RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Great revivals are going on among the Methodist churches in Sweden.

There are, it is said, 150,000 German Protestants in Brazil, the majority of whom are Lutherans. They are very poorly supplied with pastors and churches.

At the recent annual meeting of the National Bible society, of Scotland, it was stated that the society had issued during the last year 415,933 copies, including 294,516 Bibles and New Testament—a circulation surpassed only in the exceptional war years of 1870, 1871 and 1878.

Chicago has 213 churches, besides twenty mission chapels and eleven Adventist and Spiritualists societies. The Catholics have thirty-four of the churches, the Baptists twenty-four, the Lutherans twenty-four, the Methodists nineteen, the Presbyterians eighteen, and the Episcopalians, Congregationalists and Hebrews ten each.

The summary of the Methodist Missionary society's foreign missions for 1879 shows that there are 59 missionaries and 57 assistants, besides 32 agents of the Women's society, 271 native preachers, 25,761 members, 9,671 probationers, and 276 churches and chapels. The missions are in India, Africa, China, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Mexico and South America. The missionary contributions of the various missions was last year $85,171. The total of members and probationers is 35,532, as against 27,687 in the previous year, showing a net gain of 7,845.

At the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the birthday of Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the revivalist, it was stated that in the twelve years of her ministry she has traveled 143,417 miles, held 9,853 religious meetings, spent 17,971 hours in religious gatherings, preached 4,294 sermons, written 9,853 letters, and seen 32,143 souls converted.

The Women's Bible Readers' society, of Philadelphia, (Episcopal), reports for the past year: Visits made, 37,135; religious exercises held, 21,880; books, papers, etc., distributed, 47,001; church members added, 152; induced to attend church, 720; Bibles and Testaments given, 535; situations or homes found, 126; money given, $793.66.

The fifty colored theological students, of the Richmond (Va.) Baptist institute, have decided to quit playing croquet and baseball because some of the deacons of the colored churches felt aggrieved thereat. They said to the old deacons: We do not believe there can be any sin in our taking such exercise; but if it hurts your conscience, we will play croquet and baseball no more while the world standeth.

It is stated that in the Presbyterian church North only two and a half per cent. of the ministry are foreign missionaries. The Congregationalists send the largest per cent. of all branches of the American church—that is, 4.29. The Presbyterians South are next, with 1.33; the Baptists of the North have 1.01; the Episcopal church, .57. Southern Baptists, out of 9,145 ministers, send six to foreign fields.

Women Voting.

Miss Louise M. Alcott, in a letter to the *Woman's Journal* about the Concord, Mass., election, at which women voted for the first time for school committee, thus describes the scene and reports her impressions: The moderator (who is also the registrar, and has most kindly and faithfully done his duty to the women, in spite of his own difference of opinion) then announced that the ladies would prepare their votes and deposit them before the men did. No one objected, we were ready, and filed out in good order, dropping our votes and passing back to our seats as quickly and quietly as possible, while the assembled gentleman watched us in solemn silence. No bolt fell on our audacious heads, no earthquake shook the town, but a pleasing surprise created a general outbreak of laughter and applause, for scarcely were we seated when Judge Hoar rose and proposed that the polls be closed. The motion was carried before the laugh subsided, and the polls were closed without a man's voting—a perfectly fair proceeding, we thought, since we were allowed no voice on any other question. The business of the meeting went on, and the women remained to hear the discussion of ways and means, and see the officers elected with neatness and dispatch by the few who appeared to run the town pretty well without them. At five o'clock the housewives retired to get ten for the exhausted gentlemen, some of whom certainly looked as if they would need refreshments of some sort after their labors. I was curious to observe, as the women went out, how the faces which had regarded them with disapproval, derision, or doubt when they went in, now smiled affably, while several men hoped the ladies would come again, asked how they liked it and assured them that there had not been so orderly a meeting for years. One of the pleasant sights to my eyes was a flock of schoolboys watching with great interest their mothers, aunts and sisters, who were showing them how to vote when their own emancipation day came. Another was the spectacle of women sitting beside their husbands, who greatly enjoyed the affair, though many of them differed in opinion and their doubts about the suffrage question. Among the new voters were the descendants of Major Buttrick, of Concord fight renown, two of Hancock and Quincy, and others whose grandfathers or great-grandfathers had been among the first settlers of the town. A goodly array of dignified and earnest women, though some of the "first families" of the historic towns were conspicuous by their absence.

Eugenie's Crown.

