FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Going to the Country.

One of the first requisites in a child's summer outfit for the country is a pair of strong, broad-soled shoes fit for climbing and running, and not likely to be ruined by contact with the wet grass in the morning. These shoes should not be too coarsely or clumsily made, though even a cheap and common-looking shoe is better than one, however fine, which binds too tightly over the instep, or cramps the toes while it blisters the heels. Few mothers remember how very much a child's comfort, happiness and good temper depend on the way, sensible or otherwise, in which the little feet are dressed. It is not for nothing that the adage, as easy as an old shoe, has passed into the proverbial literature of the world. The miseries of new shoes have been felt by most of us. So acute an observer as John Brown, of Edinburgh, remarks that one of the incomprehensible mysteries of civilization is the way in which people consent to torture their feet. No little growing foot should ever be incased in a covering too big or too small. The foot should not flap about like the shrunken pod of a pea, nor should it press like a cage, nor yet be too short, and so force the nail of the larger toe to grow into the flesh, causing excruciating torture, from which only heroic treatment will deliver the victim.

Provided with thick and comfortable shoes for out-door wear, and soft slippers for those hours of the afternoon and evening which shall be spent in the house, the next thing in order is to think of the dress. Thin flannel from head to foot will equalize the temperature of the body, and prevent many an attack of cramp and sudden cold. Some mothers think that a woolen texture next the skin must of necessity make a child too warm in the hot July and August weather. This is a mistake. Linen and cotton are apt to become clammy and chill, especially when saturated with perspiration, and flannel is therefore safer, as well as more agreeable in every way. To those whose nerves dislike the contact of pure wool, the soft merino fabrics, which have an intermixture of cotton, are not objectionable. The garments worn above the flannel should be few, loose, and simply made. Little girls especially are sufferers from the love their mammas have of seeing them gracefully and charmingly attired. The temptation to set off their flower-like faces and dainty shapes in robes of fairy-like tints and filmy thickness; to adorn them with laces and sashes, embroidery and ruffling, is indeed strong. Delicate women, fastidious and refined, spend their own precious strength in stitching and sewing, that their darlings may resemble the roses and the lilies, may glitter on the promenade like gay moths or velvet butterflies, and flash along the parterre like animated rainbows. In the beautiful babies, when thus painstakingly dressed, are told not to soil or tear their finery, and so being care-worn and cumbered, they miss the best good the country has to give them.

Plenty of strong calico or cambric dresses, brown holland or white aprons, light, closely-woven sun-hats which will shade the eyes, and then freedom to roam here and there on expeditions after berries, flowers or seashells, long delightful mornings in the fragrant barn, odorous of sweet-smelling hay, grand tramps across the country with somebody who knows how to lead without wearying, and drives over the hills by moonlight, and the fortunate children who thus go to the country shall find in the days and nights a wonderful elixir and tonic. They will learn better lessons than the text-books can impart, as they listen to the babble of the brook, or see the fish leap up in the silvery stream. They will grow tall and plump and rosy, and shake off those artificial cobwebs which society in town contrives to weave even over the gentleness and freshness of its boys and girls.—*Bazar.*

Fashion Notes.

Bonnets are worn very high.

Deep apron overskirts are still in favor.

Some of the new vests are oval in outline, and stop at the belt.

The newest boots for dancing are made of satin, with high heels.

The side gores of some overskirts are laid in eight lengthwise plaits.

The polka basque, as it is made this year, is the old-fashioned chatelaine waist.

A variety of belts are coming into vogue, leather, linen and of other materials.

Lusterless blue turquoise is thought to be exceedingly becoming to fair complexions.

Laundry pin-cushions, with a laundry list printed on the under side, are the latest invention.

English women wear and like the little bonnets made of clusters of flowers lying on black lace.

Basques of a material entirely different from that of the skirt are made by the French dressmakers.

Morning and traveling dresses and seaside costumes become more and more masculine in appearance.

Summer colors are very gay, and the streets look as though a flock of butterflies were floating through them.

It is prophesied that the heavy braids and puffs will come in again as soon as puffed skirts really become fashionable.

Bunting balmorals are shown for summer wear. They are finished with two or three plaitings at the bottom, and are sometimes trimmed with bias bands of satin.

The secret of ironing and washing the new cotton dress goods is not to use starch, or to use as little as possible considering the prejudices of early education.

Basques of a different material from the skirt will, it is said, be fashionable in the autumn, and even now brocade waists are worn with plain skirts.

The long plain basques of last season are made fashionable by the addition of a sash, which is sewed into the side seam just below the waist, and tied in the back about half-way down the skirt. The ends are finished either with fringe or lace.

