### The Paris Abattoir.

The slaughter houses of Paris are located at La Villette, on the outskirts of the city, and form, together with a police station, telegraph office, barracks for a small force of troops stationed there, and other buildings, a town of very respectable size. The buildings, which are of stone, were constructed in the most thorough manner by the city under government authority. The premises are inclosed by a high stone wall, and the grounds are divided into regular rectangles by four avenues, intersected by four streets.

Through each building runs a series of cours, covered with a glass ceiling, and in these cours the slaughtering is done, the animals being dressed on wooden frames placed at regular intervals on each side of the cour. A peculiar feature of the business is that of blowing up the carcass as soon as the head and legs are cut off, which the *Commercial Bulletin* describes as follows: The body being placed on the dressing frame, an incision is made in the breast near the neck, and the nozzel of a bellows inserted. A man then works the bellows for about fifteen minutes, until the whole carcass is swollen out like a small balloon. This reasons given for this are that it makes the meat look better, more plump than it otherwise would, and that it enables the one who skins the carcass to get the hide off quicker and easier, without injuring it. All bullocks, calves, sheep, etc., slaughtered in these establishments are blown up in this manner.

Pig butchery in Paris is conducted on a novel plan. The pigs are taken into a large round house, having a cupola in the roof to let off the smoke, the floor being divided into triangular dens. A dozen or so of pigs are driven into each den at a time, and a butcher passes along and strikes each one on the head with a mallet.

After being bled, the defunct porkers are carried to the side of the room and arranged methodically in a row. They are then covered with straw, which is set on fire and the short bristles quickly burned off. After a thorough scorching the pigs are carried into the dressing room, hung up on hooks, and scraped by means of a sort of drawing knife, handled by a skillful operator, who performs his work at the rate of about one pig a minute. Then the bodies are washed and the entrails taken out and cleaned.

Every part of the animal is utilized in Paris, and that which the American throws away as worthless is made to subserve some use in the Frenchman's economy. The pig's blood is used in the manufacture of the large black sausages which meet with such extensive sale in Paris. The long bristles are pulled out by hand and go to the brush maker.

### A Carpet Shaking Machine.

The agent who sold Mrs. Peters the Columbia carpet shaking machine explained to her the way in which it worked. The machine consisted of a large wire-gauze cylinder, in which a carpet could be placed and which was revolved at a high speed by clock-work. Within the cylinder was a collection of flails and brushes, which, when put in motion by its revolution, thoroughly beat and swept the carpet. The agent asserted that his machine would thoroughly remove all dust and extraneous substances from the texture of the carpet, would destroy moths and other deleterious insects, and would impart a beautiful gloss to the service of any carpet, rug or blanket that might be submitted to its action. When he had tested its effect upon the parlor carpet Mrs. Peters was so charmed that she bought the machine on the spot, and as soon as the agent had gone she took up the dining-room carpet and put it on the cylinder.

For some reason the machine could not be made to work, and Mrs. Peters, thinking that there must be something wrong, took out the carpet and crept into the cylinder in order to see if any of the flails or brushes were out of order. Suddenly, and without the least warning, the diabolical machine began to work. The cylinder revolved with tremendous rapidity, and the flails and brushes did their whole duty. The machine could not be stopped until the clock-work had run down, and the agent had warranted it to run for twenty minutes. During that time the machine was busily occupied in removing all dust and extraneous substances from the texture of Mrs. Peters, in destroying all moths and other deleterious insects, and in imparting a beautiful gloss to Mrs. Peters' surface. In fact, it did everything that the agent said it would do, but when, four weeks later, Mrs. Peters was able to rise from her sick-bed, her first act was to hire a colored man to cart the machine down to the Connecticut river and throw it into the deepest available pool.

In spite of this impulsive and irritable conduct on the part of an otherwise estimable lady, the Columbia carpet shaking machine may prove to be all that its agent claims for it, and may yet be a blessing to the housewife. If women will have carpets shaken, it is desirable that they shall be well shaken, and if this machine really does meet this want, it ought to gain a lasting popularity among the earnest and careful housewives.—*Exchange.*

### A Dinner in Tokio.

Very strange dishes came upon the board at our dinner at the hotel in Tokio. A pipe of mild tobacco was handed around. The tobacco was too mild an affair altogether to take the edge off one's appetite, it intended for that purpose. The first course consisted of sweetmeats, served upon lacquered plates. The whole meal was of a Frenchified character. Balls of golden, scarlet, and green jellies were among the things in this dish; rice, flour, and sugar made up the constituents of the other parts of it. Saki (rice spirit) and the ever-present tea were then served round. The second course consisted of soup, into which were shredded hard-boiled eggs. This was served in bowls, but without spoons. I had, however, my purchased spoon, fork, and knife always with me, and so escaped trouble. Then came a very strange dish; it was a collop cut from a living fish wriggling on the sideboard. The Japs are a great fish-eating folk, and this raw fish-eating is quite common. The steak cut for Bruce from the living ox, told of in his Abyssinian travels, occurred to one's memory.

