FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women.

Nearly all the pawnbrokers of France are women.

The London skating 'rinks are to be turned into lawn-tennis grounds.

Chicago is manufacturing straw goods in great quantities for the milliners.

Eight, nine and even ten bridesmaids are seen at fashionable English weddings.

Thread lace of many different colors has been imported for the use of the milliners.

The *Modern Argo* believes that one girl in the kitchen is worth two at the front gate.

The richest unmarried woman in Pennsylvania is a daughter of the late Asa Packer.

Steelbirds' heads with jet beaks and eyes are among the ornaments imported for fall hats.

Basques are to be short and even all around, or else curved upward at the sides this winter, it is said.

Mr. Holloway is actively proceeding about the erection of the proposed college for women in England. The whole cost, it is said, will be more than $2,500,000.

Plumes for all bonnets, birds for these worn on dress occasions, and flowers for every-day wear, is said to be the winter programme of the milliners, so far as it is arranged.

Dresses made in the style of forty years ago with square necks, a little puff on the sleeve, a gathered skirt and short train, appear now and then at English parties.

The new silks for autumn wear have brocaded stripes of two or three colors, or else small shot figures. Those stripes are about an inch wide, and alternate with pencil lines of twilled satin. These silks will be used for sashes, side panels or vests.

Shirring is to be used in all kinds of fantastic ways this winter, and knife and box plaiting will appear on all skirts. Very few gowns will have the whole skirt plaited kilt fashion, possibly because that style is tolerably comfortable in winter.

Three or four stuffs are required to make black costumes now. First is the heavy silk of which the dress is ostensibly composed; then the velvet brocade for the draped sash, then the satin for pipings, and last of all the cheap silk of the underskirt.

Silver brooches, gold bracelets, fans of marabout feathers, crystal lockets, marquise rings of pearl and turquoise, and pins headed with a viscount's coronet in pearls and diamonds, are among the gifts recently bestowed on bridesmaids by English bridegrooms.

Some of the bonnets prepared for the autumn by the French milliners have the crown covered with plumage of a bird, and the brim hidden by gathered velvet or silk, and others have all the trimming placed on the brim, and the crown composed of silk or satin.

Something very like an absolutely indestructible article of millinery has been devised by English women who have the serge hats matching their traveling dresses made up without any wire or any net lining, the shape being given by running an elastic around the crown, and thick piping cords in the shirrings of the brim. A hat made in this fashion can neither be bent nor crushed, and cannot be made to look any worse, by any fury of wind or weather, then it does when new.

Plain Words to Careless Girls.

The tender and general feeling of sympathy for the suicide Lavinia Roach will rapidly abate now that the girl's history is known. She seems to have started in life with unusually good prospects, for though humbly born and bred she was so pleasing in face and manner as to excite the kindly interest of her betters. Had she maintained the self-control which is within the power of every woman she might to-day be a happy wife instead of a loathsome corpse. She preferred to have a "good time"—an expression not uncommon among girls, and not necessarily of a bad meaning, though the beginnings of tied good time are never with bad insant the end is almost universally disgraceful. To keep company with men apparently above their own station—men who dress well, have money and call themselves gentleman—is by such girls held to be a delightful honor, but not a particle of honor or respect does it ever bring them from their male companions. What they usually get is shame, disgrace and a terrible wounding of affections really pure that may have been honestly stimulated under promises foolishly believed. Some of these women have character enough to begin a new life, but the streets of any large city after nightfall show what becomes of most of them. Perhaps the womanly incentive to love some one unselfishly may be as strong in them as it ever was, but who will accept their love? The story of Lavinia Roach, pretty and lady-like to the day of her death, gives sufficient answer. If young women would extract the greatest possible happiness out of life let them never exchange the pleasures of their own social circle, humdrum though they may be, for the society of bright young men who can give them suppers and invite them to balls, drives and excursions. Men whose intentions are honorable woo girls at their homes, not by stealth and in out-of-the-way places.—*New York Herald.*

The Wonderful Liverpool Docks.

The Liverpool docks, as they stand at present, are among the wonders of the world. Since the formation of the first wet dock, in 1719, the extension of these inland basins has been continuous. Fifteen years ago they covered an area of water space to the extent of 277 acres, and the quays were nineteen miles in length. Since then there has been no cessation of dock extention. To enumerate or describe them would fill many pages. There are the Salthouse, Albert and Canning docks, the Clarence half-tide dock, the Prince's half-tide dock, the Manchester basin, the Wapping basin, the Coburg, Brunswick, Union, Toxteth and dozens of other docks, with the Goree Piazzas at the bottom of St. James' street, a short distance from the Town Hall. Every convenience and facility for the speedy transaction of business surrounds them. A broad open thoroughfare, tapping at right angles many of the principal streets, runs along their whole length; in this roadway is a double line of rails, which branch off also and surround several of the basins and docks; omnibuses and tram cars traverse it perpetually during the day from end to end. The scene is a busy one always. A hurrying polyglot multitude, constantly on the move in and out about the sheds; great vans and wains, laden with produce, cotton bales, ores, Manchester piece goods, cases of every size and description, containing cochineal, indigo, flax, jute, guano, mahogany, dressed hides and untanned, molasses, raw silk, and the thousand and one articles of home, colonial and foreign produce needed to carry on the manufacturing processes of the world; the engines rattling and puffing impatiently, as they sonter along with their long line of attendant wagons, *en route* for the great terminus higher up in the town.

Great Cities of the World.

