbacks, for it is characteristic of this personage that she will never take "commissions." She demands so much money down and generally, having proved that she is worth it, gets it. By her earnings in this line, *sub rosa*, of course, she makes the major part of the family income and clothes herself and her daughters in excellent style. The lady is widely known by Wall street and Broad street magnates and is held in high esteem with them, as she is considered equally shrewd and "square."

Indian Archery.

Indian archery is somewhat different from that practiced by the young ladies and gentlemen of more civilized society. These latter take the arrow between their fingers, place it against the bowstring, and make it assist in bending the bow. An Indian does not do this. He takes his arrow between the thumb and index finger, and pulls the bowstring with his middle finger; nor does he raise his arrow as our boys and girls do; he shoots straight out from the shoulder, and appears to take no aim whatever. He hits the mark, though, too often, as the soldiers about the garrison can tell, who have flung their caps or hats into the air, at some Indian's suggestion, only to have them pierced by the unerring arrow. The growing papooses, that is as soon as these are able to toddle, are furnished with bows and arrows, of which the points have been sharpened, and may be seen about the reservations shooting at marks, at small birds, or anything else that may happen to attract their attention. They generally become expert at the age of about ten or twelve, but sparing pleasures of the chase, until they are sixteen or eighteen. Then is the time the real pleasure of the Indian is found to culminate in his first hunt after buffalo.—*St. Louis Evening Post.*

A Plantation Wedding.

One of the most notable events in the social world of the present season, says the New Orleans *Times*, was the wedding of the youngest daughter of Col. Effingham Lawrence, and Mr. Arthur C. Gilman, of New York city. The wedding was at the Magnolia plantation, one of the finest of the many fine sugar estates of the lower coast, and for many years the home of Col. Lawrence. A very large number of invitations were issued, and the preparations for entertainment were on a scale in keeping with the well-known hospitality of Col. Lawrence. The steamboat Martha, chartered for the occasion, conveyed those of the guests who were from the city to the plantation, where they arrived shortly after ten o'clock. The scene on the arrival of the boat was a very striking one. For a quarter of a mile, at least, along the river front there were numerous bonfires, while through the orange grove, which skirts the river and partly surrounds the mansion house, appeared innumerable lights, which brought the beautiful grounds of Magnolia and the many buildings of the plantation into bold relief. Hundreds of colored people—the great majority of them former slaves of Col. Lawrence—and their children lined the river bank and filled the grounds. The ancient mansion of Magnolia, built more than half a century ago, and under the roof of which many of the most notable men of the nation have been entertained, was made to appear almost like a fairy place. The dark green leaves of the orange trees, the evergreen cedar, and beautiful white flowers were twined in wreaths and wound about the balusters of the stairways and hung in the rooms, presenting everywhere scenes of rare beauty. In the wedding room was an altar, and above it hung a marriage bell of orange and white flowers.

The bride's dress was of white silk, cut in princess style, and trimmed with white tulle and orange blossoms. After the ceremony and the congratulations came the festivities.

Recent American Earthquakes.

Professor C. G. Rockwood, Jr., contributes to the American *Journal of Science and Arts* a record of the earthquakes which have occurred on the American continents from May 10, 1876, to November 18, 1877. These aggregate about sixty-five distinct shocks, the distribution of which is approximately as follows: California, thirteen; Territories, nine; Canada and Eastern States, nine; Southern States, eight; Western States, seven; Middle States, four; Central America, three; South America, seven; West Indies, three, and Sandwich Islands, two.

The severest earthquakes reported are those which occurred on May 19 and November 4, 1877. The first was a series of severe shocks lasting four or five minutes and followed by a destructive tidal wave along the coast of Peru and Chili. On the Peruvian coast the wave was from twenty to sixty feet high, and caused immense destruction in the harbors. It is supposed to have originated near Iquique, and its average rate of progress was to Callao 228 miles an hour, to San Francisco 348 miles, to Honolulu 408 miles, and to Australia 378 miles.

