A MAN FROM ALASKA.

Mr. John Morton's Account of His Eight Years' Residence on a Polar Island—What Alaska is Worth.

A *Journal* reporter interviewed Mr. John M. Morton, who has recently returned to the city after a lengthened absence in Alaska, where he has been occupied in his official duties under the United States government.

Mr. Morton has spent eight years in the Territory of Alaska, and has had better opportunities of becoming acquainted with that almost unknown region than most men who have sought to learn its resources and future possibilities. He has been officially connected with the islands of St. Paul and St. George—two of the Aleutian group—and his duties, in connection with three assistants, were to act in behalf of the government in enforcing the terms of the lease under which these islands are held for twenty years by the Alaska Commercial company. In regard to these islands, the inhabitans and their principal occupation, Mr. Morton says:

The population of the island of St. Paul is about 240 natives, and that of St. George 100. There are not more than 1,300 people upon the Aleutian group, and those who live upon the two islands named are unquestionably much better off and in a higher condition of civilization than any of their neighbors. There has been a marked improvement in their condition during the last seven years. When the contract of the United States government came into existence these people lived in mud tents, partly dug out, and so low that they were obliged to crawl in and out, while these miserable dwellings had no ventilation whatever. Under the conditions of the lease the company is compelled to do certain things for the inhabitants of the island; but they have done more than was required of them. All the men are employed in the seal fisheries, which occupy less than two months in the year. They drive the seal in shore, kill and skin them, and salt and otherwise prepare the skins for shipment to San Francisco. For this work, which rarely lasts more than six weeks, each man receives $400 or $500, and all the rest of the year they have nothing in the world to do. The company also are compelled to furnish the people with fuel, salt fish for the winter, and sufficient salt in barrels with which they may preserve the flesh of the seal for winter consumption, this being their principal article of diet. All the money the people have to spend is in the purchase of bread and such other things as they may desire to get from the company's store.

They need not spend much for dress, as they can obtain plenty of sealskin clothing; but as a matter of fact some of them do buy very fine clothes, and dress in quite stylish fashions. It rests with the people themselves whether they will save money or waste it on finery and trinkets. The company's store keep a good assortment, and they have plenty of opportunity to spend money there if they are so inclined. But many of them are getting quite rich. Some of them I know have as much as $3,000 in the savings bank at San Francisco; and there are no class of laborers getting more money with less work than these natives engaged in the seal fishery. The company provides a school eight months in the year, and has built each family a comfortable frame house, thus bettering their condition to a very great extent. Last year a church was erected at a cost of $16,000, for which the people contributed out of their earnings, and have paid off the whole amount. They are devout members of the Greek church, and attend to their religious duties with great regularity.

One stipulation of the lease is that not more than 100,000 seals shall be killed in any year, and as the lease extends over twenty years, and the company expects to renew it at the end of that term, it is as much to their interest as that of the government to observe this condition. This present year the full number has been killed, but in 1876 and 1877 only 75,000 seals were caught each year, the reason being that the price of seal skins had become somewhat reduced. This year both the demand and the price improved. There is no danger of killing off the seals under the system at present adopted, as care is taken to catch only the young males from two to four years of age. They never kill a female seal, nor yet an old male, and as there are several million seals around these two islands—more than all other parts of the world combined—the reproduction is more than enough to perpetuate the stock.

The company pays to the government yearly about $320,000, and this amount may be said to represent about all that Alaska contributes to the United States. The rest of the country, which is of vast extent, covering six hundred thousand square miles, is practically unproductive, but in time the spruce, pine and yellow cedar timber upon the mainland will become valuable, and it is probable that extensive mineral resources will be developed; their existence in some localities is already known. The temperature on the islands where I reside is not of such extreme cold as in other parts of Alaska. Last winter was the coldest I have known, and the thermometer was never more than 22 degrees below zero. Strong winds and frequent storms prevail, however, ten months out of the twelve, and this makes the weather much colder than would otherwise be the case. The two months of summer, June and July, are usually wet, but that is the only time in the year when there are no wind storms. There is but little moving about in the long winter, and the half dozen white people on the islands rely upon a good library and such indoor amusements as they can follow to occupy their time.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Eggs.

As food eggs are exceedingly nutritious. They are easy of digestion, and, when the shell is included, they may be said to contain in themselves all that is required for the construction of the body. It has been claimed for them that they may be served in about 600 ways, although it is generally found that the more simply they are prepared the more they are approved. Although other eggs than those of birds are eaten—for instance, turtles' eggs—it is generally conceded that the eggs of the common fowl and of the plover possess the richest and sweetest flavor. An ordinary hen's egg weighs from one and a half to two and a half ounces avoirdupois, and the quantity of dry and solid matter contained in it amounts to about 200 grains. In 100 parts about ten parts consist of shell, sixty of white and thirty of yelk. The white of the egg contains a larger proportion of water than the yelk. It contains no fatty matter, but consists chiefly of albumen in a dissolved state. All the fatty matter of the egg is accumulated in the yelk, which contains relatively a smaller proportion of nitrogenous matter, and a larger proportion of solid matter than the white. It is said that raw eggs are more easily digested than cooked ones. A hard-boiled egg presents a decided resistance to gastric solution.

