FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Housework.

Washing, mopping, baking, churning,
Next day ironing must be done,
And the busy housewife findeth
Little rest till set of sun.
Then a the knitting and the sewing
With the buttonholes to make;
Oh, the patching and the darning,
How they make our fingers ache.
But of all the varied duties
That we busy housewives find,
I do think that washing dishes
Is the most provoking kind.
Why, the times they must be handled,
O'er and o'er, day after day,
Almost makes one wish the china
Were in bits for children's play.
Now, don't tell me I am wicked—
I know that as well as you;
But somehow, when I am weary,
Dishes make me feel so blue.
And the only cure I've found yet
Is a paper or a book,
When my family are settled
Each in his own cosy nook.
I know well that very many
Have obtained the needed grace;
With a patient, cheerful spirit,
All life's petty ills to face.
Oh, that I were of that number!
Then, with heart for any fate,
I might, with cheerful spirit,
"Learn to labor and to wait."

New York Fashions in Furs.

The fashionable furs of the season are seal, beaver, otter, chinchilla and mink—seal and otter leading the list. Undoubtedly the richest-looking fur that is worn is sealskin, hence its continued popularity over all others. The beauty of sealskin consists in the density of its fur, and its dark, rich color. For fineness of fleece and depth of color the Shetland sealskins are chosen, but these are very scarce and very high-priced. The strong Alaska skins, with thick, warm pelt, are preferred for garments that are to be subjected to hard service, as they are more durable. Well-made seal sacques have the pile of the fleece turned upward, as it then naturally falls backward and opens slightly, thus showing the depth and thickness of the pile effectively, and giving a darker look; for this reason, when stroking the fur with the hand the strokes should pass upward, as down strokes make the fur too smooth and glossy. Sacques that have the fewest seams are commended, as the pile is apt to wear off in the seams.

New seal sacques are made slightly longer, and now the favorite length is from thirty-five to thirty-eight inches; individual height has, of course, a modifying influence. Double-breasted fronts are stylish, and may fold over straight from the throat down, or else be turned back *en revers* like a gentleman's coat. The collar is broader than that of last year. Coat sleeves without cuffs are preferred, as cuffs are thick and clumsy about the wrists. In the way of fastening, passementerie and links of fur are both used. Occasionally seal sacques are found reaching almost to the wearer's feet, but, although very handsome, they are exceptional rather than in accordance with the general style, and from their great warmth better adapted to a colder climate than that of New York. There is a fact connected with sealskin that ladies would do well to remember. After it has been exposed to rain or snow it should not be left damp, but should immediately be well shaken and spread out to dry in a room where there is no artificial heat; if brought in contact with the heat of a fire while wet the fleece will be matted together and defaced.

A great advantage that fur has over every other fabric is that it is so very and so universally becoming. Its depth and softness lend a charm to a fair complexion greater than that imparted by dark velvet. A princess dress exhibited at the Paris exposition was made almost entirely of the darkest and finest seal fur, opening on a plaited train of magnificent black faille. The opening was tied with knots of ribbon, the tablier was of plaited faille, and extended to the bodice, forming a plastron.

Silk circulars and dolmans are exceedingly fashionable, and the majority of these wraps are lined with squirrel-lock fur, but exclusive styles show elegant and expensive linings of ermine, sable or chinchilla. A very rich garment is lined with chinchilla and trimmed with the same. A very handsome dolman has deep, wide sleeves, and its length is forty-eight inches—long enough for distinction, but not to conceal the trimming upon the bottom of the dress or to be felt as a burden. It is made of thick black silk, lined with squirrel and bordered with beaver, pointed with the white hairs, which are set in with the needle and form a charming addition to a deep, dark fur. This trimming is five inches in depth, and imparts to the garment a most elegant appearance, which is heightened by the thorough and harmonious design of the fastenings.

A very popular garment, of French design, is a sacque cloak of medium length, with short side forms somewhat in coat shape; the front lays on the left side, and the collar is shawl shaped. This is very handsome made of black satin, lined with squirrel fur and bordered with beaver.

Sealskin hats and bonnets, the latter trimmed with ostrich tips, are very dressy. One of the most fashionable shapes worn is the countess, a large hat with raised brim and of dashing design. It is trimmed with a long, full brown ostrich feather placed across the front and around the crown, the stem concealed by a bird, made of seal fur. The turban, the Brighton and the princess are other shapes, the latter being in the style of the English walking hat and is trimmed with an ostrich feather. —*Herald.*

The United States Army.

The annual report of the commanding general of the United States army, shows that there are 7,829 enlisted men in the ten regiments of cavalry in the army, 2,630 men in the five regiments of artillery, and 11,205 in the twenty-five regiments of infantry, making a total of 21,664. Besides these there are in the engineer batallion 190; permanent and recruiting parties, music, boys and recruits in depots, 1,121; enlisted men detached on general service, 372; ordnance department, 344; West Point detachments, 190; prison guard, seventy-one; hospital stewards, 188; ordnance sergeants, 114; commissary sergeants, 348 and Indian scouts, 340, a total of 1097, making the whole number of enlisted men in the army, 27,761.

