RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

During the last year the gospel was preached in one hundred towns and cities in China, where it had not been previously heard.

The Salvation Army is carrying on its work at Newark, N. J., and has enrolled seventy converts. A large hall has been hired for five months.

The Baptists have four hundred and fifty theological students, ninety-eight of whom are at Louisville, sixty-nine at Newton, and sixty-eight at Rochester.

The Presbyterian church, at El Paso, Kan., with only eighteen members, has built a $1,600 church without receiving any outside assistance or incurring any debt.

Twenty essays have been offered on China in competition for a prize offered by the Chinese Religious Tract society for the best tract against Fung-shui, and thirteen for the best tract in favor of the Christian religion.

The London Religious Tract society reports that "ever since 1868 the Spanish people have bought a larger number of Bibles in proportion to their population than France or Italy, the other two Roman Catholic nations."

An Adventist conference, held at Worcester, Mass., recently, discussed at length certain prophecies of Daniel, and decided that they indicate that the end of the world will come in February, 1884.

By one of those terrible fires which at frequent intervals visit Japan's capital, the Methodist Missionary society has suffered a very serious loss. Their mission, church, schools, residences of the missionaries—all were burned in an hour.

The St. Lawrence presbytery, at its recent meeting, expressed its entire disapprobation of the use of tobacco, and directed its committee on education not to recommend for aid any candidate for the ministry unless satisfied that he is or will be hereafter free from the habit.

While in Mexico lately, Bishop Harris dedicated, at Tezontepec, a new Methodist Episcopal church, which the native church members had built and paid for. He ordained to the ministry Rev. Mr. Luders, a native German, who has resided in Mexico during the last seven years, and now speaks the Spanish language as fluently as a native Mexican.

In North Carolina there are 167,699 Baptists, 77,059 Southern Methodists, 43,000 colored Methodists, 13,500 Methodist Protestants, 5,000 Friends, 10,000 Lutherans, 2,000 Moravians, 17,800 Presbyterians, and 1,000 Anti-Mission and 6,500 Free Will Baptists. There are under 6,000 Disciples of Christ and 5,500 Episcopalians. The Baptists foot up 189,935; the non-Baptists, 179,505.

There are not less than 225 separate Protestant congregations scattered through the country from the Black sea to the Mediterranean, and from Turkey to Persia. There are 176 schools, with an average attendance of 15,500 persons. There are boarding schools for girls, under the supervision of the American missionaries, in Marsovan, Brussa, Bitlis, Mardin, Kharpoot and Aintab, with theological seminaries and colleges at other places.

There is not a single Catholic in the present house of commons as the representative of a British constituency, but there are nine or ten Quakers, including two ministers of the denomination. Two centuries ago a Friend was at the bar of the commons adjudged guilty of blasphemy and sentenced to be branded, burned, flogged and imprisoned, and it is less than half a century since the first Quaker member obtained his seat.

A certain Methodist Episcopal church in Massachusetts determined awhile ago to pay its expenses as it went along, and to make everything straight financially at the close of every quarter—a most excellent determination. A few Sundays ago the pastor reported a deficiency of $230, and called for a subscription. There was no response, and the services were brought to a close. Just before pronouncing the benediction the pastor said: "It was decided by this church that we should pay as we go; if there is no pay, there will be no go, and there will be no services in this church to-night." The congregation knew their pastor was in earnest, and they remained in the church until the required sum was raised. The usual evening services were held.

A Modern Jacob.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph's* Paris letter says: I was recently told by a young French gentleman (the son of the prefect of La Rochelle) one of the strangest romances of real life that ever came to my knowledge. Some four years ago a peasant boy who lived on a farm near the town of Clermont-Ferrand saw and fell in love with the beautiful daughter of a gentleman of good fortune and position, he being at that time seventeen years of age and the young lady was just sixteen. The new "Claude Melnotte" was so madly in love that he went straight to the house of the young girl's parents and demanded her hand in marriage. The father treated the preposterous proposition with good-natured scorn. "Come back when you have an income of $40,000 (200,000 francs)," was his answer, "and then we will see about it." The infatuated youth took him at his word, and forthwith set to work. Now one of the peculiarities of the town of Clermont-Ferrand is a scarcity of water. There is no river near it, so it relies for its supply on springs and wells. Under these circumstances a spring is a valuable piece of property and commands a relatively high price. So the young peasant lover set on for an adjacent mountain, there to search for hidden springs. My informant said that he had honey-combed the whole side of the mountain with his works, constructing at one point a tunnel over two miles in length. All this was executed with his own hands. He worked from dawn to dark, lives upon potatoes of his own planting, and never spends so much as a sou upon a mug of beer. Every Sunday he goes to church in the town, after which he proceeds to the house of his lady-love, to ask if she is married or likely to be. On receiving a response in the negative he plods contentedly homeward, and starts out afresh to his toil on the morrow. This life has continued now for full four years. Up to the present time he has discovered three important springs, each of which he sold for $5,000, but, though now possessed of what a man in his condition of life is wealth, he abates none of the hardships of his existence. He has one idea, namely, to become the possessor of a fortune sufficient to enable him to claim the hand of the object of his blind passion. Yet no one who knows the parties ever imagines that the young lady will ever consent to marry him. She is now twenty years of age, and is pretty, refined and accomplished, while he is coarse and unlettered, without even physical comeliness, as he is short and thick-set, with a broad, stolid countenance. What will be the end of this dream, I wonder? Will he go mad or break his heart the day he finds his beloved either married or betrothed? Or will he, after years of privation and overwork, with a vision of success before his eyes,