An Honest Boy's Peward.

John McNally, a thireen-year-old lad, came into the San Francisco police station bringing a package containing $300, there being two $100 greenbacks and a treasury note for $100. He said he had found the package on Kearney street. He left it at the station to await the owner's claims. The owner appeared the next afternoon in the person of W. W. Wotherspoon, of the firm of Wotherspoon Brothers, of New York, who identified the package and its contents. Learning that young McNally has no father, and that Mrs. McNally (who has five other children besides the one that found the money), is sick and a widow, Mr. Wotherspoon resolved to reward the boy's honesty with a substantial token of approbation. He accordingly handed the chief of police $100, with a request that it be placed in some bank for the lad's benefit. The chief deposited the generous gift in the Hibernia bank in the boy's name, to be paid to him when he shall come of age.

Moire, or watered silk, in stripes, is the favorite material for combining with faille or gros grain silk in costumes or wraps.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Notes for and about Women.

The married women of Japan blacken their teeth to add to their attractiveness!

The woman-suffrage question was first presented to the Massachusetts legislature in 1853, by Mrs. Abby B. Alcott.

Miss Martha Atalanta Lampkin, for whom the capital of Georgia was named, has been visiting the city. Its name was first Marthasville and then Atalanta, and now Atlanta.

Worth, the famous Paris dressmaker an Englishman by birth, gives to each woman employed by him a new dress every year, upon which he expends his grandest fancy and taste.

The costly display of bridal presents at some pretentious weddings in New York, embraces many articles hired from the jewelers for the purpose. Can vanity and fashion go further?

The municipal council of Paris have decided that part of the local commissioners to inspect factories shall be women. This is because half the children who work in such places are girls.

Florence Nightingale is sick unto death. Heroes are mostly remembered for the blood they have shed. This sister of mercy will be remembered for the human suffering she has alleviated.

Mrs. Graham, an old lady near Arba, Wayne county, Ind., had a fit of epilepsy while in the barn-yard, and before she recovered the hogs had torn off an ear, very badly mutilated her shoulder, and almost devoured one hand.

Mrs. E. B. Grannis, editor and publisher of the *Church Union*, is constantly addressed as "Dear Brother Grannis" by her correspondents, who are under the impression that the paper is conducted by a man and a minister.

A woman in Ohio has just got $5,000 from a man who went a-courting of her fifteen years and then made up his mind he couldn't. This being at the rate of $333.33⅓ a year, strikes the bachelor mind as rather a heavy payment for his fun.

A Cleveland (Ohio) lady, Mrs. Cornelia E. Beaumont, has invented and patented an arrangement to keep small boats from capsizing and sinking. A series of rubber tubes are attached above water-mark around the outside of the boats. These tubes are filled with compressed air.

Fashion Notes.

Muffs are of medium size.

Sleeves are tighter than ever.

Repped fabrics are in high favor.

Black dresses are as popular as ever.

Only light furs are used for evening wear.

Watered silk—moire—is very fashionable.

Gold brocaded cap ribbons are much worn.

Medium-sized bonnets are not fashionable.

Balayeuses are seen on very short costumes.

All dresses of woolen materials are cut short.

All the new bonnets are very small or very large.

Visite paletot is the name of the newest steel wrap.

Toques made of seal will be much worn this winter.

Stockings are in more bizarre styles than ever before.

Slashes at the elbow and at the top are seen on many Parisian dress sleeves.

All winter wraps and cloaks are very long, but very short jackets are also worn.

Striped goods in Pekin silk and satin or silk and moire are very fashionable.

The clan tartan and Scotch plaid short costumes are the fancy of the passing moment.

Satin, velvet, moire, and gros faille are favorite combinations in composite costumes.

Striped Pekins and striped moires are in demand for parts of dressy composite costumes.

Dresses, to be fashionable, must be very short in front, even when trained in the back.

Leather buttons for country costumes, or "suits for the moorlands," are among the London dress novelties.

The talma is a new mantle which is simply a revival of an old style, with the only difference of a tight back.

The newest buttons are bullet shaped. They are of colored pearl, jet, brass, steel, crochet, and fine porcelain.

Japanese designs appear on the surface of silver and gilt buttons or in ebony, gold, and silver buttons for short costumes.

Silk or spun silk stockings to match costumes are to be worn with black kid low shoes, with a strap across the instep and a steel buckle, but no bows.

The large beef-eater hats, which are to be worn in New York this winter, have the brim rolled up on the left and trimmed with plumes, some bending forward and some sweeping around the crown.

Burlington Hawk-Eyetems,

"You're an gnawful thing," as the bone said to the dog. "You're two jawful for anything," the dog said to the bone.

Some weeks ago the telegraph "fatally wounded" Sitting Bull, but the old man hasn't heard anything about it himself yet.

"Chained in the market place he stood,"
  Nor knew his heart one throb of fear;
But no one either could or would
  Buy a nice, two-year-old red steer.

Did you ever notice the innocent but very practical ease and celerity with which a cat, when it sees a philanthropist coming down the street, places itself on the more inaccessible side of the tree box?

