1881	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Feb.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
Mar.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Apr.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

1881	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Aug.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Sept.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Nov.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
Dec.						3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

THE YEAR 1881.

CHURCH DAYS AND CYCLES OF TIME.

Dominical Letter ..... B
Golden Number 8
Epact 20
Solar Cycle 14
Roman Indiction 9
Dionysian Period 209
Julian Period 6581
Septuagesima Sunday ..... February 13
Sexagesima Sunday ..... February 20
Quinquagesima Sunday ..... February 27
Ash Wednesday ..... March 2
Quadragesima Sunday ..... March 6
Mid-Lent Sunday ..... March 27
Palm Sunday ..... April 10
Good Friday ..... April 15
Easter Sunday ..... April 17
Low Sunday ..... April 24
Rogation Sunday ..... May 22
Ascension Sunday ..... May 26
Whit-Sunday ..... June 5
Trinity Sunday ..... June 12
Corpus Caristi ..... June 16
Advent Sunday ..... November 27
Christmas Day ..... December 25

THE FOUR SEASONS.

Winter begins, 1880, December 21, 5:12 A.M., and lasts 89 days, 18 hours and 45 minutes.
Spring begins, 1881, March 20, 6:20 A.M., and lasts 92 days, 19 hours and 15 minutes.
Summer begins, 1881, June 21, 2:13 A.M., and lasts 93 days, 1 hour and 53 minutes.
Autumn begins, 1881, September 22, 5:08 P.M., and lasts 90 days, 6 hours and 22 minutes.
Winter begins, 1881, December 21, 11:30 A.M. Trop. year, 365 days, 22 hours and 15 minutes.

MORNING STARS.

Venus after May 3.
Mars until June 20.
Jupiter after April 22, until August 1.
Saturn after April 21, until July 20.

EVENING STARS.

Venus until May 3.
Mars after July 20.
Jupiter until April 22, after August 1.
Saturn until April 21, after July 20.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

Mercury, April 7, August 6 and November 24, rising then just before the sun. Also February 23, June 20 and October 16, setting then soon after the sun. Venus, March 27. Mars, December 27. Jupiter, November 13. Saturn, November 1.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1881.

There will be four eclipses this year, two of the sun and two of the moon, as follows:

I. A partial eclipse of the sun May 27. Invisible in North America.

II. A total eclipse of the moon June 12. Visible in the United States.

	Beginn. H. M.	Middle. H. M.	Ends. H. M.
Boston	1 29	2 7	2 49 A. M.
New York	1 17	1 57	2 37 "
Philadelphia	1 12	1 52	2 32 "
Washington	1 5	1 45	2 25 "
Charleston	12 53	1 33	2 13 "
Chicago	12 13	1 3	1 43 "

III. An annular eclipse of the sun November 21. Invisible in the United States.

IV. A partial eclipse of the moon December 5. Invisible in America.

A transit of Mercury November 7. Invisible on this continent.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Cut hot bread or cake with a hot knife, and it will not be clammy

A sign in a country road near Montreal, Canada, reads: "Notice—Honey bought to exchange for coffins."

There are over 5,000 well-known and classified species of birds, fully defined, and placed in the science of ornithology.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has sent a font with basin of solid silver to a mission chapel which she has established in Nebraska.

"The liberty of the press must be preserved," said the small boy as he stole up to the cider mill armed with a bundle of straws.

The public receipts of the Japanese empire for the year ending June 30, 1880, were about $55,000,000 The expenditure was equal to the income. The public debt is $250,000,000, but very nearly four-fifths of it partakes of the character of terminable annuities. The interest and the debt average six per cent., whereas the ordinary rates of interest in Japan range from four per cent. to nine per cent., and the Chinese government had to pay eight per cent. on its last loan.

Feather pillows can be cleansed and purified without removing the feathers by taking the pillows, laying them in the bath-tub, and scrubbing them with a small scrubbing brush dipped in a solution of a tablespoonful of magical mixture to half a pail of warm water, and a little soap dissolved in it. Scrub them well on both sides, and then turn on the warm water and rinse them thoroughly. Lay them out on the grass to dry, turning them frequently; at the last pin them to the line for a number of days, and when quite dry beat them with a rod. This is to disentangle and separate the the feathers.