General Sherman's report concludes as follows: In conclusion I beg to state that from personal inspections and from official reports, I am sure the army is well and economically supplied. Its discipline and instruction are as good as could be expected from its scattered condition, and from the vast amount of labor necessarily imposed on it; that it has met promptly and cheerfully every call of duty and of hardship; it has accomplished an amount of work which, as General Sheridan has well said, "No other nation in the world would have attempted with less than sixty thousand or seventy thousand men."

Snow and Clear Skies.

It is a familiar fact to inhabitants in Alpine districts that avalanches rarely fall while the sky remains covered, whereas they fall rapidly and in great number, especially in the morning, when the heavens are clear. On this account the monks of the great St. Bernard do not leave the convent in the latter case, M. Dufour attributes this more frequent fall of avalanches to the lowering of temperature when the sky is clear, especially before sunrise. The small filaments of ice which retain the snow on the sides of the mountain then contract and break and the snow begins to slide, carrying down other portions below. It is known that very slight disturbances, the flight of a bird, a few words in a deep voice, etc., suffice to bring down avalanches.

A young lady who has a young man "keeping company" with her, who is employed in a telegraph office, calls him "the electric spark."

Romance of Bismarck's Daughter.

On the conclusion of their honeymoon the bride and bridegroom will join the chancellor and his family at Varzin, where a family gathering is contemplated about Christmas time. Separation from his daughter is said to have been very painful to Prince Bismarck, who is devotedly attached to this, his favorite child. She had been his faithful companion for many years. While her brothers were at the university or in the army she rarely left him. In former years, when Prince Bismarck pas still a passionate horseman, she often accompanied him for hours in his rides over the plains and through the woods of Varzin. Owing to the attachment existing between the father and his daughter many doubted whether she would ever marry. These suppositions were not groundless, for she was no longer young when she contracted her first betrothal with Count Wend von Eulenburg, a young nobleman of eminent capacities, who had won her heart during his stay at Varzin as an attache on the chancellor's staff. This engagement was a very happy one. The day of marriage had been fixed and the invitations were on the point of being issued, when suddenly the bridegroom was attacked by a severe illness, which, notwithstanding the greatest care and attention, terminated fatally. At his (the young count's) burial, the Iron Chancellor was so moved that he wept bitterly. On the expiration of the time of mourning many youths of noble birth aspired to the hand of Prince Bismarck's only daughter. She refused, however, the most tempting offers, until, moved perhaps by the entreaties of her family, she finally admitted the attentions of Count Rantzau, whom she had known when a child. Some pretend that he was smitten by her charms even in their earliest youth, when he, as a boy at the gymnasium, waited for the young countess, then a little damsel, to carry her books from school. Count Rantzau a descendant of an ancient, noble, but not very wealthy family, was, after an honorable termination of his university course, for some time an officer in the Third regiment of the Prussian Uhlans of the guards. He subsequently changed his profession and entered on the diplomatic career. On account of his great talents and general accomplishments, he attracted the attention of Prince Bismarck, who not only attached him to the foreign office, but often invited him to his house. During the congress the count acted as one of its secretaries, a distinction which gave rise at the time to some envious reports. As Count Rantzau is in possession of a yearly income of only about 3,000 thalers, a sum certainly inadequate to maintain a household worthy of the daughter of Germany's leading statesman, a handsome dowry, asserted by some to be 500,000 thalers, was bestowed by the chancellor on the young couple.

Diphtheria and its Treatment.

Diphtheria is a disease which springs from the growth of a real fungus on some of the mucous surfaces of the system, more generally of the throat. It may be spread by contact of the mucous surfaces of a diseased with those of a healthy person, as in kissing, and is to a limited degree epidemic. From the local parts affected it spreads to the whole body, affecting the muscular and nervous systems, vitiating the lymph and nutrient fluids, and producing paralysis. As soon as the bacterium or fungus appears in white patches on the throat, it should no more be neglected than a bleeding gash or a broken arm, and there is almost as little need of a fatal termination of one incident as of the other. It has been found by actual experiment, both in and out of the human system, that this bacterium is killed by several drugs, the safest and most certain of which is chlorine water, diluted with the addition of from two to four times the volume of water. This wash is harmless, even when swallowed, and pretty certain to arrest the disease. The great cyclopedia of Ziemessen on the practice of medicine gives the highest place to this method of treatment. To keep the patient well housed and warm, with additional flannel clothing if necessary, and to keep the system well nourished and the bowels open are matters of nursing often neglected; but, with care in these respects and early application of the remedies above suggested, there is no need of the disease proceeding to a fatal termination, or even to the debilitating illness and painful cauterizations which go together in its later stages. As to the origin of diphtheria, the weight of testimony is that it belongs to the class of filth diseases, but further than that its source is not clear. Families which would be scandalized at the suggestion of untidiness are attacked, while others of filthy surroundings escape. This simply shows that our sense of cleanliness needs cultivation, so that we may discriminate between what is offensive to the system and what offensive to our falsely-educated tastes. The farmer's wife, to whom the closed and carefully-dusted parlor or the preternaturally scrubbed floor are the essentials of neatness, may endure the proximity of a sour swamp or of the kitchen cesspool for years without taking offense. To many a careful and laborious housekeeper, a chance cobweb or the children's "litter" of a few hours' play will outrank in heinousness a defective drain for the cellar or a badly conducted privy.—*Springfield Republican.*