Ancient Wonders.

Nineveh was fourteen miles long, eight miles wide, and forty-six miles around, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick and 100 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramids was 481 feet in height, and 853 on the sides. The base covered eleven acres. The stones are about sixty feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 350,000 men in building. The labyrinth of Egypt contains 300 chambers and twelve halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty-seven miles around, once containing 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of $59,000,000; the Emperor Nero carried away from it two hundred statues. The walls of Rome were thirteen miles around.

In the middle ages the burial service was read over a man when he became a leper, and he was from that time separated from the rest of mankind, except others like himself.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

New York Fashions.

A violet shade is to be in vogue this season. The handsomest tissues and most beautiful combinations are made in this color. Rich brocatelles in two shades of heliotrope are in preparation. There are also mauve-colored satins with small bunches of violets, which are arranged like the madras fichus so much worn last summer, with the center and wide borders. Many suits are to be made in this style. The "tissu Mont morency," a new material, is covered with designs of handsome cherries and leaves. The grounding is dark garnet or bronze color. The material is arranged in different-sized bands, divided by light threads. Showy toilets for young ladies are made of this goods, and it is also much employed for sun-shades. Surah and foulard continues to be the favored materials, as they are light and soft and admirably suited to all kinds of drapery.

Postillon basques and "tournures" are daily gaining in favor. With this style of waist the fronts are pointed, and the sides cut out over the hips, while the backs forms postillon coat-tails. The waists are smaller than ever, requiring corsets of the very best make.

Satin, which hitherto has been reserved exclusively for winter toilets, is now extensively used on spring and summer dresses. These have puffings of satin down the front, and draperies and plaitings. The trimmings, when combined with Pompadour foulards and plain surah, are very light and suitable for summer wear, and have a totally different effect to that produced when combined with such goods as velvet vigogne. Colored faille and brocaded taffetas are in high favor. With the new fancy fabrics in use, aprons are made of satin, either in the color or the grounding, or in one of the colors of the design. This style is useful for making over old dresses.

Plain linen and batiste dresses, which cannot be worn as they are, may be made over in pompadour designs with the same materials. Blue, gray, and straw colored linen dresses may be combined with percale satinettes, and the old-fashioned waists replaced by the Watteau casaque. The plain skirt has a short train and puffing of the fancy fabric. The most important characteristic of the making over of these old dresses is to so combine the shades that the new goods do not deaden the effect of the old. There are so many shades now in use that this is not a difficult matter to accomplish. Satin inserted plaitings are very extensively used. They are placed between the side pieces of the waist, on the middle of the basque, between the breadths of skirts on the sleeves, and, in fact, on all parts of the dress. The "souffiet," as this plaiting is called, consists of a fan-shaped plaiting, arranged in seven plaits fastened close together on the top and left loose on the lower part.

In the outer garments in wear at present, a style has been brought out which was all the rage six or seven years ago. It is a kind of "MacFarlane" garment, with the addition of varied trimmings. The double pelerine has a large opening for the arm to pass through. The lower part of the garment is plaited. This small cloak is made in all kinds of wool, from woolen reps, and is used for shopping purposes and demi-toilets. It must always be of some fancy goods, and is often lined with red surah. The collar is sometimes made to match, and is sometimes of velvet in the color of the garment. The "etrangere" cloak is of satin, lined with colored surah or colored satin. The seam is cut up in the center of the back. The seam of the sleeve passes over the shoulder and terminates on a line with the seam under the arm. A piece is cut out to form the sleeve. The trimming consists of bonde plaitings and jet fringe. On the sleeves are satin ribbon bows. The "manteau Colibri" is of black sicilienne. It consists of two pieces joined in the back seams. The fronts close to the waist, from which point they are taken back and joined under a black satin bow, with passementerie cords and tassels. The garment is trimmed with ruched lace and beads.