A recent London letter says: The ex-Empress Eugenie before starting for Zululand presented her imperial crown to the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris. It is of great value on account of its artistic composition and the number of precious stones it contains. After the empress' flight from France the new government ordered that all the valuables of the imperial family, including the crown, the regalia and the sword of state, should be deposited with the Bank of France. But a rumor soon got abroad that the empress' crown, together with the celebrated regent diamond, had been secretly forwarded to London to the care of the Rothschilds. A little later the gossips affirmed that it had been sold by Dr. Evans, the American dentist, and that the proceeds had been applied to the support of the empress at Chiselhurst. The true account of her flight and of the valuables she took with her, has recently been published. It appears that when Prince Metternich appeared at the Tuileries and bade the empress hasten her departure she went hurriedly into her bedroom, put on a brown waterproof cloak, a round traveling hat, took a green parasol, began to collect in great haste all the miniatures of the emperor, of her son, of her sister, the Duchesse d'Alde, and of her niece, and put them into a lapis lazuli box, which, however, in the haste of her flight she was destined to leave behind. "Make haste, madam, I hear cries; they are mounting the stairs; they are coming!" cried M. Nigra. Prince Metternich went boldly into the bedroom and took the empress by the arm. Every one had, more or less, lost their presence of mind. The empress left without taking any money with her, although there was about 40,000 francs in the drawers, and Marshal Vaillant, who had had a thought of this, and bringing some rouleaux of gold with him, had, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in entering the palace by the gate in the Rue de Rivoli, arrived too late to give them to the empress. She was driven to the hotel of Dr. Evans, who supplied her with money. She was then put into the hands of Sir John Burgoyne, who conveyed her across the channel and when she set foot on British shores she was almost penniless. In the subsequent arrangement of her affairs, after the commune, many of her valuables, and among them the crown, were restored to her.

A pretty anecdote is told of a little girl to whom the unseen world is very real. "Where does God live, mamma?" she asked one evening after saying her prayers. "He lives in heaven, my dear, in the celestial city, whose streets are paved with gold." "Oh, yes, I know that, mamma," she said with great solemnity, "but what's his number?"—*Harper's Young People.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Parasols to match are now sold with the most elegant ready-made promenade costumes.

Satin de Lyon fichus and dolmans are faced with either scarlet or "buttercup" satin.

Fine nainsook embroidery with Torchon lace sewed on the edge is used for trimming ladies' underclothing.

New parasols have the linings placed underneath the ribs which are painted scarlet or gilt in Chinese fashion.

Silk mitts in fancy colors are among the novelties, and it is expected they will be worn extensively in the summer.

Spanish lace, embroidered with pearl beads, will be one of the most stylish garnitures for dressy white bonnets during the season.

Soft, wide ribbons are used for waist belts. They are wrinkled in the tying, and form a large bow with short ends at the left side of the front.

The kilt-plaited skirt will be retained for children's wear, nothing prettier or more appropriate for ordinary costumes having made its appearance.

Languedoc lace, which is the rage just at present, comes in two shades, coffee and cream, both of which are used to trim pure white dresses.

Skilled American tastes are toning down the too strong contrasts of French models, so that blonde and brunette American styles are better suited.

A lovely button to trim suits of the new shades of purple, is an exact copy of the pansy. It is made of enamel on a metal foundation like the earrings worn by young girls.

White dresses of satin or silver brocade are enriched with lace in graceful cascades and white jet embroideries upon lace, into which pearls and shell work are introduced.

Pretty long handled fans, oval in shape, are covered with pale blue satin trimmed around with two rows of plaited Breton lace. A small cluster of buttercups or daisies adorns the center.

The new and beautiful cotton crape material, fleur de the, is a formidable rival to other summer fabrics. It is extremely fine and delicate, precisely like crape, and retains the crinkled appearance after being washed.

Cotton goods this season closely imitate the dashing novelties exhibited in more costly productions. Momie vambrics have garnitures of broche and flowered patterns, and percales are bordered in Oriental designs.

Beads are in great demand for trimming purposes, and come in beautiful tints of bronze, sapphire, garnet, gold, silver and changeable hues called cachemire colors. Beautiful effects can be obtained by variegated styles of beading.

The newest stockings are of sewing silk, knit in the various fashionable colors, in lace patterns and odd designs. Embroideries are much used upon self-colored stockings, and very choice articles are of exquisitely fine texture, with lace either let in or woven of the silk. Some, like these of silk, are beautifully embroidered with floss and beads, in any and all colors to match the costume.

A Return to the Fashions of Our Grandmothers.