Tigers at Auction.

A score or more of men assembled in the menagerie in Central park, New York. The king of beasts resented the intrusion and roared with such force that he shook down the monkeys who were hanging by their tails from the wires of a cage in another building. The monkeys rubbed their heads and chattered till they aroused the bald eagles. The eagles screamed so loud that the red little birds in another cage were terrified into a pale pink, and the one-legged storks, who were standing around and speculating on the length of time the seals could stay under water, actually went so far as to let down another leg from underneath their feathers, and looked as though they were going to move into different tracks for the winter. While this commotion was going on without, the noises within the room of cages had become bewildering and almost deafening. The Bengal tiger, presumably a royal one, seconded the lion's objections to the intrusion. The hyenas pawed up suppositions graves and laughed fiendishly. The panthers slid their sleek hides around over their bone work and gave forth deep gutturals. The lionesses put in their roar and the sun bear fondled his paw with increased industry, and gave forth a sound as though he were winding himself up to join in the general outcry. And the black wolf stood on his hind claws, pointed his nose toward the zenith and howled dismally. The other animals stopped to listen to him, and he stopped for the reason that he only started because the rest of them were making noises.

Then Auctioneer Burdett said: "Gentlemen, the two tigers in those cages yonder and the one up in that cage, will be sold by order of the collector of customs. The terms are cash. What do I hear for the three tigers?"

Calvin Willy started them at $20. John Nathan, in behalf of Barnum, bid $30. The tigers leaped to $70 by ten dollar jumps, when Robert Robertson bid $80 for the three. They rapidly went up to $210, where they hung for some time and then went as high as $250, at which figure they were sold to Mr. Robertson.

At a dinner recently given by a well known English peer, one of the guests, a very young man, made himself obnoxious by persistently having down the law on every possible subject, and talking long and loudly. At length he expressed, in no measured terms, his hatred of a class of people whom he called Philistines. An elderly gentleman, sitting opposite to him, mildly inquired, "And pray, sir, how do you define a Philistine?" The host interposed, saying, "I will give you the information. Philistines are persons who are inconvenienced by the jaw of an ass."

CARPETS.

Where They Come From, Who Use Them, and How Made.

Carpets come from the East, says an American paper, and their manufacture dates far back into antiquity. The Babylonians made them; they formed a noted branch of manufacture in Turkey and Persia before they were known in England. They belong to that Oriental luxuriousness of taste which was the exact opposite of the Saxon. The Mohammedan who prostrates himself many times a day upon the ground found it convenient to have something on which to kneel and which he could easily carry with him, while a like habit of sitting cross-legged upon the floor made the same material first a comfort, then an ornament to his house. To these uses we may probably trace the custom in all Oriental countries, copied largely by France, of having carpets in one piece and then to only partially cover the floor, or of the use of rugs merely before the principal pieces of furniture. It is only in America, England and Germany at the present day that carpets are universally used covering the entire floor, and where the plan of waxing floors, as in France, is almost entirely unknown. Those who have painfully walked through some of the palaces of Europe, shuffling along in felt slippers, or endeavoring to stand upright without them, realize the comforts of a well covered floor, as well as the great addition to the beauty of a well-furnished house.

It is somewhat singular that the English should have been so late as they were in discovering the utility of carpets, for while they did not need them for the act of worship, the climate would naturally suggest such an addition to warmth. Yet we learn from history that as late as the reigns of Queens Mary and Elizabeth rushes were used, even in the palaces, though carpets had been imported to some extent from the East. Shakspeare occasionally refers to them, and Bacon, who was contemporary with him, describes a reception thus: "Against the wall, in the middle of the half-pace, is a chair placed before him with a table and a carpet before it;" from which it will be seen that the first carpets in use then were the same as we find in the East now, mere squares or rugs. At that day they were considered as luxuries, and for common daily use the English adhered as tenaciously to their straw and rushes as they do now to their roast beef and ale.