There is a touching legend of Fallen Leaf lake which not long ago moved a Comstock restaurateur to tears. San Davis, of the Carson *Appeal*, crawled out on a log to get a better chance of a big trout and went head first into the water. When he came up wild-eyed and bowling like an over-fed porpoise, his despoiled prey ceased for a moment to scream and skillfully tossed the line to her lord. Samuel eagerly grasped it, and catching sight of the hook threw it angrily from him, and gurgled out as he sank once more: "There ain't any bait on it." The imperiled journalist went directly to the sandy bottom through thirty feet of water, and crawled ashore on his hands and knees. —*Virginia City Chronicle*

The Bear's Head.

The "brave days of old" had their bad features, but they were distinguished by profuse hospitality. During the Christmas holidays, open house was kept by the old feudal barons, and for many days in succession the rich and the poor met familiarly together in honor of Him who became poor for men and was born in a manger. As Walter Scott pictures his fine old hospitality:

"Then open wide the baron's hall
To vassal, tenant, serf and all;
Power la d his rod of rule aside,
And reverency doffed his pride.
England was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year."

The grand feast given by the feudal chieftain to his retainers took place with great pomp and circumstance on the afternoon or evening of Christmas day. Among the dishes served on this jubilant occasion, the boar's head was the first and foremost on the board.

The guest waited for its coming in the old oaken hall, bright with yule log fires, and green with decorations of the holly and mistletoe. There was first heard a flourish of trumpets; music followed; a procession came filing in through the open door of the banqueting hall, headed by the server, who bore the boar's head on a dish of gold and silver, and who sung as he approached the table:

"Caput apri defero,
Reddens laudes Domino,
The boar's head in hand bring I,
With garlands gay and rosemary;
I pray you all sing merrily,
Qui estis in convivio."

The decorations of the boar's head are thus accurately described by an English poet:

"Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread;
His foaming tusks with some huge pippin graced,
Or midst those thundering spars an orange placed."

The old custom of bringing in the boar's head with minstrelsy began to disappear about the time of the Commonwealth, though it is still maintained in Queen's college, Oxford, in memory of the liberal and poetical hospitality of the days of "merrie England."

TIMELY TOPICS.

From the inquiries conducted by Prof. Hermann Cohn, of Breslau, since 1865, it appears that short-sightedness is rarely or never born with those subject to it, and is almost always the result of strains sustained by the eye during study in early youth. Myopia, as it is called, is seldom found among pupils of village schools, and its frequency increases in proportion to the demand made upon the eye in higher schools and in colleges. A better construction of school desks, an improved typography of text books and a sufficient lighting of class rooms are the remedies proposed to abate this malady.

Arrangements have been concluded to take the census of all the organizations which include as a part of their faith and practice the non-combatant and nonlitigant principles. This will include a count of the Quakers, Dunkards, Mennonites and the many minor organizations in the country holding peace views. The supervision of the work will be in the hands of Dr. Henry Randall Waite, of New York, and the practical part will be done by Howard Miller, of Lewisburg, Penn. Professor Miller was supervisor of census of the Eighth Pennsylvania district, and, upon the completion of the difficult and important task he has undertaken, the numerical strength and geographical distribution of this class of people will be known.

Showers of sand have occurred frequently in Sicily and Italy, and their origin has often been made the subject of speculation. An examination of the sand revealed the presence of round grains of meteoric iron. Similar grains of iron are also found in the sand of the desert of Sahara. M. Tachini, putting this and that together, maintains that it is highly probable that Sicily and Italy do not receive their "sand rains" from any more distant place than our own earth, that the particular region from which the sand comes is the Great desert, and that the agencies which transport it are simply cyclones.

The census of New York city presents many instructive and suggestive figures. There are in New York 25,053 more females than males, the totals being: Males, 590,762; females, 615,815. The native population of the city increased 204,345, while the foreign gain was only 59,740. The proportion of the foreign born to the whole population was forty-four and one-half per cent. ten years ago. Now it is only thirty-nine and two-thirds per cent. "This," the *Sun* says, "shows that emigration is mostly passing us by and tending Westward." There is another interesting and suggestive fact brought out by the census. Males have increased faster than females in New York since 1870. Then there were 1,061 females to every 1,000 males. Now the proportion is 1,042 females to 1,000 males.