We can't see why the world should be so hard on rats because they desert a sinking ship. Does it never occur to people to think how awfully the sinking ship would go back on the rats if they would only stand by it?

"What is the bane of beauty?" asks *Harper's Bazar.* Ah, don't touch on such a tender theme, dear heaven knows how much we have suffered from it. Sometimes we almost wish we had been born plain-featured but rich, but it is hard for a man to fight the fates.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked wistfully toward the door, and remarked that he would like to say "good-evening," if it would be agreeable to the company. But they wouldn't let him.

Science has led the world into an atmosphere of intelligence and discovery that is fairly startling, education has developed the human mind to a point but little removed from perfection, but the world has not yet advanced to that stage of progress when the average man can tell when the sitting-room carpet has been turned the other side up.

"Now then," growled old Mr. Bosbyshell, when he was about ready to start down town, "what fool moved that hat?" A little search in silence; then, "What idiot touched that hat, I'd like to know?" Silence and search. "Some empty-headed ninny has got my hat again." Sees it sticking on top of his cane, where he leaned it up in the corner. Dead silence.

Where Wit Won.

"What's the woman charged with?" said the court. "She's a dead-beat and vagrant, your honor," said the officer who arrested her. Then the woman spoke up and said: 'If I can prove that I'm all right, will your honor let me go?" "Of course," said the court. "Then," said the prisoner, "here's the family Bible, by which you'll see I'm Moll Wright"— "Saw my leg off," shouted the officer, who saw the point, "if she hasn't beat the court, too." And the court rubbed its nose with its forefinger and gently murmured: "Discharge the prisoner."—*Mobile Register.*

A Bear Story.

He was a young man, almost a boy. He was from the rural districts without a possible doubt. But he was sharp and measurably intelligent. He found his way into the *Leader* office yesterday morning, at about 11:30 o'clock, and found one of the reporters, who had just dropped in.

"My name is Fremont Thorp," he frankly said.

"Well, Fremont, I am glad to see you. From what part of the country do you hail?"

"I am from Bath township, sir, and I have come to tell you a real bear story, if you want it."

"Well, Fremont, proceed," said the reporter, grasping a pencil.

The young man had his story "at his tongue's end," as they say, and he was precise and accurate. He talked as follows:

"Junius Thorp, an uncle of mine, was riding down a back road in the northeast corner of Bath township" –

"Let's see — where is Bath township?"

"Why, it's in the west part of Summit county, the first town below Richfield. It's not very far from here, sir."

"All right; I have that down."

"Well, as I said, Junius Thorp was passing along the road, and he saw a bear making his way across a four-acre field in the opposite direction. Junius had a large dog with him, and he set him after the bear, while he, himself, hitched his horse and ran on, too. By the time he reached the spot the dog had the beast at bay, and a struggle ensued, in which the dog got the bear down. Thorp then got a rail and placed it across the bear in such a way, as he hoped, to hold him while he went for help. He ran across the fields toward the house and called to me. We both went back to the spot presently; and meanwhile the bear had escaped from the rail, and, having crossed the road, had climbed a small locust tree."

"What was it intended by Mr. Thorp to do?"

"Why, to capture the brute alive, to be sure."

"He wasn't full grown, then?"

"Well, he was a good chunk of a bear, but one of our old neighbors, who has trapped bears in the early days and knows all about 'em, said he was about seven months old."

"Well, what did you do when he had climbed a tree?"

"Why, we began to study how we could get him down, to be sure. No one wanted to climb the tree—for by this time there were several gathered around—and so I at length volunteered and went up near enough to poke him down with a pole. He struck with his back across the fence, and with a good deal of force, but he immediately got up and started to climb the tree again. He soon saw me, and then he turned back, and, running along for a short distance, climbed a smaller locust tree. It now took three men to knock him out of the second tree, and then, by careful engineering, he was haltered and led away in triumph."—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader*

Wonderful Fishing.

The Deposit (N. Y.) *Courier* prints the following extract from Mr. W. B. Deyereux: "I must tell you about white fishing at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. While our boat stopped I went down to the beach where a dozen Indians live, who are the most wonderful fishermen in the world that I know of, whether the fish be whales or sardines. For twenty-five cents I was given a special show. Seating myself in a canoe, one Indian took his position in the stern and another stood in the bow. The one in the stern used a paddle to keep the boat's head up stream, while the other used a pole to steady the boat. We had a dip-net about four feet in diameter, with a handle twelve or fifteen feet long. This was hung over the projection of the cutwater, while the handle trailed back in the water. Thus equipped, we sallied out into the rapids, which are half a mile in length and one mile wide. At the foot of the rapids the fishing is done. The water boils and tumbles like the swiftest rift on the Delaware, and is generally half white with breaking foam. With his pole the Indian in the bow holds the canoe, or lets it float steadily sideways, now up a little and then down, but always under perfect control, and always dancing with the rush of water. He watches the water constantly, which varies in depth from two to nine feet. Suddenly with a quick motion he shoves the end of the pole under the bow-piece, grasping the net at the same time with the other hand, and never taking his eye from the water, plunges it in, perhaps ten feet away, and forces it to the bottom, or as the canoe sags back with the current, lets it drop a few feet, and then with a peculiar twist raises it to the surface, and with a toss like turning a flap-jack, drops a five-pound white fish into the canoe. This was repeated time and again, right in the swiftest water, and seldom only one fish was caught, but once six that would weigh eighteen pounds. Often I could not see the bottom, and one was caught in eight or ten feet of water. I could see no fish until they were brought to the surface. It was the only kind of fishing that I ever saw that I did not think I could learn to do. It is said no white man ever did learn. The Indian I was with took 1,800 in one day. We were out an hour and took about thirty.

