How Peanuts are Prepared for the Market.

The modus operandi by which the nuts are separated, cleaned and classed is somewhat as follows: The third story of the building contains thousands of bushels of peas in bags, and there the continual roar of the machinery is deafening. Each machine has a duty to perform. First, there is a large cylinder in which all the nuts are placed, in order that the dust and dirt may be shaken off of them. They pass from this cylinder into the brushes, where every nut receives fifteen feet of a brushing before it becomes free. Then they pass through a sluice-way to the floor below where they are dropped on an endless belt, about two and a half feet in width, and passing along at the rate of four miles an hour. On each side of the belt stand eight colored girls, and as the nuts fall from the sluice on the belt the girls, with a quick motion of the hand, pick out all the poor-looking nuts, and by the time the belt reaches the end two-thirds of the nuts are picked off, allowing only the finest to pass the crucible. Those that do pass drop through another sluice and empty into the bags on the floor below. When the bag is filled it is taken away by hand, sewed up and branded as "cocks," with the figure of a rooster prominent on its sides. The peas caught up by the girls are thrown to one side, placed in bags and carried into another room, where they are again picked over, the best singled out, bagged and branded as "ships." These are as fine a nut as the first for eating, but in shape and color do not compare with the "cocks." Having gone over them twice, we now come to a third grade, which are called and branded as "eagles." These are picked out of the cullings of the "cocks" and "ships," but now and then you will find a respectable-looking nut among them; though the eyes of the colored damsels are as keen as a hawk, and a bad nut is rarely allowed to pass their hands. The cullings that are left from the "eagles" are bagged, sent through the elevator to the top story, and what little meat is in them is shaken out by a patent sheller, which is not only novel, but as perfect a piece of machinery as was ever invented. The nuts being shelled by this new process, the meat drops in bags below free from dust or dirt of any kind, and are then shipped in two hundred-pound sacks to the North, where they are bought up by the confectioners for the purpose of making taffy or peanut candy. It may be here stated that a peculiar kind of oil is extracted from the meat of the nut, and in this specialty a large trade is done among the wholesale druggists. There is nothing wasted, for even the shells are made useful. They are packed in sacks and sold to stable-keepers for horse bedding, and a very healthy bed they make.—*Correspondence Philadelphia Times.*

Some Curous Facts.

An Arctic owl has lately been picked up in mid-ocean.

Pearls have been found in mussels on the banks of the Ohio river.

In Iceland every man is his own farrier; even the bishop and chief justice are sometimes seen shoeing their own horses.

The Scandinavians believed that the earth rested upon nine pillars, and the Brahmins that it is supported by four elephants.

The Chinese language is as different from the Japanese as Greek is from English, or even more so. The latter people are by far the most intelligent.

In Mexico they eat salt with their oranges, both because they prefer the last so seasoned, and because they are considered to be more wholesome with salt.

The best horseshoer in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is a woman aged twenty-five. When a mule kicks at her, he finds himself on his back and can't tell how it was done.

The fossil floras of France, England, Germany and Scandinavia exhibit ferns nearly fifty feet high, and with branches three feet in diameter, or nine feet in circumference.

Although the cuckoo does not build a nest for herself, it has been observed that she always chooses the nests of such birds only as feed on the same kind of food as herself to lay her eggs in, and not indiscriminately.

An asylum for aged animals has been opened in a suburb of Paris. Among its inmates is a cow thirty-six years old, a pig twenty-five years old, and a goat eighteen years old. The oldest animal is a mule forty years old.

What was Paid for Illinois.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints an old document of considerable historic interest. It is a deed or conveyance of land bearing date July 20, 1773. The parties of the first part in the transaction are ten Indian chiefs of the different tribes of the Illinois nations of Indians, representing all of them, and the parties of the second part are twenty-two white men of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn., and London, England. The premises conveyed by the Indians to these white men are two several tracts of land, viz.: First, the tract now commonly known as Southern Illinois, and, second, the remainder of the State to the northern border, and a portion of Southern Wisconsin. The consideration for this immense tract of land, including the whole State of Illinois and a good part of Wisconsin, is thus expressed in the deed: "Two hundred and sixty strouds, 250 blankets, 350 shirts, 150 pairs of stroud and half-thick stockings, 150 stroud breech-cloths, 500 pounds of gunpowder, 4,000 pounds of lead, one gross of knives, thirty pounds of vermilion, 2,000 gun-flints, 200 pounds of brass kettles, 200 pounds of tobacco, three dozen gilt locking-glasses, one gross of gun-worms, two gross of awls, one gross of fire-steels, sixteen dozen of gartering, 10,000 pounds of flour, 500 bushels of Indian corn, twelve horses, twelve horned cattle, twenty bushels of salt, and twenty guns, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge." These articles having been "paid and delivered in full council." The deed was signed and executed before a French notary public at Kaskaskia village.