The live tidbit is supposed to be eaten with the Japanese "Soy"—a sauce that makes everything palatable—but I let my portion of it pass. It is not possible to comply with all Japanese fashions at once. Time is necessary to the acquirement of taste. Cooked fish was next served, and that in great variety, including shell-fish. A sort of lime or small lemon was used as the flavoring to this dish. Then came boiled beans, with ginger roots, and some fried fish and horseradish. To follow that came boiled fish and clams, the latter cut up, and served with pears. Rice in teacups followed, and then a salad, and the dishes were ended. The hot saki and teacups were sent round after each course. The health of our landlord was proposed in Japanese, and drunk in saki. He then rose to reply. I thought that he would never have done bowing before he began to speak. He appeared to speak very well, and castly.—*Harper's Young People.*

### Wisdom for Boys.

Do you wish to make your mark in the world? Do you wish to be men? Then observe the following rules:

Hold integrity sacred.
Observe good manners.
Endure trials patiently.
Be prompt in all things.
Make few acquaintances.
Yield not to discouragements.
Dare to do right; fear to do wrong.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Fight life's battle bravely, manfully.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Use all your leisure time for improvement.
Attend carefully to the details of you business.

In Behring island the Swedish Arctic explorers claim to have discovered the future dairy farm of the remote East, and say that anglers who have used up the European rivers may there find excellent sport. The rivers abound in trout and salmon too unaccustomed to human enemies to be afraid of them.

## USEFUL SHAMS.

### The Substitutes Which Human Ingenuity Has Made.

One of the most noticeable features of modern times is the immense progress which has been made, and the manufacturing ingenuity and scientific skill displayed in finding substitutes for expensive or scarce raw materials and articles in general demand. The fact is apparent beyond question that art is fast invading the domain of nature. Chemistry is enabling us to replace animal and vegetable dyes, and to form artificial gems, or creditable imitations; mineral oils replace animal and vegetable ones for illuminating purposes, and the electric light is treading upon the heels of gas.

The expensive outfits for the whale fisheries are comparatively abandoned, whalebone and blubber from the huge marine mammals being less in request; coral insects may proceed with their submarine constructions unmolested; the sea tortoise will be pursued less eagerly for its carapace; the ostriches of the desert be less sought after; and even the great pachyderms of India and Central Africa can be spared to be more usefully employed in extending the march of commerce. Under our enlightened civilization we can now manufacture our own whalebone, coral, tortoise shell, ivory and feathers, without the need of penetrating into wild jungles and arctic or tropical seas for our supplies. The extinction of whalebone in commerce will not deprive us of our umbrellas, or the female sex of their parasols and corset busks. Rattans have been converted into wallosin, and horn shaped into pliable bones, while steel ribs also do duty effectually for baleen.

Ivory being an expensive material and in continual demand, has formed the subject of many patents for good substitutes, but those tried have generally had more the appearance of an opaque cement than the natural dentine. The best and most effectual imitation, which takes a good polish, is the American substance passing under the name of celluloid.

Celluloid is one of those inventions of recent origin which has become a substitute for many natural raw materials. It is a species of solidified collodion produced by dissolving gun cotton in camphor with the aid of heat and pressure. The applications of celluloid are now legion. As a substitute for ivory it is best known, and so perfect is the resemblance that a close inspection is required to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine; the absence of the grain, or decussation, is the chief distinction. Celluloid possesses not only all the strength and elasticity of ivory, but it does not warp nor discolor with age. It is much used in making combs, backs of brushes and hand mirrors, frames for looking glasses and portraits, handles for knives and forks, piano and organ keys, and billiard balls, which are said to be equal in elasticity to those of ivory. One advantage it has over ivory is that it may be molded, so that the most delicate and elaborate articles can be made with it at a fraction of the cost of true ivory. An endless variety of colors can also be given to celluloid by the admixture of proper pigments. In imitation of tortoise shell it is made into such articles as combs, card cases, cigar cases, napkin rings, etc. The pink coral so popular for jewelry is admirably imitated with it, and so are malachite and amber mouthpieces for pipes, cigar holders and musical instruments.

Beautiful fancy ornaments are made of artificial tortoise shell, which is formed by melting gelatine at a moderate emperature with a small amount of metallic salts, running the whole into molds, and staining the mass with hydro-sulphate of ammonia, so as to produce an imitation of the grain of natural tortoise shell. The appearance of tortoise shell may also be given to horn by brushing it over with a paste made of two parts of lime and a little soda lye, which is allowed to dry. This forms sulphuret of lead with the sulphur contained in the albumen of the horn, and produces dark spots, which contrast with the lighter colors of the horn.

Among minor products which have been successfully imitated are meerschaum, horn and coral, by the pulp of potatoes, turnips, or carrots, treated with sulphuric acid.

