The Joys of the Polar Expedition.

The Swedish polar exploring expedition, in pursuit of that long-sought-for northwestern passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, *via* the north capes of Europe, Asia and Behring straits, is in serious trouble. It is fast in the ice of Behring Straits, "at a considerable distance from any settlement," as a London dispatch informs us. Didn't they have a suspicion there was ice up that way when they started? And did they expect to find a tavern every few miles or so on the route where they could stop and warm? At regular intervals an Arctic expedition is projected by somebody, to go and discover the North pole, and no difficulty whatever is encountered in securing men. On the other hand a great many more present themselves than they have any possible use for. Old men, with one foot in the grave, who think they can't die in peace until they have seen the North pole, and perhaps climbed it if they are feeling right well when they get there, want to join the expedition; and young men, who never stay out when the thermometer is at zero, and who can't sleep in a bed that hasn't been visited by a warming-pan, are ready to tempt the rigors of an Arctic winter. The expedition starts at length, and we hear of it on its winding way, until it reaches the ice fields. Then there is an interval of silence, attended by agonizing suspense on the part of those who have relatives or friends on board, and then at length comes intelligence of the expedition being beset with ice, in latitude something, longitude—something else, and fifty miles northeast of Cape Nowhere. The sympathies of the world are excited by the intelligence, and expeditions are gotten up to go to their relief. Sometimes relief arrives in season, and then again it does not. In the latter case strenuous efforts are made to secure some relics of the adventurous but unfortunate explorers, and if a rusty knife or a spoon engraved with the name of one of the lost ships is discovered, the news is sent to every part of Christendom. We should like to ask what good these polar expeditions have ever accomplished. True, employment is afforded to a number of Esquimaux, with their dogs and sledges, in searching for ships and ships' crews lost in the vast fields of ice, but that hardly justifies the expedition. The scientific world, in whose interest these pursuits of the pole are chiefly conducted, will have to wait, we think, until balloon navigation is perfected before their information regarding the N. P. can be greatly expanded.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Restoring Drowned Persons by Heat.

First—Know that a person recently drowned is not dead, and will not be for a long time. If not lively he is yet lifeful. Be not, then, alarmed nor unduly excited, but let "faith, hope and charity" inspire confidence and a cool judgment to aid with deliberate haste in taking the drowned out of the water and in restoring him.

Secondly—When he is taken out of the water turn his face down for a moment only, to allow any water in his nose or throat to run out; then place him, out of currents of air, upon his back, with his head very slightly raised. Do not roll him upon a barrel, nor do anything else to "get the water out of his lungs," since there is none in them; nor out of his stomach, since what he has swallowed will not do any harm.

Thirdly—Quickly determine whether he must be carried to where heat is, or if it can better be brought to or produced near him. If the former, take him gently, quickly and as near as possible in the above said posture.

Fourthly—If there must be delay in applying heat, and dry prospectives can be had, take off his wet clothes and wrap the dry articles about him to prevent loss of heat, covering the head particularly. The warm underclothing of bystanders can be contributed. Several thicknesses of almost anything attainable is better than one.

Fifthly—As soon as heat is at hand apply it as ingenuity and circumstances suggest to be most likely to quickly and thoroughly warm the body. When that is accomplished theory and fact agree in assuring us that, if life yet persists, the heart will begin to beat, happily soon followed by breathing, both feebly and unfrequently at first, but more strongly and faster until they become natural, when consciousness will return. If the heart gives one beat, or the lungs one gasp, no more need to be done; keep the person warm and he will soon be "all right."

Sixthly—Suffocation in any other manner should be treated in the same way, except that in choking and in strangling the substances causing these conditions should be first removed, and in case of breathing poisonous gas, or smoke, artificial respiration should first be tried until the gas or smoke has been changed for good air in the lungs.—*Dr. T. S. Lambert.*

The Cause of a Mine Explosion.

Some peculiar features of mining casualties were developed at a coroner's inquest on the bodies of William Crone and Thomas Tiernay, who died from injuries received by an explosion of fire-damp, at the Lower Rausch Creek colliery, near Pottsville, Pa. These men were working with safety-lamps on the bottom level of the mine, 1,900 feet below the surface. The vein in which they worked made no gas, but another beneath it, with about nine feet of slate between, gave forth gas in quantities so great as to force up the solid slate-covering in the centre of the breast, the pressure of the strata above, of course, helping. The movement caused a rumbling and cracking, which the men thought came from the roof, and they, together with the fire-boss, James O'Neill, and a miner named Jacob Imschweiler, were watching that part, when the noise became so violent that they ran into the heading, fearing that the roof would fall. The roof, however, remained undisturbed. The men had scarcely left the breast when the floor heaved up, opened, and a volume of gas poured forth, which at once filled the whole place. O'Neill and Imschweiler, fortunately for them, darted into the passage leading inward from the breast; but Crone and Tiernay entered the "intake" passage. Crone, knowing that a strong current of air would force the flame through the meshes of his lamp and set fire to the gas, shielded his lamp as he ran, but Tiernay neglected this precaution. The gas ignited from his lamp, and a terrible explosion followed. Crone and Tiernay were so badly burned that they died in a few hours, while the others, being behind the explosion, which always takes an outward course, were only slightly injured by being dashed against the coal. The wood-work of the mine was shattered for a distance of 100 yards, and a boy named Grady received fatal injuries from a door which fell on him. The mine was then being inspected for the third time that day (the explosion occurred at noon), and 16,576 cubic feet of air per minute was then passing through that portion of it. The jury returned a verdict that "the deceased came to their deaths from the effects of an explosion caused by running through the gas with their safety lamps against, instead of with, the air current."