Glancing at the fashion books of fifty and even seventy years ago, it is curious to note how in many points we are returning to the modes then in vogue. Nothing but short dresses were to be seen half a century ago; the skirts were just long enough to show the shoes and boots, and were trimmed with satin rouleaux and bias folds. The fashionable colors were Christmas holly green, scarlet, pink, clarence blue, giraffe yellow, ponceau, camel's hair brown, Indian red, camelopard yellow, mocassa brown, apricot, olive, peau de serpent, burrage blue, Egyptian sand, Indian red and violet shot with bottle green—for shot silks were coming in then, as they are with us now. The January of 1828 was particularly damp and cold, and silk and satin pelisses were the rage, but, like short princess dresses, reaching to the knee, with lace caps over the shoulders. These pelisses were also worn in the evening, cut low in the neck, and showed robings of white satin in front. Shawls and scarf shawls were coming in also, and feather trimmings found special favor. The hats worn were large, and dress hats were adopted with full evening dress, made of satin and gauze, with blonde lappets and plumes of ostrich or marabout feathers or floral wreaths, birds of paradise being arranged inside and out. They were placed far back on the head. It is to be hoped that we shall not adopt anything so startling as a hat of paradise yellow, lined with crimson velvet, trimmed with white pullings and yellow satin, broceaded black, as worn by a belle of that day. There is much to learn in avoiding past follies. Our dresses have of late clung closely to the figure, but have never as yet attained the scantiness of those times. The skirts were always scanty, as well as short, and trimmed often with one or two gathered flounces, scalloped at the edge, surmounted by one or two rows of straight satin rouleaux; the bodices full and banded, the sleeves large and puffed. Such bodices and puffed sleeves are coming in again, as well as short dresses for evening, which may, and very likely will, resolve themselves into short princesses, not unlike pelisses.

Making a King Sing.

An Englishman arrived at Paris some days before the revolution of July, 1830. He very eagerly sought to inspect the interior court of the Palais Royal, where the prince, Louis Philippe of Orleans, was receiving deputations that came to him from all parts of the country, villagers with the mayor and drummer at their head, brave fellows well furnished with addresses and often excited by the fatigues of the road and the heat of the day.

The Englishman, on arriving, asked if Louis Philippe had made his appearance.

"Certainly," they answered him, "he is just retired."

"Ah! I am very sorry for that," he said. "I am come to Paris to see him."

"Never mind," said one near him; "I will show him to you." So he shouted out: "Vive Louis Philippe! Vive la Charte!" and the multitude cried out the same.

A window opened over a balcony, the prince appeared, humbly saluted the crowd, and retired.

"Ah! I am very glad indeed," said the Englishman; "but I have heard some say that one might see him with the tricolored flag, and surrounded by his family."

"That is very easy," said the other; "give me some sous, and he will come forth."

"Indeed! Here are some, with great pleasure," said the Englishman, handing a franc to his neighbor.

Immediately a voice raised the couplet, which a thousand voices immediately repeated:

Soldier, with the tricolor flag,
Who from Orleans bearest it," etc.

And the couplet did not cease to be heard before the prince, surrounded by his family and holding the three-colored flag, came forth to salute the crowd.

There was silence for a short time. Then the complaisant neighbor, turning toward the ear of the Englishman, said: "Now shall I make him sing? As it is rather a difficult matter, you will have to give me ten francs."

"I will do so willingly," said the Englishman, assured by the success of the former engagements.

Then the man, with his ten francs, exerted himself and shouted with others around him so eagerly and lustily, "Vive le roi? Vive la Charte! la Marseillaise!" that at the end of twenty minutes Louis Philippe presented himself again before a large crowd exulting with impatience and joy.

The Marseillaise was lustily raised by the crowd. The new king was about to retire from the balcony, but stopped in the midst of the applause, and sang with the people, marking time with his feet.

The story relates that the king-exhibitor, addressing the Englishman, said to him: "Now if you give me one hundred francs he shall dance." But the other, thinking that the show had gone far enough, went away.

Some may think this anecdote comes from a suspicious source. It is taken word for word from the contemporary history of C. A. Dumbin, a work in use among students of philosophy. It appeared to the learned professor to be so characteristic that he thought it worth relating, although at first sight it appeared to him unworthy of the gravity of history.—*Leisure Hour.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Plant Good Potatoes.

Those who are about to plant potatoes will do well to read the following advice from the *Kansas Farmer*. Good seed is most likely to secure a good crop: Whatever variety of potatoes are planted select the best tubers for seed. Plant large, well-formed, smooth potatoes, as it is evidence of a large well-formed variety, evidence of soundness and health, evidence of perfection; and in order to produce the best of anything the surest way is to select the best to grow from. Small potatoes used for seed may, and do often, produce large, fine tubers, but they may be a small variety—some of them at least are liable to be. If they do not belong to a small tuber family then the weight of evidence is in favor of their being imperfect and unripe, consequently weak and unhealthy. Such stock, either of animals or vegetables, is not fit to propagate from. Nature stores in the perfect seed what is required to promote and perpetuate the vigorous and hardy plant. By carefully selecting the best of everything to plant, the finest grain, fruit, roots and other vegetables can be produced with reasonable certainty; but if this fundamental law is neglected the chances are in favor of a large per cent. of inferior produce. The same natural law governs in the vegetable that is acknowledged to be so potent in the animal kingdom. Like produces like, and faults and imperfections seem to be more readily transmitted than the more desirable qualities. Very much better crops could be raised if farmers gave this subject more study, and acted upon the well-established principles of production. Many years ago, and in a period of our agricultural history when new varieties of any form were extremely rare, an observant farmer of Pennsylvania, acting on the principle that perfect grain could only be insured by using perfect seed, originated a superior variety of wheat, which he named "barrel wheat." This he did by holding the sheaves of wheat in his hands by the butts and beating the tops over a barrel. The large, plump, perfect grains would fly out and none others. This wheat was used as seed, and the same practice to procure seed being followed a few years, produced what seemed to be a new variety of wheat, but which was only the result of a practical application of the natural law of selecting the fittest. This anecdote is a practical illustration of using none but the very best for seed. Unripe, small potatoes are not fit for seed; neither are overgrown, hollow-hearted tubers. The former are weak and imperfect; the latter, like all abnormal monsters, unhealthy.