Ostrich feathers, which, as the coveted court plumes of fashion have always been in demand at high prices, are not getting more plentiful by the domestication of the bird, instead of hunting it down in its wild haunts, but imitations of all kinds have sprung up—those of spun glass sold at from two shillings to eight shillings each instead of ten shillings to twenty shillings; those made of silk, etc. It has heretofore been the custom to work up all the odds and ends of ostrich feathers into plumes, and even to make use of the feathers of other birds. But it was left for Yankee ingenuity to get up an imitation, the component parts of which are silk on a rattan or celluloid quill. This "sham" could be easily passed off on ladies as genuine, and almost defies detection by others than experts.

Cloth, in imitation of furs and skins is now made from mohair or goat's wool, and the resemblance is so good that at a few yards' distance it is difficult to tell whether it is real or imitation. It is colored to resemble seal, beaver, otter, and chinchilla, and lately there has been quite a quantity made in imitation of ostrich feathers, and used very largely for trimmings on dresses and mantles. At the last Paris exhibition there was an imitation white squirrel shown, shaded to a light fawn.

Artificial pearls have long been manufactured with the greatest skill and ingenuity, and so close is the imitation that alternate strings of false and genuine shown by jewelers can scarcely be distinguished. Mourning jewelry of black glass has replaced the more expensive jet ornaments among the lower lasses.

Numerous patents have been issued from time to time for making imitation marble, which in practice have been more or less successful; by some of these an almost perfect imitation of the various shades and colors of marble is obtained, and slate is made to imitate marble. Artificial stone is now made to any extent.

Gas bids fare to be replaced ere long by the electric light, judging by the progress Mr. Edison has made with his electric lamp.

Careful thought and ingenuity are always on the search to utilize waste products, and to find substitutes. For instance, there is a large demand for eggs for various manufacturing purposes.

There is no end to artificial productions, and the list might be extended indefinitely, including artificial ice, which renders us independent of King Frost; artificial sugar, which we can make from starch or rags; artificial fruit essences, artificial horn from seaweed, artificial wood from compressed sawdust or straw, artificial leather from old scraps or the leather cloth, artificial parchment from paper chemically treated with sulphuric acid, and as hides for leather become more in demand, we have come to utilize the formerly neglected skins of the alligators, the snakes, the kangaroos, the porpoise and other sea mammals, and fishes.—*British Trade Journal.*

### An Explosion in a Gambling House.

The recent attempt to blow up the Casino at Monte Carlo is vividly described by a lady who was present. She says: I was sitting in the *salle de musique* tranquilly listening to Schubert's "Ave Maria," played as few orchestras save Monte Carlo could play it, when the audience was startled out of its placid enjoyment by a tremendous boom. Men started from their seats, women turned pale beneath their rouge, and there was a general fight. The mystery was soon solved. A small gunpowder plot had been hatched by some miscreants, with the purpose of taking advantage of the confusion to pocket all the loose coin that might be on the tables at the time. I went into the room as fast as I could. A number of women were sprawling in hysterics; a few others had really fainted, and looked ghastly through their powder; chairs were overturned, metal was bent into contortions, and mirrors were in fragments; there were bleeding croupiers carrying away the bank in hot haste; Frenchwomen gesticulating and screaming, and Englishwomen pale and excited. Altogether I never saw a scene to compare with it in bustle, terror and confusion even on the stage.

Somebody has discovered that cats can't live at a greater elevation than 13,000 feet, therefore back sheds should be built 13,500 feet high.—*Binghamton Republican.*

## FOR THE FAIR SEX.

### Fashion Notes.

Epaulets of small rosebuds are worn on white India muslin dresses.

The newest turbans have wide-rolled rims and crowns sloping to a point.

Foulard parasols with ruffles matching the gown are the fancy in Paris.

Unlined silks of black surah are imported to wear with black silk or grenadine skirts in the house.

Maltese gloves in cream, pearl, white and old gold are made with lace bands in the wrist this year.

Mitts are to be worn over gloves this summer. Mitts alone should make the hand warm enough in summer.

China handles for parasols are too fragile for general use, and are followed up in the satin covered handles, with ivory mountings.

A new lace pin is in the form of a bee with an oval and emerald body and diamond wings, perched on a gold bar tipped with pearls.

Imperial dragons wrought in scarlet and Chinese characters form the embroidery of some black silk gowns which are called Oriental.

White zephyr wool embroidery on white cashmere is effective if the ribs of the leaves and the stamens of the flowers be traced in silk.

All shades of coffee brown, including café au lait and clair coffee, and the pale leather tints, will be much worn, as they are newer than the cream colors.

Worth recently made for a customer a polonaise of scarlet Bengaline very long in front and slightly draped behind to show a skirt covered with small ruffles of black surah.

