Writing for the Press.

Prof. Matthews, in his delightful book, "Hours With Men and Books," devotes a chapter, and a very instructive chapter, too, to advising and directing people who are determined to write for the press, what to write and how to say it. But even in that special chapter Prof. Matthews has overlooked quite a number of important points which we, in our experience with occasional newspaper contributors, have come to look upon as absolutely essential to good correspondence. We have had, even in the usually infallible *Hawkeye*, some complaint, once in a while, from occasional correspondents about mistakes which have appeared in their articles when they came out in print. We are aware that in many cases the fault was our own, but we are confident all such trouble could be remedied if our correspondents would pay a little more attention to the preparation of their manuscript. Printers are not always infallible, and proof-readers do sometimes make mistakes, but we have prepared a few practical hints and instructions, and if people who write occasionally for the papers will only observe the following simple and practical rules, which are much easier to observe than Prof. Matthews', they may be assured that their articles will always command the highest market price, which is seldom less than two cents a pound:

Never write with pen and ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editor and printers closely enough to their work.

If you are compelled to use ink never use that vulgarity known as the blotting pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the paper, lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear this will make across twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, swearing like a pirate all the time, he felt that good.

Don't punctuate. Editors and publishers prefer to punctuate all manuscript sent to them. And don't use capitals. Then the editor can punctuate and capitalize to suit himself, and your article, when you see it in print, will astonish, even if it does not please you.

Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and public school breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius. It is about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the rag man, as though the paper were covered with copperplate sentences.

Avoid all painstaking with proper names. All editors know the full name of every man, woman, and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure "8," and then draw a wavy line, and then write the letter M and another wavy line, the editor will know at once that you mean Samuel Morrison, even though you may think you mean "Lemuel Messenger." It is a great mistake to think that proper names should be written plainly.

Always write on both sides of the paper, and when you have filled both sides of every page trail a line up and down every margin, and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing your signature just above the date. How editors do love to get hold of articles written in this style. And how they would like to get hold of the man who sends them. Just for ten minutes. Alone. In the woods, with a gun.

Lay your paper on the ground when you write; the rougher the ground the better. A dry-goods box or the side of a house will do if the ground is too damp. Anything rather than a table or desk.

Coarse brown wrapping-paper is the best for writing your articles on. If you can tear down an old circus poster and write on the pasty side of it with a pine stick, it will do still better.

When your article is completed, crunch the paper in your pocket and carry it two or three days before sending it in. This rubs off the superfluous pencil marks and makes it lighter to handle.

If you can think of it, lose one page out of the middle of your article. The editor can easily supply what is missing, and he loves to do it. He has nothing else to do.

If correspondents will observe these directions, editors, in most instances, will hold themselves personally responsible for every article they appear in their article, and will pay full claims for damages when complaint is made. We shall not forget the last man who complained at the *Hawkeye* office under this rule. We can never, although we should live a thousand years, forget the appealing look he turned upon us while we were pulling his lungs out of him ear with the nail-grab. Our heart seemed to turn to ice under the influence of that dumb, beseeching look, while we tore him to pieces. We have never tore a man to pieces since without feeling the hot tears spring to our eyes as we think of that man. We have been tempted, time and again, to break ourselves of this habit of tearing men to pieces for trivial causes. But we digress. We were merely saying we are always happy to receive complaints and correct any errors for which we are responsible.
—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

How Spanish People Live.

The common people of Spain, says Bayard Taylor in the New York *Tribune*, live very much like the same class in Italy. Bread, olives, oil, wine, fruits and vegetables, with eggs, and the flesh of pigs and goats, are the chief articles of their diet. But they use more salt fish and more garlic, and in place of the Italian *frittate*, or fried dishes, they have the *guisado*, or stew. When the oil is good, their stews of kid and vegetables, flavored with red pepper and garlic, are very palatable. The *olla* includes peas, beans, lupins or onions, or whatever else comes handy. Every woman knows how to make a passable omelette, and to roast meat on a spit—the primitive fashion of roasting, which no later culinary invention has ever equaled. They also know how to treat coffee with proper respect, and they are unsurpassed in preparing chocolate; ice, however, is a hopeless mystery to them. The bread in Spain is excellent everywhere, partly owing to the superior quality of the wheat. The olives are the best in the world, and they seem to be eaten at all hours. It is the custom in Andalusia, I found, to hang a long deep basket—or rather wicker-bag—of olives to the saddle-bow in the morning, and empty it during the day. They are very cheap, and the oil they contain is an excellent substitute for meat. Although there may not be much wealth among the country people, there is very little abject poverty, and I heard much more complaint of their suffering from political disturbances than from want of the necessaries of life.