Recipes.

COOKIES.—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, teaspoonful of baking powder, caraway seed if liked, and flour enough to roll out.

CORN MEAL PUDDING.—Quart of corn meal, scalded to a mush, cup of suet chopped fine, cup of raisins seeded, and a small teaspoonful of salt. Boil three hours in buttered steamer. Eat with syrup or sauce.

A farmer recently jumped into a well because his wife ran him into debt. He found, however, that he couldn't keep his head above water any better after he got there.—*Boston Transcript.*

SPANISH CUSTARD.—If your family numbers six, take eight yolks of eggs, eight teaspoonfuls of sugar, beaten very light, adding flavor if you like; put over a slow fire, stirring all the time until quite thick; then have small saucers, either of glass or china, and pour some on each saucer; to be served in this way cold; powdered almonds are very delicious on it.

TEA CAKES.—To each pound of flour allow a dessert-spoonful of yeast powder, one egg, half a pint of milk, two spoonfuls of melted butter, two spoonfuls of sugar. Rub the dry ingredients together, then quickly mix in the milk with the butter, then the beaten egg; cut into biscuit form, and bake quickly in buttered pans.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Remove the skin gristle and fat, and chop the meat quite fine; add two-thirds in quantity of chopped celery, one-fourth as much chopped cucumber pickles; celery to rub the yolks of two hard boiled eggs and one tablespoon butter together; moisten with a little milk, mix well, add salt to taste, and garnish with celery leaves.

PIG'S FEET.—If you have more than you want to use now, boil them until the bones drop out, then mince them coarsely and boil in a little of the same water, season well, pour into a crock, press down closely, and when cold cover with vinegar and it will keep until warm weather. It will be firm, like jelly, and can be cut into slices. This is very good for laboring men or those who work out of doors. There is no oil or grease for boots or shoes that can compare with the grease, when cold, skimmed off the kettle in which pig's feet have been boiled. It is very softening, and there is just enough of the gluey substance in it to make a good mixture and give a good "shine."

When to Plow.

An experienced farmer says: I know by trial that plowing land when it is very dry is nearly as hurtful as when it is very wet. But my experience is with heavy clay, or land in which clay is an important constituent. Such land when plowed dry breaks up lumpy, and subsequent rains do not divest the lumps. It is my opinion that there is never a more suitable condition for plowing any soil than when it has enough moisture to cause the furrows to fall loosely from the plow with no appearance of packing and no lumps.

Cleanliness.

The part which the skin plays in the regulation of bodily heat is not adequately estimated. The envelope of complicated structure and vital function which covers the body, and which nature has destined to perform a large share of the labor of health preserving, is practically thrown out of use by our habit of loading it with clothes. It is needless to complicate matters by allowing it to be choked and encumbered with dirt. If the skin of an animal be coated with an impervious varnish, death must ensue. A covering of dirt is only less inimical to life. We are not now speaking of dirt such as offends the sense of decency, of those accumulations of exuded matter with which the skin must become loaded if it is habitually covered and not thoroughly cleansed. The cold bath is not a cleansing agent. A man may bathe daily and use his bath towel even roughly, but remain as dirty to all practical intents as though he eschewed cleanliness; indeed, the physical evil of dirt is more likely to ensue, because if wholly neglected, the skin would cast off its excrementitious matter by periodic perspirations with desquamation of the cuticle. Nothing but a frequent washing in water, of at least equal temperature with the skin, and soap can ensure a free and healthy surface. The feet require especial care, and it is too much the practice to neglect them. The omission of daily washings with soap and the wearing of foot coverings so tight as to compress the blood vessels and retard the circulation of the blood through the extremities, are the most common causes of cold feet. The remedy is obvious; dress loosely and wash frequently.—*Lancet.*

The Slippers on the Tomb.