Toilets for half-mourning wear are made combining black and gray faille. The puffed apron is generally of plain black faille, while the draperies are of the grayish silk. The gray train is narrow. The waist is of black faille and the vest of gray. The black sleeves have gray cuffs. Any morning dress made of faille or foulard may be arranged in this matter.

A toilet for deep-mourning may be of epingline and English crape. The skirt is trimmed with a deep, plaited flounce, over which is a band of crape. The front of the tunique is divided into two parts. One of these forms the apron and crosses a second piece, which is smaller and forms a panel on the left side. The tunique is trimmed with a band of crape. On the side of the apron is a large crape bow, with falling loops. In the back is a puff trimmed with crape. The cachemire jacket is trimmed on either side in front with a broad bias crape band, and a cording of the same borders the basque and pockets. On the back of the basque is an inserted crape plaiting. The turned-down collar is of crape. The long sleeves are trimmed with two bias bands and a plaiting of crape. The hat matching the suit is a small capote, covered with English crape and trimmed around the crown with a crape braid. The crape veil, thrown over the back of the bonnets, is not long.

Baby dresses are trimmed more than ever with embroideries. The drawers have a deep trimming of embroidery; the petticoats have four flounces, and the deep-worked collars are to be seen on all dresses. English dresses are worn by children up to their twelfth year, with draperies and scarfs, which seem to divide the dress into two parts, one forming the skirt and the other a loose-fitting tunique. For these dresses long vests and plastrons are made in bright colors. Spotted foulards and Madras fichus, with deep borderings, are made in suits for little girls. Suits are made for babies, from three to five years of age, of white, blue or pink sicilienne. These consist of microscopic directoire redingotes, with triple collars. The fashions in children's hats are large Leghorn straws, not quite so large, however, as were worn some years ago. The brims are raised in different parts under either a bow, a bouquet or a feather.

A Bride in the Land of Romance.

A Persian bride, when first brought, is a queer little body, fattened up with rice and sweetmeats for the occasion, and sadly besmeared with cosmetics. Collyrium has been put upon her eyes to make them soft and languishing, and they are also elongated by some means, so that they may have the shape of almonds. Her hair is dyed of a coal black by indigo, or of a reddish-brown by indigo and henna mixed with it, according to her own fancy, or that of the broker. Her eyebrows are plastered and painted so thickly that they look like a large piece of court-plaster cut into arches, and stuck upon her face. I say a large piece, because they are joined artificially by a thick line across the nose. Her cheeks are painted in excessively bright colors, and two shiny locks of hair, gummed together, and stuck flat on each side of them, in the shape of number sixes placed the wrong way. Her hands and feet, finger nails, and toe nails, are dyed a light, mahogany color with henna. She has no anre shape or figure than a bolster. Poor little thing! she plays such tricks with herself generally that at twenty she is an old woman, with her skin all shriveled and burnt up by caustics and poisoned pricks of needles. This old undersized creature waddles about the apartment of her new lord in the finest and largest trousers possible.

She wears a smart embroidered jacket with short sleeves, and a pretty chemisette of some light white material, embroidered with gold threads; but her arms and neck are bare. She hangs upon her little person as many jewels, gold coins and trinkets as she can possibly get at. She is especially fond of pearls and diamonds, but is not particular as to their beauty or value. A diamond is a diamond for her, whatever its shape or color may be. She is very fine, but never elegant. Her mind is entirely uncultivated. She has neither education nor accomplishments; but she has a good deal of flowery talk about roses and nightingales, with an undercurrent of strange roundabout wit and drollery. There is an utter want of delicacy and modesty in her conversation. She knows a great many things which she ought not to know; and, child as she is in years, she would outwit the wisest man who ever wore gray beard.

The beauty of a man parting his hair in the middle appears to be that it gives both ears an equal chance to flap.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Fat and Lean Pork.