Tossed Like a Ball.

"He will surely violently turn and toss thee like a ball into a large country." (Isaiah, xxii., 18.) Many have no doubt marvelled much as to what could be the physical fact intended by this simile. A correspondent of the London *Notes and Queries* used to wonder till he was a witness to the sight. He was in the island of Mitylene during a great storm of wind in winter. There is a plant, not unlike wormwood, which grows into a compact globular form, with very stiff stalks and branches. In winter it dies down to the ground, and in its dry and light condition is torn from its roots by the wind, and set bounding over the wide and unenclosed country. He has seen five or six of these coursing along at once—a vivid emblem of a man at the mercy of a higher power, helpless to choose his own course, or even find rest.

The Atlantic Cable.

The New York *Evening Post* says, in an article referring to the grand reception given at the house of Cyrus W. Field, to commemorate the twenty fifth anniversary of the formation of the first company to lay a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic ocean:

As early as 1850 a copper wire, covered with gutta-percha, was laid across the English channel between Dover and Calais, but communication was kept up by it for a short time only. It was replaced next year by a cable of four wires, which is still working. Still earlier a wire had been laid across the Rhine, a distance of only half a mile, and within a few years several other submarine cables were laid, but they were all short and in shallow water. The longest was the Holland cable, which was stretched for but one hundred and thirty miles and in water but a few fathoms in depth. No attempt was made to establish telegraphic communication across the Atlantic until 1854, when the "New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph company" was formed in Mr. Field's house—the same which he now inhabits in Gramercy park. The agreement to organize this company was signed in Mr. Field's dining-room on the 10th of March, 1854, by Mr. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White. David Dudley Field was present on the occasion as counsel, and went with his brother Cyrus to St. Johns to obtain the charter, which declared the object of the company to be "to establish a line of telegraphic communication between America and Europe by way of Newfoundland."

Mr. White died soon after, and was succeeded by Wilson G. Hunt. When the line to Newfoundland was completed Cyrus W. Field went to London, where he organized the Atlantic Telegraph company in 1856. In the following year an attempt was made to lay the first transatlantic cable, but it broke when the ships were about three hundred miles from the coast of Ireland, and the enterprise was suspended. In 1858 a second attempt was made. The American man-of-war Niagara and the English man-of-war Agamemnon sailed for the middle of the Atlantic, where it was intended that they should join cables and then sail back, east and west, to carry the two ends to their respective countries. A violent storm arose before the vessels met, in which the Agamemnon narrowly escaped foundering, and after the cable was joined it parted several times, so that the expedition was abandoned. In the summer of the same year another effort was made with success, and the result was hailed with public rejoicings; but although messages were exchanged between England and the United States, and the practicability of the project was demonstrated, communication was maintained for only three weeks. It was re-established in 1866, after two new cables had been manufactured. One of the latter was partly laid in 1865, but broke in mid-ocean. It was fished up in the following year and carried to the coast of Newfoundland.

The cable of 1858 was the pioneer of deep-sea telegraphy throughout the world. In consequence of its success, temporary as it was, cables were laid in the Mediterranean, the Red sea, the Persian gulf, the Arabian sea and the bay of Bengal, down the Malayan peninsula to Penang and Singapore, along the coast of Asia to China, and across to Japan. Lines were also carried to Java and across to Australia and New Zealand, while in the western world cables were laid to Cuba, the West India islands, and along the coast of South America.

Of the persons who composed the original Atlantic cable company, all except Mr. White are now living.

Smoking Out a Tiger.

The outer cave was quite open in front, and seven feet high at the outside. From the cave the hill sloped sharply down, covered with trees and bushes.

Some of the Bheels advanced to the mouth of the inner cave, and, looking in, saw one eye of the creature, like a ball of fire, at the far end of the den.

We endeavored to get a shot, but owing, I suppose, to some projecting piece of rock, we never could see both eyes at once, and two shots which I fired were without effect.