Not much is known of the earliest Eastern fabrics, but as these nations change but slowly it is safe to assume that the first carpets were thin tapestries, made by hand, as they are made at the present day. The process of fastening tufts of woolen into a warp with the fingers was exceedingly slow and tedious, but this is of small account in countries where labor is of so little value. The same process in France at the present day makes the Gobelins tapestries of immense value, so that they rarely, if ever, come into the market, but are reserved for royalty. Many years are sometimes occupied in producing some of the more ornate pieces. Portraits and pictures of birds, animals and flowers are accurately and beautifully reproduced, and what is more wonderful is, that the artist does his work with the back of the tapestry toward him. He can only see what he has accomplished by going round to inspect it when he stops for dinner or leaves at night.

From this tapestry has sprung undoubtedly all our modern carpets. When the manufacture was taken up in England, devices were employed to multiply the fabrics and to cheapen them. This led to hand-loom and subsequently to machinery and the use of power. Good imitations of Turkish carpets were made at Axminster, and were called after the name of the town. Few people have any idea of the process of manufacture. It is one of the few remaining branches of Turkish industry.

The methods of work in the ancient towns of Oushak, Honla and Ghoirdofs are of the simplest and rudest description. A vertical frame supports two horizontal rollers about five feet apart. The warp, of any required length, consisting of an upper and lower thread, is wound around the upper roller and the ends fastened to the lower one by the girls, who sit cross-legged in a row before the frame. Each workwoman has a certain width allotted to her, and proceeds to knot the tufts which form the pile in rows, using different colors to form the pattern. The tying of the tufts and the picking out of the various colored wools, which hang in balls over the frame, is carried on with surprising rapidity, the pattern being worked solely from memory. Yet with the aid of the rude frame, a pair of shears and comb, the workers contrive to produce the most harmoniously colored and certainly the most durable carpets in the trade. European taste has done much to foster this manufacture, but has never been able to improve it. A livelier class of goods is produced to meet the American demand than those used by transatlantic purchasers.

It would be interesting to follow the growth of this manufacture, and to describe the machinery by which it is produced, but that is impossible here. It is only fair to say, however, that no country has made more rapid strides than this branch of manufacture, or more has been accomplished in one hundred years than in all the centuries preceding. Public taste, united to a desire to economize, has led to an immense production of ingrains, three-plys and Brussels, and this demand has stimulated the inventive genius of the weavers and artists, until, in colors, designs and quality of fabric, there is nothing left to desire. It is a perfect mystery how goods uniting such qualities of beauty and of substantial wear can be produced at such prices. The ingrains can be had as low as the home-made "rag" carpet, and the Brussels as low as the ingrains were formerly, while in the latter there is hardly an end to the patterns that may be produced.

The largest concern in America runs 700 looms, and employs thousands of hands. There is a different form or manner of mechanism employed for every carpet, from the methodical Eastlake to the elaborate Queen Anne. Wonderful effects are produced in tapestry.

He Got the Pass.

There are those who are constitutionally opposed to granting favors to their fellow-beings—an uncomfortable class, who deserve no consideration from any one. Then there are those who are continually thrusting their favors upon others—a class almost as uncomfortable to get along with, especially as the recipient of their attentions is invariably left under a sense of obligation. But there is a class of favors which may be accepted without any such feeling, since they cost the giver nothing, either in time or money, yet are invaluable to the recipient. A poor fellow who had been badly injured in a railroad accident out West "drew the line" admirably. He was a brakeman, and had been hurt in the discharge of his duty. His home was in the East, and the road which he had served passed him to the terminus of its line. The next did the same, and also the next; but at last he came to a superintendent who hesitated. The poor fellow pleaded his case. He was a railroad man. He had been hurt at his post. He had been passed by all the other roads. "All very well," said the superintendent; "but I can't see my way clear to give you a pass. If you were working for a farmer, and were to get hurt in his employ, would you expect another farmer to get out his team and take you to the next town?" "No, sir," said the brakeman; "not that exactly, but if he was hitched up and going my way, I should think he was mighty mean if he wouldn't give me a ride." He got the pass.

A farmer of Boise City, Idaho, catches 400 rabbits a day. Along his fences he places traps, boards hinged upon pivots above deep pits; the rabbits jump over the fences and light on the boards, which tip up, spill their occupants into the pits and reset themselves. About 400 rabbits a day is the yield. The farmer gets a cent bounty for each ear. The rest of the rabbits he feeds to his hogs.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Directions for Pruning.