London is the largest city in the world. The population of that part of the metropolis "within the Registrar-General's tables of mortality" was, in 1871, when the last census was taken, 3,254,260, but the population in that district is now estimated at 3,620,868. (The "City" of London, within the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction, has less than 80,000 inhabitants.) Paris certainly is second, with 1,988,806 population, according to the census of December 31, 1876. The third, fourth and fifth places it is difficult to assign in their order. April 17, 1875, Vienna (including the suburbs) had 1,020,770 inhabitants; Behm & Wagner's tables since have estimated the population at 1,091,999. The population of New York city in 1875 was 1,046,037. Berlin, on the 9th of November last, had 1,045,682 inhabitants. Most of the books say in round numbers that Canton, Peking, Changchow, Siangtan and Singan, China, have each a million inhabitants, but these figures are mere guesses, and observations of late years tend to show that the existing estimates of Chinese population are greatly exaggerated. Maitin, indeed, while giving a population of 405,000,000, doubts if it is more than 300,000,000; our own impression is that the still lower estimates of from 220,000,000 to 250,000,000 are nearer the truth.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Fireman's Horrible Death.

Joseph E. Saffery, engineer of a tug-boat moored to a pier in New York, and his fireman, Leander Fuller, were sitting in the little engine-room, when they were startled by a sharp crackling noise that came from a pipe running through the engine-room. This pipe carried the steam from the drumhead to the engine, and both men, thoroughly experienced in their work, knew that the sound was caused by hot steam meeting cold water. They sprang to their feet at once, for the danger was imminent; but before either of them could stir, the bulkhead, a few feet forward of the engine-room, was blown off with a terrific explosion. The vessel was shaken from the bow to the stern, and much of her wookwork was shattered. The bulkhead trembled, and the noise was heard for blocks away.

The steam poured in a dense volume into the engine-room, horribly scalding the two men who were there. The front window was open, and afforded it easy access, but both the doors were closed. The engineer, however, escaped at the starboard side, badly scalded; but when the fireman rushed to the port door, he found it would not open more than a few inches, for the explosion had overthrown the funnel, cast it against the door, and rendered all egress at that side impossible. But, frenzied by the agony caused by the scalding steam, Fuller kicked and buffeted the closed door in his futile efforts to get out, and only when he had almost lost the appearance of humanity did he turn and rush toward the other door.

It was too late. The door, indeed stood wide open, as the engineer had left it, but the fireman was too weak to reach it. He had again and again inhaled the steam, and, with a quick, sharp cry of despair and agony, he sank on the floor of the engine-room.

Meanwhile the noise of the explosion had awakened every one in the vicinity, and a crowd of men and women were flocking down upon the bulkhead. It had also aroused the cook and the deck hand, William Hogan. The latter jumped from his berth, and, without waiting to dress himself, rushed on deck. He saw the fireman, now unconscious, lying on the floor of the engine-room, and dashing recklessly through the steam, he seized the prostrate man by the feet and dragged him out, fearfully scalding himself as he did so.

A dozen willing hands grasped the dying man as he was drawn upon the deck. A litter was quickly formed and he was taken to the nearest police station, the engineer, though terribly injured, walking bravely by his side. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and both men were taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where Fuller's clothes were removed piecemeal. He was found to be injured beyond all hope of recovery. The skin was peeled from every part of his body, and the hair and nails were scalded off. He recovered his senses slowly, but his sufferings were so excruciating that he was placed under the influence of morphine, and at six o'clock he died.

The engineer, Saffery, was also in terrible agony, but his injuries were not considered necessarily fatal.

Singular and Alarming Accidents.

A great calamity has befallen the Commune of Brusio (Switzerland) in the Grisons. At the close of a day of intense heat, a waterspout burst over the district; immense volumes of water rushed down the precipitous sides of the Piz di St. Remigio, bringing with them great pieces of rock and masses of earth, the Silcone overflowed its banks, and all the houses in Brusio, the church and the presbytery were flooded. No lives were lost, but many buildings were much damaged, and the crops are entirely ruined.

A correspondent of the *Bund*, writing from Uri, describes an extraordinary Alpine accident which happened recently, and nearly had a fatal termination. Dr. Gampert, of Ottenbach, with the guide Vincenz Bissig and Herr Gisler, of the Klausen Inn, had made the ascent of the Scherrhorns. As they were returning Gisler, who was acting as porter, and had on his back a load weighing seventy pounds, made a false step and slipped. He thereupon, against the desire of his companions, untied the rope by which they were attached, saying he might slip again, and he was determined to endanger no other life than his own. They were then on a steep ice slope. Shortly afterward Gisler did slip again, and, losing his footing, shot with frightful velocity in the direction of a crevasse forty feet deep and six feet wide. As he neared the brink, however, Gisler, who is a man of powerful frame and great presence of mind, contrived to spring to his feet, and, clearing the crevasse at a bound, alighted unhurt on the other side, where, the slope being less steep, he was able to keep his footing. He joined the others lower down the mountain, and all arrived safely in the evening at the Klausen Inn.

The Uses of the Tongue.

To taste and talk, of course! It does neither. An ulcerated tongue was lately cut entirely out at the Royal Free Hospital in London. Within a week the man was heard distinctly to say, "I should like some more beef tea." Blindfold a man, ask him to open his mouth wide and keep it open, put salt on his tongue, or a drop of wormwood oil; he cannot tell the difference.

Take half a teacupful of ice water, pour it into the center of a dose of castor oil; open the mouth, put the rim of the cup far back on the tongue, toss up the cup, down goes the oil without a taste of it, as long as you keep your month open, or do not allow the oil to touch the lips. Is taste then in the lips?

But, reader, where have you been all your life that you should know no better than to believe that the sense of taste is in the tongue or the lips? This may show how unobservant most persons are. The great and lamented Agassiz was brought by a painter to look at a fish; the artist himself thought it was as near perfection as possible. In an instant the philosopher said to him, "Don't you see you have left out three scales." To produce the sensation of taste, the tongue, the lips and the substance must all come in contact at the same time, or in the process of smacking the lips.—*Hall.*

A Glass Mountain.