The imported gingham suits are the prettiest of all wash dresses. A gay fancy is the use of trimming light blue and white-checked gingham with bands and pointed tongues of dark scarlet-colored gingham.

Suits for young girls are made up with hooded jackets or a hood on the back of the dress itself. They are loosely fitting affairs, of dark green or navy blue chuddah or serge, or camel's-hair cloth.

The suit with postilion basque, tablie overskirt and round skirt, is one of the prettiest designs for a simple dress of woolens—hunting cashmere, cheviot, or camel's-hair—to be worn in the mornings at home, for shopping, traveling, etc.

### Royal Bridal Dresses.

Honiton lace owes its great reputation to its sprigs, which were at first woven into the ground, but latterly "applique," or sewn on the ground. In the course of the last century the making of the plain net ground on the pillow was a separate branch of the trade. The net was beautiful and regular, but expensive, as may be judged from the fact that the thread by which some of the finer qualities were made cost as much as $350 to $525 per pound weight. The worker was paid in a rather curious fashion. The lace ground was spread out and covered with shillings, and as many coins as the piece would accommodate were the reward of the maker. It was no uncommon thing to pay $500 for a Honiton lace veil when the business was in its palmy days. The invention of machines for making lace dealt a severe blow to the peculiar industry of Devonshire, and it threatened to become altogether extinct. Mrs. Burg Palliser records that when wedding lace was required for her majesty Queen Victoria, it was with difficulty the necessary number of workers could be obtained to make it. It was undertaken by Miss Jane Bidney, who caused the work to be executed in the small fishing hamlet of Beer and its environs. The dress cost $5,000; it was composed entirely of Honiton sprigs, connected with plow by a variety of openwork stitches; but the patterns were immediatly destroyed, so it cannot be reproduced.

The bridal dresses of the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice and the Princess of Wales were all of Honiton point, the patterns consisting of natural flowers, ferns, etc. Many of the more experienced hands find employment in restoring and remaking old lace, and the ingenuity they display in this direction is said to be marvelous.

### A Lady on Gymnastics.

"A Lady Physician" writes to a New York paper as follows:

For years past, I have been convinced that the mania for gymnastic exercise, athletic development and muscular power has been productive of a vast deal of harm. Years ago a theory in vogue for gaining health was dieting, and hundreds of people dieted themselves into insanity or the grave. Now the mania is for exercise, and hundreds of young men, and (although it may seem a ridiculous statement) young women also, are killing themselves by "exercise." Nature rebels at "knotted" muscles, and requires the full payment of a serious penalty whenever the folly is perpetrated of developing muscle as a business, through the swinging of dumb-bells and Indian clubs. The long walks which are taken too frequently and with quite too much vim, under the influence of a spirit of emulation to win a bet, are productive of far more injury than benefit. But most of all, I want to call attention to the idea of daily bathing. It is a simple form of suicide, lacking the element of crime, because done through ignorance; lacking the horror, because it lacks the crimson stain and mangled form of the ordinary suicide.

Our young men are not content until they are scrubbed bald-headed by the willing barber, and look in their youth very "near of kin" indeed to their aged grandsires. Were rebellion raised when the whiskers are tampered with, and the fact that fashion benevolently and fortunately quantities them, doubtless they, too, would be shampooed out of existence so effectually as to leave the "coming man" without that becoming adornment.

The poor body is literally scrubbed out of existence. Nature guards her outposts very jealously, but she cannot do double duty in one direction without signal failure in some other. Consequently, when the surface of the body is daily denuded of the cuticle under the vigorous application of the barbarous "coarse towel," she must repair damages at the expense of the digestion or the natural eliminations of morbid matter; some organ loses the harmony with its fellows which is necessary to a perfect whole. Cleanliness is not only "next to godliness," but a very large part of it, and it is highly important that bathing should be employed as a hygienic force; but not the shower-bath when an exhausted body is slowly waking from an unnatural sleep, nor a cold sponge when the day's duties have exhausted both mind and body. To change the clothing frequently and permit a thorough airing, to expose the entire surface of the body for a few moments to the air of the room on rising and retiring, a light brushing with a soft brush or fine towel, and a good bath once or twice a week are all that an American can do and retain health. Light exercise of those muscles not called into play in the daily routine is also desirable, but it should be calisthenic, not gymnastic, and should not include a vigorous pounding of the chest, than which nothing can be worse for the lungs.

### A Baboon Dinner Episode.

Bishop Colenso gives this incident in the early life of a South African baboon. There is something quaintly human about it:

It was a hot day, and a number of baboons were sunning themselves along the bottom of the i Donga. They lay upon their backs, with half-closed eyes, rubbing their stomachs in a state of placid enjoyment. Two or three young baboons had wandered to a little distance down the i Donga, searching for scorpions from stone to stone just below them. They were not very successful, and it did not appear that their movements were of much concern to their elders.