M. Du Boreuil, in a work on pruning and training fruit trees published in France, lays down the following rules based on the fundamental principles underlying the whole method:

1. The permanency of form in trained trees is dependent on the equal diffusion of sap.
2. Prune the strong branches short but allow the weak ones to grow long.
3. Depress the strong parts of the tree, and elevate the weak branches.
4. Suppress the useless buds on the strong parts as soon as possible, and as late as possible on the weak parts.
5. Nail up the strong parts very early, and very close to the wall.
6. Delay nailing the weak parts as long as possible.
7. Suppress a number of leaves on the strong side, and leave them on the weak side.
8. Allow as large a quantity of fruit as possible on the strong side, and suppress all upon the weak side.
9. Bring forward the weak side from the wall, and keep the strong side close to it.
10. The sap develops the branches much more vigorously upon a branch cut short than upon one left long.
11. The more the sap is retarded in its circulation, the less wood and the more fruit-buds will develop.
12. To retard excessive growth, either during autumn root-prune, or remove the trees, or in the spring expose the roots to the sun, and keep manure and water from them; retarding the excessive vigor of the tree leads to its fruit-bearing.
13. Keep the fruits as far as possible vertical, and their stems lowermost.
14. Let the leaves lap over the fruit till nearly ripe, when the light as well as heat must be allowed to bear on the fruit.

Poultry Notes.

Keep a barrel in the hen-yard. Clean the hen-houses weekly, and throw manure into the barrel—then cover with a layer of dry soil or muck.

Flour of sulphur, dredged freely among the feathers of chickens or fowls that are afflicted with vermin, will cleanse them as if by magic. A very simple and inexpensive treatment to remove a great pest.

The average chemical composition of the flesh of poultry, when fit for the market, in 100 parts is seventy-four parts water, twenty-one parts nitrogenous or flesh-forming, three and eight-tenths parts fat and one and two-tenths half of salt.

A breeder of poultry says: "Every spring I procure a quantity of cedar boughs and scatter them plentifully in and around the hen-house. This is all that is necessary, as the odor of cedar keeps away lice. This remedy is cheap, simple and effective, and is well worth trying."

Doctoring chickens is a poor business at the best. It is true that valuable mature fowls are worth saving if they fall ill, when we know what their trouble is, and have a remedy for the malady they may be suffering with. But the attempt to doctor sick young chickens will scarcely pay. If the birds do not grow thriftily in the first three or four months after hatching they will never pay for the raising for any purpose.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following recipe for keeping eggs through winter, and says: "It has never failed during the twenty-five years that I have used it. It is simply to set the eggs on end as soon as gathered and keep them in a cool place. I have kept eggs laid in September until April, and they were just as nice to fry with ham, or any other use as new eggs. There is no use of any pickle. If the eggs are good and fresh when put in position, they will be good all winter."

Winter Management of Plants.

As there have been so many inquiries about the care of plants in the home, and they are such an unceasing source of delight to me, I will tell how I manage mine with perfect success. My large geraniums of last winter I put, early in June, into the border, and at the same time put well-wooded slips into wet land, and after three weeks, into the pots they are now in, and they are large slips, and I have had to pick buds off, though it does seem sacrilegious. My calla, fuchsias, oxalis, etc., I gave a long rest, only giving water enough to keep alive, and transplanted in September. My calla I treated in this way: Put charcoal for drainage, one pint hen manure, and fill up the pot with ground from the woods, and its large green leaves insure me that I have made no mistake. Pelargoniums the same as geraniums, if they were not so shy of their lovely blossoms. Carnations I have taken just from the border, and they have grown very thrifty, and I love them dearly; perhaps because they were always my mother's favorites. Begonias weltenisis I cut back in June, transplanted, and they are beginning to bloom. There has been so little said in the home about ornamenting our houses with ivies, I cannot refrain from giving my plan. Nothing can be prettier than dainty coliseum ivy for a basket, and the large-leaved ivies fill a place nothing else can. I give them plenty of water and sunshine all summer, and they will be fresh and green all winter without much of either; and can be twined over any defect, and add to the beauty of any spot. Hovas are fine for twining on pictures, but are such exotics that they need the warmest nook. —*Mrs. P. Smythe, in Inter-Ocean.*

Asparagus and Rhubarb.

W. D. Philbrick, writing in the *American Cultivator*, says: "After the frost has killed the leaves of the rhubarb and the stems of asparagus, it is a good plan to clean up the bed and give it a good dressing of manure. To be sure, this can be done in the spring, but the spring is usually a very busy season in the garden, and time as well as manure is more in demand then for other things. Moreover, the manure applied now becomes thoroughly incorporated with the soil by the winter rains, and is all ready for the early stalks of these vegetables in the spring. The method I generally follow is to clear off the stems and other rubbish from the bed and then run a small plow on each side of the rows lightly, so as to disturb the roots as little as may be; the manure, which may be rather coarse, is then spread along the furrows and covered by turning the loam back with the plow. A liberal dressing of ten cords or more per acre is needed by these vegetables to insure a good crop. If it is desired to plant a new bed of rhubarb it may be done in the fall, though the spring is preferable. The rows are usually made three and a half feet apart and a good dressing of manure applied in the furrow. The old roots are cut up so as to have one or two eyes to each piece or set, and these are planted about three feet apart in the rows. A few may be expected to fail, and will need replanting in May, when the missing places can be seen. If planted in spring it is a little less likely to miss growing evenly. Asparagus is always planted in spring."