The habit of making a stable for horses and cattle out of the lower story even in towns—and living over it, is a disagreeable feature of domestic life. Often the only entrance to the dwelling is through the stable, the smells whereof permeate the whole house. The bedrooms, however, are generally very clean, and the sheets and towels, of coarse cotton, are such as I have often wished for in many parts of our own country. In the villages and small towns, the room for guests is also the family room, and the stranger is expected to behave like one of the family while he remains. He may hear a deal of gossip, become acquainted with the grief or happiness of the people, make the acquaintance of the priest or the alcalde (magistrate), and thus carry away with him quite a chapter of local life.

A Poetical United States Senator.

Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, was made, not born, a poet. When visiting Galva, Ill., a Mrs. Meade, a charming lady, asked him for his autograph, and he took his pen quickly and wrote:

Those who come to America
Should be naturalized;
Those who go to Galva,
Must be Galva-nized.

This is my first attempt at poetry.
Yours, etc. R. J. OGLESBY.

The Lost Charlie Ross.

Mr. Christian K. Ross, whose little son disappeared so mysteriously in July, 1874, journeyed to Baltimore the other day to look at a boy waif brought from the West Indies. Mr. Ross, hoping against hope, and resolved not to be disappointed, saw the child, and said he was not Charlie Ross. This, he declared, made 573 boys whom he had been called to see, or whose descriptions had been forwarded to him for identification. It follows, then, that there are at least 573 boy-waifs of the age and general appearance of the stolen child. Inquiry has been pursued only in one vein, so to speak. If there are 573 unclaimed boys of a certain age, complexion and stature, drifting about the world, how many must there be of a like age, but so unlike the kidnapped child that they are not produced for identification! How many must there be who are much younger, or much older than the Ross boy! And if 573 boys of a certain age, complexion, and temperament are found astray and unclaimed, how many children of both sexes are wandering about destitute of evidence of their origin, but so far removed from any possibility of being the missing one that they are never even heard of! The bare statement that this unhappy father has been called so many times, fruitlessly, to see and examine lost boys suggests a fruitful chapter of human misery and human depravity. So far as we know, most of these waifs have no parent, relative or friend to claim them, and no tie whatever to connect them with the past. But for the quest for a boy who cannot be found, these poor waifs would never have been heard of, their existence would not have been suspected.

It is a peculiar bereavement which these parents bear. Thousands of children die every day and are lamented and buried. But this is a mystery which has not terminated with the grave. There is an instinct in the human breast which shudders at the reflection that the form of the lost one is floating in the depths of the ocean, or is uncoffined in mountain solitudes, or is entangled in the drift of some river in the wilderness. But, when to these tragical suggestions is added the uncertainty whether the missing be alive or dead, in misery or in comfort, the burden is greater than most parents can bear with fortitude. And we are glad to know that though the unfortunate father in this particular case, has sometimes been charged with indifference where he has been sure of another defeat, and with incredulity where strangers professed to be able to substitute their notions for his positive knowledge, he has, on the whole, met with a sympathy which is profound and wide. It seems now, as Mr. Ross admits is possible, that the mystery of the lost boy will never be solved. The lapse of years is making the case less and less hopeful; and, though the search must continue, it may seem wisest, as well as most reasonable, to give over the missing child as no longer in the land of the living. But, whatever may be the issue of this strange business, the dark story of the boy's abduction will be told with bated breath to multitudes of children for generations to come.—*New York Times.*

A Grand Dinner Party.

A Washington paper publishes an interview with Mrs. Eaton, widow of President Jackson's secretary of state. In 1836 General Eaton was made minister plenipotentiary to Spain, and during his stay in Madrid he attended a royal dinner party with his now venerable wife. The lady spoke of that event to the reporter as follows: "I will tell you," she said, with a bright smile, "of the grandest dinner party of my life, which I attended at the palace, given by Queen Christina to the Espartero. I remember that my dress was from Paris, and of blue velvet, embroidered with silver, and a full set of diamonds. The preparations were literally gorgeous. Fountains of perfumed waters played in all the salons and filled the air with odors, while myriads of bright-hued birds floated about. Places of honor were accorded us. The linen shone like silver and the *menu* was engraved in gold on white satin. The table-service was entirely of solid gold, with collections of precious stones upon each cover to serve as handles. After the most elaborate succession of courses, coffee, made in our presence, was served in a grand gold service. We visited the jewel-room, where were thousands of set and uncut stones of great value. From the music-room we were ushered in to see the greatest wonder of all. In a large apartment many thousand cart loads of earth had been piled up and laid out in beds and walks, made bright with rarest exotics and beautiful plants and shrubs in bloom, while upon the walls were carved representations of scenes in and around Seville, the figures being made life-size, and by a touch upon invisible machinery made to move in a natural way; the milkmaids milking their cows, and genuine milk falling into the pails. I remember I fainted, and was, in spite of the sacred locks and gold links, taken out of the palace by General Eaton. Ah! those were happy days!"