Advice to Correspondents.

None but an editor can fully appreciate the following advice given by the editor of the Iowa *Normal Monthly:*

All our correspondents will oblige us by observing strictly the following general rules:

1. Write with the blunt end of a broom-handle, and draw your sleeve over the page before it is dry.

2. Commence all prepositions and conjunctions with capitals, and if that doesn't seem to set off the page with sufficient flourish, bring the articles to the rescue.

3. Whenever you use a word that any one else has ever used, don't forget to put it in quotation marks, especially if it is a proper name.

4. When information is desired on any subject, be sure that the answer may easily be found in any common school text-book.

5. In writing business letters, be careful to give us a full description of yourself. All physical defects are of special interest to us.

6. Be careful to make as many paragraphs as you have sentences. It looks stingy to commence a new sentence at the middle of a line; and don't forget to underline at least one-fourth of the words; nothing sets off a page more than this.

7. Each thought should be expressed at least three times, or it may escape notice.

8. Grammatical constructions, orthography, historical and geographical accuracy, are of no especial importance—we like to see independence, and have especial admiration for those of our correspondents who hold tradition in contempt.

9. The paler your ink the better, especially when used by the pailful.

Old As the Nation.

Newark, N. J., claims to have a remarkable couple of centenarians. They are Mr. and Mrs. Wright, aged 106 and 100 years respectively. Mr. Wright was born in Morris county, N. J., some time during 1772 or 1773, and remembers seeing General Washington riding out on horseback while the Continental army was encamped near Pompton. Notwithstanding his advanced age he is quite as full of life as a man of sixty usually is. But a few weeks ago he walked from Bloomfield to Pine Brook, and he walks to church every Sunday. His senses seem as acute as ever, and he relates stories of his life with evident relish. He is not addicted to the use of liquor, and says he never smoked but once. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been married for seventy years, and have several great-great-grandchildren.

Friend (to practical joker): "Hello! where are you going?" Joker (solemnly): "Going to eat some dead fish." Friend (horror-struck): "Dead fish!" Joker (still more solemnly): "Do you eat it alive?" (Exit.)

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints on Horse Keeping.

The wide stall is a luxury, and ought to be six or even ten feet wide, if room can be spared. Loose boxes are important for horses of great value; in such stalls they can get perfect repose by changing their position, recover from the fatigue of a hard day's drive, and be ready for their task the next day. The food best adapted to the horse is oats and hay of the best quality, occasionally varied with a bran mash, with turnips or carrots as an alternative. The growth and development of bone and muscle depend greatly on the food they eat. It is important to select such as contains all the elements needed to form the bone and muscle of the horse. It is self-evident that the nutritive matter supplied by the food must be equal to the exhaustion or natural waste of the body to keep up condition.

The horse that is about to be driven on a journey needs hardening by exercise—preparing by sweating out the body to purify and increase the circulation of the blood, and also by hand-rubbing the legs to make them firm and elastic—a preparation in some degree corresponding with that attained by a horse that is daily driven on the road for ordinary work. For one week from the start they need daily exercise, commencing with eight or ten miles and gradually increasing to twenty per day. This exercise, with appropriate food, will harden their muscles, strengthen their limbs, and prepare them to perform their tasks without giving out on the road, materially declining in flesh, or seriously exhausting their physical powers.

If we perform long drives with horses accustomed to short work only, the sudden transition from indolence to great exertion will relax their muscles, weaken their joints, depress their spirits and break down their constitution. The leading cause of so many valuable horses being spoiled by long drives is being short of work. They are not prepared for such severe exertions. Condition will prepare their work cheerfully, last out with sound limbs, and preserve their constitutional vigor for future usefulness.—*Ex.*

Protection to Young Trees from Borers and Grubs.

We tried an experiment last year on cabbage plants which satisfies us that the same thing may be carried out on a larger scale with trees. It is to wind loosely the lower part of the body from close to root to a foot above with paper, besmearing the outside of paper with a thin coat of gas tar, thinning it by mixing thoroughly with water, or if nothing is put on paper, it answers a good purpose if newspaper is used, as worms and grubs have no liking for the ink. We put out two or three hundred cabbage plants last spring wound with newspaper, and, notwithstanding a good many grubs were in the ground and other plants were cut off, not a cabbage was cut off, and now as we pull them we find the paper all around the trunk.

Peach trees need protection, especially when young, from the grub, and if started well and grubs kept away for only first two or three years they will live and yield beautiful crops for many years, while if grub is allowed to work in them when young they are sickly and spindling and soon die. When they are set out and before paper is put around them, scrape the bark well and destroy all grubs. These are plainly detected by the gum exuding from the bark in places. After planting out the trees scatter around them a spoonful of salt and if you have them a quart of wood ashes, being careful not to hill up against the body.—*Fruit Recorder.*

Propagation by Cuttings.