The Shoplifter's Story.

A strange narrative came to light in New York recently, which well illustrates the dark and bright side of the great metropolis. A young and handsomely dressed lady made a complaint to the police that a certain woman was annoying and trying to blackmail her. The party proved to be "Mag" Morgan, a notorious shoplifter, who surprised the authorities by declaring that the complainant was her daughter, and produced letters from the lady to prove her assertion. The young lady after a time said that she did not really know whether the woman was her mother or not, as she had lived with her aunt since she was thirteen months of age. Her father left her mother because she was a bad woman, and she had no positive knowledge that the "Mag" was, or was not, her parent. She said that she had married a retired gentleman and did not wish to be annoyed or slandered further. "Mag" produced letters written by her (claimed to be) daughter, commencing "dear mother" all of which, with one exception, were claimed to be forgeries. The shoplifter began to cry, and promised to go away and to try and live a better life. This so affected the young lady that she, too, wept. Superintendent Walling allowed the shoplifter to go, and the outcast from society and the offender against the laws of the land departed, it is hoped on the way to a purer and better life.

Weston's Victory.

About five thousand persons witnessed the finish of the international pedestrian contest in London for Sir John Astley's championship belt, won from O'Leary in New York by Rowell last March. Weston also won his bet of $2,500 to $200 with Sir John Astley, which was that he would make 550 miles—the best score on record.

Weston's last mile was made in eleven minutes and twenty-one seconds, and he appeared then to be still in good condition. He got $2,000 as his share of the gate money, which amounted altogether to $3,000. The following comparison shows the difference between the performance of the two leading contestants in London in April and June:

	April, 1879.		June, 1879.	
	Weston.	Hazen.	Weston.	Hazen
1st day	103	119½	123	126
2d day	81	102½	97	101
3d day	80	85	93	91
4th day	73	77	77	46
5th day	53	77	83	53
6th day	54	62½	77	36
	450	542½	550	453

Making Shingles in a Cypress Swamp.

The following extract, showing how shingles are made in a Delaware cypress swamp, is from an article by Howard Pyle in *Harper's Magazine*: As we plunged deeper into the swamp the trees increased in size. Here and there a black pool of water lay gleaming sullenly, hiding, as it were, among a thick growth of rank ferns and venomous-looking flowers. Vine-covered cypresses rose high aloft, the inevitable streamers of gray moss hanging motionlessly pendent. The noise of the shingle-cutters sounded ever more clearly, like the rapping of a gigantic woodpecker—"tap, tap, tap; tap, tap, tap"—as they chopped out the shingles, the sound of the voices of the invisible workmen and an occasional burst of laughter echoing mysteriously in the gloomy and otherwise unbroken solitude; and so we came upon the shingle center.

The workmen had just excavated a log, the butt or root part within a few inches of the surface of the ground, the stem at the farther end some two or three feet below. At about twenty feet distance from the butt a young man was busy sawing through the log. His cheeks were hollow, his features angular, a general cadaverous look betokening chills and fever. The saw had a handle only at one end, like the instrument used for cutting ice. The sharp end struck deeply into the ground at every movement, but was not dulled, because of the entire freedom from grit of the soil, composed as it is of decayed bark and vegetation.

We watched with interest, taking a sketch in the meantime, until the log was sawed through. It now made a section about twenty feet long, and comparatively easy to handle. The gang, composed of half a dozen hands, now set to work to raise it from its resting-place, with long levers of stout saplings, the process accompanied with many grunts and oaths. It was a picturesque sight—the men in their red and blue shirts straining and tugging at the giant log that lay in its long, grave-like cavity. At length it starts at one end with a sucking noise as it leaves its oozy bed, is gradually raised to the surface, and is finally rolled bodily out of its excavation to the fresh air, where it lies like some newly disinterred antediluvian monster, huge, black and slimy.

"A purty good log," says one of the men, as he draws the sleeve of his red shirt across his sweat-beaded brow.

When the log is thus finally raised it is sawed into sections each about two feet in length; these are then split down to the requisite thickness for shingles. The logs are first discovered by means of a sharp iron stake, which is thrust into the ground wherever a slight mound-like elevation betokens the probable presence of a log or logs beneath. If the point of the stake strikes the hard surface of wood instead of sinking easily into the morass, the soil is cleared away, and a square foot of the stump exposed. The practiced eye of the shingle man can tell at once whether the log is useful, the requisites for use being straight grain throughout, with no knots, soundness and no decay. If a sound, good log, it is then uncovered, sawed through and raised.