Churchyard literature comprises many specimens of the laconic epitaph, but hardly any so noteworthy as one in the New church, at Amsterdam, consisting simply of two Flemish words, "*Effen nyt*," meaning exactly. The following is the history of this brief epitaph, as transcribed in my old scrapbook—I don't remember where I got it: These words are inscribed on an ancient monument of whitish marble, on which there is also sculptured a pair of slippers. The story runs that a gentleman who was tolerably wealthy, and above all things good living conceived the notion that he would only live a certain number of years, and, desirous to leave none of his wealth unenjoyed, he made a nice calculation of his fortune, which he so apportioned for every year he was to live (according to his notions) as to last exactly the same time with his life. Curiously enough, it so happened that his calculations did not deceive him, for he died exactly at the time he had previously reckoned, and had then so far exhausted his estate that, after paying his debts, there was nothing left but a pair of slippers. His relatives buried him, and caused the slippers to be carved on his tomb, with the laconic epitaph, "Exactly."—*Notes and Queries.*

THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

Description of a Famous Wheat Country.

Dismiss from your mind all the associations that are called up by this word. Understand that in the West a valley is not necessarily "a hollow between hills or mountains." That is a narrow Eastern conception. As we looked out from the car window for the first time upon this famous valley, we saw a broad level plain covered with short grass, and flooded by the rising sun with red and golden light. Doubtless there were hills somewhere in the world, but they were invisible. Far away on the left a dim blue line of timber marked the course of the Red river, and another line far in front of us indicated the approach of a tributary stream. This was all that broke the lake-like expanse. We realized at once what we had heard before, that it was, in fact, a lake without any water in it.

A few words will explain the character and probable formation of the Red River valley. It is about three hundred miles long and fifty miles wide—a flat prairie, extending northward from Lake Traverse, in Minnesota, until it passes by a gentle slope beneath the water of Lake Winnipeg. About thirty miles north of the southern and higher extremity of the valley the Red river comes meandering in from the east. It is a sluggish stream, flowing in a ditch in the middle of the prairie, and is altogether inadequate in size and force to have made the valley which bears its name. When we seek an explanation of this vast alluvial plain, we must find a much larger body of water to account for its formation, and this is done by the theory which connects it with the great Mississippi system. There are many indications that the whole drainage of this region was at one time southward. The valley of the Mississippi, with its true line of continuation along the Minnesota, must have formerly contained a vastly larger body of water than now flows through it. This valley, beginning at Big Stone lake, is separated only by a slight barrier from Lake Traverse. Now imagine that a few thousand years ago the level of the continent was a little different from what it is now, a few hundred feet higher at the north, and lower at the south, then this barrier would be overcome, and all the waters of the Winnipeg basin would flow southward through the Red river and Minnesota valley into the Mississippi. The present northward outlet through the Nelson river would be stopped. There would be a mighty stream draining the whole central region of the continent into the Gulf of Mexico. Now imagine, again, that the continent is gradually depressed at the north, and elevated at the south—a change which we know from observation is still continuing along the sea coast; the result of such an oscillation will be to diminish the slope and velocity of the great southward river. It will have less and less power to cut its way through obstacles. It will be dammed by the granite ledges near Big Stone lake. It will spread out into a vast lake larger than Superior and Michigan put together. The waters of this lake will be shallow and muddy, and the deposits of alluvium very rapid. As the northward depression continues, the outlet toward the south will become more and more feeble. It will degenerate into a mere driblet. And in this great body of water will cut a new channel northward into Hudson bay. The Nelson river, with its rocky channel and numerous rapids, bears all the marks of an outlet thus recently formed.

This is but a rough and hasty outline of the theory which has been advanced by General G. K. Warren, of the United States Engineer corps, and supported by him in a series of admirable reports. It may seem dry, but it offers an explanation of two very important facts—the immense fertility of the ancient lake bed, which is now called the Red River valley, and the impossibility of a route from Manitoba, through the Nelson river and Hudson bay, to England. These facts have a direct bearing on the commercial welfare of the United States, for they put the transportation of the products of the rich Northwest into the hands of our railways and steamboats.

More than two-thirds of the Red River valley lies in Minnesota and Dakota; the remaining third is in the British province of Manitoba. Two railroads have now opened into the valley within the past six years—the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, which now runs parallel with the river to St. Vincent, on the British border, where it connects with the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific to Winnipeg, and the Northern Pacific, which crosses the valley at right angles, and opens up the wonderfully fertile land lying on the Minnesota and other rivers. Into this territory a great flood of emigration is now pouring. The rapid influx began in 1877. In the last quarter of that year the government land offices disposed of more than 400,000 acres in Minnesota, and during the same period the railways sold over 500,000 acres. In all, over a million acres were taken up by settlers in those three months, mostly in the Red River valley. Since 1872 the Northern Pacific railway has sold 800,000 acres of Red river lands. In the land districts traversed by this road the government has assigned 1,323,416 acres in the year ending June 30, 1879. Together with the lands sold by the railway during the same time, this makes the astounding total of 4,500,000 acres disposed of in two years. Embracing the same territory, present statistics show the following: Present population, 69,700; increase in past year, 19,900. Area in wheat, 1879, 281,430; increase, 96,000. Area in other crops, 79,470; increase, 20,660. Total area in cultivation, 360,900; increase, 116,660. New breaking, 1879, 133,600.—*Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., in Harper's Magazine.*

One Can't Excel in Everything.