Meanwhile the Bheels had collected a large bundle of grass and sticks, which we rolled up to the entrance of the inner cave; and having set fire to it, we all withdrew to the mouth of the outer to watch the result. There was a most thorough draught into the cave, but the beast made no sign, and at length the fire died down.

We then had another large bundle of dry grass made up; but this time we mixed with it green leaves. On this being fired, a dense, black smoke arose, and was carried into the cave. It was such that we thought no beast could live in it. But again the fire died out; and, though the inner cave was filled with smoke, its tenant made no attempt to come out.

We had just made up our minds that he had died in the hole, when from the inner cave came a sudden rush of smoke, as if driven out by something advancing rapidly. We stood ready, and the next instant, through the embers of the fire, came not a hyena—but a large tiger, charging blindly with savage growls.

Hayward carried a short rifle, with a ball of some three ounces in weight, and I had a double rifle of fourteen bore.

In the instant that elapsed between the tiger's emerging from the smoke and his reaching the entrance of the outer cave, he was struck by the three balls. Two had taken him through the shoulder, and one through his loins, disabling his hind-quarters.

As he fell we could have placed our guns, on his head—too near, in fact, to be pleasant. Our followers behaved with great steadiness, and at once handed us our second guns.

The tiger, though disabled, was very savage, and had plenty of life in him, and crunched the underwood savagely. After some time we gave him his quietus, and carried him home to the camp.—*Sport in India.*

French Doctors.

The fees which French physicians receive, says the London *News*, would seem to their English brethren very low. I gather from a recent controversy in the papers that some leading London practitioners lately raised their fee for a first consultation to two guineas. In Paris the best physicians expect four dollars for a consultation at home, and eight dollars if they go out; but a rather exaggerated sentiment of professional delicacy prevents them, as a rule, from demanding more than a patient chooses to give. The table of a busy doctor is littered over with gold-pieces so grouped as to convey the hint that fees of one, two or three napoleons have been received; but if a patient lays down two dollars, or even one, he receives his bow and thanks without a protest, the doctor assuming (often wrongly) that the man has given all he can afford. In country towns one dollar is the usual fee, but forty cents are often given by men who ought to know better, and forty cents is the invariable fee which village doctors put down per visit when sending in their bills at the end of the year. One is ashamed to say that these doctors' bills often give rise to the sorriest haggling, for there exists a crooked opinion that a physician should regard himself as a philanthropist, and pay his butcher's kills with the mere thanks of his patients. A country doctor attends a prosperous peasant proprietor, day after day for weeks, supplies medicines, effects a cure, and at the end of the year is treated as an extortioner because he has charged a sum which will barely pay for the wear and tear of the horse and gig. Some doctors draw a regular salary from a medical club; but these are the worst used of all, for every member of the club feels bound to take out five or six times the value of his subscription in doctor's visits, even if he have nothing the matter with him.

The man who dreamt he dwelt in marble halls woke up to find that the bedclothes had tumbled off.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

The Saucy Rogue.

There is a saucy rogue, well known
To youth and gray-beard, maid and crone—
A boy, with eyes that mirth bespeak,
With curly locks and dimpled cheek;
But, maiden fair,
Take care, take care!
The dart may wound you, unaware!

With bow and arrows in his hand
He wanders up and down the land;
'Tis jolly sport to aim a dart
At some poor maiden's fluttering heart;
She wonders what has hurt her there.
Ah, maiden fair,
Take care, take care!
His dart may wound you, unaware!

Her nimble hands the distaff ply;
A gallant soldier-lad rides by;
He gives her such a loving glance
Her heart stands still, as in a trance;
And death-pale sinks the maiden fair.
Quick, mother there,
Give heed, take care,
Else you may lose her, unaware!

Who stands there laughing at the door
The rogue, who triumphs thus once more!
Both lad and maiden he has hit,
And laughs as though his sides would split.
And so he sports him everywhere;
Now here, now there;
He mocks your care;
You fall his victim, unaware.

Now who so masterful and brave
To catch and hold this saucy knave?
Whoever binds him strong and fast,
His name and deed shall always last;
But, if this buttoned boots are still in highest favor.—*Home Journal.*

Three American Women in Europe.

The London *Queen* thus describes three American women "doing" Europe: "They are like nothing so much as three several flashes of lightning, not so much from the quickness of their movements as from the rapidity of their minds and swiftness of their conclusions. They understand you with half a word, and before you have spoken the other half have taken the argument out of you mouth—have tured it and you inside out—and have left you without an inch of ground that you can call your own, or a metaphorical leg to stand on. They dazzle you by their brightness and bewilder you by the swiftness and suddenness and completeness of their attacks. You feel as if the three were multiplied into thirty, and that you were assailed at all points at once. But they are withal the sweetest-tempered and most amusing companions that you can find in a long summer's day, and they carry their flag with so much amiability, as well as honesty, that you can do nothing more than to rub your eyes good-humoredly when they have flapped it rather hard against the lids."