A Mayor's Uncontrollable Appetite.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, of a recent date, says that the mayor of Des Moines was so addicted to intoxication that he threatened to resign, and finally, early in November, actually did write his resignation, and placed it in the hands of a member of the city council, instructing him to present it the next time he broke his resolution to abstain from the use of liquor. At the session of the city council last Tuesday evening one of the aldermen said he had a painful duty to perform, which would be explained by a paper which he asked should be read. The paper was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, IOWA, NOV. 6, 1877.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DES MOINES:

Gentlemen—I hereby tender to you my resignation of the office of mayor of the city of Des Moines, to take effect upon the presentation of this paper to the council by Dr. H. L. Whitman.

GILES H. TURNER, Mayor.

Casualties of Lead Travel.

M. Gartiaux has published some curious statistics on the dangers of traveling by land. He says that in the old diligence days a man had one chance of being killed in 300,000 trips, and one chance of being injured in 30,000. On the railway, between 1835 and 1855, there was one chance of being killed in 2,000,000 journeys, and one chance of being injured in 500,000. From 1855 to 1875 one chance of being killed in making 6,000,000 journeys, and one chance of being injured in 600,000. Now the chances of being killed are as one to 45,000,000, and of being injured one to 1,000,000. Consequently, a person traveling ten hours a day at the rate of forty miles an hour would, in the first period, have had a chance of escaping destruction during 321 years; during the second period during 1,014 years, and between 1872 and 1875 during 7,439 years

Telephonic News.

The following contributions to the great question of the telephone appear in the columns of the London *Truth*: Two mills of Lord Belper, near Derby, are distant from each other about three miles. The Midland railroad passes between them, and they are connected by a telephonic wire, which is carried four feet above the network of the telegraph wires alongside the railroad. The highest of the telegraph wires was operated on by a Morse instrument. An operator accustomed to the Morse system read off, in one of the mills, the message passing along the telegraph wire. It would appear also that any conductor will serve for the telephone, instead of wire. The other day a gentleman applied the telephone apparatus to his park palings. He talked around the park.

A steer in Piermont, N. H., lost its life in a singular way a few days ago. Its owner had chopped a hole through the ice in his trough to allow the cattle to drink, and as the water was low the steer had to force its nose to the bottom. In so doing it caught its horns under the ice, and after it had drunk its fill the water ran in and drowned it.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Butter Making.

The *American Farmer* thus sums up the various modes of making butter in different parts of Europe: "Denmark and Sweden, along with France, are the countries which supply England, Brazil and the east with butter. The preparation of butter in the first two countries is altogether the opposite of what takes place in France; yet the products of France appear, from market notes, to realize the higher prices. In Denmark and Sweden the butter is prepared from cream skimmed from milk cooled in ice the moment after the cows are milked; it is churned at a similar low temperature, well-worked to expel the milk; never washed, and salted at the rate of four to six per cent. The French admit this plan enables the butter to resist rancidity and a hot climate, but at a loss of its consistency, flavor and aroma. It is the opinion of excellent judges, that by adopting the Swartz process of butter making, viz.: cooling the milk by means of ice or well-water, and churning the cream before it becomes at all acid, also at a low temperature, then washing the butter with water, salting it once and for good, working it slightly and rapidly, the most perfect butter for exportation could be obtained. In France butter is sent unsalted to the market, and hence its aroma and flavor can be fully tested; the wholesale buyers then salt and barrel it up immediately for exportation to Brazil, the most important market after England. In the case of the extreme east, Denmark, however, beats France in the market; but France is the first in the preparation of fresh butter. It is admitted that when a dairy is suitably fitted up, it is advantageous to place the milk, immediately on being drawn from the cow, in pans cooled by ice or well-water; this secures a better throwing up of the cream, and a more profitable yield of butter. It is still a curious fact that experiments made by M. Maisonhante, according to the Swartz process, failed to secure aroma and flavor in the butter, while in perfumery manufactories it is by the agency of cold that the volatile and essential oils are fixed in fatty substances." Sweden seems to have originated the plan of using deep cans, which are set to the rim in water made as cold as possible by the use of ice. For the taste of many, the Swedish butter salted at the rate given above (from a half to an ounce of salt per pound) would be too salty. Our best dairymen use about one ounce to three pounds. As a sequel to the above we clip the following from the London *Farmer*: "A Copenhagen paper states that importation of American butter into Denmark, which commenced some months ago, has now attained considerable proportions, many hundred packages being frequently delivered in the same week. The majority of it appears to come from Canada, via Scotland, and, as at present delivered, cannot for a moment compete with the better class of Danish butters, though it may do fairly well for pastry-making and for cooking purposes generally, and so prove a formidable rival to the home-made butters of inferior quality. It is sold retail at 5½d. to 7½d. per pound. The original quality of the butter appears to be superior to that of the Galacian butter formerly used in Denmark. Its general 'get up,' too, is good, and it is well packed; but the long journey and the tedious delay in Scotland have a very injurious effect upon it. In the colder season of the year it may, perhaps, arrive in better condition, more especially under better arranged and accelerated service, in which case a very keen competition with home production must ensue."