Ideals of excellence, if no excellences themselves, are so graduated as to fit the different orders of mind in which they take their rise. Greatness is not positive quality; it is simply a relative attribute.

The man who never succeeded in ensnaring a single "speckled beauty" from some "tortuous stream" may truthfully boast of his eminent success in catching sculpins.

The man who cannot sing may yet have a voice peculiarly adapted to crying clams, oranges or charcoal.

He who is no dancer may be good at hich-and-kick or shinny.

The man who was not born to command, to see a squadron in the field, may surpass all his acquaintances in the untiring devotion he evinces in the coloring of his meerschaum.

The boy who is ever at the foot of his class may still be an expert on the formation and propulsion of spitballs.

The lad who is not a pronounced success at arithmetic may be simply excellent at numble peg and taw.

The woman who cannot make a loaf of bread may excel in making frills and furbelows.

She who cannot play the simplest air on the washboard may execute the most difficult themes upon the pianoforte.

She who cannot darn a stocking may be the envy of her circle for her skill and taste in worsted work, in marrying sky-blue dogs to pink background.

The mother who cannot command the respect of her children may yet be fawned upon by half a score of male biped sitting at her dainty linen or an idea in their heads.

The daughter who is too feeble to wash the dishes may dance till the small hours of the night after having been shopping all day.

The girl who cannot sew may chew gum with tireless jaw.

A great singer may not be able to smoke the mildest cigars without turning pale.

A general who has led armies on to victory may be surpassed in profanity by the raggedest boy in the city.

The hand that has penned the divinest poetry may be clownishly awkward with the billiard cue.

The man who is capable of organizing and carrying forward gigantic business enterprises may be outdone at caucus management by the shabbiest politician in his ward.

The artist who gives birth to such exquisite creations may not be able to tie his neck-cloth near so well as Augustus, who in his turn can do nothing else.—*Boston Transcript.*

There will be general and profound sympathy with the poor grand vizier at Constantinople. They have cut his pay down from $15,000 per month to $1,000. There has been a public announcement that his wives will take in washing.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

The New York State Democratic convention for the election of delegates to the national convention was held at Syracuse, John C. Jacobs presiding. During the proceedings a committee from the Tammany hall convention, which had also assembled for a similar purpose in another hall, appeared and presented resolutions in relation "to the best means of promoting harmony and a reuniting of the Democratic party." The committee on resolutions afterward disposed of the Tammany resolutions in a report which affirmed that "this convention reciprocates every expression of a desire for the union of the Democratic party, and are persuaded that the deliberate wisdom of the national convention will result in such action as will secure the triumph of the Democratic party in the State of New York and in the Union in the ensuing presidential election." Presidential electors, headed by Abram S. Hewitt as elector-at-large, were appointed by the convention. Seventy-two delegates to the national convention were reported, headed by Lucius Robinson, Calvin E. Pratt, Rufus W. Peckham and Lester B. Faulkner as delegates-at-large. The resolutions adopted assert that the people were defrauded in the presidential election of 1876; declare that "the Democratic party of New York add to their condemnation of the electoral conspiracy of 1876 an emphatic declaration of their continued confidence in the character, ability and fitness of that distinguished citizen of New York, who was then elected to the highest office in the people's gift, and who was in his own person the object of their joint attack on his party, his fellow citizens and the cause of free government," and instruct the delegates to enter the national convention "as a unit and to act and vote as a unit in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof."

The Tammany convention was presided over by Amasa J. Parker. John Kelly made a long speech denouncing Samuel J. Tilden. Augustus Schell and Erastus Corning were appointed electors-at-large. The delegates at-large elected to the national convention are Amasa J. Parker, William Dorsheimer, Jeremiah McGuire and George C. Green. An address was adopted which denounces Mr. Tilden and declares that "his nomination to the presidency would be fatal to the Democratic party and an act of treason to the Democratic cause."

Colonel Bodine has been appointed captain of the American rifle team, which is to shoot a match with the Irish team in Ireland.

In New York, the other day, Alexander McDonald was shot in four and a half-year-old son and his eighteen-months-old son, comprising a whole family, were arrested for intoxication and taken to the station-house on a hand-cart.

Some some fifteen hundred people were enjoying the attractions of a fair in aid of a hospital, held in the well-known Madison Square garden in New York, a portion of the building suddenly fell in, burying several persons beneath the ruins. Mrs. William A. O. Hegeman, a prominent lady manager of the fair, and the wife of a well-known lawyer, and two other women were killed. Colonel William Tileston, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, was fatally wounded, and about twenty other persons were more or less seriously injured.