Afghan Cruelty

A Cabul correspondent of the London *Times* writes: As a specimen of the rule which we come to deliver the Afghans from I give the following, which I heard from Major-General Hills, before whom the case against Ibrahim Khan was tried. Ibrahim Khan, who is a brother of Yakoob Khan, when he left Cabul with other royal sirdars to join our camp at Kushi, instructed a confidential servant to bury some of his treasure. On Ibrahim's return with us the confidential servant and the hiding-place of the treasure was not to be found. Ibrahim, however, laid hands on the father-in-law of the man who had been entrusted with the business, and giving him credit for knowing something about it—whether justly or unjustly does not appear—tortured him to death by lastening up his head in a bag of snuff and tobacco, which was eventually set on fire, as the milder preliminaries had no effect in throwing light upon the whereabouts of the treasure.

An Eloquent Passage.

The following is from the pen of the late George D. Prentice: It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a mere bubble cast up by eternity to float a moment on its waves and then sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are ever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the stars that hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty presented to our view are taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber in the ocean; and where the beautiful beings which pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever.

A man had a tooth extracted by a Chicago dentist, and expressed regret for the loss. A girl whose jaws were overcrowded with teeth entered the office to have two of them taken out. The dentist suggested the experiment of transferring one of these sound teeth to the vacancy in the man's mouth, and the operation was performed with success, the tooth growing fast and firm in ten days.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Among the latest importations are quaintly-colored French cashmeres wrought all over with polka dots of the same color; these come in gray, brown, olive and blue. They are to be used for the principal part of a costume that may be completed with silk, satin, or velvet. There are also separate embroidered pieces representing vines, flowers and foliage, though all of one color, and scalloped on the edge; these are to be used for side-panels, aprons, scarfs, and for edging the square-cornered revers now made lengthwise in front and side breadths.

In selecting velvet, it is desirable to get that with elastic pile, that will be least easily flattened by use. Some of the richest velvets, with thickest pile, are often the most easily marred. The way to test this is for the purchaser to obtain samples, and crease them by pressing a sharp-edged paper-knife against the pile, or in other ways, and also moistening it slightly. If the pile does not come up after the pressure is removed, it certainly will not resist that which comes with even the most careful usage.

The Oriental cashmeres are so popular that they are now imported in pale rose, blue and gold tints to combine with the light colors of evening dresses. The white *toile religieuse*, or nun's cloth, which is really all-wool French bunting, is very popular this winter for full-dress toilets for young ladies, and this is especially effective when combined with pale cloth of gold, which is really Oriental cashmere with many gold threads in it. Some velvet, either dark garnet or peacock blue, is then added to give character to the dress, and a most picturesque toilet is formed.

For street suits that have figured cashmere basques there is now the Tallien overskirt of plain silk or wool widely bordered with the figured material. This new overskirt is merely a long but very scant round overskirt caught up high on the left side almost to the waist, leaving the opening very far forward. The short skirt is then made of lengthwise plaitings in alternate clusters of the plain fabric and the cashmere.

The Spanish marriage has brought Spanish colors and styles into vogue in Paris, and modistes are combining red and yellow in very rich toilets. The newest Parisian costume is a skirt of dark Capucine satin de Lyon, with a basque of garnet velvet. The Spanish veil is also much in favor, and is shown by modistes here in both black and white Spanish lace. Red and yellow ostrich plumes also trim black satin or lace bonnets.

Long black kid gloves with a bracelet of small yellow rosebuds at the top is one of the caprices of semi-dress toilets. For a debutante to wear with white and blue toilet, white undressed kid gloves had a band of tiny blue forget-me-nots forming a bracelet at the top of each ust below the elbow.

The newest lace cravat is a large lace bow, called the Malakoff, in imitation of the bows worn during the French revolution. It may be made of any trimming lace by sewing the straight ends together, and of this forming an ordinary bow of two long loops and two ends strapped in the center; below this the lace is then formed into a jabot shaped like a fan, the two shell-like rows coming together in a point below. This point reaches nearly to the waist line, while the large bow is high about the throat—indeed, just under the chin.

Another bow, called the butterfly, has two little plaited pieces of white India muslin strapped tightly where they are joined, and this forms the center. Wide lace, either Languedoc, or duchesse, or Valenciennes, is then sewed to the plaited ends, and when the bow is worn the upper end of this lace is pinned high about the collar, and it is allowed to fall open below and display the pretty design wrought upon it. The butterfly bow is also made of black China crape edged with the black hand-painted lace which is new this season.