A French chemist asserts that he has concocted a substance by means of which tenants in Ireland, or elsewhere, who will not pay their rents may be evicted without difficulty, and without the expenses attendant on legal proceedings. The mixture is in the form of a powder; a small quantity of it, sprinkled before sunrise on parts of the land adjacent to the tenant's dwelling, will render it absolutely impossible for any human being to remain within half a mile of the spot where the sprinkling has taken place for at least seven days, when the process should, if necessary, be repeated. The effect of the powder is to produce violent nausea and other feelings of so uncomfortable a kind as to be quite unbearable. It is, however, not dangerous to life, and produces no injurious effects on cattle.

The number of new buildings now going up in New York on Fifth avenue along the Central park and on other avenues from 60th to 110th streets is unprecedentedly large, and it will not be long before that portion of the city will be occupied by solid blocks of stately stone mansions. Never in the history of New York were such magnificent and costly structures in course of erection. The taste of New York's rich men in the manner of house decoration, outside as well as inside, grows more luxurious every year. Some are not satisfied with American work or American material, but must have both from abroad. They actually insist upon having men brought over from Europe to carve the stone traceries and figures on their house fronts. A magnificent building at the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-ninth street is making very slow progress on this account. Every figure must be cut by imported workmen, and as it takes time to get men from the other side, and they don't always suit when they come, there is, of course, much delay with the work. It is the same case with the costly new Vanderbilt buildings. The ornamental work must wait till "artists" from Europe are ready to do it.

Hero and Leander.

How beautiful the story of Hero and Leander. Hero was a priestess at the temple of Venus at Sestos, on the Thracian coast. She met Leander, who lived on the other side of the Hellespont, at an oyster supper given for the benefit of the temple, and they mutually fell in love. They desired to marry, but her parents opposed the union, as in that event she would be compelled to resign the position of priestess, which stood them in two dollars and a half a week. Leander, who, by the way, sprang from the O'Leanders, a noble but impoverished Irish family, was proud and poor, tho' in the light of these mercenary days what a poor man has to be proud of it is difficult to say. He could bring nothing to his bride but devotion, an article that can take the place of bread and butter for a brief period only.

The lovers could not be prevented from meeting. Pain would Leander fly across the Hellespont to meet his sweetheart, but he hadn't any boat, nor money to hire one. So he had to swim for it. Every night, as soon as the supper dishes were washed and she had done the chores at the temple, Hero would take a coal oil lamp and hie away to her father's woodshed, which stood on the bank of the Hellespont, and climbing to the roof sit patiently there illuminating the way for Leander to swim across, to bask and dry his clothes in the warmth of her smiles. If any of the neighbors observed the lamp, they thought it some belated Hancock or Garfield torch bearer coming from the processions, and it excited no comment.

Often did Hero, with that instinctive and prophetic dread of danger which love inspires, implore him to cross in the regular ferryboat, or invest in a Paul Boyton suit, but he only laughed at her fears, remarking that a man born for a hero could never be drowned, or something to that effect. He often urged her to elope with him, telling her if she would get upon his back he would safely Leander on the Ohio side, where a justice of the peace would make them one before her parents could overtake them, but she hesitated to take such a step, fearful that they would be drowned, which would be the watery grave mistake of their lives.

One tempestuous night Leander was overwhelmed by the waves and his lifeless body was washed ashore—as soon as the undertaker could be summoned, there being no facilities for washing it on the sea. Hero, deeply mortified at this ridiculous termination to her first and only love affair, went down to the bathing beach and drowned herself.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

The Shamrock.

It is certain that at an early period Ireland or Scotia was noted for its freedom from obnoxious animals, for St. Donat of Fesulae sings:

No savage bear with lawless fury roves,
Nor ravenous lion through the peaceful groves;
No poison here infects, no scaly snake
Creeps through the grass, nor frog annoys the lake—
An island worthy of her pious race,
In war triumphant, and unmatched in peace.

People have a just pride in their national emblems, and that of Erin is the little shamrock, adopted according to the legend, because St. Patrick used it to render more intelligible to his simple hearers the mystery of the Trinity. But though less striking than the fleur de lys, the rose, the thistle, or even the leek, the small leaved clover is no unworthy badge. It has a similar name among the Arabians—"Shambrakh"—and it was regarded with superstitious reverence among the ancients. The Persians held it sacred, and Pliny tells us that no serpent would approach it.—*Exchange.*

A few slices of potatoes put in the lard while frying doughnuts will keep them from burning.