Medical Hints.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.—This can be corrected by using alkalies. Borax is good, if used properly. Take a small pinch every day; too much might cause nausea.

TO MAKE THE HANDS SOFT.—Take equal portions of glycerine and alcohol; mix well; before retiring at night wash the hands in warm water and rub well with the lotion.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Burn alum until the moisture in it is evaporated; then take as much as you can put on a dime, about half an hour before eating. Three or four days probably will answer; but take it until cured.

FROSTED FEET.—For frosted feet take pure flaxseed oil, bathe your feet well before going to bed; wrap some old cloths around the feet to keep the oil from rubbing off, and bathe again in the morning. A few applications will remove all soreness and itching.

SPRAINS.—Cold fomentations are useful in sprains, but not until the active inflammation has subsided, and it is required to give tone and strength to the part. The best way of applying them is to put a thick bandage upon the part and keep pouring cold water over it.

COLD IN THE HEAD.—This can be cured at once if taken in time. Dissolve a tablespoonful of pulverized borax in a pint of hot water; when tepid, snuff some up the nostrils two or three times a day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required.

BAKING.—Baking is a more economical mode of cooking than roasting, especially in small families where economical stoves, or ranges with side ovens are used. In baking there is less loss of weight than in roasting, as the first is much less dried; then again, it requires far less attention in the process.

RELIEF FOR EAR-ACHE.—Persons will find relief for ear-ache by putting in a spoon two or three drops of sweet oil, or better still, almond oil, the same of molasses and laudanum, warming it altogether. Absorb some of the mixture in cotton wool, put it in the ear with a piece of wool inside to keep out the cold air; repeating the thing if necessary. A roast onion-heart dipped in this and surrounded with the cotton is also often very efficacious.

TO PREVENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING.—Pour a wine-glassful of dry table salt upon a sheet of paper. While the hair is dry dip a metallic hair brush or a stiff bristle hair brush into the salt, rubbing it into the roots of the hair. Apply every day until the hair ceases to fall; then discontinue. Alum water will check the fall of hair that has become saturated and drowned with the use of oils, acting as an astringent. A strong decoction of the herb "bone-set" is a good tonic for the hair.

A PASTE FOR FAMILY USE.—The *Druggists' Circular* gives the following receipt for making a paste similar to that used on postage stamps and gummed labels: Dextrine, two ounces; acetic acid, four drachms; alcohol four drachms; water, two and a half ounces. Mix the dextrine, acetic acid and water, stirring until thoroughly mixed; then add alcohol. For attaching labels to tin, first rub the surface with a mixture of muriatic acid and alcohol; then apply the labels with a very thin coating of the paste, and it will adhere almost as well as on glass.

Recipes.

JULIENNE SOUP.—Cut carrots and turnips into slices and contrariwise. They should be thin strips of uniform shape and size; also, onion and celery. Place all in a saucepan with one-half tablespoonful of butter. When the vegetables are partly fried, add the brown both and broil gently until done.

HOMINY BREAD.—This is easy, quick, and nice. Two eggs; two cupfuls of boiled grits, or boiled rice; one cupful of meal; one tablespoonful of butter, or lard, and sweet milk enough to make a thin batter. Bake in the dish in which it is to be served; help it with a tablespoon. The Virginia name for that sort of corn bread is "Pudding Bread."

SCALLOPED EGGS.—Mince any kind of cold meat, season with pepper and salt, adding a few bread crumbs; cover the bottom of preserve saucers with it, putting in each a small piece of butter; break a fresh egg on top, set on a slide in a hot oven; when the egg begins to cook, sprinkle a little cracker rolled very fine on it, with a dust of salt and pepper; send it to table hot; breakfast or lunch.

APPLE FRITTERS.—One pint of sweet milk, six eggs, flour enough to form a batter, a pinch of salt, half a teaspoonful saleratus, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar; then slice some good sour apples rather thin and mix in the batter; fry in hot lard, browning them nicely on both sides. Sauce—A little cream and sugar. They are nice made of raisins or currants instead of apples; delicious if made of canned peaches, and the juice of the peaches well sweetened and poured over them when served for sauce.