Some of our readers may think this a contradiction, but it is quite possible to grow pork with that happy medium of fat and lean so much relished. The greatest obstacle to it is the general method adopted in feeding pigs. They are fed on food merely adapted to lay on fat, and with a scant proportion of albuminoids to grow the muscles or lean meat. Pigs have thus been grown and fattened for so long a time that they seem to have taken on only lean meat enough to hold the body together. Except when on grass, the pig is piled almost wholly with corn, which is excessively rich in starch and fat. Some breeds have become so constituted that they will fat on grass. The pig, in its natural state, does not get excessively fat, but is nearly as lean as a beef animal. If young pigs are fed on nitrogenous food, such as skimmed milk and grass, they will be found to grow rapidly—extend the frame and muscular system, having only fat enough to round out the body to comely shape. Pigs should always be full fed; but this does not necessarily mean cramming with corn, which merely piles on the fat till the young pig becomes diseased. It is this mode of feeding for so many hundred generations that has transformed our swine into lumps of fat with a few strings of muscle to tie the ball together. To reverse this work of improper feeding will take some time, but it can and must be done. Witness the great change from those overgrown fat hogs which were bragged of years ago, but are now seldom seen, because the market does not call for them. We do not undervalue corn which is the best fattening food the American farmer possesses; but we should be glad to have them avoid its free use in feeding pigs, and substitute a more nitrogenous food, such as oats, peas, wheat, bran or middlings, a little oil meal, decorticated cotton-seed meal, rye, bran or barley—any of these. Corn may be fed sparingly with clover or skimmed milk. Our Canadian neighbors can raise fat and lean pork with grass, peas, barley and corn. We must have a grass diet for pigs generally, and with this grain may be fed. Farmers sometimes forget that the pig is a grass-eating animal as much as the horse, and needs fibrous food to keep him healthy. Nicely cured clover is relished by pigs in winter, especially when raised on grass. If you want fat and lean pork, a strictly corn diet must be reserved to the last stage of feeding, simply to harden the pork; yet a little corn may be fed all through the life of the pig, only giving these other nitrogenous foods with it. Pork grown in this way is relished in Boston, and will always find a ready local market.

No more important question than the above has ever been discussed in our columns. At one time lard was the most valuable of all the hog product; but it has ceased to possess exceptional value, and now the desideratum in pork production is to bring about a good development of flesh.—*Home Weekly.*

Household Hints.

New linen may be embroidered more easily by rubbing it over with fine white soap; it prevents the thread from cracking.

To remove grease from wall-paper lay several folds of blotting-paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

To take ink out of linen, dip the ink spot in pure melted tallow, then wash out the tallow and the ink will come out with it. This is said to be unfailing.

If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week they will become very tough, will not cut a carpet, will last much longer and always sweep like a new broom.

To remove rust from a stove-pipe, rub it with linseed oil (a little goes a good way); build a slow fire at first till it is dry. Oil in the spring to prevent it from rusting.

To clean brass, immerse or wash it several times in sour milk or whey. This will brighten it without scouring. It may then be scoured with a woolen cloth dipped in sand.

Celery and Its Cultivation.

No vegetable improves more on acquaintance than celery. Farmers object to its cultivation on the ground that there is too much labor about it, and this was a serious objection when the fashion was to cultivate it in trenches; but it is found that a plow makes all the trench requisite for the dwarf and medium varieties, which are really more crisp, solid, and better flavored than the giant. "Boston market celery" can be grown with little more labor than a crop of cabbages, and as it adorns the table, tickles the palate, and tones the stomach, it deserves a wider cultivation by farmers than it has secured.

Cave Dwellers.

The time has long passed since caverns could be regarded with any feelings of superstition; for a very slight acquaintance with the science of geology must make the most inveterate mystery worshiper among us quickly cognizant of the laws to which they owe their origin. But the mouldering of ancient hypotheses revealing to us histories which are far more wonderful than fairy tales. We allude to the so-called bone caves, which in this and other countries are furnishing geologists and the scientific world generally with materials from which they can in somewhat form a history of pre-historic times. Ever since the discovery of the remains of a species of rhinoceros in a cave at Orreston, near Plymouth, have scientific men turned their attention to caverns and their contents, as to books from which they could learn much of the life which prevailed upon the globe in distant ages. This discovery was quickly followed by others. The celebrated Kirkdale cave in Yorkshire—stumbled upon by accident—was cleared of the debris with which it was chocked up, and yielded results of a high scientific value. Here remains of the elephant, mammouth and other animals were recognized. Most of these bore the marks of teeth; and the occurrence of the bones of the hyena in greater numbers than those of any other animals pointed to the inference that this cave had formed the den of successive races of those animals. This hypothesis was strengthened by a comparison of the gnawed bones with those taken from hyenas in confinement at the Zoological Gardens, London, with which they were found to correspond in a remarkable manner. The question how the remains of the larger animals were dragged to these, their last resting-places, was readily accounted for by the known habit which prevails among the lower creation of seeking out some secluded spot at the approach of death. The fact, too, of the remains of man having been found has given rise to no end of controversies, into which we have no disposition to enter. The gradual growth of the stalagmite upon the floor of the cave, formed upon calculations of its increase within recent years has on one side been quoted as a kind of undeviating time-keeper by which to gauge the period which has elapsed since the deposit first began. When we consider how this material is formed, how the water, percolating through the soil above, becomes charged with carbonic dioxide which enables it to hold in solution the lime, which it again gives up in the form of stalagmite, on exposure to the air; when we reflect how atmospheric change, rainfall, and a hundred other minor influences must affect these chemical changes—we must acknowledge that any calculations founded upon the thickness of calcareous deposition must necessarily be subject to error.—*Chambers' Journal*

A Princess Who Dared.