Corns.

Corns are nothing more than thickened, condensed scarf-skin, which, rising above the general surface, produce pain and pressure. They are always the result of an unequal pressure, made by an ill-fitting shoe or boot. A tight shoe, simply, never produced a corn, provided the shoe fit well, was equally tight at all points, so as not to produce unequal pressure. A tight shoe, however, should never be worn, as it impedes circulation and causes results equally as bad as corns. A shoe or boot too large, is productive of corns, especially if the leather is hard and unyielding. Such a shoe will be very apt to produce a corn wherever it touches sensitive parts of the foot. The proper way is to have boots and shoes made to fit neither too large or too small, but just right—and then, bathe the feet frequently in warm water, and remove the scarf-skin. This is the best cure, also, for corns. Bathe the feet every night in warm water, and remove all the scarf-skin possible, and wear only well-fitting shoes or boots, made of soft, pliable leather. Ignore fashion, and use common sense in selecting your shoes or boots, and corns will never trouble you. —*Adviser.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

The destruction of the Pacific flour mills, in Brooklyn, caused an estimated loss of $200,000.

Christian K. Ross has not yet abandoned the search for his son, Charlie, and was recently following up a supposed clue to the missing boy in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Margaret Downing was kicked to death by her drunken husband in New York.

Sackett, Davis & Co., one of the oldest and largest jewelry houses of Providence, R. I. have suspended, with liabilities of about $220,000.

Dr. Mary Walker was arrested in Broadway, New York, for appearing in the street in men's clothes and attracting a large crowd, but was discharged by the superintendent of police. The "Doctor" was also refused admission at two hotels.

Sojourner Truth, who is considerably over 100 years old, and was born a slave in New York, lectured in New York city the other day.

S. R. Claxton, a wool merchant of Troy, N. Y., was robbed of $20,000 in bonds and securities.

The schooner Caledonia went ashore on Libby island, off the coast of Maine, and the captain and crew of five men were lost.

Virginia's State debt proper is announced to be $29,367,958.

Western and Southern States.

The fierce fight waged between two parties of men in Jackson, Ky., over the possession of a prisoner accused of murdering his wife, lasted nine days, during which several men were killed and a number wounded. Feuds growing out of political contests were at the bottom of the trouble. Barricades were thrown up in the streets and an almost continuous fire of musketry was kept up. Finally, notwithstanding desperate efforts on the part of the friends of Jason Little, the murderer, to release him, Sheriff Higgins succeeded in delivering him to the jailor of Madison county, where he was ordered for safe-keeping by Judge Randall, Gov. McCreary issued instructions for a special term of the court in Jackson as soon as practicable, to indict and punish all the persons who participated in the late disturbance, and also ordered the McCreary guards to be ready to march to aid the court if necessary.

A large boiler at Hayden's rolling mill, Columbus, Ohio, exploded while a number of workmen were standing around, killing two of them and seriously injuring six more. One of the victims had his head blow from his body.

A commercial convention at New Orleans adopted resolutions calling for the improvement of the Mississippi, and listened to an address by Jefferson Davis upon the importance of such action.

A gang of resurrectionists, consisting of five persons—two of them women—was unearthed by the police of Cincinnati. Two of the gang were arrested just as they had delivered the body of a colored girl to the Miami medical college.

The citizens of New Orleans, in mass meeting assembled adopted resolutions of heartfelt gratitude to the people of all sections, for the help extended during the period of yellow fever suffering.

Chon Yow, a Chinaman, was hanged at Bridgeport, Cal., for the murder of a countryman, last May.

During a run on the Eutaw savings bank, of Baltimore, over $100,000 were drawn out in three days. The deposits amount to over $5,000,000.

Robert Brown, of Bertram, Iowa, has been caught counterfeiting silver half dollars.

From Washington.

The public debt statement for November shows an increase of $3,214,242.61.

A long address to the Greenback party has been issued by the central executive committee, from the national capital. The address congratulates the party upon its vote at the late election, tells the Greenbackers to stand by their principles, and prophesies ultimate success. F. P. Dewees, as chairman *pro tem.*; Alexander Troup as secretary, Peter Cooper and others signed the address.

The President sent in a large batch of nominations to the Senate, including E. A. Merritt for collector of customs at New York; John S. Mosby, of Virginia, to be consul at Hong Kong, etc.

E. M. Boynton will contest the election of Dr. Loring in the sixth Massachusetts congressional district.

There are between 1,200 and 1,300 claims before Congress, to be disposed of by that body.