The earthquake which occurred on November 4 was felt throughout a large part of Canada, New York, and New England. In some places it lasted for twenty seconds; reports from others fix its duration at four or five minutes. In the valley of the St. Lawrence river the vibration was sufficient to overturn crockery, crack ceilings, and in a few cases to throw down chimneys.

Newspapers at the White House.

The Boston *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: The white house is liberally supplied with newspapers, only a few of which are kept on file. Grant used to have one of his secretaries cut out the leading editorials on political topics in the New York daily papers, and occasionally from papers published in other cities, which cuttings were handed to him in a bunch for his personal perusal late in the afternoon or in the evening. Mr. Hayes does not follow this system; or, rather, he has materially modified it. It is the duty of one of the clerks at the white house to take charge of all the newspapers received. Enough of them to fill a bushel-basket is received every day. Many of them are unimportant. The newspaper clerk cuts from most of the influential papers such editorial and other matter as he thinks of interest to the President, which he afterwards pastes in scrap-books, of which a series is kept. The President, from time to time, runs over these scrap-books and sees what the newspapers of the country are saying about him and his administration. Mrs. Hayes takes a number of religious weeklies, mostly of the Methodist denomination, and these, with an illustrated paper, and copies of daily papers, containing matters of special interest to the family of the white house are usually to be found scattered over the library tables.

Ancient Greek Ballots.

A few days ago, writes an Athens correspondent, I was fortunate enough to have four in my hand—genuine ballots, corresponding exactly to the description given of them by the Scholiast to Æschinus, and having engraved on them the large clear letters, the Greek words signifying public ballots. They look for all the world like bronze whirligigs. They consist of a disk about two inches in diameter, with an axle in the middle, projecting about three-quarters of an inch on each side. Those which represent the negative vote have the axle perforated, so that a pretty thick knitting-needle might be passed through it; those which represent the positive vote have the axle solid. The ballot-box evidently had an opening shaped like a cross, and each voter had two votes given him, one bored and one unbored. These he no doubt covered with the folds of his robe, and when he came to drop them into the boxes, he took hold of them by placing his thumb on one end of the axle and his middle finger on the other, so that no one could tell when he dropped a positive and when a negative vote.

His Ears.

An unusual and somewhat alarming accident occurred the other day on the San Rafeal ferry boat, says a San Francisco exchange. Crossing the boat, about breast-high above the deck, is the shaft to which the wheels are attached, and all who pass aft to the ladies' cabin are compelled to reverently bow in order to pass under it. On the occasion mentioned this rite was in course of performance by young Mr. C., who, having just come in out of the rain, had wet ears. His sudden genuflexion threw forward these organs, bringing the tip of one of them in contact with the revolving shaft, to which it clung like a damp dishcloth, and in one revolution had wound about it. Another turn of the shaft lifted Mr. C. clear of the deck and set him rolling at the rate of twenty revolutions a minute, until the engine was stopped by some compassionate person and the sufferer unwound like a spool of cotton. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered to speak he explained that the end of his necktie had caught in the shaft; but his ear contradicted his tongue, and being ten times as big had the better of the dispute.

Fruit as Medicine.

A London paper remarks upon the great number of oranges eaten by the Spaniards, it being no uncommon thing for the children of a family to consume ten or a dozen oranges before breakfast, which is some hours later than in our hurrying nation. Such wholesale consumption of what we look upon as a luxury appears to have no ill effect. The testimony of a late eminent physician authorizes the use of fruit as most wholesome immediately upon waking in the morning; he, in fact, prescribed such a regimen to a friend as the only invigorating and permanent cure for indigestion, facetiously remarking that he gave her a piece of advice, which, if it were known to his dyspeptic patients, would cost him his practice, as they might prefer so simple a remedy to his professional visits.

Moose-Hunting.