Many things can be propagated easily and rapidly by cuttings. This is applicable to many trees, shrubs, vines, plants and flowers. And in cold climates it is best to save the cuttings in the fall. The best time to save cuttings is in the fall after the leaves have fallen. Bury them in a dry place in the ground. A sandy soil is the best. Such trees as the willow, catalpa, Lombardy poplar, mulberry, cottonwood and many other kinds can be multiplied rapidly in this way. So also can gooseberries, currants, grapes, snow balls, roses and many of the ornamental shrubs. Now is the time to look to this matter. They may not, like the hog or the ox, bring money directly to the pockets, but such things by care add largely to the value of real estate, and still more largely to the great sum of human happiness. As soon as the leaves drop, select cuttings of various things. If one has them not, probably a neighbor has, and to one who shows a spirit to take care of them, they are generally freely given. Then bury till spring in the ground where the water will not stand, and set out in the spring. —*Iowa Register.*

The Value of Soup.

There are hundreds of families in comfortable circumstances who never have soup at dinner (which without soup is always a failure), unless it be a sort of ragout, the product of what farmers call a boiled dinner. They are not aware how easy it is to prepare ordinary soup, and how cheap it is, too. It can be made of almost anything, and a pot of water placed on the stove may be the recipient of divers odds and ends of meat and vegetables to excellent advantage. After these have been boiled a few hours there will be found in the pot a very good soup, wholesome, nourishing, appetizing, and its cost will be nominal. If the experiment were tried, many families would be surprised and pleased at the result. They would have a much better dinner for almost nothing than they have hitherto had any idea of, and once accustomed to soup they could not be persuaded to relinquish it. A simple soup benefits at once health, appetite and the purse.

The Author of "Grandfather's Clock."

"Grandfather's Clock" is one of three songs published early in 1876, but which did not reach the "Whoa Emma" period of universal popularity until within the past few months. Its author, Henry C. Work, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., has written several other songs whose prominence at one time will be remembered by many. The *Church Union* presents a sketch of Mr. Work, from which we make the following extracts:

Henry C. Work, now a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born October 1, 1832, in Middletown, Conn., and is the son of Alanson Work, who, with Messrs. Burr and Thompson, was in 1841 condemned to twelve years' servitude in the Mississippi state penitentiary for assisting fugitive slaves across the Mississippi river. At the beginning of the war he was a poor printer. He wrote "Kingdom Coming," the great temperance song "Come Home, Father;" also "Marching Through Georgia," "Wake, Nicodemus," "Babylon is Fallen," and others relating to the war, which had large sales. He was no longer the poor printer. He was a successful man. He traveled in Europe, he explored this continent, and when he left Chicago, in 1867, he was worth a small fortune. At that time he came to Vineland, N. J., bought (in company with his brother) two or three hundred acres of land in that unique rural city, built two houses, and for a time engaged heartily in the preliminary arrangements for establishing a great farm. His possessions and his comforts were swept away, one by one, till finally there was but a solitary blessing left to cheer him —that blessing being his young daughter, Nellie Louisa. He never drank a drop of liquor in his life, never used tobacco and never took God's name in vain.

Don't point your gun at yourself. Don't point your gun at any one else. Don't carry your gun so that its range includes all your hunting companions. Don't try to find out whether your gun is loaded or not by shutting one eye and looking down the barrel with the other. Don't use your gun for a walking-stick. Don't climb over a fence and pull your gun through muzzle foremost. Don't throw your gun into a boat so that the trigger will catch in the seat and the charge be deposited in your stomach. Don't use your gun for a sledge-hammer. Don't carry your gun full-cocked. Don't carry your gun with the hammer down. Don't be a fool. Don't you forget it.—*Forest and Stream.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States

Charles Knox, a well-known New York dealer in hats, and familiarly known as "Knox the hatter," is a bankrupt, with liabilities amounting to about $200,000.

The November elections have taken place, and the political cauldron, which has been seething and bubbling for weeks past, is quiet once more. Elections in thirty States—for twelve governors, nineteen legislatures and 237 congressmen—were held. Throughout the New England and Middle States the vote was generally quite large, as in several cases unusual interest was taken in the result of the battle at the polls. In New York the Republicans were successful, the legislature being largely Republican, which insures the return of a United States senator to succeed Roscoe Conkling. The bitter fight in New York city between Tammany Hall and a "Combination" ticket, divided among Anti-Tammany Democrats and Republicans, resulted in a sweeping victory for the latter, whose candidate for mayor—Edward Cooper, a son of Peter Cooper —was elected over his opponent, Augustus Schell, by 20,000 majority. The Republicans also gained a number of congressmen in the Empire State. In Pennsylvania General Hoyt, the Republican candidate, is elected, and in Delaware the Democratic nominees for governor and Congress were successful. In Massachusetts Talbot, the Republican candidate for governor, with the entire state ticket, was elected over Butler and Abbott—the Democrats electing one congressman and the Greenbackers none. In Rhode Island the Republican candidates for Congress were elected. Connecticut gives the Republicans a gain in congressmen and the legislature, which selects a United States senator to succeed W. H. Barnum. In Vermont Barlow, the Greenback candidate for Congress, has a plurality.