Princess Adelgunde, of Braganza, daughter of the late Don Miguel, the unsuccessful and banished pretender of the Portuguese throne, has just done a rather daring thing. The sentence of perpetual banishment was not only pronounced upon Don Miguel, but also upon all his children. Princess Adelgunde, however, was so determined to see her father's native country that she contrived to obtain an English passport for her confidential maid, in which document she herself was described as the attendant of the personated English lady, and in the character of a femme de chambre traveled undetected through Portugal. At Lisbon the two took up their quarters at a hotel, and visited all the palaces and galleries of the city, ending the escapade by a call upon Countess de Redmha, an old and trusted friend of the family. They quitted the country in safety, the princess' family knowing nothing about her journey until they received a letter posted at Lisbon and describing her exploit "as the result of the natural instinct of a Portuguese woman."

A WEEK'S EVENTS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Another body has been cremated at the Washington (Pa.) furnace. The body cremated was that of Gustave Poets, and the ashes will be taken to Europe by a daughter of deceased.

An attempt was made the other day to kill the Spanish consul-general in New York by means of a package containing explosive materials, which was sent to him by mail from Philadelphia. The infernal machine was loosely constructed and exploded without doing any harm.

A few days ago a large crowd of roughs and "sporting" characters congregated at Buffalo, N. Y., from all parts of the country for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight in Canada between two men named Rooke and Donovan; but the Canadian police and military were in readiness, and the "bruisers," who left Buffalo for Canada in tug boats, were compelled to return without pummeling each other.

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The State convention of the Vermont Greenback labor party, held at Montpelier, nominated delegates to the national convention at Chicago and adopted a platform in conformity with the principles of the party.

The village of Stuyvesant, on the Hudson River railroad, eighteen miles below Albany, has been almost totally destroyed by fire, the flames extending to all the buildings on both sides of the railroad track and covering a radius of more than a square mile. The loss is estimated at $300,000; insurance about $100,000.

The oil regions in the vicinity of Bradford, Pa., have been devastated by fire. In seven days over 350,000 barrels of crude oil have been consumed. The fire cut a swath four miles in width extending through the valley for nine miles.

William Dalzell, who recently killed John J. Van Houten at Paterson, N. J., thereby creating an all-day riot among the exasperated people, has been indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter.

Henry F. Weiss, Israel Brandt and Josiah Hummel were hanged the other day at Lebanon, Pa., for the conspiracy in the murder of Joseph Raber, an old man upon whose life they, in company with two other men named Drews and Stuehler, had effected a heavy insurance. Drews and Stichler were the principals in the murder of Raber, whom they drowned while crossing a brook, and were hanged for their crime last November. Thus all five men engaged in the conspiracy have expiated their crime on the gallows. On the same day that the three above-named men were hanged Elijah Floyt suffered a similar fate at Bridgeport, Conn., for the causeless murder of his aged father two years ago.

The execution of Carl Manke for the murder of John Atloff took place a few days ago at Buffalo, N. Y. Manke was hanged with the stolid indifference, cursing his spiritual adviser and attendants to the last.

Hon. Sanford E. Church, chief-justice of the New York court of appeals, died suddenly and unexpectedly of an apoplectic stroke a few days ago at his home in Albion, N. Y. Judge Church was a prominent member of the Democratic party in New York State for nearly forty years, and held office as member of the legislature, lieutenant-governor, comptroller, etc. At the national Democratic convention held in New York in 1868 Judge Church was nominated for President by Samuel J. Tilden, and the New York delegates cast its vote for him seven continuous times. In 1870 Mr. Church was elected chief-justice of the State of New York.

Almost the entire business portion of the town of Milton, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. The flames burned over a space seven squares in length and two in width, and licked up about 400 buildings, including six churches, all the banks, telegraph office, Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Academy of Music, gas works, and all the hotels. Several persons perished in the flames and 250 families were rendered homeless and penniless, many being out in the fields. The pecuniary loss is estimated at about $2,000,000. Immediately after the fire Governor Hoyt sent a dispatch to the mayors of the cities throughout the State, saying that 3,000 people must be sheltered and destitute of the necessaries of life, and asking that immediate aid be furnished the stricken people.

Thousands of acres of timber land have been burned over by forest fires in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and on Long Island. In New Jersey more than 100 square miles of valuable berry bogs, timber lands and vineyards have been destroyed.

The New York supreme court has decided unanimously that burial cannot be claimed for one Denis Coppers in his plot in Catsolie cemetery because Coppers was a Freemason. The cemetery authorities refused to permit the burial of Coppers' body in his plot, and his relatives brought suit to test the question.

The second trial of Jesse Billings at Ballston, N. Y., for the murder of his wife, resulted in an acquittal by the jury.