Thirteen children died on the Bremen emigrant steamer Ohio on her last voyage to New York, and their mothers complained that the cause of death was foul air.

Frederick Crill was executed in the jail-yard at Newton, N. J., for the murder of his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Babcock, at their home last June. This was the first execution in the State conducted under the law passed last year, which provides for the admission of but twenty-four people to the gallows yard. Agreeably to the provisions of the enactment, twelve persons appointed by the court and twelve selected by the sheriff were the only witnesses of the hanging, the reporters being excluded. Crill practiced law in a small way, was a man of ungovernable temper and murdered his daughter during a quarrel as to where a basket basket should be placed.

Western and Southern States.

Charles De Young, one of the proprietors of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, was shot and killed in the office of that paper a few days ago by J. M. Kalloch, son of Rev. I. S. Kalloch, recently elected mayor of the city. It will be remembered that on the morning of August 23, 1879, Mayor Kalloch, then a candidate for office, was shot and wounded by Charles De Young. The *Chronicle* had bitterly attacked Kalloch's character and also reflected upon the representations of his father, who was dead. Kalloch retorted by charging before a large audience that the De Young brothers were illegitimate offspring. The next day Kalloch was shot and dangerously wounded by Charles De Young, the senior proprietor of the paper, who at the time narrowly escaped a lynching at the hands of Kalloch's friends. De Young was arrested, and at the time of his death was out on bail. Kalloch lingered between life and death for days, finally recovered and was elected mayor of San Francisco. The mother of the De Youngs, now in her eightieth year, is still living.

A writ of error has been granted in the case of Denis Kearney, imprisoned in the San Francisco penitentiary.

Edward Nugent and Henry J. Redemeir were hanged at St. Louis, the former for the murder of his wife while drunk, and the latter for the causeless murder of an old man named Voss. On the same day, at Lexington, S. C. Alexander Williams was hanged for the murder of Smith Fields more than four years ago.

Republican State conventions for the election of delegates to the national convention have been held in Virginia, Georgia and Oregon within the past few days.

During a storm on Lake Michigan the life-saving crew of Station No. 2 went to the relief of a wrecked vessel near Huron City, Mich. When within quarter of a mile of the vessel the life-boat was swamped. The seven men clung to the submerged boat, but chilled by long exposure and exhausted, dropped off one by one, until Captain J. B. Kish only was left. He finally drifted ashore with the boat.

A cyclone in the vicinity of Taylorsville, Ill., has caused great damage to person and property. Two children of Alonzo Cutter, Mr. T. J. Langley, and John Gessner were killed, and several other persons badly injured. A man named Watts and his wife were blown about a quarter of a mile locked in each other's arms and were found badly injured and insensible. At other points in the Northwest houses were leveled to the ground.

The following detailed account is given of the murder of the senior proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle* by Mayor Kalloch's son: Just before eight o'clock in the evening Charles De Young entered the business office of the *Chronicle* and stood talking with some gentlemen leaning against the counter. Directly the door opened and J. M. Kalloch entered, and drawing a pistol, without, as far as can be learned, speaking a word, began firing at De Young. The latter ran through the gate of the counter to the desk inside, Kalloch firing at him as he ran. On reaching the desk De Young turned to face his opponent with a pistol in his hand, when Kalloch, leaning over the counter, fired again, the ball striking De Young in the mouth. Kalloch then started for the door, and De Young raised his pistol as if to fire; but apparently his strength failed him, for the pistol was not discharged, and sinking backward he fell on the floor. The ball had evidently pierced the base of the brain, and in a few minutes he expired. As Kalloch ran out of the door he was seized by a citizen, and at the same time an officer came up, took him in charge and conducted him to the city prison.

The Oregon Republican State convention at Portland nominated State officers and elected six delegates to the national convention who were instructed to vote for Senator Blaine.

From Washington.

Hon. Ezra French, second auditor of the treasury, is dead.

The President has signed the bill providing for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and recognition of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mine, in the city of New York, in the year 1883.

Foreign News.

Queen Victoria having accepted Lord Beaconsfield's resignation as prime minister, sent for Lord Hartington to form a new cabinet, but he declined the responsibility and advised the queen to consult Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville.

The Greek consular agents in Thessaly report that the country is overrun with brigands, and that the authorities are powerless.

The world-renowned short-horn cow, the First Duchess of Oneida by the Tenth Duke of Thorndale, belonging to the English Lord Skelmersdale, has died of congestion of the liver. She was bought by Lord Skelmersdale in 1873 for $30,000.

William Ewart Gladstone has been called by Queen Victoria to the premiership of Great Britain as successor to Lord Beaconsfield.

The British troops have entered the city of Ghuznin in Afghanistan after a severe battle, during which the Afghans lost more than a thousand men killed, while the English loss was nineteen killed and 115 wounded.