There are three modes of hunting the moose, termed still-hunting, fire-hunting and calling, writes C. C. Ward in *Scribner's Magazine*. There was another mode, which, I am happy to say, legislation has in a great measure suppressed. I refer to the wholesale slaughter of the unfortunate animals when the deep-lying snows of a protracted winter had imprisoned them in their yards, and rendered them only a too easy prey to the unprincipled butchers who slew them for the sake of their skins.

To be successful in still-hunting, or creeping upon the moose, necessitates the aid of a skillful Indian guide; very few, if any, white men ever attain the marvelous precision with which an Indian, to whom the pathless forest is an open book which he reads as he runs, will track to its death an animal so exceedingly sensitive to the approach of man. This gift, or instinct, seems born with the Indian, and is practiced from his early childhood. It is not uncommon to find little Indian boys in the forest several miles from the wigwam, armed with a bow and arrows, the latter having an old knife-blade inserted in the heads. One little fellow named Socotoma was a very expert shot, and woe betide *mitchess*, the grouse, and *mataguis*, the hare, if they happened in the way of little Socotoma when he was on the war-path; and although he could not thus be killed, even *mooin*, the bear, would be likely to feel the "stinging arrow."

The finely modulated voice of the Indian is especially adapted to imitate the different calls and cries of the denizens of the forest, and with a trumpet of birch bark, he will imitate to the life, the plaintive low of the cow-moose, and the responsive bellow of the bull. Early morning, twilight, or moonlight are all favorable to this manner of hunting. The Indian, having selected a favorable position for his purpose, generally on the margin of a lake, heath or bog, where he can readily conceal himself, puts his birchen trumpet to his mouth, and gives the call of the cow-moose, in a manner so startling and truthful that only the keenest ear of an Indian could detect the counterfeit. If the call is successful, presently the responsive bull-moose is heard crashing through the forest, uttering his blood-curdling bellow or roar, and rattling his horns against the trees in challenge to all rivals, as he comes to the death which awaits him. Should the imitation be poor, the bull will either not respond at all, or approach in a stealthy manner and retire on discovery of the fraud. Moose-calling is seldom attempted by white men, the gift of calling with success being rare even among the Indians.

Fire-hunting, or hunting by torch-light, is practiced by exhibiting a bright light, formed by burning bunches of birch bark, in places known to be frequented by moose. The brilliant light seems to fascinate the animal, and he will approach within range of the rifle. The torch placed in the bow of a canoe is also used as a lure on a lake or river, but is attended with considerable danger, as a wounded, or enraged moose, will not infrequently upset the canoe.

The mode of hunting which generally prevails is that of still-hunting, or creeping upon the moose, which is undoubtedly the most sportsman-like way, and affords the greatest pleasure. Still-hunting can be practiced in September, and all through the early winter months, until the snow becomes so deep that it would be a sin to molest the poor animals.

Dairy Exports.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of butter and cheese exported from the United States during the periods named:

	Butter.		Cheese.	
	Quantity, lb.	Value.	Quantity, lb.	Value.
1790	.....	446,587	144,754	11,417
1820	1,960,024	.....	766,431	81[illegible],297
1850	2,876,173	475,178	13,020,817	1,304,[illegible]
1860	7,640,914	1,144,321	15,515,759	1,565,630
1861	15,531,201	2,356,993	22,261,428	2,321,321
1864	36,172,415	6,782,749	49,646,864	4,318,864
1865	21,398,186	7,234,173	53,086,468	11,684,927
1869	1,294,552	1,265,094	39,990,967	6,447,966
1872	7,746,324	1,488,812	40,324,025	9,132,043
1876	4,644,604	1,109,496	97,676,264	12,779,088
1877	21,627,343	4,424,616	107,264,666	12,740,627

The following is also a statement showing the quantity and value of cheese exported from the Dominion of Canada to all countries during the years hereunder mentioned:

	Butter, lb.	Value.	Cheese, lb.	Value.
1868	10,649,743	$1,898,542	6,141,370	860,543
1872	19,998,448	3,612,679	16,424,025	1,840,284
1876	12,320,005	2,540,894	36,024,066	3,701,596
1877	12,920,368	2,714,068	29,908,342	3,035,198

What a Reviler Got.