That Checker-Board.

Up to three evenings ago such a thing as a checker-board was never known in Mr. Grattan's house. He and his aged partner have managed to pass the long evenings very pleasantly, and he supposed they were happy enough until a friend from the East paid them a flying visit and asserted over and over again that the game of checkers was not only all the rage there, but that it served to quicken the perceptive faculties, enlarge the mind and render the brain more active. After giving the subject due thought, Mr. Grattan walked down town and purchased a checker-board, and when evening came he surprised his good wife by bringing it in from the woodshed and saying:

"Well, Martha, we'll have a game or two before we go over to the social. I expect to beat you all to flinders, but you won't care."

"Of course not; and if I beat you, why, you won't care," she replied.

They sat down, and he claimed the first move. She at once objected; but when he began to grow red in the face she yielded, and he led off. At the fourth move she took a man, chuckling as she raked him in.

"I don't see anything to grin at," he sneered, as he moved a man backward.

"Here! you can't move that way!" she cried out.

"I can't, eh? Perhaps I never played checkers before you were born."

She saw a chance to jump two more men, and gave in the point; but as she moved he cried out:

"Put them men right back there! I've concluded not to move backward, even if Hoyle does permit it!"

She gave in again; but when he jumped a man her face grew red, and she cried out:

"I didn't mean to move there; I was thinking of the social!"

"Can't help the social, Martha—we must go by Hoyle."

In about two minutes she jumped two men, and went into the king row, shouting:

"Crown him! crown him! I've got a king!"

"One would think by your childish actions that you never played a game before!" he growled out.

"I know enough to beat you!"

"You do, eh! Some folks are awful smart."

"And some folks ain't!" she snapped, as her king captured another man.

"What in thunder are you jumping that way for?"

"A king can jump any way."

"No, he can't!"

"Yes, he can."

"Don't talk back to me, Martha Grattan! I was playing checkers when you were in your cradle!"

"I don't care! I can jump two men whichever way you move!"

He looked down on the board, saw that such was the case, and roared out: "You've moved twice to my once!"

"I haven't!"

"I'll take my oath you have! I can't play against any such blackleg practices!"

"Who's a blackleg? You not only cheated, but you tried to lie out of it!"

Board and checkers fell between them. He could get on his hat quicker than she could find her bonnet, and that was the only reason why he got out of the house first. A Woodward-avenue grocer found him sitting on a basket of cranberries at the door as he was closing up for the night, and asked him if he was waiting for his wife to come along.

"Well, not exactly; I stopped here to feel in my pocket for the key of the barn. I shall sleep on the hay to-night and see if it won't cure this cold in my head!"—*Free Press.*

A Female Crusoe.

The San Francisco journals contain an account of what they call a Californian Crusoe, an Indian woman who had for eighteen years lived alone on a dreary desert island, and was finally discovered and taken off by the crew of a vessel in search of her. Many years ago a small schooner was sent to the island of San Nicholas, in the Pacific, some seventy-five miles southeast of Santa Barbara, to bring away a number of Indians living there and settle them on the main land. Nineteen men, women and children had been got on board, when one of them, a mother, found that two of her offspring had been left behind. She immediately jumped overboard and swam to the island, where she sought in vain for her children. Having returned to the shore, she saw the schooner sailing away, and tried in vain to attract attention. The island was not visited again for sixteen years. Then George Nidever, an otter-hunter, commanding a small vessel, landed there, and detected evidences of human habitation, but could not stay long enough to prosecute his quest, so years after he sailed there again and, roaming over the island, came upon the woman, who was not at all wild, and made no effort to escape. She was clad in a garment fashioned of the skin of a sea-fowl, and was occupied in skinning seal-blubber, which had formed the greater part of her diet. She was quite good-looking, seemed about fifty years old, and spoke a language nobody could understand. She died a few weeks after reaching Santa Barbara, while living in the house of Nidever, from the effects of a fall seriously injuring her spine.

Fashions in Gloves, Stockings and Shoes.

The gloves peculiar to this season are in almost exhaustless variety, and more or less fan iful. Cloth, neutral and wood tints, will obtain for standard wear, with the fashionable delicate fancy colors for evening, and dainty toilettes.

Silk stockinet and Lisle thread gloves, of French, English and German manufacture are on the market; and these, to a great extent, will take the place of kid when warm weather comes on. They are kid finished, and fastened with from two to eight button-holes and buttons, or in lace work, to slip over the arm, and in depths, from the wrist to the elbow, and pearled with from two to six elastic bands. Kid gloves have the wrists finished with welted bands of kid of a different tone of color, or of a contrasting color. There are lace-trimmed kid gloves for elegant dress. Silk and thread netted and lace gloves are full fingered, half fingered and half handed. They are white, black, and all the neutral and fashionable colors; in depths, from the wrist to the elbow, and range in price according to quality, from thirty eight cents to twenty dollars per pair.