When the log was completely raised, our guide resumed his work, splitting the sawed sections into shingles. Taking a section one of the drops of the fallen logs, he took a large "chunk" upright between his knees. He used a broad knife-blade, with a long wooden handle, which he placed on the log, driving it into the wood with a heavy hard-wood mallet such as is used by sculptors and stone-carvers. At a little distance from him a shaggy-looking fellow with a red shirt and patched trowsers was sitting astride a shingle horse, shaving the split slabs of wood smooth and tapering. Beside him lay a pile of clean, crisp-looking shavings, emitting that odor peculiar to well-seasoned cypress. The horse used is the ordinary cooper's horse, and needs no special description. From this point the shingles are carried to the roadside, to be handy for transportation.

Testing an Antidote.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* of a recent date says: A curious exhibition was given in Dr. Duncan Eve's rear office yesterday morning. Dr. H. Shackelford and M. G. Collins, of Centreville, appeared there with the understanding that Collins was to permit a rattlesnake to bite him and then drink himself by a concoction manufactured out of the mosses which grow on white oak and hickory nut trees. This moss had been put in three and a half pints of water, they said, and boiled down to a half pint. The physicians chose a rattlesnake in preference to a copperhead and a cottonmouth snake, by either of which Collins proposed to make the test. He was bitten on the wrist by the rattlesnake, and the wound bled. He at once applied the remedy to the wound and took it internally. His pulse had beat at eighty-four; temperature, ninety-nine. At the end of fifteen minutes from the bite the pulse had risen to ninety-one and the temperature to 101½ degrees; fifteen minutes more his pulse was ninety-three and the temperature 100; in one hour from the time of the bite the pulse beat at ninety, while the temperature marked ninety-eight and one-half. At this point of the proceedings Collins suffered with nauseated stomach, and remarked that he had tried the same experiment with a rattlesnake at Centreville last Monday; that the two experiments had been too close together, and they would not catch him making experiments without a greater lapse of time between them. The snake that bit Collins was then teased until it struck a dog, which died from the bite one hour and thirty-five minutes after. Collins claims to have got his antidote from the Blackfeet and Cherokee Indians when a youth.

The Duke of Argyll.

The Duke of Argyll now visiting America is the eighth duke of that title. He was born at Ardingcaple castle, Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and succeeded his father in 1846. Before his father's death, and while he was Marquis of Lorne, he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian church, and did some literary work, publishing, among other things, "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son," a letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., on the present position of church affairs in Scotland, and an essay entitled "Presbytery Examined." He has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers. He has filled enough offices to turn an American politician green with envy. In 1851 he was chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, in 1852 lord privy seal in the cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, in 1855 he held the same office under Lord Palmerston, in 1856 he was postmaster general, in 1858 lord privy seal again, in 1860 postmaster general again, 1861 lord privy seal again. He has been rector of the University of Glasgow, president of the Royal Society of Edinburg, and secretary of state for India. Among his other offices are those of hereditary master of the queen's household in Scotland, chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, trustee of the British Museum and hereditary sheriff and lord lieutenant of Argyllshire. Still, with all these honors, he walks and eats and has hands and feet just like other men. In later years he has published "The Reign of Law," "Primeval Man" and a number of other works.

An Enormous Condor.

In the course of the day I had an opportunity of shooting a condor; it was so satiated with its repast on the carcass of a dead horse as to suffer me to approach within pistol shot before it extended its wings to take flight, which to me was the signal to fire; and having loaded with an ample charge of pellets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last convulsive struggles of life! It may be difficult to believe that the most gigantic animal that inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equaled by a tenant of air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird, in the southern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with its talons, and to lift it into the air, whence it sets it fall to the ground in order to kill and prey upon the carcass. But this astonishment must in a great measure subside when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they may appear, I now insert verbatim, from a note taken down with my own hand. "When the wings were spread they measured sixteen paces (forty feet) in extent, from point to point, the feathers are eight paces (twenty feet) in length; and the quill part two palms (eight inches) in circumference. It is said to have power sufficient to carry off a live rhinoceros."—*Temple's Travels in Peru.*

FARM, GARDEN, AND HOUSEHOLD.

Health Hints.

EGGS IN CASE OF TROUBLE.—The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw and will carry a bone down easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which it will be well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs taken will neutralize the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

BALSAM OINTMENT.—Two ounces of balsam fir; two ounces of mutton tallow; two ounces of beeswax, and two ounces of spirits of turpentine must be simmered together and well stirred, then strained through a bit of coarse muslin into a tin box or wide-mouthed bottle that can be kept close from the air. This is one of the best ointments that can be procured for burns, cracked hands, runaways on the fingers, and is equally good for wounds upon horses and cattle.