An English correspondent relates the following fresh story of the times of the Commune in Paris: As several Versaillese were being led away to be shot, one man in the crowd that accompanied them to see the shooting, made himself conspicuous by taunting and reviling the prisoners. "There," said one of the prisoners at last, "don't you try to get out of it by edging off into the crowd, and pretending you are one of them. Come back here; the game is up; let us all die together;" and the crowd was so persuaded that the Communard's vehemence was only assumed to cloak his escape that he was marched into file with the prisoners, and duly shot.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the cause and consequence of the railroad riots last summer.

Henry Ward Beecher has been appointed chaplain of a Brooklyn regiment of militia and has accepted the position.

At a meeting of the principal coal companies of the country, held in Philadelphia, a board of control signed an agreement forming a combination for the year. According to the terms of agreement the production of coal for the year is limited to a certain per centage of sales by each company.

The sexton of a church in Greenpoint, N. Y., threw muriatic acid over a number of boys who were annoying him, and severely burned five of them. He was arrested.

James M. Braun, county clerk of Hudson county, N. J., disappeared, leaving a deficit of about $18,000.

Nine men convicted at Reading, Pa., of taking part in the labor riots in that city last July, received the following sentences: Hezekiah Wooten and John Squint each to two years' imprisonment; Thomas Fragois and John Null, one year; Aaron Dakes, three months; and Robert Reber, who pleaded guilty, nine months; and each to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

A large fire in Worth street, New York, destroyed property valued at about $75,000.

George B. Bigelow, of Boston, charged with embezzling $40,000 belonging to an estate of which he was trustee, has been held for trial.

Alfred Hill, a laborer, was instantly killed and Ferris Woodruff, engineer, was fatally scalded by the bursting of a boiler belonging to the Standard oil refinery at Constable's Point, N. J.

At a mass meeting held in New York resolutions were passed opposing a proposed reduction of the salaries of public school teachers.

The New York Senate, by a vote of 23 to 3, adopted a resolution denouncing the Bland silver bill.

The shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., are rapidly filling up their shops with new men, and many of the striking Crispins are returning to work.

As Frank Leslie, the New York publisher, was returning from a visit to the President, at Washington, he was arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of libel, preferred by a lawyer named Wrigley, whose arrest for alleged fraudulent transactions Mr. Leslie had caused at Lake George, last summer.

At an explosion of nitro-glycerine in a North Adams (Mass.) factory, E. J. Wilson, an employe, was blown to pieces.

The Providence (R. I.) board of trade passed resolutions against the remonetization of silver.

Johanna Elaherty, a widow seventy years old, committed suicide by drowning at Palmer, Mass.

The trunk lines held a meeting in New York and agreed to restore the old freight rates from Boston to the West. A plan was also adopted for stopping the cutting of rates in the West.

Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie railroad company, was arrested in New York upon an affidavit of an English bondholder, who charged him with grave criminal statements as to the actual condition of the road, with intent to deceive the stockholders.

Recent heavy fires: The furniture factory of E. M. Holmes & Co., Boston, and six adjoining tenements, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $500,000; at Philadelphia, a foundry building in Chestnut street, occupied by H. P. & W. P. Smith, dry goods merchants, was burned to the ground, and a loss caused of about $500,000; and in Brooklyn the Amelung pork-packing establishment was destroyed by the flames, causing a loss estimated at $20,000.

The recent heavy snow storm caused considerable damage all over the country, and particularly on the Atlantic coast. Several vessels were driven ashore, one at Asbury Park, N. J., another outside the capes of the Delaware and another off Fort Hamilton, Long Island. Travel on the railroads was also impeded to some extent.