Artificial bouquets for the corsage are worn both in the house and street, and are seen on the dresses imported from the best Parisian houses. Natural flowers are, however, greatly preferred, and ladies who can obtain them use fresh natural flowers all winter. Small yellow chrysanthemums, as bright-tinted as buttercups, are as popular as the daisy bouquets worn during the summer, and will remain fresh several days. Large creamy tea-rose buds, and the darker Italian tea-rose are worn with garnet, peacock blue, invisible green, or black toilets on dressy occasions.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Healthy Women.

A writer, in urging the necessity for more attention to the physical culture, notes as a favorable sign, to the fact that "the pale and interesting" type of female beauty is fast losing its popularity, and that men of position and influence are declaring for the healthy standard of womanly beauty, such as was ever recognized by Greece and Rome. This is certainly an important and happy change in public taste, and already the effects of it are to be detected in an improved condition of feminine health, for it will hardly be denied that on an average the women of to-day are physically superior to what they were a few years ago, when tight-lacing and similar destroying customs prevailed.

Young women take more exercise than they formerly did. They ride and walk more and are more in the open air. They have not the insane dread of the sun's rays which they once had. But there is much room for improvement yet. Many homes are still presided over by invalid wives and mothers, who furnish a constant spectacle of sadness and misery to their family and friends, and are a subject of unlimited expense to their husbands. In such homes the greatest of all blessings that could be hoped for would be the health of the mistress restored; but too often it is the one blessing which never comes.

American homes, more than any other, perhaps in the world, have been saddened by sickly women. If this shall be so no longer, it will be a great blessing to the nation. And the remedy is simple. American men are as strong and healthy as those of other nations; there is no good reason why American women should not be. All that is needed is proper attention to dress and exercise. Let women dress, as men do, so that their bodies shall not be squeezed and pressed together, but have free room for motion, and let them go out into the air and sunshine, as men do, and exercise their bodies, and the race of American women will not become extinct, as it once threatened to.

On the contrary, it will be improved, built up and beautified, and a time will shortly come when a healthy man will not have to hunt a whole country over to find a healthy wife. We are on the right track now; all that is needed is to go ahead, and the result will soon be manifest. Women will die to be in fashion; therefore let the fashion of female beauty be vigor and strength, and all the ladies in the land will be swinging dumb-bells, practicing archery, riding on horseback, and walking as for a wager, but they will be in style.

Edison's Rival.

Edison is all very well in his way, but the inventor that will be remembered when all others are forgotten is a party named Mickley, who has just rendered his fellow-men an inestimable service by producing an apparatus called the "Married Man's Indicator, or the patent "Domestic Barometer." This ingenious device is simply a wonderfully sensitive arrangement of the ordinary barometer, which infallibly detects the most minute alterations in the atmospheric conditions. The married man, returning late from the alleged "lodge," or other locally contraband of war, indulges in no fearful speculations as to his reception. He simply takes his "indicator" from its case and inserts a projection, arranged for the purpose, through the key-hole. Instantly the domestic temperature within is recorded by the dial. If it marks S. F.—set fair; S. A.—sound asleep; or even C. S.—cross but sleepy, he brings his propitiatory box of fried oysters well to the front, chews a fresh clove and enters boldly. If, however, the faithful little instrument reports S. B.—storm brewing; or V. S. L.—very squally, with lightning, he doesn't waste any valuable time in warfare, but hies him to the nearest hotel and sends an "up all night with a sick friend" note, with some matinee tickets and a new bonnet, home in the morning. Truly, if science keeps on in this way, the world will become quite a comfortable place to live in after a while.—*Boston Herald.*

Very taking—Colds. Very glad—The druggists. The very best remedy—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

TOBACCO DRUNKARDS.

Startling Facts About the Effect Upon the Human System of the Use of Tobacco.—A Specialist's Statement.

"Some of your statements made in your address before the Woman's Temperance League, elicited considerable discussion," said a *Witness* reporter who was present at that meeting, to the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Garnsey, in an interview.

"You refer I suppose among other things, to my classification of habitual users of tobacco as 'drunkards.' It was not a slip of the tongue. It is a startling fact that a tobacco-user is a drunkard. Especially is this true of the smoker."

"Many excellent men, leaders of the people, are smokers, who would reject a glass of liquor with moral aversion."