Another marvel recently brought to light in the Yellowstone Park of North America is nothing less than a mountain of obsidian or volcanic glass. Near the foot of Beaver Lake, a band of explorers came upon this remarkable mountain, which rises at that place in columnar cliffs and rounded bosses to many hundreds of feet in altitude, from hissing hot springs at the margin of the lake. As it was desirable to pass that way, the party had to cut out a road through the steep glassy barricade. This they effected by making huge fires on the glass to thoroughly heat and expand it, and then dashing the cold water of the lake against the heated surface, so as to suddenly cool and break it up by shrinkage. Large fragments were in this way detached from the solid side of the mountain, then broken up small by sledge hammers and picks, not, however, without severe lacerations of the hands and faces of the men from flying splinters. In the Grand Cemon of the Gibbon river the explorers also found precipices of yellow, black and banded obsidian hundreds of feet high. The natural glass of these localities has from time immemorial been used by the Indians to tip their spears and arrows.

The Sweet Hay of Moncton.

Growing in the meadows here and there on the marshes at Moncton, Ont., there is a "sweet hay" that would startle a western hayfield. The perfume it exhales is very sweet and very lasting. Little ornamental and work baskets are woven from it, and it retains its sweet perfume for years. You can smell this hay when you drive past the meadows, and it is enough to make you wish you were a horse, to be fed on such ambrosial hay as this. It is a perfume not altogether unlike, although much sweeter than sweet clover; but grows in much sweeter places. Sweet clover grows more thickly in Happy Hollow than in any place I know of. But sweet hay grows in the pleasant meadows on the sea marshes and by the tidal creeks and rivers. It mingles with the home-like odor of the new-mown hay; while you smell it you can hear the cheery song of the mowers, and now and then the clink of the scythe stone ringing a pleasant accompaniment to the song. There is a smell of brine too, in the breeze that steals in from the sea, and a scent of pine that it catches from the hill.—*Burlington Hawkeye Correspondence.*

Cunning men always get beaten in the long run, because they are just as dul on one side as they are sharp on the other.

The Longest Beard in the World.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Post and Tribune* writes from Adrian, Mich., of a certain Edwin Smith, who is the possessor of a remarkable beard. The correspondent says: Ordinarily Mr. Smith and his beard would not attract especial attention. He does not let it sway at its own free will at all times, but keeps it tied in a compact bunch under his chin, holding it fast with thread and hairpins. When thus "done up" it does not appear to be of unusual length unless the observation is close. So while it has come to be generally known in the vicinity of Mr. Smith's residence that his beard is unusually long, but few people have seen it in all its enormous length except as hereinafter stated. He is forty-seven years of age. He is about six feet high and weighs 145 pounds. His hair and beard are sandy and tinged with gray. He has a pale face, blue eyes, a high forehead, and an intelligent and pleasant appearance. At thirteen years of age he began to raise a beard, and while yet a young schoolboy was possessed of a light silken covering to face and neck, rivaling in length that of many of his seniors. But he became tired of this, and shaved almost daily for several years, keeping his face smooth and beardless. He continued to attend school in what used to be known as the Sherman district, Huron county. The growth of his beard was not, however, sufficiently rapid to attract any special notice. In 1858 he came to Michigan, where he married. His health from boyhood has not been of the best, bilious and lung troubles being most common. In 1861 his health failed, and he went to California in the hope of regaining it.

It was the fashion among the miners of those days to allow their beards to grow. It was agreed among several of them, Mr. Smith among the number, that they would allow their beards to grow for six months, and see which could at the end of that time boast of the longest. Mr. Smith outstripped all rivals, and allowed his beard to grow from then on. The nature of the miners' work made it convenient to tie or fasten the beard under the chin. In this way Mr. Smith first became accustomed to wearing it long, with the superfluous length tied up out of the way. "And now," said he, "you see what it has grown to." And as your correspondent looked from the smiling face of the man, and then turned to go on a search for the other end of the beard, he thought of the story of the steeple which was so tall that you had to look twice to see the top of it. There could be no mistake about it. Each individual hair stretched its silken, wavy length from face to floor. "Now I will show you how long it is," said Mr. Smith, and he stepped upon a chair and stood erect. Still its length was so great that the foot could be placed on the ends, which touched the floor. The beard has been carefully trimmed, so that it is of even weight and size to the very end. Unrolling a little paper which was laid away in a drawer, he said, "That's its length last winter," and unwound a seemingly endless hair. When measured it was found to be seven feet four inches long. "Now we will measure the beard as it is to-day," said he, and looked for the yard-stick. Seven feet six inches and a half was the length.

The Bowery Boy.

The New York correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* says: The *Times* has been lamenting over the disappearance of the Bowery boy, once one of the most picturesque adjuncts of Gotham, and it tells of an interview that Thackeray had with him one night on a Bowery corner. The specimen was one of the best, and Thackeray, just to try him and see what sort of a creature he was, went up to him and said: "My friend, I should like to go to Broadway." "Well," replied Mose, in his peculiar drawl, and looking patronizingly at the gray haired novelist, "You can go, sonny, if you won't stay too long." This satisfied Thackeray that the Bowery boy was a queer customer. But the specimen he met was more polite than one accosted in the same way by another stranger. "My friend," he said, "I want to go to the Astor House." "Well, said Mose, without taking the "Long Nine" cigar from between his lips, "Why the deuce don't you go?" That was a good deal more like the real Bowery boy of old times than the answer to Thackeray. But the Bowery Boy really has disappeared. A few relics of him may still be seen in out of the way places, but the man himself is gone. He began to die when the old fire department was disbanded, and he is now little more than a tradition. The Bowery boy was usually to be seen between Grand street and Chatham square. That neighborhood is now almost entirely given over to lager beer saloons and disreputable music halls. Twenty years ago it was one of the headquarters of the gamblers, but you find none of these gentry in the neighborhood now. No quarter in New York has changed more than the Bowery. It used to be a very good place for business, and a number of large dry goods stores were there. The Bowery boy himself has left no successor We have roughs and rowdies in abundance yet, but they are all of a bruta type, and no more like the Bowery boy of twenty years ago than the Fifth avenue swell, with a round piece of glass stuck in one eye, is like a gentleman.