SENSIBLE FOR JELLY.—If you happen to have no jelly to eat with your meats, take a pound of dried apples, pick and wash them carefully and put them in a little boiler with water sufficient to cover them well. Then put the boiler-top on and let the apples cook till soft, stirring often to keep them from burning on the bottom. When soft add a teacupful of sugar, and mash and stir while cooking till it has stewed down to the consistency of marmalade. Serve out in little dishes, and when cold grate loaf sugar over it.

Rice.

Originally a native of the East Indies, rice is now cultivated in all quarters of the globe, and ranks with Indian corn, wheat and rye in supporting the greatest number of the human race, since it is probably the chief food of one-third of the people of the world. It is adapted to tropical and sub-tropical climates and requires much moisture, rather, however, in the soil than in the air. Its culture is most extensive in India, China, Java and Eastern countries, southern Europe, Egypt, Japan; also Georgia, South Carolina, and other of our own Southern States.

Rice was first introduced into Virginia in the year 1547. In 1698 about sixty tons were shipped from Charleston to England. In 1718 its cultivation was commenced in Louisiana. The rapid development of its cultivation will be seen from the fact that in 1724 South Carolina exported 18,000 barrels, 1740 90,110 barrels and in 1760 100,000 barrels. This rice from the Southern States is recognized, the world over, as being decidedly better than that of any other section. It is much sweeter, larger and better colored than that from Asia, where its cultivation is not so skilfully managed. Carolina rice is of remarkably fine quality, being larger and handsomer than that of the countries where the seed was originally derived. Yet with all these advantages rice production is in a languishing condition in the United States. In 1840 our rice crop was 80,841,422 pounds, in 1850 215,312,710 pounds, in 1860 it had declined to 187,140,173 pounds, while in 1870 the production was but 73,600,000 pounds. Patna rice, an East-India product, stands next to Carolina rice in quality.

As an article of food rice is characterized by the large proportion of its starch and the small proportion of its nitrogenous, fatty and mineral matters. It contains between seven and eight per cent. of gluten, is easily digested and is an excellent diet in warm climates. While it contains the most starch it is the most deficient in oil of all the cultivated grains. In its composition it presents considerable analogy to the potato. In flesh-producing elements it is far inferior to wheat or Indian corn, and is not half so rich as oats. Rice is too poor in nitrogenous matter and fat to yield along want is wanted to sustain the individual, hence those who subsist upon it are obliged to consume very large quantities, thereby sacrificing a considerable portion of starch, which latter element is out of proportion to the other alimentary principles. However, considering its extended use and its cheap production, it is an important factor in the world's food supply.—*The American Cultivator.*

Gravity, Specific and Otherwise.

No admission fee is charged to visitors to the bonanza mills, the only requisite being a permit from the superintendent; but a lady who visited the California pan-mill recently paid $20 for the privilege, and was taught a lesson in natural philosophy, in this wise: Mr. Long, the foreman, was showing three ladies and a gentleman through the mill, and kindly explaining the functions of the various settlers, pans, and so forth. The quicksilver bowls standing near the amalgamating pans attracted the attention of the visitors, and they inquired what use the odd-looking concerns were put to. He explained their use, but the ladies did not seem to catch the sense of his remarks very readily. They seemed quite puzzled. Mr. Long repeated his explanation, but the ladies manifested more surprise than ever. In order to make himself understood, Mr. Long then gave a practical demonstration of the working of the bowls, by pulling up the stopper which checks the influx of the beautiful metal from the pipe connecting with the supply tank. The bowl immediately filled with quicksilver, the surface looking clean and bright. The party could not resist the temptation of dipping their fingers in the metal. They withdrew them as clean as when they put them in. This surprised them. Mr. Long threw a bunch of keys in the bowl. They floated. This was a pleasant experiment. A gentleman with the party then threw a pocket-knife in the bowl. It also floated. The ladies were delighted. Mr. Colby, the chief engineer of the mill, having just been relieved, came along. He threw a four-bit piece in. It floated of course, and he took it out and rubbed it dry. The quicksilver having absorbed all the impurities on the coin, it looked bright as furnished gold. One of the ladies said it was beautiful, and another took a $20 gold piece out of her pocket-book and threw it in. Mr. Long and Mr. Colby saw the movement, but said nothing. The specific gravity of gold as compared with quicksilver being as seventeen is to fourteen, the coin sank out of sight, to the utter dismay of the ladies and the great mortification of the owner of the $20. This feeling did not last long, however, as Mr. Long assured them that in a day or two he could probably restore the lost money in the form of amalgam, as he would have to use the quicksilver to work the next charge put in the pans.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

The Right Way to Boil Eggs.