There were 129 failures in New York during January, with liabilities aggregating $7,118,[illegible] and assets, $1,433,839.

Western and Southern States.

The application of the members of the Louisiana returning board to have their case removed to the federal court has been denied by Judge Whitaker, of New Orleans.

Wicker's flouring mills at Shields, Ind., and the cotting batting mills of Wilson & Co., at Carrollton, Ky., were destroyed by fire. Total loss, $35,000.

A number of buildings were destroyed by a fire in Towsontown, Md., causing a loss of about $45,000; partially insured.

Messrs. Anderson, Kenner and Casanave, members of the Louisiana returning board, were arrested in New Orleans on a writ issued by a State court. Ex-Gov. Wells could not be found.

Eight men imprisoned in the county jail at Columbus, Ohio, succeeded in making their escape by cutting a piece out of the iron floor of a cell and tunneling under the wall of the building.

The reported raid of Sitting Bull into the United States from British America is denied; but it is asserted that should he take such a step General Miles and his small command of troops would be in danger of defeat at the hands of the Indian chief, with his formidable force of 2,000 warriors.

A special dispatch to the Galveston (Texas) *News* from Laredo, says: Reports have reached here that on January 22 a party of fifty Mexicans, mostly from Texas, under command of Colonel Y. Salinas, an adherent of Lerde, attacked the towns of Capdela, Saviras and Hidalgo, in the State of Tamaulipas. They seized the principal citizens of those towns and forced them to pay $6,000 for their release. Rapid work the new revenuers of the marauders that the inhabitants thought there were three separate bands. Cavalry started in pursuit of them from different points, upon which they separated, and twenty of the band crossed into Texas, below Laredo. It is said that the raid was planned at this place.

The First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., has suspended.

Mr. Peter Cooper has under consideration a plan for opening a free institution for girls, in South Carolina, to be similar in its workings to the Cooper Institute, New York. Mr. Cooper thinks the "cotton belt region, for miles from Spartanburg, to be admirably adapted for the purpose of this project, and says: "I wish to do something for the South, and show that a Northern man has some interest in the welfare of the Southern people."

During a terrific gale the steamer Metropolis, of New York, from Philadelphia for Para, South America, having on board about 250 persons, was wrecked off Carrituck Beach, on the North Carolina coast, not far from the recent disaster to the United States steamer Huron. The vessel struck at about 6:30 in the evening, and immediately a terrible scene of confusion arose among those on board, many of whom were laborers engaged to help build a railroad in South America. The steamer was laden with railroad iron and other appliances necessary to build the road. As soon as the Metropolis struck she began to break to pieces and washed passengers and crew overboard. Owing to the remoteness of the telegraph from the scene of disaster the first accounts were meagre. About fifty persons were washed ashore, but it is thought the rest met a watery grave.

From Washington.

The House committee on public buildings and grounds have agreed to report a bill for the reconstruction of a fire-proof building on the Smithsonian Institute grounds, to be used as a national museum.

The vote in the Senate on Senator Matthews' resolution declaring the right of government to pay the bonds in silver came within one of being a two-thirds majority.

A convention of delegates from the State agricultural societies of the country is to be held in Washington late in February.

Judge J. B. Kerr, an ex-member of Congress, died suddenly in Washington recently.

The House committee on elections has decided the California contested election case of Wigginton (Democrat) against Pacheco (Republican), the sitting member, in favor of the former, by a vote of seven to four.

Senator Matthews' resolution in favor of silver, which was passed in the Senate by one vote less than a two-thirds majority, has passed the House by 189 to 70—eleven more than a majority of the entire House.

Major E. A. Burke, of New Orleans, who was sent to Washington in the interests of Tilden and Nicholls, after the Presidential elections of 1876, denies the allegations of Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, that there was any such corrupt bargain between representatives of the President and Congressmen to vote for Mr. Hayes' title in return for the withdrawal of United States troops from Louisiana and the recognition of the Nicholls government.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has decided, by a majority vote, to recommend that the nomination of Henry W. Hilliard, as minister to Brazil be confirmed.