Fancy stockings are decidedly *de rigueur*. Dressed silk and French Lisle thread stockings are finished in self-colored, *rococo* and *jardiniere* embroidery, and painted in sprigs, or a special design covering the instep and ankle, or up the sides of the feet, describing the line of the ankle. More elegant fancies in stockings have patterns of duchess and other fine laces, in a pattern which covers the instep and ankle, or describes the line of the ankle, inserted with clocking; and corresponding in idea with these there are lace-wrought and clocked hose, in very attractive patterns. The fashionable reds, blues, greens, browns, neutral and wood colors, rose, *paille*, and all the fashionable shadowy tints obtain in hosiery. They will be selected to match the color of the gown. Fancy stockings suggest low-quartered shoes. For house wear slippers are preferred to strapped or sandeled shoes, and low-quartered ties will be worn on the street. Slippers for full dress are usually made of the material of the costume, or of white or black satin. They are sometimes trimmed around the foot with a row of narrow fringe, and a string of pearl or crystal beads, and ornamented with a rosette of lace, set with a small cluster of artificial blossoms. For general service Polish buttoned boots are still in highest favor.—*Home Journal.*

Spring Fashions.

The soft chip bonnet is the style *par excellence* of the season, a very different thing from the straw of former times, and it is crowned with masses of flowers, small field blossoms and garden flowers, nothing larger than the fashionable small roses or the brilliant little peerings that look like drops of red blood on the green terraced sides of the road as one travels toward Rouen, in Normandy. Smaller blossoms and more delicate ones, however, have the preference, daisies, buttercups, branches of pale heather, blue bells, the starry clematis and wood violet. The form which the floral ornaments take is that of wreaths, not full or stiff, but imperfect, and arranged with a mass on the top which fills the front of the bonnet like an Alsacian bow, and terminates at the sides in drooping sprays, which may be carried to the back or disposed in conjunction with shells of plaited Breton lace. Breton lace finely plaited and used in proportion is a charming accessory of the spring bonnets, and lends itself most happily to the soft blending of color in the silk trimming fabrics and the natural hues of flowers and foliage.

Shapes, without being very much altered, are improved. There is, perhaps, less diversity than last year, the square crown and open brim having obtained a decided ascendancy. But for this reason they seem to possess more character, and when tastefully trimmed are found to be very becoming. Everything that is stiff or starchy in fabric or design is avoided. The silks are soft and crapey, and blend the most delicate colors in little flowerets or in Chene patterns. The ribbons are striped and very rich, with solid center, in a light or mastic tint, and clustered or brocaded border. There are also moire ribbons in all the mastic shades, but the most elegant styles, and those which lend themselves to the greatest variety of ornamentation, are the narrow brocaded ribbons inwrought with gold or silver threads.

Ribbons are quite a feature of modern fashions, so largely are they used for trimming dresses, lingerie and other articles for house decoration as well as bonnets.

A great many black dresses of short walking length have been prepared for the intermediate season, and for these cashmere or fine camel's-hair is this year preferred to silk. The most fashionable are trimmed with hand embroidery, executed in small floral designs, such as forget-me-nots, daisies and the like. There is nothing striking or pronounced, however, in the effect which is thus produced. The shades of blue are so blended with shades of olive, with tints of white, so lost in tones of brown, that it is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins; besides the embroidery is not carried as a border around the overskirt or polonaise as formerly, but forms a plastron around the front of the basque, cuffs upon the sleeves, and perhaps a piece which is used as a strap in some irregular fashion upon the drapery of the skirt. A little fichu or mantalet, or a jacket, upon the pockets, collar and cuffs of which the embroidery is repeated, accompanies these dresses, which are always made with trimmed skirt and deep, close-fitting basque, and the costume is completed by a bonnet of black straw or chip with flower trimming matching the flowers in the embroidery on the dress.

Dark dresses will, however, soon be displaced by the mastic shades, which have reappeared in great variety, and the beautiful qualities of camel's-hair silk and satin; by the spring silks in Chene patterns and small broken checks, and by the summer cottons, which are now so fine in quality and so exquisite in design that silk for summer wear is not needed.