A German Heroine.

A gamekeeper living in a solitary house near Welheim left his daughter at home by herself to prepare the dinner, on a recent Sunday, while he and the rest of his family went to church. They had not been gone long when an old man, apparently half dead with cold, solicited charity at the house, and the young woman, out of compassion, let him in and went into the kitchen to prepare him some soup. Through a window which communicated from the kitchen with the room in which she left him she perceived that he had dropped the beard he wore when he entered; that he now appeared a robust man, and that he was pacing the chamber with a poniard in his hand. Finding no mode of escape, she armed herself with a chopper in one hand and the boiling soup in the other, and, entering the room where he was, first threw the soup in his face, and then struck him a blow with the hatchet on the neck, which brought him to the ground senseless. At this moment a fresh knock at the door occasioned her to look out of an upper window, when she saw a strange hunter who demanded admittance, and on her refusal threatened to break open the door. She immediately got her father's gun, and, as he was proceeding to put his threat into execution, she shot him through the right shoulder, on which he made his way back to the forest. Half an hour after a third person came and asked after an old man who must have passed that way. She said she knew nothing of him, and, after useless menaces if she did not open the door, he also proceeded to break it in, when she shot him dead on the spot. The excitement of her courage being now at an end, her spirits began to sink, and she fired shots and screamed from the windows until some gendarmes were attracted to the house, but nothing would induce her to open the door until the return of her father from church.

A Family's Tragic End.

A few miles from Wittsburg, St. Francis county, Arkansas, lived a widow named Hammett. The woman was engaged in farming, and, though she had two grown sons, was compelled to employ a young man to superintend farm labors. Mrs. Hammett was about forty years of age. The laborer was a mere boy, but an attachment soon sprang up between the widow and the youth, which ended in a matrimonial proposal. The wedding day was fixed. The two sons, hearing of the matrimonial arrangements that had been made between their mother and the stripling, called upon her and tried to dissuade her from marriage. The widow refused to accept her sons' counsel. The sons made threats but the widow affirmed that she loved the young man, and would marry him at all hazards. The sons went away, and at the appointed time the young man appeared, attired for the wedding. The minister came, and friends were assembled. "Thou art man and wife" had hardly been pronounced, when a flash at the window, followed by a loud report, terrified the women and astonished the men. Another flash, another report, and the newly made husband sank to the floor. The widow's younger son was the murderer. He fled, but was captured. Next day the young husband died, and shortly afterward the widow's younger son, in attempting to escape, was shot and killed; and report says that shortly afterward the elder brother went to his mother's house and beat her brains out with a club.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Senator Conkling was temporary president and Vice-President Wheeler permanent president of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. Alonzo B. Cornell was nominated for Governor upon the first ballot, receiving 234 votes to 106 for Robertson, 40 for Starin, 35 for Pomeroy, 34 for Hiscock and 1 for Sloan. The remainder of the State ticket is as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, George G. Hoskins; Comptroller, J. W. Wadsworth; Secretary of State, General J. B. Carr; Treasurer, Nathan D. Wendell; Attorney-General, Hamilton Ward; State Engineer, Howard Soule. The platform adopted pledges the party to "national supremacy, equal rights, free elections and honest money;" arraigns the Democratic Representatives in Congress as guilty both of revolutionary attempts and nullifying schemes; declares an uncompromising opposition to any attempt to repeal the national election laws; asserts that the Republican party "neither justifies nor tolerates military interference with elections," but "seeks only to protect the ballot-box from the interference of force and fraud;" charges that the Democratic party "forced the extra session of Congress without warrant or excuse, prosecuting its partisan purposes by revolutionary methods and persistently obstructing resumption," and that "its Southern element answers conciliation only with violence;" affirms that "the successful resumption of specie payments, despite Democratic prediction and hostility, is the crowning element of the Republican financial policy," and that "our whole currency should be kept at par with the monetary standard of the commercial world, and any attempt to debase the standard, to depreciate the paper or deteriorate the coin, should be firmly resisted;" protests "against the partisan and unpatriotic greed which expels old Union soldiers from their well deserved rewards and advances Confederate soldiers to their places;" maintains that the economical administration of State affairs has been achieved through Republican measures, and that the attempt of a Republican Legislature to reform unequal tax laws was unwarrantably defeated by the present Democratic executive; and in conclusion affirms that moneyed and transportation corporations, being created for public use, should be so supervised and regulated "as to secure the just and impartial treatment of all interested."

At the State Convention of the New York Prohibitionists, held in Syracuse, a full ticket, headed by John W. Mears for Governor, was put in the field, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the license system; declaring that woman's voice should be heard at the polls, and asserting that as the Republican, Democratic and Greenback parties are "hopelessly wedded to the rum power," a separate prohibition party is "an indispensable political necessity of the times."

Lewis Gray, age twenty-seven, and Charles Jones, age twenty-one, were blown into small pieces by an explosion of nitro-glycerine with which they were about to operate upon an oil well at Bells Camp, Pa. A team of horses and a buggy were also blown to atoms by the terrible explosion.

Involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy against the Rev. W. H. H. Murray have been begun at Guilford, Conn.

The small sailing yacht West Wind capsized at Henderson Harbor, nine miles from the town of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and of the nine men on board seven were drowned. The seven men who were drowned attempted to swim half a mile to the shore, while the two saved clung to a spar until rescued. Five of those lost leave families.

Six weeks after the wife of ex-Sheriff Kern, of Philadelphia, had been bitten by a pet dog she exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, and in a few days died in great agony.

In Boston Charles Demond, late treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, has been held for examination on a charge of embezzling $8,000 from the society.