Wilkinson Brothers & Co.'s paper mill in Shelton, Conn., one of the largest paper mills in the country, has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of more than $150,000.

Alexander Smith was elected to Congress from the twelfth New York district on the Republican ticket, to succeed Hon. Clarkson N. Potter. During the canvass Mr. Smith caught cold, and died on the night of election day, just after the announcement of his victory had been made to him.

In New Hampshire the Republicans elected Natt. Head, governor. They have a majority of about sixty-four on joint ballot in the legislature, and send a solid delegation to Congress.

The Republicans gain eight congressmen in New York.

George B. Loring has been declared elected to Congress from the sixth Massachusetts district by a small plurality, over E. M. Boynton, Greenback candidate, who was at first announced victorious.

A few mornings ago a startling sensation was created in New York city by the discovery that, on the night previous, the body of Alexander T. Stewart, the millionaire merchant, had been stolen from the family vault in St. Mark's churchyard, on Second avenue. Some time ago thieves attempted to carry off the body, but were frightened away before accomplishing their design; and a watchman was thereupon employed for a time to guard the vault, but he had been dismissed only a day or two before the corpse was stolen. A letter was also received by Mrs. Stewart, threatening the removal of the body if money was not sent the writer. The churchyard is located in a thickly-populated part of the city, and it seems almost incredible that the body-snatchers should have been able to remove the heavy slab above the tomb, enter the vault, break open the coffin, scale a high fence and carry away the corpse without being seen or heard. The body must have been in an advanced state of decomposition, as a horrible stench arose from the rifled vault, and this made the midnight work of the robbers, and the subsequent concealment of the body, all the more difficult. The thieves were doubtless incited to the ghoulish deed by the hope of obtaining a large reward for the return of the body.

Western and Southern States.

Business is being actively resumed in the districts of the South lately desolated by yellow fever.

For forty miles on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, east of Parkersburg, W. Va., diphtheria has been raging to an extent hitherto unknown in that region—twelve children dying in four days, and more than half the families along the road having had at least one case.

A band of one hundred tramps captured a train, drove off the railroad employees and ran it to Fulton, Ky., where they were met by armed citizens, who compelled the would-be deadheads to pursue their journey on foot.

Many vessels were beached or sunk, and a number of lives lost, during a heavy storm on Lake Michigan.

From the Beaver and Sappa valleys of Kansas comes a terrible story of murder, outrage and plunder by the Indians during the recent uprising. About thirty persons were killed in the two valleys, all the women and girls met by the red fiends were maltreated, and the property of the settlers was everywhere destroyed or carried off. The loss of the savages during the inhuman raid was trifling.

The British bark Beaconsfield, from Dublin, arrived in Baltimore a few days ago, having on board the survivors of two shipwrecked vessels —an Italian brig and a Portuguese schooner. From the former the captain and his two brothers were washed overboard and drowned, and from the latter five passengers—a woman, her son and three men—were lost.

Robbing the graves of their dead seems to be a matter of common occurrence in portions of the West. In Detroit, Mich., two men were discovered and fired upon just as they had exhumed the body of a woman, and a horse and wagon standing near by were recognized as belonging to a well-known undertaker. At Keokuk, Ia., it has been discovered that A. Mackey, of that city, has been receiving bodies of recently-buried people—graves having been robbed at Beacon, Ia., and the bodies barreled and shipped to Mackey, who sold them to medical colleges. The wholesale resurrectionist was arrested, but declared that he was innocent.

The elections in Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida and Texas have resulted in the success of the Democratic State tickets in every instance and the return of a solid Democratic delegation to Congress in several States. South Carolina reelects Wade Hampton for governor; and in Louisiana Burke's majority for State treasurer is about 50,000. In Tennessee and Texas Albert S. Marks and Oran M. Roberts are elected governors. In Georgia Alexander S. Stephens was re-elected to Congress. The political contests in the Western States were not so one-sided as in the South — Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota going Republican where State tickets were in the field, while the Democrats are ahead in Missouri.

The Phœnix elevator at Peoria, Ill., with over 100,000 bushels of grain, has been destroyed by fire.

Missouri and South Carolina send solid Democratic delegations to Congress—a gain of four members in the former State and of three in the latter.

The Republicans gain one congressman in Illinois and one in Michigan.

The boiler in the sawmill of Joseph Ents at Savannah, Mo., exploded, killing J. Emmons and W. S. Farrow, and injuring two others.

From Washington.

The national debt statement for October shows: Cash in the treasury, $275,217,473.92 debt, less cash in the treasury, November 1, 1878, $2 024,200,083.18; decrease of debt during October, $1,708,402.80; decrease of debt since June 30, 1878, $11,586,748.64.

During October the total amount of coinage at the various mints of the United States was $6,625,400; divided thus: Double eagles, $3,-464,600; eagles, $737,800; quarter eagles, $346,300; standard silver dollars, $2,070,000; cents, $6,700.

Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin, has been appointed commissioner of patents in place of Ellis Spear, resigned.

According to estimates made the day after election, the Democratic majority in the House will be about twelve, exclusive of the Greenbackers, who have about thirteen members. In the Senate the Democrats will have six majority.

Foreign News.

Maynooth college, near Dublin, Ireland, a prominent Catholic ecclesiastical institution, has been partially destroyed by fire.

Recent elections in France have wiped out the conservative majority in the senate, which will now be republican.

Louis Antoine Garner-Pages, French statesman and historian, ex-mayor of Paris and minister of finance, is dead at the age of seventy-five.

St. Petersburg papers report a large number of suicides and attempted suicides in the Russian army in Bulgaria.

M. Balthazar Jacolin, a French senator accused of cheating at cards, has been compelled to resign.

Fourteen villages in the district of Demotica have been burned by a body of Bulgarians numbering 4,000.

The details of a secret treaty have been made public, by which England and Austria agreed at Berlin, before the plenipotentiaries left that city last July, to insist upon the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Turkey in May, 1879, the date stipulated in the treaty of Berlin. It was also arranged that England and Austria should furnish a garrison to replace the Russians, if necessary.

Marriage and Sponges.

In many os the Greek islands sponge-fishing forms the occupation of the inhabitants. The method of fishing is by diving, and for many hundred years the business has been carried on. An old historian, writing of a singular custom prevailing at Himia, a little island opposite Rhodes, says:

A girl in this island is not permitted by her relatives to marry before she has brought up a certain quantity of sponges, and before she can give proof of her agility by taking them from a certain depth. In other islands the same custom prevails, but with reversed application, as in Nicarus, where the father of a marriageable daughter bestows her on the best diver among her suitors. "He that can stay longest in the water and gather the most sponges marries the maid."

A STORY OF THE BONANZAS.

How Jack Loaned Jim Five Dollars to Buy One Hundred Shares of Sierra Nevada, and What Came of it.

The San Francisco *Stock Report* says: Here is a bright little oasis in the desert of selfishness that stretches its dreary waste over about everything in these days. It gives us pleasure to allude to it, it is so bright and fresh and original. In a certain big wholesale house down in Front street there is a young man employed, who, by dint of hard work and rather frugal habits, has managed to save up some $200 from his meager salary. An acquaintance of his—a man in mining circles—said to him one day, about three months ago, "Jim, if you want to make something scrape some money together and buy a hundred shares of Sierra Nevada; it will go up, maybe, one of these days, and you can get something pretty nice out of it." The young man smiled at first—he had had points before—but the more he thought of it the more he was taken with the idea. He knew his informant was in a position to know something about Sierra Nevada and get early information, and as he had never before advised him to buy stocks it impressed him more and more strongly that there was something in it. But he only had $200, and his informant told him to buy a hundred shares. The stock was then pegging along at about $4 a share. To get a hundred shares he must have $200 more. He brooded over the subject a few days, and then his friend asked, "Have you got that stock yet?" "No." "Better get it," said the friend, "you haven't much time." The young man went and put up his watch and got another $100. Then he sold some other trinket and raised another $50. Something else went and he had just $395 all told. He watched the stock list, but Sierra Nevada hung at $4 with tantalizing persistency. Finally he said to a fellow-clerk, "Here, Jack, lend me $5 for a couple of weeks; I'm short." Jack went down into his pocket and handed him $5, and then the coveted $400 was intact. The day he gave the order to buy Sierra sold at $5, but the broker told him "All right; I'll buy it on the $400 margin and carry it for you." The stock was bought, and in two days was selling at $7.50. Then it went to $10 and $12, and finally the whole street knew of the new bonanza. At about $12 and $15 the young man was crazy to sell, but the original informant would not let him, or rather begged him to hold on. There is no use elaborating the story, the point is not in the rise or in what he made of it. Sufficient to say that he finally got $220 for the stock, and walked off with a check for over $21,000. He put it in bank, and the next day walked down to the store where the young man is employed who loaned him the $5. "Jack," he said, "do you know I owe you $5?" Jack looked puzzled for a moment. "Yes, by Jove, I believe you do! Gad, I'd have forgotten all about it if you hadn't spoken." "Well," said the lucky one, "I've come down to pay it and apologize for not doing it before. I've been sort of hard pressed of late. But here it is with many thanks." And handing the young man an envelope he hurried from the store. Jack was busy at the time, and, supposing a five-dollar gold note to be in the envelope, crammed it into his vest pocket and went on with his work. He never thought of it again until that night, disrobing for bed, a corner of the envelope peeping from his pocket attracted his attention. It occurred to him what it was and he opened it, when to his utter amazement he found a check for $2,500 with this little note pinned to it:

"DEAR JACK: I return you $5 with interest to date. Your readiness to oblige me aided me in buying 100 shares of Sierra Nevada at $5, and I have just sold it for $220. The inclosed is the evidence of my gratitude. Take it and be happy. Sincerely, —— ——."

This is a pleasant little incident, and it has the merit of being true. The young gentleman is well-known in social circles, and his modesty is the only reason why we withhold his name.