"I agree with you that many a man can discern the alcoholic mote in his brother's eye, notwithstanding the cloud of tobacco smoke in his own. I would, however, say to such an one: "Cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

"Let me explain the statement that an habitual tobacco-user is a drunkard," continued Mr. Garnsey. "Medical men look upon any brain that is excited into unusual or beyond natural activity by a narcotic, as being in an intoxicated condition. The brain, falsely and unfairly acted upon, is in an intoxicated state, whether the acting agent is alcohol, opium or tobacco. These three poisons each act in a different manner. Alcohol excites its victim; opium puts him to sleep, and he lies like a dead man; tobacco takes a middle ground—produces inactivity, stupor, loss of energy. A thoughtless and indifferent tone of mind results, when not under influence of the weed. The brain has been trained to act only when intoxicated by the narcotic, tobacco. When the mind must be active, users chew twice the quantity of the weed. If their supply is exhausted before the task is accomplished, how they sigh! The workman throws down his implements. 'It is no use! I must have a chew of tobacco, or I cannot do the job,'—or discipher the problem, or whatever it may be! Now, I ask, in all candor, is such an one a sober man, or is he an intoxicated man when, the chew being orthcoming, his nerves become quiet, his brain rebounds with new power and he accomplishes his task?"

"He would argue that the result was good, that the stimulant helped him," suggested the reporter.

"Because he had trained himself to work only in an intoxicated state. It affects the stomach as a deadly poison. In course of time it utterly destroys digestive functions. If tobacco does not affect the mind, what has the number of pounds sold to do with the number of suicides in any part of the country! There are men who if you will give them the number of the population in a certain district and the number of pounds of tobacco shipped to that district for immediate consumption there, will tell you almost to a man the number of suicides that occur annually among them. This is a fact. Habitual tobacco users are men who seldom draw a sober breath. The smell of their breath is almost equal to the gas of a sewer pipe."

"Public sentiment has a great deal of tolerance for the tobacco-user."

"The public is not intelligent on the subject and does not care for information. The agency of tobacco is masked. A strong, well-looking and hearty man who has sapped all the vitality from his system, and has spat it out under his feet, meets with some little accident, perhaps has some sudden sickness and is gone. 'What caused his death?' Friends answer, 'Palpitation of the heart.' Now tobacco is a direct cause of this disease. Another died of bilious fever. Tobacco is a direct cause of indigestion and constipation. Another died of bilious pulmonary consumption.' Tobacco is known to be a direct cause of throat and bronchial affection, and it is a grave question with medical men whether tobacco is not the main cause of so much consumption in our land to-day. It was no, always so.

"What relation has the use of tobacco to the appetite for alcohol?"

"A craving for alcohol is aroused by the physical conditions produced by the use of tobacco. General debility, weariness, and a marked prostration of the whole system are just the states that alcoholic medicines have been prescribed for, for centuries. The sudden stimulus of alcohol produces such an exuberant feeling, the victim drinks deeper and deeper till all self-control is lost. Delirium tremens, and death results; and I believe the self-murderer from this course will be called in judgment as any other suicide. It is a singular, yet nevertheless true, statement, that the use of alcohol alone never produces delirium tremens, but it is a disease natural to tobacco, and is hastened by the use of alcohol.

"Dr. Blanchard of this city," pursued Mr. Garnsey, "asserts that in fifteen years' practice he has never seen or heard of delirium tremens except where tobacco had been used for years; and he says that though a man should drink all his days and not use tobacco he might die from the drink, but the delirium tremens would never show itself; and that it is produced directly through the agency of tobacco, which completely shatters and wrecks the nervous system, so that it cannot stand the sudden hard shocks of alcoholic stimulants, and the delirium tremens is a natural result of such a condition.

"From tobacco, four distinct and sure poisons can be extracted. We have no other mineral or vegetable substance on the globe of which this may be said. Two of the four poisons can be procured from other sources, while two are only known to tobacco and are peculiar to itself. These two are the most deadly, namely, nicotianni, a concrete or solid oil; the other, nicotine, which is a limpid, colorless liquid. Dr. Virgil Blanchard tells that he took a piece of a broken stem of a meerschaum pipe and scraped with a knife on the inside; gave one-eighth of the scrapings to a Scotch mastiff weighing sixty-five pounds, and it killed him in ten seconds.

"The use of tobacco was carried to such excess in the Sandwich Islands many years ago, that many would fall down senseless and suddenly die.

"Two drops of oil of tobacco placed on the tongue of a cat will kill it in four minutes amid horrid convulsions.

"Dr. Clay, of Manchester, England, states that a little boy, eight years old, was afflicted with scald-head. His father steeped some tobacco and bathed the parts affected at five minutes before two in the afternoon. The child almost instantly complained of giddiness, vomited, his limbs tottered, grew pale. He was covered with a cold sweat and at half-past five o'clock, three hours and a half from the time of application, he died of convulsions."

Mr. Garnsey gave a number of incidents, some occurring in this city, showing the poisonous character of the weed. "Why," said he, "from one pound of ordinary tobacco, forty or sixty grains of nicotianni and nicotine can be produced, which would kill one hundred human creatures in fifteen minutes. Yet, men roll the dangerous stuff as a swee morsel under their tongues! We have stores entirely devoted to the sale of it, and small boys buy and use it with perfect liberty! It completely copper colors the stomach and its delicate beings. After death, upon examination of the stomach, it can be told with certainty whether the person was a user of tobacco or not.