The cabinet has decided to resume the coinage of the trade dollars at the Philadelphia mint.

The House committee of ways and means have made public the proposed new tariff bill. It provides that on and after January 1, 1879, all articles not named in the bill shall be free of duty. It makes heavy reductions in the number of articles and some of the rates of duties. It abolishes the charges and commissions in ascertaining dutiable values under the present law, and adds five per cent. to make the dutiable value at the last foreign port of exportation. It discriminates ten per cent. against the products of all countries discriminating in duties against us. This will add ten per cent. to all importations from France and several other countries. It gives free raw materials to manufacturers for export; prohibits the importation of obscene articles or books; protects trade marks; tries to prevent the importation of diseased live animals; limits wearing apparel to $200; admits steam plows and other steam agricultural machinery free; extends the free importation of articles imported by religious, educational, scientific, and artistic associations; encourages the importation of superior breeding animals and of foreign inventions; admits life-saving apparatus free, and all foreign materials used in ship-building; makes further provision for carrying out the treaty of Washington; abolishes all customs districts where it costs more than half to collect the revenue, and adopts free all articles, intended for government uses.

By a new rule several hundred lobbyists have been excluded from the floor of the House.

Mexico has paid the second installment of $300,000 on account of the award made by a joint commission in favor of American citizens.

Foreign News.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish delegates have been ordered to accept the peace conditions exacted by Russia, which are stated to include the following: Servia to be independent, without compensations; Montenegro to receive Antivari, Niksics and Spuz, and a portion of the territory bordering on Lake Scutari; Russia to hold Batoun, Kars and Erzeroum until a war indemnity of £20,000,000 is paid; the Dardanelles to be opened to Russian men-of-war; Bulgarian autonomy to be conceded rather on the principle of the Lebanon than on the plan of the Constantinople conference, and Turkey to nominate a Christian governor for a long term of years subject to ratification by the powers; Bulgaria not understood to include Thrace, but intended to extend to the line of the Balkans; part of the Russian army to embark at Constantinople for their return home, and the final treaty of peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Duke Nicholas. This arrangement will satisfy Russian military honor without involving the occupation of Constantinople.

The following dispatch has been received from the American vice-consul at Shanghai: "An appalling famine is raging throughout the four provinces in North China. Nine millions of people are reported as being destitute. Children are daily sold in the markets for food. The foreign relief committee appeals to America and England for assistance.

The French Academy of Science has awarded the Lalande prize of astronomy to Professor Hall, the American discoverer of Mars' moons.

The death of Sir Edward Creasy, the English historian, is announced.

Forty-seven prisoners were released from the Havana fortress by the captain-general of Cuba, in honor of the marriage of King Alfonso.

Terrible suffering prevailed among the thousands of Mahommedan fugitives who were seeking transportation across the straits of Bosphorus, and hundreds perished from hunger, cold and exhaustion.

J. A S. Ritterhausen, Hamburg cotton importers, who failed recently, have both committed suicide.

Large mass meetings all over England have been held in favor of peace.

The Russian steamer Constantine sunk an Ottoman steamer at Batoum on the Black sea by means of a torpedo.

There are 150,000 refugees, victims of the war, at Constantinople, and as they are nearly all destitute and deprived of the means of existence, an outbreak is feared.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the resolution of Mr. Matthews declaring the right of the government to pay the bonds in silver was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Conkling to make the resolution joint instead of concurrent, was rejected by yeas, 23; nays, 39. Mr. Edmunds amendment was rejected by a vote of 18 to 44. The Senate, then, after a long debate, and by a vote of yeas 43, nays 22, passed the resolution as offered by Mr. Matthews. Adjourned.