Presently, however, one of the young ones, turning up a stone, lit upon a particularly fine and fat scorpion, which, with a furtive glance round at his elders, he seized and popped it into his mouth, having first pinched off the sting. He at once proceeded to turn the stone over again with great assiduity, as though in further unsuccessful search for scorpions.

He had not escaped notice, however, for down the gully in a sluggish roll came a great baboon, who seized the young one by the scruff of his neck, shaking him vigorously until the plump morsel dropped from his pouch. Having gobbled this up, the elder baboon at once regained his lounge, and all went on as before in the sleepy hollow.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Shield Budding Fruit Trees.

Pomologists are now giving the preference to budding over grafting in the majority of cases. There are several excellent reasons for this preference. Budding is more easily and quickly accomplished; it can be done at a more convenient season; the operation does not injure the stock in case of failure, as is always more or less liable in stocks headed down for grafting, and last, but by no means least, when budding is performed in good season an opportunity is afforded of repeating the trial on the same stock when the first did not take. To these advantages may be added, budding is preferred for all stone-fruits, such as peaches, apricots and cherries, which require extra skill in grafting, but which are budded with ease.

The time for budding stocks depends upon two conditions; there must be a flow of sap in the stock, or, in other words, it should not have fully completed its growth, and the shoot from which the buds are cut should be in a similar condition, but with the buds that are to be used fully developed. A little practice will enable one to judge very correctly of the state of a stock in reference to budding. The season for budding fruit trees may be said to extend from the first of July until the first of October. Such trees as cease to grow early in the season must be budded early; such as grow until late in the autumn must be budded later. The different trees come into season as follows: Plums, cherries, apricots on plums, pears, cherries, quinces, nectarines and peaches. In short, perform the work of budding only when the bark of the stock parts or separates freely from the wood, and when the buds of the year's growth are somewhat plump and the young wood is growing firm.

Shield or T-budding is one of the approved modes and is largely practiced by our best pomologists. Having decided on the tree to be budded, select a smooth spot and make an upright incision in the bark from an inch to an inch and a half long, and at the top of this make a crosscut so that the whole shall form a T. From the stick of buds cut a thin, smooth slice of wood and bark containing a bud. With the rounded end of the knife next raise the bark on each side of the incision just wide enough to admit the prepared bud. Taking hold of the foot-stalk of the leaf insert the bud under the bark, pushing it gently down to the bottom of the incision. If the upper portion of the bud projects above the horizontal part of the T cut it smoothly off that it may completely fit. Next tie a bandage over the wound, beginning at the bottom and tying firmly above, leaving the end and foot-stalk of the leaf only exposed to the air.

In about a fortnight after budding the success or failure of the operation will be apparent. If it has succeeded and the stock is considerably swollen, loosen or remove the bandage. If it has failed to take and the bark still parts readily, make another trial.

Budding, as most farmers understand, differs from ordinary grafting, not the least in its numerous effects. Each bud is a distinct individual, capable of becoming a tree under favorable circumstances. In grafting, a branch composed of several buds is employed with a considerable quantity of bark and wood, while in budding but a single bud with a small quantity of the adjoining bark and wood is used.—*New York World.*

### Feed for Horses.

There are sundry condition powders and tonics which are often fed to horses and produce an increase of flesh, but they must be kept up or the horse will run down, and in the end they will do an injury. Regular feeding, faithful grooming, change of diet, salt always accessible, exercise, even if it be hard work, with sufficient rest, pure water, pure air in the stable and comfort and quiet, will cause almost any horse properly fed to lay on flesh, if not to become fat. A writer upon this subject says: Many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue lean and poor. The food eaten is not properly assimilated. It the usual food has been unground hay and grain, nothing but a change will effect a desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case corn meal can be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flax seed with a bushel of barley, one of oats and another bushel of Indian corn, and let it be ground into fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or the meal of barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may be first procured, and one-fourth part of the oil cake mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed two or three times daily, mingled with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat that amount greedily, let the quantity be increased until he eats four or six quarts at every feeding three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick the manger for more.—*Buffalo Express.*

### Household Hints.

Use white oilcloth, bound with red, for wall protectors back of the kitchen table and under the hooks where pans, etc., are hung.

Potato water, in which potatoes have been scraped, the water being allowed to settle, and afterward strained, is good for sponging dirt out of silk.

When you clean your lamp chimneys, hold them over the nose of the teakettle when it is boiling furiously. One or two repetitions of this process will make them beautifully clear.

Sweep carpets gently. Even a rag carpet should be treated with consideration. A severe digging with a broom wears the warp and scrapes out the lint of the rags quite needlessly.

To keep cranberries fresh, put up in thick brown paper each piece separate; take a box, put in a layer of dry ashes, then a layer of beef, then alternate; cover the top with dry ashes; set in a cool, dry place.

Stair carpets can be made to last a long time by having a yard more than the length needed to cover the stairs, for then you can change it so that the same place in the carpet will not come upon the edge of the stairs every time it is put down.