In answer to the appeal of the Memphis Howards for pecuniary help Jay Gould telegraphed from New York, giving them $5,000 and promising to pay their daily expenses until further notice.

Western and Southern States.

Joseph W. Hunt, president of the Toledo Delphos and Burlington railroad, while attempting to cross a side track where an engine was shifting cars at Delphos, Ohio, was caught between the bumpers and crushed into insensibility. He fell to the ground and several cars ran over him, causing instant death. The deceased was quite prominent in railroad circles.

The first bale of new cotton was sold the other day in Louisville, Ky., at auction, bringing twenty cents per pound. It came from Trezevant, Tenn.

A horrible tragedy has been enacted at Waynesville, Ohio. People passing the house of Mrs. Hatte, a widow of thirty-five, noticed a sickening smell, and on entering they found the dead bodies of Mrs. Hatte, her sister, named Meeks, and her sister's daughter Myrtle. Mrs. Hatte's skull had been crushed in, apparently with a blow from a hatchet, and her body was found lying under the bed, with much of her face eaten away by the rats. Mrs. Meeks' throat had been cut while she was lying on the bed, and the little girl stabbed in the breast while lying on a pallet on the floor, where she slept. The house was in the utmost disorder, blood being smeared over the beds and floor, though a bag of lime had been brought in, evidently since the commission of the crime, and emptied on the floor, to act as a disinfectant and absorb the odor of the decaying flesh. The triple murder had evidently been committed some days, and it was discovered further that William Anderson, an eighteen-year-old son of Mrs. Hatte by a divorced husband, was missing. The boy evidently had committed the crime, as he had been seen entering the house since the night the murder must have been done, and had told every one that his mother, aunt and cousin had gone to Cincinnati. A few nights before the discovery of the bodies the boy went to Cincinnati, and on the night of his arrival he slept with his father, who is employed in a railroad office there. The next day William Anderson left Cincinnati for Waynesville, but never arrived, as his dead body was found in a water-tank at Plainville, a station ten miles from the former city. He had a pistol in his hand, and had shot himself through the head. The boy seemingly had no motive to the murder, and the theory of the authorities is that his father is in some way implicated in the crime. The father has been arrested.

Elijah Frost, "Bige" Gibson and Thomas McCracken, under arrest at Willets, Cal., for stealing a saddle and some harness, were taken from the constable by a mob and hanged.

While Deputy Collector James A. Ray, with two assistants, was attempting the capture of an illicit distillery in Barren county, Ky., six or eight men rose from ambush and with shotguns and pistols began firing on the revenue officers. The latter returned the fire, killing one man, badly wounding another and dispersing the rest.

Revenue Agent Latham, at Huntsville, Ala., reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington the seizure and destruction of several distilleries, and the capture of the parties operating them in Cullman, Marion, Lamar and Winston counties.

By a fall of a scaffold in the new Opera House at Leavenworth, Kan., Charles Brown and William Yakom were fatally injured.

Thomas Wilson, a retired merchant who died recently in Baltimore in his ninety-second year, has bequeathed $720,000 to charitable institutions in that city. The Thomas Wilson Sanitarium for the Children of the Poor gets $500,000, and the Thomas Wilson Fuel Saving Society $200,000.

The California State election has resulted in the success of Perkins, Republican candidate for Governor, by about 20,000 plurality over Glenn and White, candidates of the Anti-Monopolists' and Workingmen's parties, respectively. In San Francisco the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Workingmen's candidate for mayor is elected, running ahead of his ticket. The rest of the city ticket is divided among the Republican and Workingmen's candidates. The Republicans elected their railroad commissioner in the northern district and the Workingmen theirs in the city and southern districts. Three and perhaps all four of the Republican candidates for Congress have been elected, although the contest is very close in the city district.

The excursion steamer Alaska, of the Detroit and Put in Bay line, while a few miles from the mouth of the Detroit river, in Lake Erie, on her down trip, at eleven o'clock in the morning, exploded the dome of her boiler, instantly killing the two engineers and one deck hand, and seriously scalding ten other deck hands—two fatally. Of the large number of passengers on board only one was slightly injured, and the rest were taken off by a passing steamer.

While several workmen on a new bridge over the Jones falls, at the intersection of Calvert street, Baltimore, were engaged at work, the scaffolding gave way, causing the death of two men and seriously injuring several others.

The trial of the men engaged in the killing of Judge Chisholm, his son and daughter has begun at DeKalb, Miss.

The citizens of York county, Va., are moving for a national centennial celebration, on October 19, 1881, of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

A two-story brick building in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, fell in, burying a number of persons in the ruins. Colonel B. J. Vandesande and two children of Mrs. Bell were killed.

Quincy, Ill., has had a fire which destroyed a number of buildings, causing an estimated damage of $125,000.

Foreign News.

The Spanish government declares it will send 20,000 troops, with ample funds, to quell the threatened general revolt in Cuba; and it has decided to instruct the Spanish Minister at Washington to insist that the United States compel Cuban refugees and filibusters to respect neutral obligations.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the British troops in South Africa, telegraphs that King Cetywayo has only two or three Zulu followers with him. His prime minister, two of his sons and three of his brothers have surrendered, with 650 head of royal cattle. Arms and cattle are being surrendered daily.

The Chilians have abandoned the blockade of Iquique, Peru.

The Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia have had a cordial meeting at Alexandrowo.

The waters of the River Theiss, in Hungary, continue to subside, and the site of the submerged city Szegedin will soon be dry. Eight more corpses have recently been found in that city.

It is reported that the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Germany have approved the project of an international exhibition at Berlin in 1885.

According to officials statistics the Italian harvest of this year shows a deficiency of 10,000,000 quintals of maize, 5,000,000 quintals of wheat and 2,000,000 quintals of other grain.