Secretary Schurz appeared before the joint commission having under consideration the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department, and gave his views on the subject of Indian management. He stated that the real cause of Indian wars had been the breaking of treaties.

The Senate yellow fever commission has organized.

A dispatch from the national capital says: General Grant has finally determined to visit Asia before returning to the United States.

Foreign News.

A new Turkish ministry has been formed.

Suleiman Pasha, one of the leading Turkish generals in the war with Russia, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for misconduct during the war. He has appealed.

Upon the arrival of Lorne and the Princess Louise at Ottawa, the Canadian capital, they met with an enthusiastic welcome, and a series of festivities in their honor took place.

At the opening of the British parliament Queen Victoria's speech was presented by a royal commission. The document is short; refers to the war with Afghanistan, and asserts that there is every reason to believe that the arrangements for the pacification of Europe, made by the treaty of Berlin, will be successfully carried into effect."

The emperor of Germany, upon his return to Berlin after a long absence in search of recuperated health necessitated by the wounds received from Nobiling's shot-gun, was enthusiastically received by the populace. The trade societies and public bodies generally paraded past the royal palace.

That portion of the British army invading Afghanistan by the Peiwar pass has gained a signal victory after a desperate struggle, capturing eighteen guns and occupying Pelwar-Khotal. The British loss was only about ten killed, including one major, and seventy wounded. The enemy fought bravely and lost heavily.

The British government is meeting with much opposition from the Liberal party in Parliament in regard to the war with Afghanistan.

From details received concerning the death of Pardo, formerly president of Peru, it seems that he was stricken down by an assassin while entering the Peruvian senate chamber.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution in the Senate, instructing the committee on agriculture to inquire as to the best means to promote agricultural interests .... Mr. Sanlsbury introduced a bill regulating the redemption of legal tenders in gold and silver .... Mr Harris' resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of yellow fever was adopted, after which Mr. Matthews moved to take up the Texas Pacific bill, but the motion was rejected .... The military academy and fortification bills were referred to the appropriation committee. Adjourned after an executive session.

Among the bills introduced were several making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors .... The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Harris, Matthews, Lamar, Paddock, Conover, Garland and Eustis the yellow fever investigating committee, authorized by Mr. Harris' resolution .... Several changes in the standing committees were announced .... Resolutions were adopted calling on the President for informa ion regarding postal and commercial intercourse with South American countries, and on the secretary of the treasury for information relative to the Freedman's savings and trust company, looking to the winding up of its affairs. Adjourned.

House.

In the House, on the opening of the third session of the Forty-fifth Congress, sixty-three members failed to respond at roll call. The credentials of Messrs. Bailey, of New York, and Major, of Nebraska, elected to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Messrs. Quinn and Welch, were presented .... The President's message was read, and after a long debate in regard to that portion of it relating to Southern affairs it was referred to the proper committee and ordered to be printed .... The military academy and the fortification bills were reported, after which the House adjourned.

Under the call of States a large number of bills were introduced, among them several to make the trade dollar a legal tender or providing for its recoinage, to punish election frauds, to repeal the resumption act, etc .... The military academy and fortification appropriation bills having been considered in committee of the whole, were both reported and passed. Adjourned.

A resolution was adopted calling on the President for documents in reference to Mexican relations .... A bill was passed correcting the error in the civil sundry appropriation bill in relation to the Hot Springs .... Mr. Fort, of Illinois, offered a resolution for the punishment of banks which discriminate against the standard silver dollar, but it was not received. Adjourned.

Mr. Bentano, of Il inois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the investigation of a charge of bribery made against him and others by a Washington newspaper .... It was ordered that the testimony taken by the Hewitt labor committee be printed .... Mr. Garfiled reported a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the causes of yellow fever, etc., and spoke in support of its adoption. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, also spoke in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted. Adjourned.

A Portland (Me.) man has a mocking-bird and parrot which are on very good terms with each other. Occasionally their cages are placed together that they may enjoy a little social intercourse. The parrot will then thrust its poll through the bars and say, "Scratch my head," whereupon the mocking-bird will peck the parrot's head with its bill with an air of great gravity.

How to Be a Gentleman.

Do not betray the confidence of any one.

Never laugh at the misfortunes of others.

Never give a promise that you do not intend to fulfill.

Never give a present, hoping for one in return.

Never fail to be punctual at the time appointed.

Never make yourself the hero of your own story.

Never pick the teeth or clean the nails in company.

Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question.

Never question a servant or child about family matters.

Never present a gift, saying that it is of no use to yourself.

Never read letters which you may find addressed to others.

Never call attention to the features or form of any one present.

Never refer to a gift you have made or a favor you have rendered.

Never associate with bad company, Have good company, or none.

Never look over the shoulder of another who is reading or writing.

Never appear to notice a scar, deformity or defect of any one present.

Never answer questions, in general company, that have been put to others.