An alcohol drunkard. If he tries to reform, must fight tobacco, too, if he has been addicted to it. It is a medical fact that in case of cessation from strong drink, if the patient continues to use tobacco he is generally a victim of the cup again in three years or less. This is so near a settled fact that it is so claimed by some. The nervous system, under the influence of tobacco, has a craving for alcohol which sooner or later refuses to be denied.

Mr. Garnsey also spoke of great numbers of snuff-takers in lunatic asylums, and of the hurtful adulterations used to give it pungency and stimulus.—*New York Witness.*

The *Indian Mirror*, which is not a Christian journal, bears the following testimony to the character and influence of Christian missionaries in Hindostan: "It is only fair for us to say that the natives of India owe infinite obligations to the missionaries of all Christian denominations for the disinterestedness of their labors and the sacrifices they make in the cause of humanity. The strict impartiality with which the missionaries invariably stand by the just rights of the helpless natives is the glory of the faith that is in them."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Presbyterians gained 49,000 members in 1879.

The revised New Testament will be out during 1880.

There are 4,356 United Brethren churches and 2,317 ministers.

With 1879 the seven years' course of Sunday-school lessons was finished.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has 2,521 members. Its total receipts last year were $65,365.84.

The Methodist board of church extension received $105,631 during its fourteenth year, just ended.

Professor David Swing, of Chicago, thinks the last Christmas the best Christmas the world ever saw.

The veteran, Dr. Shaw, of Rochester, has entered upon his fortieth year as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States has 11,453 itinerant and 12,492 local preachers, and 16,721 church edifices.

Rev. Dr. Shelton, now eighty-one years of age, has been rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Buffalo, N. Y., for over fifty years.

Philadelphia churches have raised $9,000 toward the expenses of the great council to be held in that city in 1880, and will raise the whole $15,000 if necessary.

The Freewill Baptists will celebrate in 1880 the centenary of the existence of their denomination. Their first church was organized at New Durham, N. H.

Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, has been going about with a company of men and women in London, Ontario, singing hymns and holding prayer meetings in saloons and hotels.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union has been paid the sum of $80,000 left it by the will of Mr. Joseph B. Eaton. This bequest and subsequent gifts from other sources have entirely freed the institution from debt.

The will of the late Captain Charles P. Williams, of Stonington, Conn., bequeaths a farm to the Second Congregational Society of Stonington; $5,000 to the American Home Missionary society of the city of New York, and $5,000 to the American Board.

Henry Moorhouse, the English evangelist, sells Bibles in the streets of London. On a single Saturday night a short time ago he sold from his carriage 1,000 Testaments. For two pence he sells a package in which are some illustrated papers, besides a copy of the New Testament.

The year book of the Unitarian denomination is just published, and from its pages we compile the following facts: Whole number of societies, 336; whole number of ministers, 405; whole number of ministers settled, 218; whole number of ministers unsettled, 187. Twenty-three names of societies have been erased from the list of 1879, and three added to that of 1880. Eight ministers have died, among them John Weiss and Charles H. Brigham, both of whom were men of mark. There were four graduates from the two divinity schools.

The eighteenth annual session of the general conference of the Seventh Day Adventists has just been held at Battle Creek, Mich. The statistical report for 1879 shows that there are 144 ministers, a gain of 27; upward of 150 licentiates; 599 churches, a gain of 50, and 14,141 members, an increase of 1,064. The contributions amounted to $51,714. There are 364 members connected with the missions in Europe, and 143 with those in Canada. Elder James White, the founder of the denomination, presided over the conference. There are now twenty-two conferences in as many States and Territories.

Shooting Alligators in Florida.