GETTING READY.

The Spoopendykes Prepare to Enjoy Themselves.

"Now we haven't got much time to get ready, my dear," suggested Mr. Spoopendyke, cheerily, "and I won't be late at a dinner party. I want you to fix up so as to be the best-looking woman at the table. You can get ready in an hour, can't you?"

"I think I can," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, with a titter. "Oh, yes, I can dress in that time, and I hope you won't be disappointed in me," and the little woman began to take down her back hair.

"You might get my shaving tackle for me," said Mr. Spoopendyke, appropriating the only mirror. "And now I think of it," he continued, after a pause, "my dress coat needs a button. Sew it on, won't you?"

Mrs. Spoopendyke lugged out the coat and hunted through a broken-down old bag after a button that would do.

"Got that button sewed on yet?" inquired Mr. Spoopendyke, lathering away comfortably.

"In a minute, my dear," responded his wife.

"Well, hurry up; I want you to put these studs and sleeve buttons into my clean shirt."

Mrs. Spoopendyke gradually got around to these offices and laid out the habiliment in readiness for her lord.

"Did you take those stitches in my gloves?" inquired Mr. Spoopendyke.

"Oh! yes, certainly," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke, going right to work at it.

"Well, then you can brush my vest and pantaloons, and by that time I'll be ready to have you tie my cravat."

A few moments more found Mr. Spoopendyke arrayed completely.

"Come, you ready?" he demanded, having assured himself that his wife had not accomplished a single step toward her toilet.

"Not quite, dear," responded the lady, with one-half her hair in her mouth and the other half crackling under the brush.

"What's the matter with you?" he asked. "Didn't you say you could get ready in an hour? Didn't you hear me tell you when I came in that we only had an hour to dress in? What have you been doing? Why can't you go as you are? You look well enough."

"I was busy fixing your things," faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke, "and I couldn't do two things at once."

"Oh, no! You can't do anything at once. Why didn't you have my things fixed this morning? Why don't you keep house somehow? That dress you've got on is good enough. Why can't you go in that dress? If you've got to put on all the frills you won't be ready by next fall. Ain't you most ready now? Think I'm going to stand around here like a jug of mineral water?"

Mrs. Spoopendyke twisted up her hair and jammed in the pins. Then she put on her hat and twitched it first to one side and then the other; put one hand up behind and shoved it forward, and then caught hold of it in front and pulled it down.

"Well, if you're ready, let's start," growled Mr. Spoopendyke. "You've been long enough for a telegraph wire, now. Come on."

"Oh! I haven't got my dress on yet," pleaded Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I'll be through in a minute."

"Dod gast the dress!" ejaculated Mr. Spoopendyke, "where's my paper? Give me my paper and I'll read for a month or two. You won't be ready till spring. Where's that paper?"

"Take a book, dear," recommended Mrs. Spoopendyke, blushing deeply and glancing around nervously.

"I don't want any measly book," retorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "I want the morning paper. Find that paper the first thing you do, and then you get ready in four seconds."

"I think you'll find the paper behind—behind the book case," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, as red as a brick, and she hustled into her kirt, and began clawing at it behind in an effort to loop it up straight. "I'm almost ready," she giggled hysterically, as she drew on the waist and buttoned it up nervously. "I'll be ready before you could turn the paper inside out," and she snatched a ribbon from the drawer, tied it in a bow, pinned it at her throat and backed away from the glass to see how it looked.

"I want to know whether you're going to find that dod gasted paper for me!" thundered Mr. Spoopendyke.

"I'm all right except my cloak," jerked out Mrs. Spoopendyke. "If you'll hand me my cloak, we'll start right away. It's in the closet there." And Mrs. Spoopendyke flopped down on the floor and began putting on her shoes.

"S'pose I'm going to hunt around for that measly cloak?" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "Can't you get your things for yourself? I want my paper, and I want it now."

"I can tell you what was in it," said Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I can tell you all about it while I dress," and she looked up at him piteously with her face all flushed.