Ross Lambert, light-house keeper, and Mr. Murray, purser of a steamer, were drowned near Southampton, Ontario, by the upsetting of a life-boat in which they were going to the assistance of the crew of a scow that had overturned.

Violent storms in the Gulf of Finland caused the river Neva to rise to the level of the streets. The canals in the center of St. Petersburg overflowed, and the faubourgs were under water. Iron roofs were blown from houses and churches in all directions. The guns of the citadel were fired and notices issued warning the inhabitants to take precautions against the floods.

Eighty-four young persons have been sent from Moscow to Siberia for political offences.

An audience of nearly twenty thousand persons was present in Agricultural Hall, London, when Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage preached his last sermon in the British metropolis.

Intense excitement has been created throughout India and Great Britain by news of the massacre, by twelve Afghan regiments at Cabul, of the entire British Embassy, including Major Cavagnari, the English Envoy to the Ameer Yakob Khan. The revolt began by the arrival at the Afghan capital of several Afghan regiments, who came to demand their arrears of pay, revolted and were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed. The British Embassy was then attacked by overwhelming numbers, and set on fire. The Ameer declares that he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He endeavored to quell it, and sent General Daoudshah to the assistance of Major Cavagnari, of the British Embassy, but General Daoudshah was unhorsed and fatally wounded. The force defending the Embassy numbered seventy-nine, and they fought with unflinching bravery, killing a large number of the mutineers. After the buildings of the Embassy were fired the survivors sallied out and defended themselves desperately, but all were killed. Major Cavagnari was a man of marked ability He was the second member of the Embassy which last year was stopped at the Khyber Pass by the Afghans, and was the officer who went forward to parley with the Ameer's sentinels. During the war he was always at the front when there was any fighting to be done, and at the close of hostilities he negotiated and signed the treaty of peace.

News has been received of the wreck off the island of Mocha in the Pacific Ocean of the steamship Illimani, one of the finest and most powerful vessels owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. All the passengers and crew were landed safely.

News of The Yellow Fever Epidemic.

The death at New Orleans of General Hood and his wife left their large family of young children in a destitute condition, and subscriptions for their benefit are being raised.

The fever is spreading in the suburbs of Memphis and ranging toward the country. A Memphis dispatch says: "John Johnson, resident member of the State Board of Health, has begun to enforce the rules for disinfecting houses wherein yellow fever has existed, whether the patients died or recovered. The trouble is not so much above the ground as below it, and so long as vaults reeking with filth and the excretia of yellow fever patients are permitted to exist, the fumigation and disinfection of houses will turn out to be a signal failure. Next year the same causes will produce like effects under the same conditions, atmospheric and otherwise."

In consequence of the unusual violence of yellow fever at Havana during the past summer and the fatality of the disease in vessels which left that port, the royal order of November 4, 1848, has been revived and will be enforced. It provides that no vessel carrying above sixty persons, including passengers and crew, shall leave Havana without having a physician and a clergyman on board. Vessels will inevitably be detained if the order is not complied with.

The Memphis Howards have issued the following appeal: "The Howard Association of Memphis, after having battled for the past two months with the dread destroyer in their midst, find every dollar in their treasury exhausted, several hundred sick and convalescents to be provided for, and a large number of nurses to be paid. We were hopeful in the beginning that, with the fund then on hand, we would be able to provide and care for the sick that would be thrown upon our hands, but the fever has continued to spread, and with two long months of danger yet before us, we are left no alternative but to appeal to the charity of the nation for substantial aid. The generous people throughout the Union will not fail to respond to the call for help. We feel that we are performing a sacred duty to the impoverished and distressed people among whom our lot is cast. The bounty of a common people was showered upon us in 1878, and to those same willing givers we now appeal. If help is not speedily furnished we will be compelled to abandon the work we have been engaged in, and leave hundreds to suffer and die for want of a Howard's helping hand." The environs of Memphis have been quarantined, fifty mounted men being employed as a patrol guard to prevent communication.

Up to the sixth there had been 1,005 yellow fever cases and 272 deaths in Memphis.

Dr. G. B. Thornton, president of the Memphis Board of Health, is confident that the plague has passed its maximum, and is steadily on the decline.

Interesting Scientific Facts.

Air is about 816 times lighter than common water.

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to 4,160 pounds.

An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be fourteen square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,340 pounds.

Heat rarifies air to such an extent that it can be made to occupy 5,600 times the space it did before.

The violence of the expansion of water when freezing is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 23,000 pounds to produce like effect.

During the conversion of ice into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed.

Water, when converted into steam, increases in bulk 18,000 times.

One hundred pounds of Dead sea water contains forty-six pounds of salt.

The mean annual depth of rain that falls at the equator is ninety-six inches.

The explosive force of close confined gunpowder is six and a half tons to the square inch.

The greatest artificial cold ever produced is ninety-one degrees Fahrenheit.

Sound travels at the rate of 1,142 feet per second in the air, 4,960 in the water, 11,000 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,000 in glass and from 4,636 to 17,000 in wood.

Water obstructs one-half of the perpendicular rays of the sun in seventeen feet and three-fourths in thirty-four feet, and less than one-thousandth part reaches the depth of 200 feet; hence the bottom of deep water is in total darkness.

Increase in Lunacy.

Dr. Lush, the president of the British Medico-Psychological Association, in the course of an address delivered to the members, drew attention to a marked increase of late years in lunacy. In the first report of the commissioners on lunacy they state that in June, 1846, there were in England and Wales 23,000 persons of unsound mind. The population was then about 17,000,000, now it is 25,000,000, and it is estimated that on the first of January, 1879, there were 70,823 persons in England and Wales who needed the protection of the lunacy laws. It appears, therefore, that while the population has increased at the rate of forty-five per cent., the number of lunatics in detention has risen at the rate of 250 per cent. Assuming that another thirty-three years will yield similar results, accommodation will have to be provided in 1912 for nearly a quarter of a million of insane or imbecile persons in England and Wales. The true solution of the difficulty, he thought, is to be sought—1st. In increased family responsibility. 2d. In educating the popular belief in the gravity of the disease itself. 3d. In further State interference if possible. 4th. In increased efforts to make the lot of insane persons under detention as little irksome as is consistent with safety and the conditions of their malady. Beyond these he feared not much can be done or hoped for; less ought not to be required; and if, instead, a callous indifference continues to prevail as to the extent of insanity, grave and calamitous results, to be discovered only when too late to be repaired, must follow a neglect of the accepted teachings of medical science and experience.