The population of Paris, one-eighteenth of that of France, pays nearly as much as all the rest of France put together in local taxes. Paris is taxed $20 per head of its population. The rest of France pays only about $1 50 per head of the population. Lyons, which ranks second in the list of towns with the largest local expenditure, pays only about $6.80 per head of the population. Marseilles pays a little more. No other town nearly approaches Paris.

Beware of Cheap Excitants,

And use, if you need a tonic stimulant and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The liquors of commerce, even when they are not adulterated, fail to produce more than a temporary exhilaration, usually followed by a depressing reaction, anything but beneficial to a weakly constitution. Not only do the potent botanic ingredients combined with the alcoholic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters minister to the health and vigor of those who use it, but the basis—pure old rye, the finest and most salubrious liquor distilled—is no mean promoter of a healthful condition of the digestive organs. Its presence in the Bitters is essential to preserve their vegetable constituents from fermentation, and it unquestionably augments their remedial value. Few medicinal preparations of a proprietary nature have ever received such strong commendations from medical men.

The National Scourge.

It is estimated that the annual damages caused by the ravages of insects and worms exceed $150,000,000 in the United States alone. Truly an enormous loss! Yet it sinks into insignificance when compared with the ravages of that more terrible scourge, Consumption, which annually sweeps hundreds of thousands of human souls into eternity. The causes of consumption are various, depending in every instance for the development of the disease upon the scrofulous diathesis, or temperament, of the victim. Thus the same cause which will produce in one person an attack of acute disease or a slight nervous prostration, will engender consumption in a person of scrofulous habit. That consumption can be cured by proper treatment will be readily perceived when the exact nature of the disease is understood, viz.: the accumulation and deposition of scrofulous matter (tubercles) in the lungs. Obviously, the principal remedies required are (1) a powerful alterative, or blood-purifier, to arrest the accumulations and also cleanse the blood of the scrofulous matter, and (2) a mild cathartic to expel the diseased matter from the system. This course of treatment in conjunction with a strict hygienic regime, has proved the most successful method of curing this disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the best alterative and cathartic remedies before the public, and have been alone used in thousands of cases of consumption with the most marked efficacy. Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., affords special and unequal advantages to consumptives, not only possessing the best medical and hygienic means of treatment, but having the essential advantage of being situated in a climate where the inhabitants are notably free from this disease.

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The Markets.

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Beef Cattle—Native	08¼	@	09
Texas and Cherokee	08	@	08¼
Milch Cows	45 00	@	60 00
Hogs—Live	03¼	@	03¾
Dressed	03¾	@	04¼
Sheep	04¾	@	05¼
Lambs	05	@	05¾
Cotton—Middling Uplands	09¼	@	09¾
Flour—Western—Choice to Fancy	4 00	@	6 50
State—Fair to Choice	3 95	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 06¼	@	1 07
White State	1 07	@	1 11
Rye—State	62	@	63
Barley—Canada No. 1	1 00	@	1 05
Barley Malt	1 25	@	1 30
Oats—Mixed Western	28	@	31
Corn—Mixed Western Ungraded	44¼	@	47
Hay, per cwt	45	@	60
Straw, per cwt Long Rye	35	@	40
Hops—Good to Prime New Crop	08	@	15
Pork—Extra Family Mess	10 75	@	11 00
Lard—City Steam	.06.1	@	.06.10
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, Bay	16 00	@	21 00
" No. 1 Prince Edw'ds	30 00	@	33 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 25	@	4 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	21	@	21
Petroleum—Crude	07¾ @ 08¼	Refined,	09¼
Wool—California Spring	23	@	25
Texas "	10	@	26
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	27
Western Creamery	15	@	21
" Dairy	19	@	21
" Factory	17	@	26
Cheese—State Factory	06	@	14
State Skimmed	03	@	05
Western	06	@	09
Eggs—State and Pennsylvani	24	@	25
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	4 50	@	4 95
Wheat—Red Pennsylvania	1 03¼	@	1 05¾
Rye	56	@	57
Corn—Yellow	50	@	50
Sail Mixed	46¼	@	46¾
Oats—Mixed	26	@	26
Petroleum—Crude	07¾ @ 07¼	Refined	09
Wool—Colorado	20	@	28
Texas	18	@	30
California	20	@	25
BUFFALO.			
Flour	3 75	@	4 25
Wheat—Red Western	90	@	90
Corn—Mixed	39	@	39½
Oats	27¼	@	27½
Rye	52½	@	53½
Barley	90	@	95
Barley Malt	1 00	@	1 05
BOSTON.			
Beef Cattle	04¼	@	08¼
Sheep	03¾	@	05¾
Hogs	06¾	@	07¼
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	5 25	@	8 50
Corn—Mixed	42	@	55
Oats— "	36	@	38
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	34	@	37
California Spring	12½	@	18
BRIGHTON, MASS.			
Beef Cattle	06	@	07¾
Sheep	04¼	@	04¾
Lambs	04	@	04¾
Hogs	04¾	@	04¾
WATERTOWN, MASS.			
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	06	@	07¾
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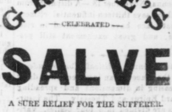

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BUNIONS,	SPRAINS,	BOILS,
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