A CONVENIENT PLASTER.—Take one ounce of white rosin, one ounce of mutton tallow and one ounce of granulated sugar; shamer well together. Have ready half a yard of fine bleached cotton, and with a case knife spread the salve, while hot, over the surface of the cloth; spread it on evenly and quite thin. When cold, lay a thickness of tissue paper lightly over the surface. This will prove a constant comfort in little wounds, such as scratches, cuts or burns. A bit cut off and stuck over the place is a quick cure, as it excludes the air and is not bulky or in the way, as finger rags always are.

WEAK STOMACH.—Where the stomach is weak, its muscular action impaired, and its nerves over-sensitive, but little food should be taken into it at a time. The best diet is skimmed milk, half a pint every four hours. When milk is not well digested, lime water is combined with it. Such foods as coffee, tea and tobacco must, of course, be given up absolutely and at once. A sovereign article of diet is buttermilk. In buttermilk the casein of milk is coagulated and broken up, so that the stomach is spared two steps of the regular process of digestion. Another excellent preparation of milk is koumyss. It contains a good deal of carbonic acid. In all cases the stomach's work should be made easier by a diet consisting of eggs, milk, starchy vegetables, stewed fruits and a little butter, with stale bread.—*Medical Record.*

Fruit Trees.

I find that lime, wood ashes and old iron put around the roots of declining fruit trees have a very beneficial effect. These fertilizers restore the tree to a healthy condition, and also greatly improve the fruit in quality and quantity. I made the application on a Windsap and Newer Fall; about half a bushel of ashes and half a peck of old iron to each, and put it in with a hoe some six feet around the trunk, and put the old iron immediately around the base of each.

The trees put forth with renewed vigor, bloomed abundantly, and yielded a good crop of fruit. An excellent wash for trees may be made thus: Heat an ounce of salsoda to redness in an iron pot, and dissolve it in one gallon of water, and while warm apply it to the trunk. After one application the unsightly and bad bark will drop off and the trunk will be quite smooth. The wash has highly recuperative properties, making old trees bear anew.

I have tried soft soap as a wash with good results, and also a coating of lime in the spring season, which is a fine specific for old trees. The question is often asked, is it best to manure trees in the fall or spring? I have found the summer season to be best of time; I have much faith in mulching, especially young trees, for several seasons after they are planted. Apple trees are said to have two growths during the season—the secondary growth takes place after midsummer, hence it is that a top dressing of good manure, and also coarse litter, facilitates the late growth, and often produces very marked results in the habit and formation of the tree.

The good effect that mulching has to young trees is, that it wards off the intense heat of the sun from the tender roots, and also has a tendency to hold moisture. A good top dressing of stable manure in the fall, around young trees, with a good many corn cobs cast over the surface of the soil, give satisfactory results.—*Rural Messenger.*

Some Little Things! Learned by Experience.

If your coal fire is low, throw on a tablespoonful of salt, and it will help it very much. A little ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor. In icing cakes, dip the knife frequently into cold water. In boiling meat for soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once. You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully. Never put water to such a grease spot, or liquid of any kind. Broil steak without salting it until it is ready for the cooking; it is desirable to keep these in if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searing on both sides. Place on a platter; salt and pepper to taste. Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours, with pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of the liquor when half done, and letting it simmer in it while the rest of the meat in the pot. After taking up, make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved. A small piece of charcoal in the pot with boiling cabbage removes the smell. Clean oil cloth with milk and water; a brush and soap will ruin them. Tumblers that have had milk in them should never be put in hot water. A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or broiled meats is an improvement. The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

Pruning Peach Trees

Frequently old peach trees are made thrifty and fruitful by severe cutting back—cutting the large branches down to a few inches. Not long ago we were told by a very intelligent and experienced fruit-grower that he was once very much surprised by seeing some previously fruitless old peach trees hanging full of superior, large fruit. Inquiry led to the statement that they were apparently worthless trees, which had been the year before closely trimmed to get the outstretching limbs out of the way of working around them with a team, so that the trees presented little more than a trunk with stubs sticking out a foot or two, and now hung full of fine fruit.—*F. & F. Magazine.*

A Gallant Sea-Fight.

It appears that the defence of the Chilian corvette Esmeralda, off Iquique, Peru, was an act of heroism deserving a conspicuous place in the annals of naval warfare. The Chilian vessel, an old wooden craft of 1,000 tons burden, tolerably well armed, was caught in a little bay, where escape was impossible, by the powerful Peruvian ram Huascar. Here was a situation where a prudent commander would have speedily pulled down his flag; but most heroic deeds are performed in defiance of that discretion which is said to be the better part of valor, and Captain Thomson, of the Esmeralda, determined to fight his ship to the last. He refused to surrender, and opened on his huge antagonist. The Huascar declined a fair fight, and running into her adversary, crushed the Esmeralda's wooden walls with a single blow from her iron ram and sent her to the bottom. Captain Thomson, with a handful of his men, climbed on board the Huascar and were cut down while bravely fighting on the deck of their enemy.