New Hampshire's manufactures last year amounted to over $96,000,000, among them being $30,588,500 worth of cotton goods, $11,709,000 of boots and shoes, and $9,222,000 of woolens.

Boat Life in Canton.

Writing from Canton, China, a correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: The boat life has a pleasant feature to visitors, as it is pleasant when you come and go to your ship, as I do every day to the Ashuelot, to see a floating world around you, to see the flower boats, to hear the sound of music and singing far into the night. These boats swarm along the river banks. They are called sampans, and are a large, clumsy boat, varying in size from ten to twenty feet. The center of the boat is arched over, and this forms kitchen, dining-room and sleeping-room. The boats ply up and down the river, doing what odds and ends of work may fall to them. They cluster around our boat like bees around a flower garden. If you go to the gangway and make a signal, a dozen will come hurrying and scuffling, and you can go ashore for ten cents. Once that you select a boat the proprietor attends you while you are in port, awaits for you at the landing, and at the vessel's side. Some of the boats, called flower boats, are fitted up for their entertainment, and Chinamen in search of recreation go on board and hear the music and take supper and float up and down the river. The boats are in all cases—all that I have observed—managed by women and children. The men go on shore and work as laborers, and return to their homes at night. Their life is on their boats, and thousands—taking the whole Chinese coast I might easily say hundreds of thousands—of families spend their lives on these frail shells, and know no world beyond the movements of the tides and the dipping of the oars.

Learning from physiological sources that carrying a pitcher of water on the head would conduce to a graceful poise of the system, a down-town girl tried the experiment. She hasn't paid for the pitcher yet, and she is anxiously inquiring for something to take water spots out of her best silk.—*New Haven Register.*

Dr. E. B. Foote's *Health Monthly* avers that "it is now possible to reproduce the voice and the handwriting at a great distance by means of an electric wire and suitable apparatus, and an instrument is being perfected which will make a photograph in Boston of a person sitting before a camera in New York."

The Products of Indigestion.

Inability of the stomach to act upon the food is productive of serious and speedy mischief to the entire bodily economy. The circulation languishes and grows poor; leanness, pallor, and a loss of muscular and organic power supervene; but, worse than this, the functions associated with and dependent upon digestion, such as evacuation and the secretion of bile, grow irregular, and the organs whose business it is to discharge those functions become badly disordered This disastrous state of things is more readily and thoroughly rectified with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than any known medicinal agent. The stomach being invigorated, the life-giving principles of the blood are increased, the system properly nourished, leanness and debility overcome, and the bowels and liver thoroughly and promptly regulated.

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By sending thirty-five cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. Fox, P. O. Drawer 31, Fultonville, N. Y.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

Insist on having C. Gilbert's Starches.

Why not make up your minds, at present, what hotel you are going to stop at when you arrive in New York? The Grand Central on Broadway is now kept on both the American plan at $2.50 to $3.00, and the European plan at $1.00 and upward, per day.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	08½	@	08½
Calves—State Milk	02½	@	03
Sheep	03½	@	0 ½
Lambs	04½	@	05½
Hogs—Live	03½	@	04
Dressed	04½	@	04½
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 0	@	4 85
Western, good to fancy	4 40	@	5 85
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10½	@	1 11
White State	1 11	@	1 11
Rye—State	67	@	67
Barley—Two Rowed State	70	@	70
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	44½	@	46½
Southern Yellow	46½	@	46½
Oats—White State	32	@	38
Mixed Western	27	@	32½
Hay—Retail grades	70	@	80
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	40	@	45
Hops—State, 1878	07	@	18
Pork—Mess	8 60	@	8 60
Lard—City Steam	05 [illegible]	@	05 85
Petroleum—Crude 04½ @05½	Refined—		06½
Wool—State and Penn. XX	36	@	36
Butter—State Creamery	16	@	17½
Dairy	13	@	16
Western Creamery	09	@	15
Factory	15	@	17½
Cheese—State Factory	0[illegible]	@	10½
Skims	01	@	02½
Western Factory	03½	@	05½
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	15	@	15½

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	5 35	@	5 50
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 08	@	1 08
Amber	1 10	@	1 10
Rye—State	58	@	61
Corn—State Yellow	47	@	47½
Oats—Mixed	31	@	34
Butter—Creamery Extra	17	@	19
Cheese—New York Factory	05½	@	05½
Petroleum—Crude 05 @05	Refined,		0 ½

BUFFALO.

Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	4 75	@	5 25
Wheat—Red Winter	1 01	@	1 01
Corn—New Western	40	@	40
Oats—State	36	@	36
Barley—Two Rowed State	65	@	75

BOSTON.

Beef—Cattle, live weight	04½	@	04½
Sheep	04½	@	05½
Hogs	04½	@	04½
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat.	6 00	@	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	50	@	51
Oats—Extra White	40	@	43
Rye—State	67	@	70
Wool—Washed, Combing & Delaine	39	@	40
Unwashed, " "	28	@	29

BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Cattle, live weight	03½	@	04½
Sheep	03½	@	08½
Lambs	05½	@	06
Hogs	04½	@	04½

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CURES DYSPEPSIA. CURES LIVER DISEASES. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

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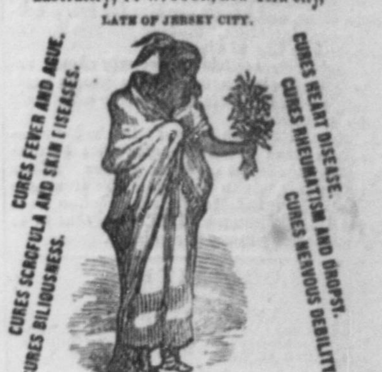

[TRADE MARK.]