"No doubt," retorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "You know all about it. All you want is a can of oil and ten men to be a printing press. When are you going—"

"Now I'm all ready, dear," smiled Mrs. Spoopendyke, who wasn't anything of the sort. "You won't need to read now, for we're going."

They started off together, arm in arm, Mr. Spoopendyke growling and his wife hitching at her various garments as they went along.

"Another time we're going out to dinner, you be ready the day before, you hear?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke.

"Yes, dear, responded his wife, and then she thought to herself, "I'm very glad he didn't insist on looking for that paper."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Good Use for Sawdust.

What shall we do with the sawdust? is a question which puzzles the economic brain of the man who realizes that the utilization of the fast depleting forests is accompanied with an amount of absolute wastefulness simply appalling. "Make it into railroad car wheels," says an enthusiastic inventor of Chicago, who has discovered a means of compressing sawdust, bran, tea and kinered bulky substances into from one tenth to one-third of their original bulk. The *Lumberman* some weeks since spoke of this invention in terms somewhat of disparagement, which it subsequently modified on seeing specimens of sawdust and bran compressed into a remarkably small compass. Its credulity is further shaken on being shown a model of a car wheel, consisting of an iron rim of seven inches outward diameter by one-half inch thick, fitted with a well proportioned hub, the space between the hub and rim filled with pine sawdust, pressed in so solidly that we are ready to believe the assertion that, resting the iron rim upon bearings, a pressure equal to twenty-three tons applied to the hub failed to develop any signs of weakness. Sawdust car wheels, sawdust brick, sawdust fence posts, railroad ties, and even sawdust window and door frames, wainscoting and moldings, begin to appear among the possibilities of the immediate future. Sawdust hairpins, watch chains or cases, and sawdust knives and forks, or sawdust shovels, pitchforks or hoes, will probably not be urged upon this generation, which will remain satisfied with utilizing sawdust in place of the more expensive basswood in the manufacture of hams and cakes of soap, but the field of possibilities is still large enough to utilize a vast amount of this valueless material. Seriously, however, the compression of bran and oats into one-tenth of their original bulk, without injury to the substance, means cheaper transportation, which will enable their shipment to foreign lands at a profit which their bulk has rendered impossible, while with the freight on tea from China, costing about $25 per ton on account of the space it occupies, a compression into one-third its bulk would mean a saving of from three-quarters of a cent to one cent a pound on freight and labor of handling. It is not, by any means, impossible that we may buy a "brick of tea" in the near future which we can carry home in our vest pocket, or that the housewife may keep her truant husband at home evenings to saw the coffee up into thimblefuls suitable for the preparation of the morning draught.

Verily, it would seem that with the recent discoveries of a Rip Van Winkle of the press, who, after being absent from home for a year, had to have a pilot to show him about the city of his former residence, and who in his absence developed a sixty-year stock of pine on the Menominee, and about as large a supply throughout the State of Michigan, there is no danger after all of a timber famine at least so long as the sawdust holds out. *Northwestern Lumberman.*

NEWS NOTES.

Eastern and Middle States.

B. G. ARNOLD & CO., of New York, one of the largest firms of coffee and tea importers in the country, have failed with liabilities variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

"DR." JOHN BUCHANAN, of bogus medical diploma fame, and Mr. V. Chapman, have been sentenced in the United States court at Philadelphia, for attempting to defraud the government out of Buchanan's bail by a pretended suicide, to pay each $500 fine, with all costs of prosecution; Buchanan to be imprisoned ten months, and Chapman one year and ten months.

A "TEMPERANCE Congress," under the auspices of the New York State Temperance society, was opened in the Cooper Union, New York city, by a reception to Governor St. John, of Kansas, the noted temperance advocate.

A FARMER at Batavia, N. Y., has lost five children within a fortnight from diphtheria. Fourteen years ago the same family lost four children from the same malady.

IN New Salem, N. Y., John Van Tassel killed his wife with an ax and then cut his own throat, dying almost instantly. He was jealous of attentions paid to his wife by other men.

AT Wendell, Mass., the boiler in the sawmill of Messrs. Marble & Clark exploded with such terrible effect that the proprietors, Oscar Brown, George Brown, William Brown, brothers, from seventeen to twenty-one years of age, and Mrs. Felton, who was keeping house for them, were killed. George Reynolds, a young child, had a leg broken, and Charles Reynolds a shoulder smashed.