The Chilians who went down at their guns or were slaughtered on board the Peruvian ram were avenged, however. The same day on which the Esmeralda was sunk, the splendid Peruvian armored frigate Independencia ran fast upon a sunken rock and was abandoned and fired by her own crew. She had separated from the Huascar when the latter attacked the corvette and had gone in pursuit of the Chilian dispatch boat Covadonga, which, keeping close in shore, in shallow water, lured the big ironclad to self-destruction. The net result of the whole affair, so far as Chili is concerned, is therefore the exchange of an old wooden craft for the finest and only really formidable cruising ship in the Peruvian navy—about equivalent to trading a pawn at chess for an adversary's queen.

A parishioner of a Berkshire pastor was asked what the color of the parson's eyes was. He didn't really know, "for," he said, "when he prays, his eyes are shut, and when he preaches, I generally shut mine."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

A boiler explosion has occurred at East Texas, Pa., the scene of a similar explosion last year. The following is the list of casualties: Killed—Frank Fegley, the contractor; Morris Schmoyer, John Schmidt, Fred. Ettinger and Charles Derr, age ten, a driver at the mine, all the bodies were terribly mangled. Injured—Wilson Derr, age twelve, a brother of Charles Derr, mortally; Benjamin Keck, the engineer, death occurred shortly afterward; William Null, Frank Heimback, Wilson Haring, George David, Edward Burns and Daniel Hess, seriously. Great excitement prevailed about the mine, which is operated by the Lehigh Iron Company. The force of the explosion was sufficient to throw a portion of the boiler, weighing over a ton, a distance of 100 yards.

A Syracuse (N. Y.) dispatch says that Miss Olive C. Holmes, daughter of Judge S. N. Holmes, of that city, and Alfred T. Sanford, son of Henry H. Sanford, of Chicago University, were drowned in Onondaga lake. They were rowing in a boat, and in trying to change places the boat was capsized.

At South Holyoke, Mass., John Kemmler, a German, who had been out of work since last February, shot his three children—Annie, Lucinda and Amy, whose ages were respectively six, four and one—because he could not support them. He sent his wife out on an errand, took the little ones separately to a bedroom and killed them with a revolver. When arrested he appeared cool and unconcerned, saying he preferred to have his children die to seeing them brought up in want or crime.

The search for the murderer of Mrs. Hull in New York has been rewarded by his discovery and arrest in Boston. He proved to be Chastine Cox, a mulatto, who had been employed in a house opposite to Dr. Hull's residence on Forty-second street. The murdered woman's watch and rings were found on his person. Cox confessed that he had been acquainted with one of the girls employed in Dr. Hull's house, and that he had noticed Mrs. Hull's jewelry. He went home on the evening of the night on which Mrs. Hull was murdered at six o'clock, and remained in the house where he was employed until ten o'clock, when he went out again. He had a key for the door of the Hull house; but he was unable to make it fit, and consequently he raised the window in the lower story and fastened it up so as to provide for himself an easy means of making his escape from the house. On ascending the stairs he heard some one snore, and thought it was a man. He blew his candle out, walked into the room and stepped to the side of the bed. Mrs. Hull awakening, asked: "Who is it?" "The doctor," replied the negro. She put her hand up and touched his face as he was standing close to the bed. The robber threw her hand back, so that she could not touch him, at the same time laying his hand heavily over her mouth. He then got hold of the cologne bottle and dashed cologne into the face of the struggling woman, after which he got upon the bed and made a gag of the bedclothing. She was by this time in an exhausted condition, and he tied her in the manner in which she was found in the morning. The robbery was then committed and the robber made his escape.

A new counterfeit $5 greenback has made its appearance in Western New York. It is of the series of 1875, and bears the names of Register Allison and Treasurer Wyman. It is executed on a printed imitation of fiber paper which is lighter than the genuine. The portrait of Jackson is good, but the general appearance of the note is bad. Bankers pronounce it a dangerous counterfeit. A quantity of this spurious money was passed at Buffalo, N. Y., and later several of the shovers were arrested at Dunkirk. The notes were probably issued from some Canadian point, as the persons arrested were traced from Canada and had in their possession a quantity of small bills on Canadian banks which were genuine—the presumption being that they had been passed by confederates of operations there with these bad notes.