Never call a new acquaintance by the first name, unless requested to do so.

Never lend an article you have borrowed, unless you have permission to do so.

Never pass between two persons who are talking together, without an apology.

Never enter the room noisily; never fail to close the door after you, and never slam it.

Never fail to tell the truth. If truthful, you get your reward. You will get your punishment if you deceive.

Never enter a room filled with people without a slight bow to the general company when first entering.

Never fail to answer an invitation either personally or by letter, within a week after the invitation is received.

Never accept of favors or hospitalities without rendering an exchange of civilities when opportunity offers.

Never borrow money and neglect to pay. If you do you will soon be known as a person of no business integrity.

Never cross the leg or put one foot over the other in the street car or places where it will trouble others when passing by.

Never refuse to receive an apology. You may not receive friendship, but courtesy will require, when an apology is offered, that you accept it.

Never examine the cards in the card-basket. While they may be exposed in the drawing-room, you are not expected to turn them over unless invited to do so.

Never, when walking arm in arm with a young lady, be continually changing and going round to the other side, because of change of corners. It shows too much attention to form.

Cost of the United States Capital.

Last June Congress called upon the secretary of the treasury for a tabulated statement of all money spent by the government, since its origin, in the District of Columbia. This statement has been prepared, and is full of interesting figures. The total expenditures for what may be called permanent improvements, including original expenditures, the cost of repairs, furnishing and keeping in order the public institutions in Washington are as follows:

The capitol	$17,184,691 13
The patent office	1,197,908 19
The treasury department	7,062,942 42
Streets and avenues of Washington	5,975,294 98
The state department	4,989,948 21
Loans, etc., to the District of Columbia	4,927,299 80
Benevolent institutions	4,732,448 92
Penal institutions	4,418,329 79
Water works	3,960,916 16
Navy department (including yard)	3,899,136 04
Department of agriculture	3,174,192 75
Smithsonian institution	2,305,420 86
Postoffice department	2,124,504 69
War department	2,044,061 42
Parks and public grounds	1,826,537 33
The executive mansion and grounds	1,515,449 99
The library of Congress	1,525,847 24
Bridges, etc.	1,290,868 12
The botanic garden	722,813 88
Works of art, paintings, statuary—Corcoran gallery	602,569 18
Armory	527,418 93
Miscellaneous	350,540 05
Fire department (buildings, engines, etc.)	199,299 60
Courts	78,486 82
Total	$92,112,395 8

Commerce in the Arctic Seas.

There is one hardy navigator who pursues a laudable ambition to explore the Arctic regions in the way in which all the early discoveries were made in other seas—by commercial ventures. This is Captain Wiggins. In 1877 he made a voyage to the Kara sea, the gulf of Obi and the mouth of the Yeniseiriver, on the Arctic coast of Siberia. His report of his experience there and the inferences drawn were that voyages could be made along that coast in summer all the way from the Northern ocean to the Pacific, and that they might be made commercially important. An effort was made to interest the British admiralty in the subject and to induce the government to defray the expense of an exploration that would ultimately, it was held, develop a great trade in wheat. But the government would not undertake it. In the last summer Captain Wiggins repeated his voyage, and carried a cargo from Liverpool to the mouth of the Obi and returned with another of the products of the country. He made in that Arctic bay the singular discovery that a commerce more or less irregular now actually exists between the Siberian rivers and Hamburg.

A Problem Long Since Solved.

How to remedy those prolific causes of disease, an impoverished circulation and an impaired digestion, was a problem the solution of which had often baffled medical skill, but which was solved over a quarter of a century ago by the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to public and professional notice. Since that time, which may well be said to have initiated a new epoch in the history of medicine, the remedy and preventive referred to has obtained a foothold in the confidence of the American people that each succeeding year has only served to strengthen. It is received throughout the Union as a tonic of the first order, a remedy for and sure means of preventing fever and ague, and disorders of the stomach and bowels; as a reliable means of reforming a disordered state of the liver, and of counteracting a tendency to rheumatism, gout, urinary and uterine disorders.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city, has recently been elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 3,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and this renewed indorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory. His extensive practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases will not, we are informed, be neglected or suffer in the least when the time arrives for him to take his seat in Congress, it being intrusted to his brother and other experienced medical gentlemen who have long been associated with the Doctor in the Medical Department of his celebrated World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Besides, as the Forty-sixth Congress does not convene until December, 1879, Dr. Pierce's patients will not lose his personal attention for some months yet.

A speedy quietus is given to a hacking cough by that inestimable specific for pulmonary, throat and bronchial complaints, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which cures consumption, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, labored breathing and other disorders of respiratory organs. When a cough manifests itself, the early use of this benificent medicine is earnestly recommended, as the difficulty is more easily overcome in its incipient stage than later on. Sold by all druggists.

We always take pleasure in recommending a really good article. Such is V