THE New York World's Fair committee has adopted a report recommending that Inwood, in the northwestern part of the city, be selected as the site for the fair. The Central park commissioners refused to permit any portion of the park to be used.

A FIRE in the business heart of Springfield, Mass., caused an aggregate loss of about $100,000.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER spoke on temperance at the fourth day's session of the New York State Temperance society in New York city.

A SHORT time ago J. R. Keene, the financier, bought the famous English race-horse Blue Gown for $20,000 and shipped him for the United States. On the voyage to New York the horse died from exhaustion and injuries received.

BOWIE, DASH & CO., of New York, large dealers in coffee, have failed with liabilities of nearly $1,500,000.

FOR a long time past the question in New York city politics has been whether John Kelly, the Tammany leader, would be able to retain his hold on the comptrollership over Mayor Cooper's term. A few days ago Mayor Cooper, whose term expires January 1, nominated Allan Campbell, an anti-Tammany Democrat, to succeed Kelly, whose term has just expired; and Campbell was confirmed by a vote of thirteen aldermen—five anti-Tammany, four Tammany and four Republican—to eight votes against confirmation—four Tammany, two anti-Tammany and two Republican.

COLONEL CHAPMAN BIDDLE, a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer, is dead in his sixtieth year.

JAY GOULD'S magnificent greenhouse at his country seat at Irvington, on the Hudson, has been entirely destroyed by fire. It was the largest greenhouse in the country, and was filled with the rarest and most valuable plants, exotics and ferns. Many of them were imported at great expense, and some of them were not duplicated in the United States. The building was 480 feet long, and was constructed in the Moorish style. The total loss is estimated at $150,000.

UNITED STATES secret service officers have made a large and important arrest of alleged counterfeiters in New York and Brooklyn, taking into custody a gang of no less than nine men, all accused of manufacturing or dealing in counterfeit coin. One of the arrested men, while being photographed against his will, dangerously stabbed a detective.

Western and Southern States.

By a railroad accident at Carey Station, Ill., two persons were fatally and thirteen others seriously injured.

Andrew J. Gillen, the young lawyer who some weeks ago shot and killed Miss Sigerson, sister of the New York assistant corporation attorney, and then escaped, was arrested at Cedar Keys, Fla. After his arrest he shot himself, dying soon after from his self-inflicted wound. Before death he stated that he had shot Miss Sigerson by accident, intending to shoot himself in her presence that she might witness his death.

The remains of the late Lieutenant-Governor-elect George B. Robinson, of Colorado, lately shot by mistake during some mining troubles near Leadville, were received in Kalamazoo, Mich., by a procession, and after lying in state there two days the body was taken to his mother's home at Plainwell.

The Piedmont and Arlington Insurance company, of Richmond, Va., has failed.

Charles Henderson, a colored man, was hanged at Friar's Point, Miss., for the murder of Thomas King in December, 1879. King was shot dead while trying to stop a fight between Henderson and a white man.

THE severe cold on the northern lakes has filled the United States marine hospitals with frostbitten sailors. Medical officers at Chicago and Detroit have telegraphed to Washington for additional supplies of bedding.

A FIRE at Omaha, Neb., destroyed several buildings and their contents, causing an aggregate loss of about $300,000.

A CYCLONE in Missouri has left death and destruction in its path. Many houses in the vicinity of Carthage were destroyed and a number of lives lost. The town of Marshfield, which was nearly destroyed last summer, was visited by this storm, and great damage is said to have been done, nearly all the northern part of the city being blown down again. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning, the electric shocks being very violent.

Palinghi, an Italian, of Chicago, Ill., ate trichinæ in sausages thirty days ago and died the other night. His wife and two children who partook of the same diet are not likely to recover.

DURING a fit of temporary insanity a woman in Marquette, Wis., cut off her babe's head and then killed herself.

BY the premature explosion of a blast in a mine at Virginia City, Nev., Charles Robert and John Date were instantly killed and Charles Jocelini seriously and several others slightly injured.

THREE colored persons—two men and a woman—who murdered a Mrs. Kennedy in Clarendon county, S. C., were captured by the people and hanged on the tree nearest to the scene of the murder.