The Best Remedy Known to Man!

Dr. Clark Johnson having associated himself with Mr. Edwin Eastman, an escaped captive, long a slave to Wakametkla, the medicine man of the Comanches, is now prepared to lend his aid in the introduction of the wonderful remedy of that tribe.

The experience of Mr. Eastman being similar to that of Mrs. Chas. Jones and son, of Washington Co., Iowa, an account of whose sufferings were thrillingly narrated in the *New York Herald* of Dec. 15th, 1878, the facts of which are so widely known, and so nearly parallel, that but little mention of Mr. Eastman's experiences will be given here. They are, however, published in a neat volume of 300 pages, entitled, "Seven and Nine Years Among the Comanches and Apaches," of which mention will be made hereafter. Suffice it to say, that for several years, Mr. Eastman, while a captive, was compelled to gather the roots, gums, barks, herbs and berries of which Wakametkla's medicine was made, and is still prepared to provide the SAME materials for the successful introduction of the medicine to the world; and assures the public that the remedy is the same now as when Wakametkla compelled him to make it.

Wakametkla, the Medicine Man

Nothing has been added to the medicine and nothing has been taken away. It is without doubt the BEST PURIFIER of the BLOOD and RENEWER of the SYSTEM ever known to man.

This Syrup possesses varied properties.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It regulates the Bowels.
It purifies the Blood.
It quiets the Nervous System.
It promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the old blood and makes New.
It opens the pores of the skin, and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in attention to directions.

Edwin Eastman in Indian Costume.

SEVEN AND NINE YEARS AMONG THE COMANCHES AND APACHES. A neat volume of 300 pages, being a simple statement of the horrible facts connected with the sad massacre of a helpless family, and the captivity, tortures and ultimate escape of its two surviving members. For sale by our agents generally. Price $1.00.

The incidents of the massacre, briefly narrated, are distributed by agents, FREE of charge.

Mr. Eastman, being almost constantly at the West, engaged in gathering and curing the materials of which the medicine is composed, the sole business management devolves upon Dr. Johnson, and the remedy has been called, and is known as

Dr. Clark Johnson's INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price of Large Bottles - - - - - - $1.00
Price of Small Bottles - - - - - - 50

Read the voluntary testimonials of persons who have been cured by the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, in your own vicinity.

Testimonials of Cures.

THE INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 25, 1878.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled with Kidney Disease and Liver Complaint. I tried everything which I thought might do me good, but I did not find the right medicine until I got a 50-cent bottle of your medicine, which entirely cured me. MRS. RANDALL.

RECEIVED GREAT BENEFIT FROM IT.

HOLMSBURG, 23d Ward, Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in saying that I have given your valuable Indian Blood Syrup a fair trial in my family and received great benefit from it. SAM'L L. SOLLY.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND CHILLS.

BENSALEM P. O., Feb. 25, 1879.

Dear Sir:—Having tried your most excellent Indian Blood Syrup and found it a valuable medicine for Liver Complaint and Chills, I would recommend those afflicted to give it a trial. MRS. C. ARTMAN.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

BYBERRY, 23d Ward, Jan. 1, 1879.

Dear Sir:—Your most excellent Indian Blood Syrup has given perfect satisfaction when used for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. THEOD. HAWK.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

WEST LEBANON, March 3, 1879.

Dear Sir:—Having been prostrate for months with what my physician termed Palpitation of the Heart, and a combination of other diseases, I obtained no relief until I bought some of your Indian Blood Syrup, which relieved me immediately. I am now in perfect health. ELIZABETH LEWIS.

ENTIRELY CURED.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 25, 1878.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled with Lung Disease and suffered from other complaints so much that I could not describe my feelings to any person. I doctored all the time, but found no relief until I took a bottle of your Indian Blood purifier which left me entirely free of all pain. A. CARGO

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

ANDALUSIA, Pa., Feb. 10, 1870.

Dear Sir—I have been using your Indian Blood Syrup in my family for Liver and Kidney Complaint with success. I believe it has no equal. EDWARD GILBERT.

REMEDY FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

EDINGTON, Feb. 2, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I can, from my experience, recommend your Indian Blood Syrup as a sure cure for Liver and Kidney Disease. ELIZABETH A. SANDS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JACKSONVILLE, March 3, 1879.

Dear Sir:—Knowing, from experience, that your Indian Blood Syrup is a sure cure for Liver Complaint, I confidently recommend it to all suffering humanity. REBECCA NIEL.

CURES CHILLS AND BILIOUSNESS.

EDINGTON, Feb. 1, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled with Chills; had them every day for six months; had two doctors attending me when your agent persuaded me to try your Indian Blood Syrup, and I can say I never had a chill after taking the first dose. I cheerfully recommend it to all. LIZZIE WINK.

HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

MIDDLEBURGH, Snyder Co., Pa

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Heart Disease and Liver Complaint, and I had spent a great deal of money for medical aid without receiving any benefit, until I procured some of your Indian Blood Syrup from your agent, E. L. Buffington. I can now testify from my experience as to the great value of it in such diseases. HENRY ZERMCHAN.

UPHAM'S

FRECKLE, TAN AND PIMPLE BANISHER.

A few applications of this preparation will remove freckles, tan, sunburn, pimples or blotches on the face, and render the complexion clear and fair. For softening and beautifying the skin it has no equal. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, for 75 cents. Address

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
24 COLLEGE PLACE, N. Y.