While William Savage, Lewis W. Snyder and James Harkins, machinists, were being lowered in the colliery at Williamstown, Pa., the spreader-chain gave way and the occupants of the car were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of over 100 yards. The two first-named were instantly killed and Harkins was seriously injured.

The first annual boat race on the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, for a vase presented by George W. Childs, was won by the Pennsylvania University crew, the Columbia College crew coming in second and the Princeton College boys third.

A car on the Lake Shore railroad, containing a funeral party of eleven persons, was thrown from the track near Buffalo, N. Y., and overturned, fatally injuring O. E. Britt and Mrs. Edward Marshall, and seriously injuring four others.

A loss of about $75,000 was caused by the destruction by fire of two grain elevators and several small buildings at Buffalo, N. Y.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., Henry Kolb, a new hand in the employ of Spencer McKay & Co., was working in one of the lower vaults of the establishment as the elevator was descending. Several other workmen were on the elevator, and when they saw Kolb's dangerous position they yelled for him to get from under. The unfortunate man failed to hear, however, and in a moment the structure, weighing in the neighborhood of three thousand pounds, crushed him to the stone flooring and mashed him to a shapeless mass.

Albert Weber, a leading New York pianoforte manufacturer, is dead in his fiftieth year.

The New York coroner's jury in the case of the murdered Mrs. Hull found a verdict against Cox, the self-confessed murderer, and he was committed to the Tombs.

The spinners in the Fall River (Mass.) mills have struck work, and a severe struggle between them and the manufacturers is anticipated.

A recent dispatch from Allentown, N. J., says: "Wm. A. Blake, the Princeton student who had absented himself from home for nineteen days, and who for ten days previously had taken but a few ounces of bread, has resumed his usual living voluntarily. His determination to starve to death was the result of a conclusion that he could not recover from paralysis. Inspired now with an intelligent contrary belief, he has relinquished fasting and is anxious to live. He has at no time evinced the slightest symptom of insanity, nor has he suffered any discomfort from his long abstinence."

At the State convention of the Maine Republicans, held in Bangor, D. F. Davis was nominated for governor on the third ballot. The platform adopted praises Hayes and the Republican members of Congress for the stand taken against the Democrats, and favors hard money and prohibition.

Western and Southern States.

A small company of Bohemian sharpshooters were holding a picnic at Chicago, when an altercation arose with an outsider, who was ejected from the grounds. The man ejected collected a crowd, who assaulted the picnic party with a shower of sticks and stones. The sharpshooters then charged bayonets on the crowd and fired several volleys at their assailants, wounding about a dozen men, some fatally. The whole company of sharpshooters were then arrested by the police.

Mr. J. F. Reynolds, a farmer living near Jonesboro, Ga., awoke in the middle of the night to find his house on fire. Rushing up stairs to a room in which his daughter, aged thirteen, and his wife's sister, of sixteen years, were sleeping, he tried to burst in the door, but at that moment the roof fell in, and he found it impossible to reach the children, whose piteous screams rang through the house. Rushing down stairs Mr. Reynolds succeeded in saving his wife, though most likely at the sacrifice of his own life, as he received probably fatal injuries. The unfortunate young ladies were burned to cinders.

A convention of Ohio Greenbackers who withdrew from the recent Columbus Greenback Convention met at Toledo. A number of resolutions advocating the principles of the Greenback party were reported by General Cary and adopted; a letter from Peter Cooper was read, saying the nomination of General Ewing (the Democratic nominee for Governor) ought to be sustained, and the following resolution was adopted: "In view of the extraordinary political situation we deem it inexpedient to nominate a State ticket at this time."

A party of unknown men attacked the house of Samuel Faulkner, at Frankfort, Ky., severely wounding Faulkner as he ran from the house. They then set fire to the dwelling, which was consumed with its inmates—Harry Russell, age seventeen, who was also shot, and three children of Faulkner, age eleven and three.

Robert Jones, a negro who murdered a white man named Rudolph Eaton in Rocky Mount, N. C., December, 1877, was hanged at Tarboro.

John Jury, keeper of a disreputable house at Carthage, Ohio, was shot and killed by his son during a quarrel.

The California Workingmen's Convention, held in San Francisco, nominated Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, one of the largest wheat raisers in the State, for Governor.

From Washington.

The President sent to the Senate the following message, withdrawing Secretary McCrary's nomination to a place on the Circuit Court bench: "Doubts having arisen as to the propriety of appointing in advance of the actual vacancy to occur September 1, 1879, a person to fill the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit, I hereby withdrew the nomination for that office of Geo. W. McCrary, of Iowa."

The legislative appropriation bill has been signed by the President.