To make baking powders: One pound of bicarbonate of soda, twelve ounces of tartaric acid, two ounces of cream of tartar and one pound of flour; mix well through a sieve. In making biscuit use one teaspoonful of the powder to one pint of flour.

When making cake or omelette, take your discarded egg shells, crush them into small bits, put them into your decanters three parts filled with cold water and thoroughly shake them. The glass will look like new, and all kinds of glass washed in the same water will look equally well.

### The Czar's Grandson.

Mrs. Lucy Hooper in one of her Paris letters says: Sometimes one hears little things about the Czar of Russia which makes one inclined to pardon Nihilism and to comprehend the dynamite plots. The other day I went to visit a very charming old lady, who is an American, and who has lived for many years in Europe. Whilst turning over the pages of her photograph album, I came across the portrait of a child, a boy of some six or eight years of age, so singularly beautiful that my attention was at once interested. The little fellow was dressed in a Knickerbocker suit of black velvet, with his fair hair cut Holbein-wise over his brow, and a lovlier or nobler image of healthful boyhood never gladdened a parent's heart. On my making some exclamation of admiration, my friend produced several other photographs of the same child, remarking at the same time that the picture, so far from exaggerating his beauty, hardly did it justice. She then told of her meeting with the boy and his mother in Switzerland.

The child was the son of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the mother being his secretly-wedded wife. By command of the czar the husband and wife were separated, and the latter was forced, not only to consent to a divorce, but to marry another man. "How could you consent?" asked my friend when the unhappy lady related her story. The eyes of the speaker filled with tears and her lips quivered. "It was for my son's sake," she whispered, and then she said no more, being evidently still not wholly freed from the toils of the "giant spider of the North," as Whittier once called the czar in one of his fervent lyrics on freedom.

# NEWS EPITOME.

## Eastern and Middle States.

As there was no choice for State officers at the last Rhode Island election, the general assembly met at Newport a few days ago and elected Alfred H. Littlefield governor and H. H. Fray lieutenant-governor.

The Philadelphia coal firm of Bines & Sheaff, the retail sales agents of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, has temporarily suspended. The firm owns ten retail coal yards, including a large wharf where steamers are supplied.

New York city has been afflicted with the hottest weather it has experienced so early in the season for many a year. The thermometer went up to ninety-four in the shade and several cases of sunstroke were reported.

George T. Morrow, a New York dealer in fine shoes, has made an assignment, with $200,000 liabilities.

At the monthly meeting of the Printing Paper Makers' association, held in Springfield, Mass., it was voted to maintain firmly the present schedule of prices for the various grades of their products. No importations of foreign paper stock are now making, and the manufacturers anticipate an advance in domestic stock on this account.

At an auction sale of fifty-five Jersey cattle in New York the bull call Ramapa, seven months old, brought $600. The heifer Maple Blossom, twenty-seven months old, with heifer calf, two days old, brought $580, and Empressa, two years old, and heifer calf, one day old, brought $835. The cow Myra, four years old, brought $1,400, and Lass Edith, four years old, brought $1,425. Several of the cows went for prices higher, it is said, than were ever before received for Jersey cows in this country.

James P. Sloan, a college student at Princeton, N. J., committed suicide while sick by cutting his throat. His illness had affected his reason.

The New York legislature has adjourned without day.

A fire in Brooklyn destroyed a block of six buildings and caused a loss estimated at $300,000.

Henry Hamlin was hanged the other day at Hartford, Conn., for the murder of a night watchman named Shipman in the Connecticut State prison in 1877. Hamlin at the time of the murder was confined in the prison, and while trying to escape with several other convicts he killed Shipman.

The court of inquiry which has been examining the case of the West Point colored cadet, Whittaker, who was found in his room on the morning of April 6 with his limbs bound and ears cut, has concluded its investigation and finds that Whittaker himself wrote the letter of warning which he claimed to have received on the Sunday previous to the alleged assault; that there is no evidence to warrant the belief that any other person than Cadet Whittaker made the assault, and that "the imputation upon the character of Cadet Whittaker referred to in the order convening the court" is fully sustained. Whittaker, who still protested his innocence, was placed under arrest to await the decision of the secretary of war regarding his case. Professor Greener, who has been in attendance from Washington at the West Point court of inquiry, has obtained a promise from the secretary of war that he shall be heard in Whittaker's defense before action is taken upon the report of the court. The professor criticises the course pursued by the court, and declares that the purpose of the officers of the academy from the start was to vindicate the institution by the conviction of the colored cadet.

D. L. Moody, the evangelist, preached the other night to a large congregation in the Cooper institute, New York.

Hon. Asher P. Nichols, late comptroller of the State of New York, died at Clinton, N. Y., a few days ago, aged sixty-five years.

Four persons were killed by an explosion of coal oil on board the British steamer Sapphire at Philadelphia.