A fire at Fokschany, Roumania, has left three hundred families homeless.

When the first installment of the United States ship Constellation's supplies for the Irish poor was transferred to the English royal dispatch vessel, Imogene, the American flag was run up on the Duke of Edinburgh's ship Lively and the other queen's ships in Cork harbor. The Imogene also carried the stars and stripes as she sailed for Galway.

Among the members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet are: Earl Granville, secretary of state for the foreign department; the Marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for India; Mr. H. C. E. Childers, secretary of state for war; Lord Selborne, lord high chancellor; Mr. Wm. E. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland; Lord Northbrook, first lord of the admiralty.

The Arctic exploring vessel Vega, escorted by a large fleet of steamers, has arrived at Stockholm. The city and adjacent coasts for many miles were splendidly illuminated. Professor Nordenskjold and party proceeded to the castle, where they were welcomed by the king. They were vociferously cheered by the people.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Bayard reported adversely on the bill to repeal the law prohibiting farmers from selling leaf tobacco directly to consumers without a special tax.

On Mr. Bayard's motion the House amendments to the New York exhibition bill were concurred in.

Mr. Edmunds reported from the judiciary committee regarding the alleged discrimination against the United States by the Union Pacific railways in freight rates that if such discrimination exists the ordinary remedy by suit at law is open to the government, and that no legislative steps are advisable.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for a monument at Yorktown and $20,000 for a celebration of the centennial of the surrender was opposed by Mr. Conkling on the ground that such expenses should be borne by the persons who participated in the celebration.

A bill to reinstate Colonel Marcus A. Reno, lately dismissed from the army for conduct unbecoming an officer, was introduced.

Adverse reports were presented on the bill to increase the pensions of wounded soldiers of the war of 1812, and on the bill to repeal the law prohibiting planters from selling leaf tobacco at retail.

The bills appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Denver, $150,000 for a public building at Montgomery, Ala., and $30,000 for a marine hospital at Memphis were passed.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for a monument and $20,000 for a celebration at Yorktown, Va., was laid aside.

A joint resolution accepting from the heirs of Thomas Jefferson the desk on which the Declaration of Independence was written was passed.

In debate on the army appropriation bill Mr. Blaine's motion came off out the section prohibiting the use of troops at the polls was defeated by a vote of 28 nays to 20 yeas—a party vote. Other amendments of a similar tenor by Messrs. Edmunds, Kirkwood and Blaine were defeated by nearly the same vote.

The army appropriation bill with its "rider" prohibiting the use of troops at the polls was passed by a party vote.

Mr. Johnson offered a bill to provide for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases of domestic animals.

Mr. Bailey spoke in favor of and Mr. Kellogg opposed the resolutions declaring Henry M. Spofford entitled to the seat in the Senate now held by William Pitt Kellogg.

The post route appropriation bill was taken up a third time and passed.

Bills were introduced as follows: Providing that the president of the Senate shall submit to the Senate and House, when assembled to count the votes for President and Vice-President, all packages purporting to contain electoral votes; donating public lands to the several States and territories which may provide colleges for the education of girls; providing for the appropriation of lands necessary in the improvement of the Mississippi river; to repeal the act of 1878 relating to claim agents and attorneys in pension cases; to limit to two years the time within which prosecutions for violation of the internal revenue laws may be brought; directing the secretary of the treasury to report in regard to anticipated payments of interests on the public debt; declaring that the option of tender in the payment of money from the treasury belongs to the government alone and cannot be waived by the executive department, and requiring the secretary to terminate the relations between the treasury and the New York clearing house, unless said clearing house rescinds its rule against silver; for the discontinuance of the system of national banking; appropriating $150,000 for the erection in the public squares of Washington City of statues commemorative of Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, John Adams, Randolph, Pinckney, Webster, Clay and Calhoun.

Mr. Cox, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, moved to amend a joint resolution and pass the Senate bill with the House amendment was passed by a vote of 143 yeas to 56 nays.

The House accepted from the heirs of Thomas Jefferson the desk on which the Declaration of Independence was written. The naval appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Garfield called attention to a copyrighted poem by Mr. Downey, of Wyoming, occupying fifteen pages of the *Record*, purporting to be an argument of his bill appropriating $500,000 for paintings upon the walls of the capitol illustrative of the life of Christ. Mr. Garfield said he supposed that members had a perfect liberty to speak in verse or prose, but the question had raised whether a gentleman had a right to avail himself of the privilege to print a copyrighted book. He moved that the first fifteen pages of the *Record* be referred to the committee on rules, with instructions to inquire whether they should form no part of the permanent record. Mr. Downey said that he had been told by the librarian of Congress that there was no question of his right to copyright an argument which would appear in the *Record*. He had, however, no objection to the motion of Mr. Garfield, and it was passed by 119 yeas to 105 nays.