At a caucus of the Democratic Senators immediately after the President's veto of the judicial appropriation bill, a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 20 to 7, directing the caucus advisory committee, in conjunction with the advisory committee of the House caucus, to prepare a bill for passage by Congress before adjournment in such terms as will obviate the objections of the President and secure its enactment into law. The seven votes against the resolution were cast by Senators Cockrell, Jones, Vance, Vest, Walker, Wallace and Withers.

Information has been received at the Department of State, at Washington, that the period for receiving applications for space in the International Exhibition at Melbourne has been extended to October 31, 1879.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has decided to begin the investigation into Senator Ingalls' election in Kansas by a sub-committee of five to proceed to that State next September, and to prosecute the Kellogg-Spofford inquiry in New Orleans next November by a sub-committee of three. Senator Saulsbury is to be chairman of the Kansas sub-committee, and Senator Hill will probably be placed at the head of the sub-committee for New Orleans.

The President vetoed the judicial appropriation bill and signed the army appropriation bill. In his message vetoing the former bill the President said the bill was framed to render the election laws inoperative during the next fiscal year by withholding the necessary appropriation, and that he could not consent to legislation which seeks to attain such an object.

Foreign News.

The six days' international championship pedestrian match in London for the Sir John Astley belt—won in London last year by Daniel O'Leary, and taken back to England from America by Rowell in March last—was won by the American, E. P. Weston, who made the unrivaled and astonishing score of 550 miles. His competitors were John Ennis, the American, Harding and "Blower" Brown, English representatives, the latter being the favorite, as he had recently made 542 miles in a match, while Weston, it was thought, would be last in the race. Ennis and Harding gave out in a short time, and Brown was ahead for several days, but was finally passed by Weston, who then maintained and constantly increased his lead. Brown made but 452 miles. The result of this match will be the return of the belt—emblematic of the world's championship—to America and another struggle for its possession in this country some time next fall.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by two of her children, paid a visit of condolence to the ex-Empress Eugenie at Chislehurst. It was officially announced at Berlin that the German court would go into mourning one week for Eugenie's son.

The Donaldson line steamer Colina, Captain Murray, Glasgow for Montreal, on her voyage up the St. Lawrence, struck a rock at Cape Laroche and knocked a hole in her hull, causing her to sink in ten minutes. The crew were rescued by the steamer Reindeer. The Colina has a general cargo on board, the greater part being raw sugar.

A dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says the body of the late French Prince Imperial will arrive in England about the first of August.

G. W. M. Reynolds, the well-known English novelist, is dead.

The Panama (Central America) revolt, headed by General Azipuru, has collapsed.

The insurrection in Algeria against the French government has ended and 4,000 insurgents have been captured.

Crop reports from Canada show prospects for more than an average crop. The hay crop will be an unprecedented one, and wheat, oats and barley are above the average. Root crops of all kinds are thriving well, and fruit will at least be an average yield. The potato crop has so far escaped the ravages of the potato bugs.

In compliance with the demand of his sovereign, Khedive Ismail Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt has abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Tewfik. This step has been brought about by the European powers, the Sultan having been informed that if he declined to depose the Khedive they would be compelled to take that step themselves, and Turkey would in that case eventually lose Egypt. The Khedive was deposed because he had obstructed the attempt of the powers to administer Egyptian finances.

There was a large attendance at the mass celebrated in Paris in memory of the late Prince Imperial. The great throng present was composed mostly of the lower classes, the working people being meagerly represented. M. Rouher, guardian of the late Prince Imperial, states that the successor of the dead prince will be Prince Jerome, "if he accepts that serious responsibility."

A Berlin dispatch says arson is rife in St. Petersburg and in every part of Russia. The town of Syzran, on the Volga, has been nearly destroyed by fire. A number of persons have been arrested at Kieff, St. Petersburg and Moscow for clandestinely trading in explosives.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Hill submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to sit during the recess to continue the investigation of the Spofford-Kellogg contest; adopted. ....The Senate bill to provide office room for the National Board of Health and for the publication of its reports and papers, and to authorize it to erect necessary quarantine buildings and acquire title to real estate, was passed. The conference report on the judicial expenses bill was adopted by 31 yeas to 17 nays—a party vote.... At two o'clock P. M. the President pro tem. announced his signature to the army appropriation bill, and at 2.35 P. M. to the judicial expenses appropriation bill, which, thereupon were sent to the House of Representatives. ....The House joint resolution authorizing the completion of the Washington monument was taken up and passed. Adjourned.