The "soft" or foulard-finished cambrics have been a feature of the summer styles for several years past; very highly appreciated by ladies of refined tastes. But these are now quite cast into the shade by the new sateens, which have not only the lovely finish of tinted satin in the ground work, but reproduce the effect of the richest fabrics in the delicate, long-stemmed floweret and leaf patterns, which seem to be thrown upon the surface. The designs are very small, and the fibrous stems, more like filamen's than stalks, and the shades of color are such delicate mixtures of olive-green and china-blues, of old-fashioned pink and woody-brown, that they can be worn by persons of the most refined and delicate taste. Doubtless they can and will be vulgarized by association with solid masses of striking color, but if these pretty fabrics are used in their purity and trimmed with lace or white embroidery, and perhaps ribbon bows in two or three of the shades of the design, they will be charming—the prettiest toilets in the world for garden parties and morning wear at our fashionable watering-places.—*Jennie June, in New York Graphic.*

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

An unusual event in New England was the recent execution of three murderers in different sections during the same day. At East Cambridge, Mass., W. H. Devlin was hung for killing his wife and infant in December, 1877. Devlin was a fireman in one of the Lowell mills, and claimed he was "crazy drunk" when he attacked his wife in the presence of their children. He beat and stamped her to death, and afterward stifled the infant, to stop its wailing. He fled, but was captured at Bellows Falls, Vt., retaken to Lowell, tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. On the morning of the execution Devlin was calm and evidenced no concern as to his fate—dividing his time between smoking and listening to the religious counsel of several Catholic priests. When on the gallows he made a short speech, saying: "I thank all my friends for their kindness to me. I recommend all my friends to abstain from rum, and I recommend my soul to God." Death followed closely upon the fall of the drop. The second hanging took place at Concord, N. H., the victim being John Q. Pinkham, a farm laborer employed by Marian Berry, a widow. In January, 1877, Pinkham had a controversy with Mrs. Berry about chopping some wood, and ended by shooting her dead with a gun in the presence of her daughter and a boy. Pinkham fled, and was found lying in the snow near the house, having attempted to cut his throat. After his conviction Pinkham expressed great contrition for his deed, and wrote a letter to his mother indicating his regret that in her old age she should be made to suffer such sorrow on his account. The usual religious exercises preceded the execution. After finishing a cigar Pinkham said: "This is my last smoke," and was conducted to the gallows. His face was tightly set in one expression, and his eyes fixed in a vacant stare. He made no remarks, and had an apparently painless death. The third man hung was Henry Gravelin, a wealthy French Canadian farmer, who suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Windsor, Vt., for murdering Herbert O. White, against whom he nourished feelings of enmity. White's mangled remains were discovered in a well near Gravelin's house, and the latter's trial resulted in conviction upon strong circumstantial evidence. He maintained his innocence to the last, saying upon the gallows: "All that I have to say is I am going out of this world forgiven, and I hope the Lord will forgive my trespasses, as I forgive those who trespass against me." His neck was broken by the fall of the drop, and at the end of thirteen minutes his body was delivered to his friends.

The New Jersey legislature, which has just closed its sessions, passed about 200 bills.

Governor Robinson has removed County Clerk Gumbleton, of New York city, on the ground that he failed to keep proper books, refused lawyers access to his accounts, charged excessive fees and omitted to make the return required by law.

Although rainy and disagreeable weather prevailed, there was the usual large procession in New York on St. Patrick's day. More than 15,000 Irishmen were in line, and in the evening the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of their foundation by a banquet.

The marriage of Colonel McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, to Miss Cora Gratz, took place in Philadelphia.

Quite a scene occurred in the office of Mayor Cooper, in New York, the other day. Three of the four police commissioners, against whom charges of official misconduct had been made by the mayor, appeared before him for a hearing, but refused to answer questions put to them by Mr. Cooper except through counsel. A lawyer who persistently attempted to read a paper in defense of his client was peremptorily commanded to stop by the mayor, and refusing, a policeman was ordered to remove him from the room, whereupon another lawyer took the paper and finished the reading.

In the matter of Commodore Vanderbilt's contested will New York surrogate Calvin has rendered a decision confirming in all things the probate of the will and codicils. The surrogate finds the late commodore to have been of sound mind, and that William H. Vanderbilt did not exert an undue influence upon his father.

By the premature explosion of a blast in a Pottsville (Pa.) colliery, two men were killed and two others seriously hurt.

Rowell, the Englishman who won the championship belt in the recent pedestrian match at Gilmore's garden, New York, and John Eunis, the next best man in that contest, have signed articles of agreement to walk for the trophy in London, beginning on June 16.

Albert Falk, confidential clerk and manager for William Ryle, a large importer of raw silks, in New York, has been arrested for misappropriating goods valued at $100,000.

The Rhode Island Republican and Democratic State conventions have been held. The Republicans renominated the present incumbents of State offices. The Democrats nominated a ticket headed by Thomas W. Segar for governor.