A Savosota (Fla.) correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes: About a mile below where we first came upon the creek, and two miles from where it empties into the bay, we reached tide-water, and Jack told us to look out now for 'gators. Sure enough, we saw two monster old fellows lying out on the bank sunning themselves. They took the alarm, however, while we were yet a long way off, and plunged into the water. As we neared the spot we saw several others swimming in different directions in the same hole. They all disappeared when they saw us, so we laid down our paddles and sat in the shade of a tree to await results. In a few minutes one stuck his head out of the water not more than thirty yards away, whereupon Capt. S. gave him a charge of buckshot in the vicinity of the eye and ear. He lashed the water into a foam in his gyrations and sank out of sight, probably mortally wounded. Presently another one put his eye out of the water to look at us. He was near the opposite shore, perhaps fifty yards from where we sat. I let go at him, and although I scored a palpable hit, did not kill him. A 'gator always tells you, unerringly, whether you have killed or only wounded him. If wounded, he plunges and thrashes around at a lively rate for a few seconds and sinks out of sight, but if killed dead, he performs about the same series of evolutions, turns on his back, and, remaining on the top of the water. This is the time to go for him if you wish to capture him, for he only lies on the top of the water fifteen to thirty minutes, when the air escapes from the lungs, and he sinks. It is very difficult, indeed, to kill them on dry land, nowadays, for they are shot at so much that they are exceedingly wild. But whenever you flush one from the bank and he goes into the water, sit down and rest, and you may depend upon it you will have to wait but a few minutes before he will put his large black eyes out of the water and look around to see if you are still there; then you have a fine target for your rifle. The smoke had scarcely cleared away after my last shot, when a third 'gator looked up near us and instantly caught a right-fielder in his optic that turned him over. We then supposed we had made it so warm for them that no others would show themselves for awhile, and started on down the stream. The captain and I had gone a little ahead, and Jack, who had not yet started, called to us and said, "Here's another 'gator!" I went back, and there, sure enough, was an old fellow swimming along down the creek as unconcernedly as though he had never heard the report of a gun in his life. I waited until he came within about fifty feet of me, and then gave him one in the leeward eye. He turned two or three sommersaults, and stopped on his back with one foot sticking out of the water. We left him there as a warning to his kind not to tempt the deadly accuracy of a Stevens rifle. As we were now thoroughly satisfied with this class of sport, we returned home.

How the Count Joannes Was Bounced.

The death of the Count Joannes recalls an incident in the editorial room of the Boston *Transcript* some years ago, before the Count left Boston, and when the genial Dan. Haskell was editor of the paper. The Count's frequent visits had become a source of annoyance to Haskell and his associates in the editorial room, and but little respect was entertained by them for the numerous titles claimed by the Count, while his consequential airs and lofty style had become a positive bore.

Rushing in late one forenoon, where Haskell, Fox, Dix and Whipple were scratching away for dear life at their respective desks, the Count slapped down a small slip upon Haskell's desk and asked in a loud and indignant tone:

"Why was that item about me published in yesterday's *Transcript?*"

Haskell laid down his pen, and, rising to his feet, confronted the Count, who stood in a dramatic attitude with folded arms, and said, in his decided, matter of fact way:

"Mr. Jones, leave this room (pointing to the door), do not enter it again as long as you live; we are tired of you, and you may rest assured that as long as I am editor of the *Transcript* your name shall never again appear in its columns except under the head of 'Obituary.' Go!"

The Count was so taken aback that he did not utter a word, but elevated his eyebrows, fixed his hat more firmly upon his head, and strode majestically to the door toward which Haskell still pointed and vanished behind it.

The editor sank back in his seat with a sigh of relief, but there was a peal of laughter from those present, in which even the sedate Whipple joined.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The pin is mightier than the sward. You can sit on the sward with impunity.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

On the twelfth the Republicans organized both branches of the Maine legislature, while the Fusionists held separate sessions. Hon. J. D. Lamson sent a communication to General Chamberlain, commanding the State militia, to know whether his (Lamson's) authority as governor would be recognized. General Chamberlain replied that he could not under the present circumstances recognize Lamson's authority, but that he would obey any decision or order of the supreme court.

In the United States circuit court Marcus P. Morton has been awarded $63,600 damages against Postmaster Jones, of New York city, for the alleged illegal use of a patented stamp used in stamping letters. Postmaster Jones says that the stamp is being used by 40,000 postmasters, and that he will apply to Congress for relief if the award of damages, made by a referee, is not set aside by the court.

At a public meeting in New York to further the work of the committees who are arranging the preliminaries for the World's Fair in that city in 1883, addresses were made by President Jewett, of the Erie railroad, who presided; United States Senator Windom, of Minnesota; General Hawley, of Connecticut, and Congressman Hooker, of Mississippi.

According to the annual circular issued by the New York mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., the number of failures in the United States in 1879 was 6,658, compared with 10,478 in 1878, a decrease of 3,820. The liabilities in 1879 were $98,000,000 and $234,000,000 in 1878.

The wife of Frank Leslie credits his wife with a large share in the work of establishing his publications, and bequeaths to her all his property of every kind, to the entire exclusion of his children—two sons by a former wife.

By an explosion of coal-gas in the hold of the steamship Greece, shortly after her arrival at her wharf in Hoboken, N. J., from an ocean trip, two longshoremen were instantly killed and eight other persons more or less seriously injured. One of the men killed was blown up through three hatchways and into the air, a distance of fifty feet.

Dennis Kearney, the California agitator, addressed a large audience in the Cooper Institute, New York, the other day.

A fire in Broadway, New York, a few nights ago, destroyed property valued at $150,000.