The procession in New York on Decoration day was the largest this year that the occasion has ever called out and was one of the finest military displays ever seen in the city. A large number of visiting organizations from other cities participated in the parade, and the city was alive with martial music and the tramp of men. All the statues were decorated with flowers and the neighboring cemeteries were filled with people carrying floral offerings.

The Maine Democratic and the Maine Greenback State conventions, both held at Bangor on the same day, have nominated General Harris M. Plaisted for governor.

The American Medical society began its thirty-first annual session in New York a few days ago. Over 1,500 delegates, representing every State in the Union, were present.

## Western and Southern States.

A cyclone which passed through Mitchell, Dakota, killed two persons, badly injured several more and blew down many buildings.

At Tiqua, Ohio, a man and two boys entered the cellar of Mrs. Fanny Jones for the purpose of looking after a barrel of gasoline used as fuel for a small gas stove, and which seemed to be leaking. On entering the cellar a light was struck, when a terrific explosion took place, and in a moment the house was a mass of flames. The man and boys were burned to death, Miss Newland, a sister of Mrs. Jones, was fatally burned, and the last named was severely injured by jumping out of a second-story window.

The California supreme court rendered a decision in the case of Denis Kearney, the agitator, releasing him. The hearing was on the habeas corpus appealed from the superior court of San Francisco, where the decision of the police court putting Kearney in the house of correction for abusive language was sustained.

The San Francisco superior court has sustained the general demurrer of Mayor Kalloch against the impeachment proceedings by the board of supervisors and dismissed the case.

Thomas Edmonds was hanged at Omaha, Ark., for the murder of his infant child and her mother, a young woman with whom he had eloped from his wife and children. At Marion, Ark., on the same day, L. L. Ford was hanged for the murder and robbery of John Broadway. Peter King suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Woodsworth, Ohio, for murdering and robbing a peddler named Thembly, and at Hanover Court House, Va., Charles Bolling, a colored boy of seventeen, met his death on the scaffold for outrageously assaulting a little girl.

The Vulcan nail and iron works at Nashville, Tenn., employing 600 hands, have suspended with liabilities of $262,000.

A dispatch from Fort Montana says that Sitting Bull wants to surrender, and has sent General Hazen a special envoy from his camp in British America. Another dispatch, received by General Sheridan at Chicago from Colonel Hatch, states that in a battle with Indians at the head of the Polomas river about fifty hostiles were killed and the remainder put to flight.

Great damage to property and considerable loss of life have been caused by a heavy rainstorm in Texas. Near San Saba two little boys belonging to a family that had been refuge in a cave were drowned. The entire village of Brackett was inundated, many houses were washed away, and more than twenty persons were drowned.

The Mississippi steamer Golden Eagle was burned to the water's edge at Martin's Landing, Ill., and three passengers are supposed to have been lost. The boat was valued at $30,000.

Denis Kearney, the agitator, just released from imprisonment by order of the California supreme court after serving a few weeks of his sentence of one years' imprisonment, announces that he intends to take up the agitation where he left off.

The town of Savoy, Texas, has been destroyed by a cyclone. Nineteen business houses, a depot and twenty dwellings were destroyed, there being only five buildings not damaged. Nine persons were killed and sixty wounded, some fatally.

The Millers' international exhibition at Cincinnati has been formally opened. A great many foreign countries and all the States in the Union in which wheat is produced are represented.

Two prize fighters—"Paddy" Ryan, of Troy, and "Joe" Goss, at one time the English "champion," now of New York—attempted to fight in Canada some weeks ago, but were prevented by the Canadian authorities. The other day the two aspirants for the "heavy-weight championship" met at Collier's Station, W. Va., and fought eighty-six rounds, when Ryan was declared the winner.

## From Washington.

The secretary of state has received a dispatch from Mr. Farman, consul-general at Cairo, stating that the Egyptian obelisk and pedestal had been placed on board the steamer which will sail in a fortnight for New York.

A statement has been prepared by the commissioner of internal revenue showing the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the first ten months of the current fiscal year, as compared with a like period of the previous year. In almost every instance the figures show a large increase. From spirits there was an increase of $7,388,846; from tobacco, $1,823,967, and from fermented liquors, $1,612,790. The aggregate receipts show an increase in favor of the present year of $11,603,471.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of ex-Congressman-general Key as United States judge of the eastern Tennessee district.

The President has made the following nominations: Mortimer M. Jackson, now consul at Halifax, to be consul-general at that place; Lucio Tewkesbury, of California, to be United States consul at San Salvador; Robert S. Gardiner, of West Virginia, to be Indian inspector.

During May the public debt was decreased $15,928,033.57. Cash in the treasury June 1, $206,613,516.97. Total debt less cash in the treasury June 1, $1,952,386,719.85.

During May there were executed at the various United States mints 547,339 gold pieces (double eagles, eagles and half eagles) worth $4,427,845; 2,267,000 silver dollars, and 3,410,000 cents, worth $34,100.