William Williams, mayor of Gloucester, Mass., has issued the following appeal: "The recent appalling calamity, involving the loss of 146 able-bodied men, with thirteen vessels of our fishing fleet, occasioning fifty-seven indigent widows and 150 orphans, has suddenly fallen upon our already-depressed city. An avalanche of grief and destitution has come upon many of our families with crushing violence. We therefore feel compelled, though reluctantly, to appeal to a generous public for aid by the contribution of supplies, clothing, groceries, money, or whatever each may have at hand, for the relief of the suffering poor."

Sunday temperance meetings held in two New York city theaters are crowded. One of the principal exhorters is "Bob" Hart, until recently a prominent minstrel.

Western and Southern States.

Ex-United States Senator George Goldthwaite died suddenly, a few days ago, at Montgomery, Ala., aged sixty years. His term in the United States Senate ran from 1871 to 1877.

The town of Pineville, the county-seat of McDonald county, Mo., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Only the courthouse, one hotel and two business houses escaped destruction.

Captain W. H. Andrews, the president of the Vicksburg Howards during the yellow fever epidemic last summer, and W. L. Greene, one of his clerks, were shot dead in Vicksburg by Captain W. F. Fitzgerald during a dispute about an Hibernian election in which Andrews had been chosen president. Fitzgerald was seriously wounded.

To stop a growing panic following the suspension of four banks, in New Orleans, all the other banks in that city, thirteen in number, virtually suspended payment. They adopted a resolution to pay out $200 only in cash to any one depositor, the rest of the business to be done on certified checks.

Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Va., has been sold at auction for $10,050, to Jefferson M. Levy, of New York, who will put the noted homestead in repair as his summer residence.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has issued an appeal "to all Catholics and others who feel for others' woes," to help him out of his financial embarrassments. He owes over three million dollars, of which all but one million is for interest and says that one dollar from every Catholic would wipe out the debt.

The Kentucky Greenbackers, in convention assembled at Frankfort, nominated a State ticket with James Stewart for governor at the head.

A most brutal murder has taken place at Marshall, Texas. B. F. Porter, Maurice Barrymore and a lady, all members of a theatrical company from New York, which had performed in the town that evening, were waiting in the refreshment saloon at the railroad depot for their train, when an Arkansas desperado named Currie entered, and at once began an unprovoked quarrel. He applied offensive epithets to the lady and her escorts, and when remonstrated with drew a pistol, shot Porter dead and severely wounded Barrymore. Currie, who is described as a railroad detective, was arrested.

A letter from Omaha gives details of a proposed monster excursion to San Francisco, to meet General Grant on his return from his foreign trip. The letter says persons from all parts of the country have indorsed the scheme, as well as the leading Republicans of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and that 50,000 excursionists are expected to take part.

The Tennessee senate has passed a bill to settle the State debt at forty cents on a dollar, at four per cent. interest.

During a severe storm at Memphis, Tenn., lightning struck the Memphis cotton and woolen mills, and they were burned to the ground. Loss, $90,000; on which the insurance is $60,000.

From Washington.

Dr. J. M. Woodworth, supervising surgeon-general of the marine hospital at Washington, and responsible head of the yellow fever commission appointed by Congress, is dead in his forty-third year.

In the Democratic caucus to nominate a speaker of the House, Randall received seventy-five votes to fifty-seven for Blackburn and nine scattering. The nomination of Mr. Randall was made unanimous upon motion of Mr. Blackburn. In the Republican caucus General Garfield was nominated for speaker, and the Greenback candidate, for the office was Hendrick B. Wright.

With the opening of the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress the Democrats have a majority in both branches for the first time in eighteen years. In the Senate they have nine majority over the Republicans; in the House twenty majority.

The principal committees of the Senate have been rearranged by the Democratic majority as follows: Finance—Messrs. Bayard, chairman; Wallace, Kernan, Voorhees, Beck. Appropriations—Messrs. Davis, of West Virginia, chairman; Withers, Beck, Wallace, Eaton. Foreign relations—Messrs. Eaton, chairman; Johnson; Morgan, Hill, Pendleton. Commerce—Messrs. Gordon, chairman; Ransom, Randolph, Hereford, Coke. Judiciary—Messrs. Thurman, chairman; McDonald, Bayard, Garland, Lamar, Davis, of Illinois. The other chairmanships are distributed as follows: Privileges and elections—Mr. Saulsbury. Military affairs—Mr. Randolph. Naval affairs—Mr. McPherson. Postoffices and postroads—Mr. Maxey. Public lands—Mr. McDonald, Indian affairs—Mr. Coke. Pensions—Mr Withers. Claims—Mr. Cockrell. Manufactures—Mr. Grover. Agriculture—Mr. Johnson. District of Columbia—Mr. Harris. Patents—Mr. Kernan. Public buildings and grounds—Mr. Jones, of Florida. Territories—Mr. Garland. Railroads—Mr. Ransom. Mines and mining—Mr. Hereford. Revision of the laws—Mr. Wallace. Education and labor—Mr. Bailey. Civil service and retrenchment—Mr. Butler. Printing—Mr. Whyte. Library—Mr. Voorhees. Contingent expenses—Mr. Hill. Rules—Mr. Morgan. Enrolled bills—Mr. Vance. The select committee "to inquire into alleged frauds in the late elections," commonly known heretofore as the "Teller committee," is reorganized with Mr. Wallace as chairman.