The number of buildings burned at Milton, Pa., was 666, and only two places of business escaped destruction.

The body of William Blanford, a Philadelphia policeman who died in 1874, has become petrified and turned to stone. It now weighs nearly 300 pounds.

Two whites and five negroes were publicly whipped the other day at Newcastle, Del., among those punished being a boy of ten years, who received forty lashes for larceny.

Western and Southern States.

The West Virginia, Michigan and Nevada Republican delegations to the national convention at Chicago have been instructed by their respective State conventions to vote for Blaine, and the Florida delegation has been instructed to vote for Grant.

The Wisconsin Democratic State convention has chosen an uninstructed delegation to the national convention at Cincinnati.

The Methodist general conference at Cincinnati elected four bishops, as follows: The Rev. Henry W. Warren, of Philadelphia; Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., L.L. D., president of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.; John F. Hurst, president of Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J.; and Dr. E. O. Haven, chancellor of the Syracuse university.

The Wisconsin Republican State convention for the election of delegates to the national convention has been held at Madison. The delegates elected are understood to be divided in their choice for presidential nominee between several of the candidates.

Six men were killed and two wounded in California during a collision between United States marshals and settlers who were being served with writs of ejectment at the instance of a railroad company.

At Fond du Lac, Wis., the factory of Mihill's manufacturing company, consisting of the main building, warehouse, storehouse and several outbuildings, with five cars loading from the factory, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $125,000; insurance, $75,000.

The Florida Republicans have nominated Hon. S. B. Conover for governor.

A fire at West Liberty, Ohio, destroyed twenty-one business houses and a number of dwellings, causing an estimated loss of $350,000.

Mrs. Isabella Johnson, born in slavery at Richmond, Va., died in Toronto, Canada, a few days ago at the remarkable age of 110 years.

Thomas White, a white man, twenty-eight years old, was hanged the other day at Spartanburg, N. C., for the murder of Pete Hawkins, a colored boy of eighteen years.

A shaft fifty feet deep in a mine at Norway, Mich., caved in, burying sixteen miners. Three were taken out dead. The rest were rescued alive.

A story comes from Leadville, Col., that a party of seventeen men, while prospecting for minerals in the Ute reservation, were attacked by Indians and all but one man massacred.

From Washington.

The President nominated N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, to be governor of Dakota Territory. He used to be sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives.

Foreign News.

Nine Turkish villages have been pillaged by the Bulgarians.

Twelve thousand cotton operatives at Blackburn, England, have struck for an increase of wages.

Rowell, the English champion pedestrian, in reply to an offer from America to match Hart and Dobler against any two Englishmen, says he is ready to compete with them or any other man in the world for $2,500 or $5,000 a side, but that the match must be open to everybody.

The total strength of the German army is to be brought up to exceed 2,000,000 men.

By an explosion of a boiler at iron works near Walsall, England, twenty-three persons were killed and about sixty others taken to the hospital, some of them in a dying condition.

Henry Labouchere, the well-known editor of London *Truth* and a member of parliament, has won the libel suit brought against him by one Lambri, whom he charged with being a card sharper.

Chung How, a Chinese diplomat who negotiated a treaty of peace between China and Russia, has been sentenced to be beheaded because the treaty is considered by his government to be too liberal.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Blair presented the views of the minority of the committee on alleged frauds in the late election on the subject of disfranchisement in Rhode Island. Laid on the table.

Messrs. Hampton & Carpenter spoke against giving Mr. Kellogg's seat in the Senate to Mr. Spofford.

Messrs. Pendleton and Cameron, of Wisconsin, spoke against unseating Mr. Kellogg in favor of Mr. Spofford.

Mr. Morgan, from the select committee on counting the electoral vote, reported adversely on the Senate bill to fix the day for the meeting of the electors for President and Vice-President, to provide for the counting of the electoral votes, and for the decision of questions arising therefrom. He also reported from the same committee a concurrent resolution, adopting a joint rule for counting the votes of electors for President and Vice-President. Placed on the calendar.

House.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, with amendments, was passed by a vote of 189 yeas to 12 nays.

The House voted, by 133 to 75, to take up the resolution for a final adjournment. A proposition to recommit the resolution, with instructions to the ways and means committee to bring in a bill for the abolition of the duties on salt and printing paper before reporting any resolution for adjournment, was rejected by 90 to 116.

By a vote of 121 to 90 the resolution reported from the ways and means committee for a final adjournment of Congress on May 31 was adopted.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed by the claims commissioners was passed.

Historical Doubles.