THE captain of the Mexican gunboat Democrata refused to give up to the sheriff of San Francisco one Clodomiro Cota, on a writ of habeas corpus, and trained his guns on the sheriff. The prisoner was subsequently delivered up by the Mexican consul.

FIFTEEN buildings at Versailles, Ky., have been destroyed by fire.

JOHN B. HARDIE, a United States deputy marshal, was shot dead near Huntsville, Ala., while trying to arrest an illicit distiller.

AT Belleville, Nev., Charles Marshall murdered Jack McCann, and a few nights afterward a party of citizens took Marshall away from the sheriff and hanged him.

FIVE firemen were burned to death a few days ago at a fire in a bucket factory at Cincinnati. They were gathered around a chute, sending down a stream of water, when suddenly a mass of blinding smoke and flame leaped up the chute and enveloped them in a deadly embrace.

NINE-TENTHS of the business portion of Pensacola, Fla., has been destroyed by fire. Not a newspaper office, job office, drug store or stationery store is left in the city. The flames broke out in a confectionery store, and before they could be subdued five blocks in the heart of the city were destroyed. Over 100 establishments, embracing the custom house, postoffice, principal hotel, both telegraph offices, both newspaper offices and county clerk's office were among the buildings burned. The loss is more than half a million dollars.

ANOTHER invasion of Oklahoma—the territory set apart for the Indians—by intending settlers is reported. Most of the settlers are from the dry regions of Western Kansas, where the people have been literally starved out for several years.

From Washington.

THE President sent the following among other nominations to the Senate: William Lawrence, of Ohio, to be first comptroller of the treasury; John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs at Philadelphia, Pa.; Andrew J. Dumont, of Louisiana, to be naval officer of the District of New Orleans, La.; John B. Neil, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to be governor of Idaho.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Edward O. C. Ord, United States army, being over sixty-two years of age, has, by direction of the President, been retired from active service, in conformity with the law, and has been ordered to repair to his home at Washington, D. C. Colonel A. N. Miles has been nominated in his place.

GENERAL W. B. Hazen has been nominated to be chief signal officer, as successor to the late General Myers, with the rank of brigadier-general.

THE Bicknell joint rule, under discussion in the House, places it within the power of either house of Congress to reject the electoral vote of a State.

THE following statement, contained in the report of the commissioner of agriculture, shows the value of the most important of our agricultural products during the last two fiscal years, and the value of exportations thereof for the same period:

Value of agricultural exports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1879 and 1880:

	1879.	1880.
Animal and animal matter	$146,641,233	$166,400,428
Breadstuffs, etc.	210,391,066	288,050,201
Cotton, etc	173,153,200	221,517,323
Wool, etc	20,122,967	22,000,600
Miscellaneous	53,843,026	49,000,000
Total	$604,156,492	$746,967,952
Total exports of all kinds, same years	717,093,777	823,946,353

This exhibit, the commissioner says, "shows that ours is pre-eminently the agricultural country of the world."

REPRESENTATIVE KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a substitute for the refunding bill now pending. It provides that the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to issue notes in the amount of $400,000,000, of denominations of not less than ten dollars, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year, and payable in ten years from the date of issue.

JAMES A. DUMONT, supervising inspector-general of steam vessels, in his report for the last fiscal year, says that, contrary to the general impression, there were fewer accidents and loss of life than during previous years. There were twenty-six fatal accidents to steam vessels during the year, resulting in the loss of 185 lives, as against thirty-two fatal accidents and 193 lives lost the year before. The percentage of lives lost the year before, in home waters was only one to every 1,100,000 persons carried during the year, which Mr. Dumont regards as a lower percentage than that which could be shown by any other species of travel.

MR. THOMPSON has tendered his resignation as secretary of the navy, having decided to accept the presidency of the American branch of the Panama canal company, offered him by De Lesseps.

Foreign News.

A BAILIFF has been shot dead while attempting to execute a decree in County Tyrone, Ireland. Orangemen are reported to be arming and determined to oppose the land league.

THE village of Flasch in Switzerland has been destroyed by fire.

AN old man in Wicklow, Ireland, in feeble health, was evicted from the property of Earl Fitzwilliam for non-payment of rent. As the earl's gamekeeper and two bailiffs were carrying the old man out of his cabin, he gave one gasp and died in their arms.