On the 16th the Maine supreme court decided in favor of the Republican members of the legislature the questions submitted to it by those members regarding the legality of the rival legislatures. On the same day the Fusionist legislature elected Joseph L. Smith (Greenbacker) as governor, but General Chamberlain refused to recognize his authority. On the following day the Republican legislature elected Daniel F. Davis as governor, and his authority was recognized by General Chamberlain.

Twenty-two children, inmates of "Shepherd's Fold," of New York, were taken into the supreme court the other day, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children having charged that the little ones were not properly cared for, were insufficiently fed, were worked beyond their strength, and their education was neglected. The emaciated and diseased condition of the children and the testimony unfolded in court, tended to show that the charge was not unfounded.

A Saturday night raid by the New York police upon one of the many notorious dance houses which infest the metropolis resulted in the arrest of 294 persons—247 men and 47 women. Next morning they were taken to court under guard of 120 officers and the majority fined from one to ten dollars.

Richard G. Alexander, of Delaware City, Del., was bitten by a dog last September, and a few days ago he was taken with symptoms of hydrophobia. His case rapidly grew worse, and after being sick five days death terminated his sufferings.

The long trial of Rev. Haven, Conn., of Rev. Herbert H. Hayden for the murder of Mary Stannard, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, who stood eleven for acquittal to one for murder in the second degree. The case is one of the most remarkable in the criminal annals of the country, and its trial occupied many weeks, during which an immense amount of testimony was taken.

Margaret Anderson stabbed and killed her sister Lizzie with a pocket-knife in the streets of Boston, a few days ago. Both women were disreputable characters.

Western and Southern States.

A total eclipse of the sun was visible in California the other day. The event was regarded with great interest by astronomers, and some interesting results from their observations are expected.

Striking workmen of the Chicago stock yards came into collision with the police the other day, and serious trouble was averted only by the arrival of a reinforcement of officers. Andrew Deichman, a butcher, was set upon by a crowd of young men, who he drew a butcher knife and stabbed one of his assailants, Frank Gough, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Deichman was rescued with difficulty from the hands of the infuriated crowd.

Mr. Garfield has been formally elected United States Senator, to succeed Allen G. Thurman, by the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Thurman was supported by the Democrats, but was defeated by a vote of 66 to 54 in the assembly, and 20 to 13 in the senate.

During a recent storm in Portland, Oregon, and vicinity, damage was done in that city to the extent of $75,000, and one man was killed and several others badly injured. Near Young Station, on the Northern Pacific railroad, two men were frozen to death. At Tacoma, Washington Territory, a schoolhouse was demolished by a falling tree, and of the twenty scholars inside the building a brother and sister were instantly killed and another sister was badly injured.

Victoria, the Apache chief, and his followers, on a raid in New Mexico from Mexico, were overtaken by Major Morrow and 200 troops and resisted an attack from noon until sunset, when he fled with a loss of seven killed. The troops lost one killed and two wounded.

Andrew Rhorer, seventy years old, cashier of the Louisville (Ky.) savings bank, has acknowledged to a deficiency in his accounts amounting to $60,000, and has been arrested.

A Richmond (Va.) dispatch says there is a fleet of over forty vessels, organized under an admiral and fully equipped for war, in the Rappahannock river, engaged in the illicit taking of oysters. The Virginia legislature has passed a bill appropriating $1,500 for the suppression of outrages by non-resident crews of oyster vessels in Virginia waters.

As E. B. Wells, paymaster of the Southside Gaslight and Coke company, Chicago, was riding in a buggy along Deering street three masked men assaulted and knocked him senseless with a slung shot, secured $4,000 in gold and silver, and escaped in a buggy taken from in front of a grocery store in which its owner was trading.

John Dyer, who poisoned his wife two months after marriage, was sentenced at Albion, Ind., to imprisonment for life.

Three silver mines at Leadville, Col., have been purchased by Western capitalists for $5,600,000.

The anniversary of General Robert E. Lee's birthday was celebrated at Mobile, Ala., by a parade, in which the foreign consuls and city officers took part, and by a banquet, at which ex-officers of both the Union and Confederate armies were present.

At Lancaster, Ill., Albert Barnes shot Mattie Ford, wounding her perhaps fatally, and then killed himself. Miss Ford had refused Barnes' suit after giving him encouragement.

A colored man named Jordan, who had persuaded a respectable but weak-minded white girl to elope with him, was taken from the Warrenton (Va.) jail and hanged.

The three powder mills comprising the Miami powder works, near Yellow Springs, Ohio, were blown up by a recent explosion and two men killed.

From Washington.

The House naval committee has agreed to report favorably to the House and urge the adoption of the bill to select and purchase a site for a new naval observatory at Washington. The bill appropriates $75,000.