Few historical characters have had more counterfeit presentments than Sebastian of Portugal, who, being found missing after a battle against the Moors in 1578, was represented by a succession of impostors for years afterward. Concerning one of these historians are yet in doubt. In 1598 a man presented himself at the Venetian senate claiming to be the last heir of Portugal, escaped from a twenty years' captivity among the Moors. He possessed great personal resemblance to the last prince, was acquainted with secrets concerning the royal family, and had certainly strong evidence to produce in favor of his claims, but he was decided to be another of the long series of impostors who had assumed the title Sebastian, and was sent to the galleys. To the close of his life, however, he persisted in his tale, and its truth is one of the many historical mysteries that are never likely to be cleared up. Russia, too, has had its historical "doubles." Many counterfeits sought to personate Demetrius, son of the czar, as "grand duke of Muscovy," who was murdered in 1600. In 1773 an impostor arose who asserted that he was Peter III. He led an army against the Empress Catherine, but was defeated and executed in 1775. There were many claimants to the title of Louis XVII. in the present century, a man named Eleazar Williams, residing in Canada, was believed by many persons to be the unfortunate Dauphin, who it was said had been secretly conveyed to America by a faithful servant, instead of dying in the temple.

In our own day was there not the Tichborne trial, concerning which opinions are still divided? A strangeer case of disputed identity occurred in the sixteenth century. A certain Martin Guerre, residing in the province of Haute Garonne, left his wife and family and disappeared for eight years. At the end of this time he apparently returned to his home, and was received without suspicion by his relatives. Martin had a number of peculiar marks which the new comer also possessed; the returning prodigal was also conversant with all the most private affairs of the family, and knew secrets that the wife revealed to her husband alone. Three years passed away, and two more children were born to the supposed Martin, when a doubt of his real identity began to arise. It is not clear what first roused suspicion, but the rumor once set afloat, evidence began to pour in, till there was, at least, strong cause to believe that the reputed Martin Guerre was only a "doppelganger" of the real man; that he was in fact a certain Arnauld de Tilk, who had made the acquaintance of the real Martin in Flanders, and traded on his likeness and the possession of information obtained from Martin to personate his comrade to his family. In the midst of the discussion the real Martin returned home, but his appearance, instead of mending matters, only

"Made the case darker,
Which was dark enough without.

Some swore positively that the first claimant was the real Martin; others were equally certain that he was an imposter. The case went for trial, and the real man succeeded in proving his identity, the counterfeit Martin (alias Arnauld du Tilk) being hanged.—*London Globe.*

The Baby.

The baby is a revolutionist. He ruthlessly upsets established customs, breaks in on confirmed habits, and sways despotic command in his realm. There can be no conservatism where there is a baby. He is a radical of radicals, and he seems to have a hydrophobic horror of anything and everything that savors of the old order of things. He is an indefinable compound of arrogance and amiability; a mixture of amusing and exasperating; tyrannical and condescending; affable and dictatorial. When he sucks his fists and protrudes his cheeks, or forgets his autocratic state in the engrossing effort to dine off his toes or the house cat's tail, he becomes an object of curious and affectionate interest. When he learns to creep and takes it into his small head to try the effect of overturning a kettle of hot water on himself, or an experimental plunge into the cistern, he excites rather more than a mild solicitude, that is equaled only by the emotions he arouses when he manages to get hold of the paternal razor with the evident intention to try its edge on his tongue. Such manifestations of eccentricity as a heels-over-head tumble downstairs, pulling the table-cloth off for the delight of hearing the china crash, mutilating your Sunday coat with the newly ground family scissors, or making the souls of horse-car drivers quake by his squatter sovereignty predilections in favor of the track, soon lose their terrors on the principle that familiarity breeds contempt. If there is any danger, near or remote, into which he has not projected himself before he reaches the age of two years, he is of a verity the far-famed "most wonderful baby in the world." But it is the month-old baby to whom (or which) the grown-up world pays profoundest homage. The acutest observers of human nature must fail of anything like intelligent classification of him. He is a law unto himself, inexplicable, elusive, never of the same mind on two occasions, and a creature of most doubtful issue in respect of his intentions about permitting a quiet night to pass. In short he is The Baby, the most helpless object in the universe, and the incarnation of an absolute monarchy. With reference to everything else, animate or inanimate, the terms big and little are merely relative; but the baby is a living defiance of that and all other laws. He is at once the smallest and the largest factor in the human problem. His rule being in short duration its despotic character is correspondingly pronounced. He is presumed to have originated the adage about making hay while the sun shines, and the huge winrows he piles up attest his appreciation of his own wisdom.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Doom of the Atalanta.