THE situation of affairs in Ireland is well illustrated by the following remarkable incident, cabled to the New York *Herald*: "Miss Harriet Gardiner, of Farmhill, Killala, Ireland, has been for years on bad terms with her tenants, and was shot and wounded in her own house a few years ago. She was yesterday accosted by a woman while passing through the street and called some vile name. The woman then struck her across the face with a teapot. Afterward Miss Gardiner entered a hardware shop, owned by Mr. Muffeny, town commissioner, and was in the act of buying goods when the proprietor entered and ordered Miss Gardiner out, declining her custom. The lady then walked down the street followed by an excited crowd, yelling and hooting. She drew a six-chamber revolver and turning presented it at the crowd. She commanded them to stop, saying she could and would use the pistol if necessary. She was escorted to her hotel by the police, and finally accompanied to her home by two constables. She is an excellent shot and always goes armed. She is profoundly hated by people of the neighboring country."

THE Spanish people have bought 50,000 shares of De Lesseps's Panama canal stock.

A CANADIAN lawyer is to be sent to Dublin to help defend the indicted leaders of the land league.

FLOGGING in the British navy is to be abolished.

A FIRE at Arendal, Norway, has destroyed the postoffice and eighteen houses.

CAPTAIN WEBB, the noted English swimmer, will endeavor next summer to surpass all previous natatorial feats by swimming across the Irish sea from Holyhead in Wales to Kingston in Ireland, a distance of sixty-four miles.

EIGHTY-SIX miners have lost their lives by a colliery explosion in the Rhondda valley, Wales. The colliery is about a mile from the scene of the great explosion in the Divans colliery, in the same valley, on January 13, 1878, when about sixty persons lost their lives.

MORE severe shocks of earthquake have been felt at Agram, Austria.

THE Persians have destroyed the Kurdish town of Uchni, killing many of the inhabitants. They afterward defeated 12,000 Kurds at Mergeuar.

SEVENTEEN transports containing 9,000 Chilian troops have sailed from Arica, Peru, for the purpose of attacking Lima, the Peruvian capital.

A PARIS dispatch announces the death of Mme. Thiers, widow of President Thiers.

DURING a recent gale a vessel was wrecked at Pleasant bay, Nova Scotia, and twenty-two lives were lost.

THE land question has spread into England and English landlords are becoming alarmed at the increased number of land organizations among their tenantry.

Taking Things for Granted.

Half the failures in life result from the habit so many people have of taking things for granted. The business man assumes that his credits are good; he takes it for granted that his wife knows what style of living his income will warrant; until the logic of addition, subtraction, and multiplication, proves too much for him, and down comes his business in ruin. The young professional man takes it for granted that veneering, instead of solid acquirements, will enable him to succeed, because there are so many notorious examples of men's rising and maintaining themselves in public life through pure audacity, native wit, and an utter lack of conscience. He will find too late, that it won't do to plan and risk a career by the exceptions rather than the rule. The farmer keeps no accounts—crops his farm according to the season, or last year's markets, or his neighbor's success—takes it for granted that the laws of nature and of trade will accommodate themselves to his necessities—sinks deeper into debt, and wonders why farming doesn't pay. And so on to the end; men everywhere want success without paying its price in thorough preparation, honest hard work, intelligent calculation and foresight, patient attention to details. They take for granted things which it is their business to know, and trust that to fortune which common sense and experience should teach them is controlled by law.—*Golden Rule.*

Professor Young, in discussing the sun's heat, says that if it were surrounded by a shell of ice one mile in thickness, the inner surface touching the photosphere, it would melt its way out in two hours and thirteen minutes. This will be an interesting experiment for our young people to try during the long winter evenings. It will cost nothing for the ice, for Vennor says there is going to be oceans of it.—*Norristown Herald.*

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The credentials of T. C. Manning, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of H. M. Spofford until the next meeting of the legislature of Louisiana, were read and referred.... Mr. Johnston introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of war to grant the use of certain land at Fortress Monroe for the erection of a hotel. Mr. McDonald introduced a bill authorizing the local taxation of the legal-tender treasury notes of the United States. The standing committees of the last session were then revived and continued for this session with two or three changes. Mr. Ransom and Mr. Lamar exchange places