Many petitions were presented from all sections of the country remonstrating against the reduction of certain tariff duties, and the toleration of the tax on tea and coffee. Resolutions were also offered by various Senators to inquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic, all of which were referred to the committee on finance... The House bill to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character, came up, and Mr. Morrill spoke in opposition to it. Adjourned.

"President Lincoln Signing the Emancipation Proclamation"—the painting donated to Congress by a New York lady—was accepted by a vote of 47 to 7, three Democrats and one Independent voting against the acceptance on the ground that it was not of sufficient merit to be hung up in the capitol... Mr. Beck called up his resolution declaring it unnecessary and inexpedient to impose a tax at this time providing for the payment of the $27,196,045.04 asked for the sinking fund by the secretary of the treasury, and spoke in favor of that resolution... The Bland silver bill came up at the end of the morning hour, and Messrs. Bayard, Dawes and Whyte opposed it, while Mr. Wallace spoke in its favor. Adjourned.

Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, offered a substitute for the Bland silver bill, making the weight of the silver dollar 434 grains, which would practically make it equal in value to gold... After going into executive session the Senate adjourned.

The House joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Stanley, the African explorer, was agreed to... The bill appropriating $200,000 for the erection of suitable ports to protect the Rio Grande border was passed... The Bland silver bill came up, and Mr. Morgan of Alabama, submitted an amendment to allow the free coinage of silver under certain conditions. Mr. Booth submitted an amendment to allow the owner of silver dollars to deposit them with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, and receive certificates of not less than $10 each, the certificates to circulate in place of silver, and thus to obviate the inconvenience of silver in commercial transactions. Adjourned.

House.

The House continued the consideration of the steamboat bill, which was further amended and passed.... The Senate bill authorizing the public printer to purchase material in the market at cost was passed.... A report was made from the judiciary committee that the arrest of Representative Smalls, of South Carolina, is not a breach of the privileges of the House. Adjourned.

After the introduction of a number of bills, including one reducing the number of Representatives in Congress to 150, Mr. Baker, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution declaring that no charter for any form should be granted to corporations engaging in private enterprises. A motion to adjourn was immediately made, which was rejected by 24 to 239. The anti-subsidy resolution was then adopted by yeas 174, nays 65.... Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to suspend the rules, and concur in the Senate resolution known as the "Matthews silver resolution," for the payment of United States bonds, principal and interest, in silver and gold. The motion was adopted by yeas 187, nays 79, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of 534 citizens of Lowell against the passage of the silver bill. He explained that those gentlemen were men of intelligence, men whose voices should be heard. They believed that the passage of the silver bill would be destructive to their interests. Unfortunately, while representing them, he differed from them in opinion, and differing in opinion, he must follow his own convictions, however much he regretted that difference. He desired to have the test. If he were wrong he should regret the act more than any act of his life. Like Luther, he could not do otherwise, God help him! Differing from them he would not dare to follow his own convictions were it not that he knew that they as laboring men, in common with other laboring men, could not by any possibility be any worse off than they were now, and any change would be for their benefit. He also presented the memorial for the Norfolk conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches at Walpole, Mass., declaring that honesty was the vital part of religion, and protesting against the passage of the Bland silver bill. The petitions were referred and Mr. Butler continued: "Mr. Speaker, will you be kind enough to send me the Bible from your desk?" After searching for the passage he desired, and great laughter, Mr. Butler sent to the clerk's desk and had read the passage from the second chapter of St. John, which describes Christ driving the money changers from the temple and saying to them: "Make not my Father's house a house of merchandise." Mr. Butler—"After that reproof, I have no further word to say."... The bill granting an American register to a foreign built ship for the purposes of the Woodruff scientific expedition was passed, and the House adjourned.

The House in committee of the whole, discussed the bill extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits now in bond until July 1, 1878, and at the close of the debate Mr. Butler's amendment, providing that when the spirits are withdrawn the tax shall be collected at the rate required by law at the time of its entry into bond, was adopted. Mr. Foster's substitute for the original proposition,