The loss of the training ship Atalanta is likely to remain a mystery of the sea, like the fate of the ill-starred President. She has been overdue in England since the twentieth of March. The log of a sailing vessel not long ago recorded a passage of eighty-four days from Bermuda to Portsmouth, and last year a Nova Scotia ship was eighty days between New York and London; but such protracted voyages are rare exceptions. There are many striking coincidences between the present catastrophe and the loss of the Eurydice. While they were not sister ships, they were of nearly the same size and displacement, and were employed as training ships. Each had been commissioned for this service less than two years, each had made a practice voyage to Bermuda, and each was returning to Portsmouth when she went down. When the Eurydice was wrecked there was between 309 and 319 lives lost, and, strangely enough, the officers and crew of the Atalanta numbered 311. The two ill-fated voyages were begun at the same time of year, and the Atalanta was due in the channel on the very week when the Eurydice two years before had been swallowed up by the treacherous sea almost in sight of her anchorage.

BEAUTY BUT SKIN DEEP.

How to Beautify, How to Preserve, and How to Treat when Diseased, the Skin and Scalp.

By M. E. JOSSELYN, M. D., of New York.

Apart from the suffering caused by skin diseases, their influence on the happiness of those to whom a delicate and pearly complexion is the dearest wish of their lives is paramount to all others. No lady afflicted with cutaneous eruptions, or loss of hair, will deny that, to obtain a fair skin and luxuriant tresses, she would gladly exchange the disfigurations that now mar her otherwise handsome face, hands, or hair, for other diseases of greater severity,—even Cancer,—could their existence be concealed from the public eye. Many an estimable lady's life has been embittered by cutaneous affections. She imagines that every one sees and comments upon her locks. She avoids society and public places, and endeavors to hide her misery in seclusion. Here the struggle to improve her appearance is renewed. No remedy is too repulsive or dangerous to be used. Arsenic is devoured in large quantities, mercury is taken internally and applied externally, until the teeth rattle in their loosened rockets, and the system groans beneath the load of poisons it is obliged to carry.

If such be the feelings of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the condition of those suffering from salt rheum, tetter, ring worm, pemphigus, scaltsalm, leprosy, lichen, pruritgo, and scald head? We can fully describe the tortures they endure. Death in many cases might be considered a blessing. The burning heat, inflammation, and itching nearly impel the sufferer to do violence to himself in order to end his sufferings. I have seen patients tear their flesh with their nails until the blood flowed in streams. Others have told me that they could cut out the flesh from their limbs, so great was the agony they endured.

With a view to impart some useful information on the subjects of the preservation of the skin, scalp, and hair, and the proper treatment of them when diseased, I have here condensed to a popular form such information as is most desired.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SKIN.

The skin is composed of two layers, which may be separated from each other by the action of a blister. The thin portion which is raised up by the blister is called the scarf skin, the cuticle, or the epidermis; that which remains in connection with the body is the sensitive skin, the cutis, the dermis, or the true skin. Each has separate duties to perform. The scarf skin is horny and insensible, and serves as a sheath to protect the more sensitive skin under it. Were the scarf skin taken off we could not bear to have anything touch us. The dermis or true skin, and its glands, oil tubes, etc., are the seat of all cutaneous diseases.

THE OIL AND SWEAT GLANDS.

That the skin may be pliable and healthy it is necessary to have it oiled every day; and for this the Creator has wisely provided by placing in the true skin small glands and tubes, whose office it is to prepare and pour out upon the surface the proper amount of oil. On some parts of the body they do not exist, but are abundant on the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, etc. They produce the wax of the ears, and on the head they open into the sheath of the hair, and furnish it with nature's own hair oil or pomade. When the skin is healthy these little vessels are always at work, and constantly responding to the demands made upon them. Occasionally no person should be afraid to wash thoroughly every day with soap and water, but as the "Boston Medical Journal" once says, the skin is injured by having the oil removed from it.

FREQUENT WASHINGS WITH PURE SOAP

(free from caustic alkalies) and lukewarm water, followed by brisk rubbing with a coarse towel, will do much towards preserve the healthy action of the oil glands and tubes, upon which depends a clear and wholesome complexion, than all the costly cosmetics in the world. So important is the free and healthy condition of the sweat and fat or oil glands in the preservation of the general health, that we do not think the importance of the skin, that particular attention to them will be rewarded by increased physical health. They discharge from the surface of the body about one-and-one-half pounds of matter per day, and their importance in the purification of the blood and fluids of the body is so great that we have cited it as the present conspicuous cutting, like rubber or oiled silk, death would soon ensue.

THE GREAT SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES.

But bad as are minor forms of skin diseases, they ask into insignificance when compared with the great skin and scalp diseases with which thousands are afflicted during their whole lives. That the reader may know more about these, the principal affections are here named, omitting such as are symptoms of constitutional diseases, like measles, rash, etc. The most common are salt rheum or eczema, tetter, ring worm, psoriasis, impetigo, leprosy, lichen, pruritgo, barbers' itch, Jackson's itch, bakers' itch, ground itch, scald head, and dandruff.

Towering above all others in ext