There is an objection to the common way of boiling eggs which people do not understand. It is this: the white, under three minutes rapid cooking, becomes tough and indigestible, while the yolk is left soft. When properly cooked, the eggs are done evenly through, like any other food. This result may be obtained by putting the egg into a dish with a cover, as a tin pail, and then pouring upon them boiling water, two quarts or more to a dozen eggs, and cover and set away from the stove for fifteen minutes. The heat of the water cooks the eggs slowly, evenly and sufficiently, and to a jelly-like consistency, leaving the center or yolk harder than the white, and the egg tastes as much richer and nicer as a fresh egg, and no peason will want to eat them boiled after having tried this method once.

Not Entirely Destitute.

He had been gone from the parental home six months—left home in the first bloom of summer, with a smile upon his brow and a pickaxe in hand. The Black Hills his destination, glory and gold the goal. A summer spent amid the auriferous rocks—industry, perseverance and a rare knowledge of chemistry and mineralogy his useful tools, in addition to the pickaxe. Results are such that he is enabled to return sooner than his most sanguine expectations had allowed him to dream of doing. Almost home, he pauses outside the town until nightfall and sends to his waiting, expectant parent the following suggestive message: "Bring me a large blanket and a pair of old pants—I've got a hat!"—*Bainbridge (Ga.) Democrat.*

Tit for Tat.

Would-be wits are apt to have the tables turned on them. At a dinner in honor of Nick Denton, one of the staff of the Illinois Central railway, his friend Jack Wallace, intrusted with the toast of the evening, proposed it in this wise: "The two nicks—Old Nick and Nick Denton!" Denton rose to respond, saying he appreciated the honor conferred upon him by connecting him with Mr. Wallace's most intimate friend, and scarcely knew how to requite the compliment, but as one good turn deserves another, he would give "The two Jacks—Jack Wallace and Jackass!"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

The bridge over the schuylkill river, at South street, Philadelphia, fell in, causing a damage of $100,000.

A fire in the building occupied by the Troy *Times*, at Troy, N. Y., caused a loss of about $200,000.

The Dorchester Savings Bank, of Dorchester, Mass., and the Rockport Savings Bank, of Rockport, in the same State, have been enjoined from doing further business, by order of the supreme court on account of their impaired condition.

A demonstration in favor of a protective tariff took place in Pittsburgh, Pa. Nearly all the towns in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia were represented, and from 12,000 to 15,000 men were in the procession. The meeting was held in the exposition building, and resolutions in conformity with its object were passed.

The New York board of education has reduced the salaries of the teachers of the public schools.

Hon. Gideon Welles died on the eleventh, at Hartford, Conn., aged seventy-six years. He was born in Glastonbury, Conn., studied law, became editor and proprietor of the Hartford *Times* in 1826. After holding various minor offices was appointed secretary of the navy, under Lincoln's administration in 1861, and held this position until 1869. Since then he was a frequent contributor to the magazines and press of the country, and supported Tilden during the last presidential campaign.

The English ship British America and the American brig Carrie Winslow, collided off Sandy Hook, New York, and the latter was sunk, her captain and steward losing their lives.

The International Trust Company, of Jersey City, N. J., incorporated as a savings bank seven years ago, has suspended.

The schooner Speedwell arrived in New York, having on board the officers and all except one of the crew of the schooner Sallie M. Steelman, which was found dying signals of distress off the Bermuda islands. The crew had been without food for seven days, when one of the number attempted to shoot another, who turned upon his assailant and shot him dead. The rest of them ate of the human flesh to stay their intense suffering from hunger.

The State Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a resolution in favor of protection, and denouncing the bill for the revision of the tariff, which is before the Committee of ways and Means in Congress.

A fire at Webster, Mass., destroyed the cambric mill of the H. N. Slater Manufacturing Company, inflicting an estimated loss of $100,000.

An important reduction of railroad freights from the East to the West has been made.

A meeting of the American Poultry Association was held at Portland, Me., Charles A. Wheat, of Buffalo, N. Y., presiding.

The Lord-Hicks case in New York has been compromised. An agreement has been reached between Mr. Lord and his children by which all suits are withdrawn, and a settlement satisfactory to every one will be made.

The failure of Hon. William Upham, of Spencer, Mass., one of the heaviest manufacturers of woolen goods in the country, is announced. The liabilities are estimated at $125,000.

Western and Southern States.

A large number of illicit distillers in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, have been captured by United States revenue officers recently.

Hon. Charles M. Conrad, secretary of war under President Fillmore, died at New Orleans, on the eleventh, aged seventy-three years.

The Mississippi senate has refused to pass a resolution of thanks to United States Senator Bruce for advocating the Bland silver bill, or a resolution of censure of Senator Lamar, for opposing that bill.

A large distillery near Dayton, Ohio, has been seized by the government.