Mr. Beck submitted a concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee, composed of five Senators and seven Representatives, to report at the next session what changes, if any, ought to be made in the mode of guarding or collecting the revenues either from customs or internal taxation, or in the management of the various departments and bureaus of the government, with a view to economy and service and economy in appropriations of the public money, and whether changes from permanent to annual appropriations would be advantageous or not. Placed on the calendar.... The joint resolution providing for the additional pay of employes of both houses of Congress was taken up. Mr. Ingalls moved to add the judicial bill (lately vetoed) as an amendment, leaving the political clauses out; the amendment was amended upon motion of Mr. Wallace by putting the political clauses in—yeas, 27; nays, 15—and the Senate then adjourned.

Mr. Vest introduced the following concurrent resolution: "That the complete remonetization of silver, its full restoration as a money metal, and its free coinage by the government of the United States are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship." Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.... Mr. Burnside introduced a joint resolution declaring that the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien under foreign auspices would show an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.... The joint resolution providing extra pay for employees of Congress was taken up and discussed. Adjourned.

The report of the conference committee on the letter carriers' deficiency bill was adopted. The principal modification is that the appropriation for balances due railroads on account is stricken out.... Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the joint resolution providing for a special committee of three to investigate the best means of collecting the revenue. Passed.... Mr. Vest asked unanimous consent to call up the concurrent resolution offered by him on the previous day in favor of the free monetization of silver. Mr. Chandler objected.... Mr. Vance sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter addressed by two colored ex-members of the North Carolina Legislature to Messrs. Conkling, Blaine and others, saying "there never was a black man prevented from voting in North Carolina on account of race." Mr. Conkling said the complexion of the letter seemed more doubtful than the complexion of those who wrote it, and Mr. Vance replied that he had been authorized to use the letter by those who wrote it.... The judicial expenses bill, returned by the House, was laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Adjourned.

House.

The bill prohibiting political assessments was considered. The previous question was moved on a motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, but the Republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum. During one of the roll calls a message was received from the President announcing his approval of the Legislative bill.... The Supplementary Judicial bill, as enrolled, was signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Senate for the signature of the presiding officer of that body.... The morning hour expired without any action on the Political Assessment bill, and it went over until the next morning hour. Adjourned.

A resolution providing for the final adjournment of Congress was defeated by a vote of 103 nays to 81 yeas. The following Democrats and Greenbackers voted in the negative: Messrs. Acklen, Bouck, De La Matyr, Elam, Evins, Felton, Ford, Forsythe, Gibson, Gillette, Herbert, Jones, King, Lowe, Marsh, Myers, New, Persons, Plaister, Richardson (S. C.), Stephens, Stevenson, Thompson, Upson, Weaver and Yocum. The Senate bill for the benefit of the widow and children of the late General Shields, and the increase of the pension of Caroline S. Webster, was passed. Adjourned.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses of the government. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.... Mr. Hiscock, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations to pay the fees of marshals and their general deputies. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.... The conference report on the letter-carrier's bill was adopted.... The judicial expenses bill came up in Committee of the Whole and was passed by a vote of 99 yeas to 67 nays, all the Greenbackers present except Mr. Forsythe voting in the affirmative. Adjourned.

Prize Conundrums.

London *Truth* offers a weekly prize of ten dollars for the best epigram, conundrum, etc., that may be sent in. Here are specimen prize conundrums:

Why is a man who is reading the most expensive daily paper like that paper itself? Because he is "behind the *Times*."

Why is the Prince of Wales, musing upon his mother's government, like a rainbow? Because it's a sun's (son's) reflection upon a steady rain (reign).

A Slighted Girl's Revenge.

Norman Spencer stole $17,500 from the Pennsylvania Oil Company, that employed him as bookkeeper, and fled to the Southwest. The robbery was carefully planned, and the thief's intention was to take a new name, settle down as a planter, and marry the Titusville girl to whom he had long been engaged. She knew all about this scheme, and was to join him as soon as practicable. A detective was sent to watch her, and when she started Westward, after receiving a mysterious letter, he guessed she meant to join her lover. He shadowed her on the journey so closely that she became aware of his watching. At Quincy, Ill., she hired a woman of about her own size and shape to put on her travelling suit, cover her face with a veil and go to Chicago. The detective unsuspectingly followed the wrong woman, while the real one went on to meet the fugitive thief. Meanwhile Spencer had bought a plantation near Galveston, Texas, and fallen in love with a neighbor's daughter. Desiring to marry her, he wrote to the Titusville girl at a point on her journey that she need not come to him. The Titusville girl was as quick at revenge as she had been at deceiving the detective. She at once informed the police where Spencer was and he was arrested.

Words of Wisdom.

There is no difficulty to him wh wills.

An open countenance, but close thoughts.

We live no more of our time than we