General Francis A. Walker has been nominated to be superintendent of the national census.

The national executive committee of the National Greenback party has issued an address to the people of the United States, in which the committee states that no dependence is to be placed on the professions of avowed friends to the cause; that hope for financial relief within old party lines has been extinguished, and that the Nationals have been in several instances misled by the nominees of the party and others who obtained its support. The address says that it is only possible through a new organization to found a party which shall accomplish the desired end. To succeed, a uniform effort must be made, and a position bold, aggressive, independent and uncompromising must be taken.

Foreign News.

The royal mail steamer Severn ran down a pilotboat in the English channel, and ten of the pilots and five of the crew were drowned.

A scene of great uproar took place in the German parliament, the other day, during the discussion of a report explanatory of the government's action in instituting the petty state of siege in Berlin. The measure was strongly censured by Herr Liebknecht, socialist, who defended the course of the socialist members for not rising in their seats when cheers were given for the emperor, and continuing, said: "If a republic is established in Germany"—The sentence was unfinished on account of the uproar it provoked, and the president threatened to deprive the bold member of his right of speech. Count Von Eulenburg defended the measure, saying Berlin was in great danger because it was the time of socialist agitation.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says the British steamer Bolivar, Captain Doherty, plying between Liverpool and St. Thomas, came in collision with the Haytian steamer Michel. The latter sank, and sixty persons on board were drowned.

At Bleiberg, in the Austrian Tyrol, ten houses were crushed by an avalanche, and forty persons were killed and eighteen seriously injured.

The French floating battery Arrogante foundered off Hyeres, France, and forty-seven men were drowned out of a crew of 122.

The rebellion of Caffre tribes in South Africa against the British is spreading, the success of the Zulus having inspired other tribes to join in revolt.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The Forty-sixth Congress, sitting in extra session, was called to order in the Senate at noon by the Vice-President. The President's proclamation convening Congress was read. The members-elect were then sworn in. The iron-clad oath was administered to those who were not, and the modified oath to those who were, engaged in the civil war. When the credentials of Charles H. Bell, appointed by the governor of New Hampshire to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Mr. Wadleigh's term, were read, Mr. Wallace moved they be laid on the table. The motion was adopted. Messrs. Bayard and Anthony were appointed a committee to join the committee of the House to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was prepared to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. Adjourned.

Bills were introduced: By Mr. Burnside—To reorganize the army of the United States. By Mr. Beck—For the removal of all political disabilities under the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, and to repeal the act of July, 1862, imposing what is generally known as the "iron-clad oath." The Vice-President laid before the Senate a memorial signed by a number of members of the legislature of Kansas, asserting that the election of Senator Ingalls was secured by bribery and corruption, and asking the Senate to give them an opportunity to offer proof of these assertions. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections. ...A list of the standing committees, submitted by Mr. Wallace, was agreed to. ...The President's message was received and read. Adjourned.

Mr. McMillan introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, giving the President power to veto one or more items in appropriation bills and approve the rest. ...Mr. McPherson introduced a bill authorizing the equipment of an expedition to the Arctic seas. ...Mr. Edmunds called up the resolution offered by him, proposing to confine the business of the session to the object for which it was called; laid on the table by 35 to 28—a strict party vote. ...Mr. Hoar offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the forty-fifth one house of Congress to make no necessary provision for the support of the executive, legislative and judicial departments, and for the defense of the country, except upon condition that the other house and the President shall give their assent to legislation which they disapprove, and the refusal by Congress to make such provision except upon condition that the President shall give such assent, are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and, if persisted in, must lead to the overthrow of constitutional government and the destruction of the national life." Mr. Wallace objected, saying: "Let it be printed," which was ordered. ...Mr. Wallace's resolution calling for the accounts of the treasury with the election supervisors in certain States was discussed and adopted, after an amendment by Mr. Conkling, that the same information called for in the resolution be likewise sent to the Senate in relation to other States, was rejected. On the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, that the treasurer report fully all information in his possession touching the question, and the necessity of such expenditures, and the operation of the laws under which they were made, was rejected. Adjourned, after an executive session.

House.

The opening of the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress was witnessed in the House of Representatives by an immense concourse of spectators. All the members-elect were early in their places, and for nearly an hour before noon pleasant greetings were interchanged. At noon the House was called to order by Mr. Adams, the clerk, who read the proclamation of the President, and then called the roll. The states gave Mr. H