James Wesley and his wife were found murdered in their house in Wayne county, North Carolina. The couple were literally chopped to pieces with an ax. Upon the testimony of their five-year-old daughter a neighbor named Cherry was arrested for the crime, although the coroner's jury gave it as their verdict that five or six persons had been engaged in the murder.

The Kentucky Senate has passed resolutions calling for the remonetization of silver by separate State action, for the equalization of its value with gold and for the payment of bonds in greenbacks, of which increased issue is demanded.

President and Mrs. Hayes, and Vice-President Wheeler and wife were present at the opening of a camp meeting fair at the Masonic Temple in Baltimore.

The Etna iron works, of Ironton, Ohio, with a capital of $1,000,000, and the flour firm of Harvey & Son, Cleveland, have suspended, the liabilities of the latter being estimated at $170,000.

From Washington.

General Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, says that his idea of promoting the cultivation of native tea has been well received that he receives at least 600 letters a day making inquiries in regard to it, and asking for tea-plants. The commissioner already has 100,000 tea-plants started, and the demand for them will, he thinks, far exceed the supply.

Henry M. Hosmer, nineteen years old, son of Colonel Hosmer, patent attorney of Washington, committed suicide at the Arlington Hotel, by taking morphine. The cause is stated to be a failure in business together with the refusal of marriage by the parents of a young lady to whom he had been paying attention.

A dispatch signed by Secretary Sherman, Stanley Matthews, J. A. Garfield, Eugene Hale and Harry White, was sent to General Anderson, of New Orleans, expressing sympathy for him, and the belief that he was "altogether guiltless of any offense against law."

A petition to Congress, by William Cline, of Dayton, Ind., asks that he be paid $5,000 upon the transfer to the commissioner of agriculture of a formula invented by him for making a medicine to cure the hog cholera.

The Senate finance committee has agreed to report favorably the resolution which was passed by the House, declaring it inexpedient to make any reduction in the tax on distilled spirits at present. The committee has also decided to recommend the passage of a bill calling for a commission to consider the question of regulating the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

President Hayes has written a letter to Attorney-General Devens in regard to the conviction of General Anderson at New Orleans, according to this letter the President is of the opinion that the prosecution against General Anderson is purely political; that it is not countenanced by the best men of Louisiana, and therefore is contrary to their calm judgment; that the proceedings were in the interest of persons who strive to antagonize the two parties in that State rather than to harmonize them, and that the act will be condemned everywhere when the circumstances attending the prosecution are made known.

The meeting of the national Democratic committee, which was to have been held in Washington, on February 22, has been postponed to May 22.

A recent debate in the House over the West Point appropriation bill led to a scene of extraordinary excitement. Mr. Hewitt criticised the attitude of Southern men toward West Point. Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, replied to Mr. Hewitt's charges, and a long exchange of personalities and arguments succeeded, in which the presence of troops in the South, the alleged bargain, and the Presidency were discussed.

Foreign News.

The great fortresses of Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Belgradchik and Erzeroum have been evacuated by the Turks.

The revolting Kaffers in South Africa have been severely punished by the British troops.

Prince Gortschakoff has informed the European powers that Russia contemplates occupying Constantinople because England and other nations have determined to send war vessels there for the purpose of protecting their subjects. The sultan refused to allow the British fleet to advance to Constantinople, on the ground that if he did so the Russians would also enter the city.

A banquet to Henry M. Stanley was given in London by the Royal Geographical Society.

As the result of a panic in the grain trade of Belfast, Ireland, about ten firms have failed with total liabilities estimated at $1,000,000.

France and Italy have decided not to send fleets to Constantinople.

A London dispatch states that the court of appeals has reversed the decision of the court below in the case of Charles Bradlaugh—the English reformer, well known in America—and Annie Besant, who were convicted of publishing a pamphlet alleged to be immoral. The case will probably be taken to the House of Lords.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Several petitions in favor of a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution were received. Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented a memorial of the chamber of commerce of New York, remonstrating against the remonetization of the silver dollar, to be composed of 412½ grains. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, and Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, spoke in favor of the Bland silver bill. Adjourned.

Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, in presenting several petitions of citizens of Michigan in favor of the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to prevent the disfranchising of persons on account of sex, said he hoped the committee on privileges and elections would take up this subject and report upon it. The petitions were entitled to a report. When he should become satisfied that a majority of the women were in favor of female suffrage, he would vote for it, but until then he would not. He thought the Congress of the United States was not the place where these petitions should be presented. They properly belonged to the State Legislatures, and should be presented there. Referred.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, presented resolutions of the General Assembly of Ohio, expressing the opinion that all the bonds of the government are payable, principal and interest, in silver coin, favoring the passage of the silver bill, and declaring that President Hayes and Secretary Sherman, in opposing the remonetization of silver, did not represent the views of the people of Ohio. Read and laid on the table. Mr. Burnside, of Rhode Island, from the committee on military affairs, reported with amendments, the Senate bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to enlistments of colored citizens in any arm of the United States army. Messrs. Maxey, of Texas, and Cockrell, of Missouri, from the committee, announced that they did not concur with the majority in reporting favorably on this bill. Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the silver bill, and Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, against. Adjourned.