Chief Ouray, in interviews with Secretary Schurz, has virtually admitted that he cannot deliver up the Ute Indians engaged in the Meeker massacre, because the tribe will not let him do it. He says that he can have the guilty ones killed. Ouray proposes that the White River Utes be removed to the Uinta valley, in Utah, and the Uncompahgre Utes be placed on a reservation in Colorado.

Two bills for the establishment of Territories are now before the committee on Territories. One provides for the creation of the Territory of Pembina, out of the northern half of the present Territory of Dakota, the other for the establishment of a Territorial government in what is now known as the Indian Territory, the new Territory to be known by the name of Oklahoma.

A telegram received at the State department from Commander Gorringe, U. S. N., who is superintending the removal of Cleopatra's needle, presented to the United States by Egypt, announces the discovery of masonic emblems in the foundation of the obelisk, under the pedestal on which it was set up by the Romans. Drawings were made, and the emblems were preserved as they were found.

Representative Belford, of Colorado, finds that since the organization of our government 929 treaties have been made with 327 tribes or bands of Indians.

The House military committee has agreed upon a bill restoring General Fitz John Porter to the army and awarding him $75,000 back pay. The Senate military sub-committee has also agreed upon a report favorable to General Porter.

The House committee on education and labor has agreed upon a bill prohibiting the landing of more than fifteen Chinamen in the United States at a time in one vessel.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to England; John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia; Lorenzo Fairchild, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico; Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, to be United States consul at Belfast, and Henry W. Leonard, of New Jersey, at Campeachy; Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, to be governor of Utah Territory.

Foreign News.

The fund instituted by the Duchess of Marlborough, for the relief of distress in Ireland, amounts to about $100,000.

M. Gambetta has been re-elected president of the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 259 out of 308 votes recorded.

Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, is dead in his fifty-first year.

The recent duel in Pesth, Hungary, between Baron Maythenyi and Herr Vernovay, editor of a popular newspaper, in which the latter was mortally wounded, has led to serious disturbances. The editor had attacked one Count Festetics, a fellow-member with Baron Maythenyi of the National Casino club, and the baron interfered in the quarrel. The editor is popular with the masses and it is charged that the baron had been put forward in the matter because he is a professional duelist and the best shot in Hungary. A great crowd of students and workmen gathered before the Casino club house, uttering hostile cries and finally stoning the windows. The police were repeatedly repulsed by the crowd, and at last two battalions of infantry charged upon the people with fixed bayonets. The crowd fired upon the soldiers, and about twenty-five persons were killed or wounded. The government issued a proclamation exhorting the people to obey the laws. Ill-feeling against the prevailing Hungarian government is said to have had much to do with the disturbance.

The distress in Ireland is increasing daily. A Cork correspondent states that sixty able-bodied men, with their families, were admitted in one day to the Killarney workhouse. A woman applied for admission with three children, one of whom was dead in her arms from hunger and exposure, the woman having walked a distance of forty miles.

A letter from Lieutenant Baylor, commanding a detachment of United States troops on the Texas frontier, states that Chief Victoria's band of Apache Indians waylaid a force of fifteen Mexicans—the best citizens of Carisal—who were in pursuit of the savages, and killed every man. Thirty-five more citizens of Carisal, who went out to look for their kindred, were also waylaid by the Apaches and eleven of their number killed.

James Mactear, the Scotchman who recently announced that he had discovered the process for making genuine diamonds, now states that he was mistaken. Diamond owners doubtless feel intensely relieved to learn that their possessions are not yet to become as plentiful as pebbles.

A landslip has destroyed the village of Alcala del Jucar, in the province of Albacete, Spain. Several persons were killed and fifty families have been rendered homeless by the disaster.

The American freight ship Formosa, last reported at Cebu, Philippine Islands, for Boston, has been lost at sea. The vessel, with cargo, was valued at $240,000.

Five thousand Mohmunds who crossed the Cabul river, near Dakka, Afghanistan, have been completely defeated by the British.

In a railroad disaster at Southport, on the southern coast of England, three persons were killed and twenty injured.

Authentic reports lately received from the districts in Bosnia, where a famine has prevailed for the past month, describe the situation as heartrendering. Besides many other sufferers, over 8,000 people are actually starving. The number of highway robberies has increased alarmingly in consequence of the famine.

At a meeting in London of the council of the home rule league, a resolution was passed thanking the people of America for their prompt aid to the distressed in Ireland.

The Duke Antonio de Sandoval, a French diplomatist, is dead in his sixty-second year.

Five organizers of the late bread riots in Cork, Ireland, have been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Kernan presented the memorial of over 1,500 individuals and firms of New York State and other States, all political parties, for the withdrawal of the legal-tender quality of treasury notes. Mr. Kernan said that he believed it represented the views