The customs receipts for May were $15,927,254, against $11,227,378 for the corresponding month of last year, and from internal revenue $13,063,776, against $18,341,991 for May, 1879.

## Foreign News.

M. Leon Say has been elected president of the French senate.

Prince William of Montenuovo, one of Austria's highest dignitaries, has suddenly become insane.

Count Victor Zichy, an ex-member of the Hungarian cabinet, has been mortally wounded in a duel.

A great trial of Nihilists at St. Petersburg has resulted in the conviction of all the prisoners. Two of them were sentenced to be hanged and the rest, including four women, were condemned to various terms of imprisonment or to exile.

A depredating force of 2,000 Bulgarians have destroyed twelve Balkan villages on the borders of Bulgaria.

Four men were drowned at White Rapids, N. B., by jumping out of a small boat which was filling with water. Nine others remained in the boat and were finally rescued.

It is estimated that the total catch of the Newfoundland seal fishery this season will not exceed 280,000 seals, whereas in former seasons it reached to from 500,000 to 600,000.

The one hundred and first race of three-year-olds for the Derby—the great racing event of the year in England—was won this year by the favorite, Bend Or. Epsom, the scene of the race, was crowded with such an immense assemblage as only London can produce. Among those present was the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Mecklenburg, the lord mayor of London and nearly all the members of both houses of parliament.

By the explosion of the boiler at a sawmill in Toronto one man was instantly killed, three more were fatally and several more severely injured. The mill was completely wrecked.

A large torpedo which was in process of completion at a manufactory in Ancon, Peru, exploded with terrible effect. Every house in the town was shaken as by an earthquake, the manufactory and six adjoining houses were torn to pieces, and of the persons killed only five could be identified, the bodies of the others having been reduced to unrecognizable shreds.

A formation of porous white stone in the St. Gothard tunnel, through the Alps, threatens to retard its completion. Geologists are of opinion that the trouble can only be overcome by constructing a new route around the white stone, instead of through it as now.

By an explosion in a powder mill near Ghent, Belgium, at least ten persons were killed and several more injured.

A dreadful tragedy has been enacted at Newlands, the county seat of the wealthy Drury family, two miles from St. John, N. B. John Drury, a deaf mute seventy-two years old, became jealous of a younger brother, Ward, who is the registrar of deeds for the county, because the oldest brother, Charles, who died recently, left the control of the property to Ward. A few nights ago John Drury set one of the barns on fire, then returned to the house and shot his brother Ward, inflicting a dangerous but not fatal wound. John next rushed upstairs, set fire to his bed and in a scuffle with another brother, Edward, sixty-seven years old, shot him dead, after which he killed himself. The flames destroyed the house and numerous barns.

Ex-Comptroller Richard B. Connolly, a prominent member of the Tweed ring, died in Marseilles, France, the other day, aged sixty-nine years.

Ten thousand operatives of the Staffordshire (England) potteries have given a month's notice of their intention to demand a restoration of wages. A determined strike is considered certain.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

### Senate.

A message from the President was read, recommending the immediate attention of Congress to the danger that would result from failure to act upon the Ute agreement. The messages says that preparations are on the Ute reservation in great numbers, that the Utes are becoming restless under the belief that they are to be dispossessed of their lands without pay, and that they are liable any moment to break out in open outrage.

Mr. Gordon announced his resignation as Senator from Georgia, and Mr. Brown was sworn in as his successor.

The pension deficiency appropriation bill was passed as amended.

After a long debate Mr. Bayard's bill defining the terms of chief supervisors of election, with Mr. Thurman's amendment forbidding the appointment of any one who had formerly held the office, was passed by a party vote of 27 yeas to 14 nays. The committee reported an amendment to the title to make it read, "A bill to define the terms of office of chief supervisors of elections." Mr. Hoar moved to amend so as to make it read, "A bill to deprive chief supervisors of election of their powers and to remove their offices." Mr. Beck moved to amend the amendment so as to add, "And to break up the iron cages of John Davenport." The committee amendment was agreed to.

The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Windom said that the agricultural interest had hitherto been neglected, and that it would hereafter insist upon proper recognition. The agricultural department should be given a more prominent place in the government, and larger appropriations should be made. Upon Mr. Hampton's motion amendments appropriating $8,000 for experiments in tea culture, and $2,000 for experiments for the improvement of cotton were added, and the bill was passed.

The House bill was taken up to carry into effect the resolution adopted in 1871 by appropriating $100,000 for a monument at Yorktown, and $30,000 for a centennial celebration of the battle. An amendment offered by Mr. Burnside providing that the Yorktown commission shall be members of the commission for selecting a site was adopted. An amendment by Mr. Morrill striking out the appropriation for the expenses of the celebration was rejected and the bill was then passed.

The House bill was taken up and passed to author