Mr. Kernan, of New York, presented the memorial of the New York board of trade and transportation, signed by the officers thereof, and a large number of the business men of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the silver bill. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, introduced a bill to promote the deposit of savings in a popular loan, and to provide for funding the national debt into home bonds convertible into currency. Referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, spoke in favor of the Bland silver bill, and Mr. Sargent, of California, in opposition to that measure. Adjourned.

House.

Bills were introduced declaring it unnecessary to raise taxes for the sinking fund for a certain period; giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Miles for his Indian campaign; to distribute to the States the proceeds of captured and abandoned property still in the treasury. The West Point academy appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment to strike out the sections allowing additional pay to first lieutenants acting as instructors was, after discussion, rejected, and the House adjourned.

The ceremony of receiving the painting of the "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln," presented to Congress by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, was gone through with in the presence of both Houses. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, made the presentation address, and an address was made by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, after which the Senate retired and the House adjourned.

Mr. Rice, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill granting pensions on account of wounds, etc., received in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861; for the payment of arrears of pensions, and for the restoration to the rolls of the names of invalid pensioners stricken therefrom on account of joining the Confederacy. After lengthy and animated discussion of the West Point appropriation bill the House adjourned.

HIS HONOR AND BIJAH.

An Hour at the Central Station Court.

Bijah was pounding the door-mat against the hydrant, when a limping, tearful lad of nine came along. The old man looked at him sharply and asked:

"Child, why these evidences of sorrow?"

"Fell down!" sobbed the boy.

"How wonderful is gravity," mused Bijah. "If it wasn't for that we'd all fall up instead of down. You hit your toe and—"

"Hit my toe agin the curbstone and went hed fust all over the street."

"Sartin, you did. You were plugging along as if you owned the whole town, head up and all the jibs drawing, and Nature took you down a peg. Served you right, my child. When a person gits too high-nosed to watch their own feet it's time they tumbled."

HIS RICH AUNT.

Horatio Park, a young man on the doorstep of life, was found crowded into a barrel in an alley at midnight. He was sound asleep when his feet were discovered, and when the officer rapped on the barrel and entreated the sleeper to awake and back out, he awoke and replied:

"I will not back out unless paid for it!"

The officer pulled on him, but he clung to the barrel. His roost was then rolled up and down the alley for five minutes, but he seemed to enjoy it. The head of the barrel was kicked in, and being attacked on all sides, the young man surrendered. His personal effects consisted of a hair-pin and a boiled egg, but he was tranquil and dignified. Brought before the bar he said:

"Your honor, my rich aunt will call and settle the bill. I'm in a hurry to catch the omnibus!"

"This court knows no aunts or uncles," replied his honor.

"I'll give you an introduction to-morrow—can't wait now!"

"There is no cause for haste, Mr. Park. Stand still, now, and explain to me why you are vagranting around in this manner? Have you any cash?"

"Only a few hundred dollars in bonds," was the answer.

"What sort of bonds?"

"I don't remember."

"Have you a home?"

"Yes, sir. All out-doors is my home."

"Too big a piece of property for one man to handle," sighed the court, as he gave him sixty days.

THE PARTICULAR MAN.

James Fortense entered a grocery on Michigan avenue and asked for some silver-plated hen's eggs, explaining that he couldn't think of buying the common sort. Failing to find any, he inquired for cardinal red turnips, London-smoked potatoes and a codfish with a hole through it. Such a particular man soon had a particular fight on his hands. He made objections to the size of a pedestrian's nose, and had the size of his own increased four-fold, and was arrested besides.

"I suppose you'll want turtle-soup up there, won't you?" asked the court.

"Yes, sir, I will! I also want a dressing-gown, a pair of slippers, chocolate every morning, and the daily paper must be brought to my cell."

"Which daily do you prefer?" softly asked his honor.

"I'd like one printed in red."

"And about your daily drives? Do you want a baronche or a cab?"

"I'll take a bar-ooch, I guess."

"Very well. Bijah here will hire a dray and send you up a diamond pin and a neck-scarf, and I think you'll be well fixed for the winter."

"Egad! he's a soft one!" whispered the prisoner to Bijah, as they reached the corridor; "I didn't suppose he'd allow me half those things!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Eating Forbidden Fruit.

Don Piatt, Washington correspondent of the Cinc