The Will.

Blame not the times in which we live,
Nor fortune frail and fugitive;
Blame not your parents, nor the rule
Of vice or wrong once learned at school;
But blame thyself, Oh man!

Although both heaven and earth combined
To mold thy flesh and form thy mind,
Though every thought, word, action, will,
Was framed by powers beyond thee, still
Thou art thyself, Oh man!

And self to take or leave is free,
Feeling its own sufficiency;
In spite of conscience, spite of fate,
The judge within thee, soon or late,
Will blame but thee, Oh man!

Say not, "I would, but could not—He
Should bear the blame who fashioned me—
Call you mere change of motive choice?
Scorning such pleas, the inner voice
Cries, 'Thine the deed, Oh man!'"

HUMOROUS.

The candle-wick is up to snuff.

Even dumb animals exhibit attachment. The horse is always attached to the vehicle he draws.

A physician gives directions "How to see the blood circulate." His method is not as simple as the old way of calling a prize-fighter a liar.—*Norristown Herald.*

We would inform "A Reader" that the term "Mind your p's and q's" originated with the Chinese. It formerly stood: "Mind your teas and queues."

A little girl had a penny given her to put in the collection box at church. When she dropped in the coin, she exclaimed: "That's the way the money goes, pop goes the weasel!"

The wise ones say that nothing is so hard to bear as prosperity; but most men would like to engage in some hard work of that description, just to have a practical illustration of the adage.

A man in Canton, Steuben county, has raised a cabbage, around the head of which thirteen smaller heads were clustered.—*Exchange.* Probably the cabbage was on the table.—*Syracuse Standard.*

"I had a mind to see you yesterday and pay that bill, but couldn't come," said a procrastinating debtor. "That was presence of mind that did me no good," replied the creditor.

An effort is making to revive the spelling match. We should like to see something original this year in orthography, and herewith tender gratuitously the literary litter of our waste basket.

A small boy went to see his grandmother. After looking eagerly around the handsomely-furnished room where she sat, he exclaimed, admiringly: "Oh, grandmamma, where is the miserable table pays you kept?"—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

There are some differences observable as we journey through life, which we cannot help remarking upon. We find: The difference between a man and his dog when they go into a gin shop together is, that the dog never comes out drunk; and the difference between a fashionable young man and a dummy in front of a clothing store is, that the dummy does not swear and swagger and smoke cigarettes and put on more style than two would be able to carry.—*Steubenville Herald.*

"Old Grimes is dead—that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more;
He used to wear a long-tailed coat,
All buttoned down before."

Why mourn for Grimes?—his daughters live;
On Fashion's streets we find 'em.
And still they wear "Old Grimes' coat"
All buttoned down behind 'em.

—*Puck.*

Several Celestials while fishing off Angel island, on the Pacific coast, a few days ago, caught a huge devil fish in their nets. As it came slowly to view on the surface of the water its arms grasped the side of the boat. With a sharp ax they succeeded in chopping off the huge feelers and thus freed their craft. Finally the whole body was got into the boat and the prize conveyed to Chinatown, where it was cut into pieces and sold to various restaurants

Manners at the Table.

Your tablecloth may be coarse. It must be clean. My John maintains gravely that there is something demoralizing in a dirty tablecloth, degradation more serious than the damage sustained by appetite and stomach. Put under the linen cloth (don't use cotton!) a subcover of thick Canton flannel if you cannot afford the heavier "table-felt" sold for this purpose. Or an old blanket, darned, washed, and kept for this use only, will do if you can spare it. The upper cover will lie more smoothly, look like a much better quality of napery, and keep clean a third longer than if spread upon the bare boards. Have mats of some kind—crochet or basket-work—under the dishes and a napkin at each place. Beside those, have a knife and fork laid straight and side by side at the right hand, a clean tumbler or goblet, and an "individual" butter-plate. The fashion of using these last is not only cleanly but economical, since the bits of butter left can be collected after the meal and used for cooking without clinging associations of gravy, crumbs or sweets.

Do not let the boys wash in the eating-room; nor comb their hair with a family comb hung over the sink; nor yet produce each his pocket-comb and make straight and sleek his locks in sight of the assembled family. It is almost as objectionable, make him understand, to clean or pare his nails at table or in the parlor. If I obtrude on this particular point, impress upon him, at the risk of seeming coarse, that the cuttings and scrapings of the human body are interesting only to the possessor thereof. The shock of the idea may prevent him from falling into the habit of cleaning and trimming his finger-nails during the service, after he becomes a city millionaire, in the persuasion that it is a seemly and not ungraceful diversion for the time and place.

When seated at table let the helping be done in decorous turn as the parents shall decree. An overloaded plate in this day is considered unsightly. Nor should the few articles taken at the same time upon it be stirred together and compounded as a druggist makes up a prescription, the knife taking the place of the spatula. Teach the children next to chew well and slowly, with the lips closed to avoid the sound of crunching and smacking. Fast eating has more to do with our national dyspepsia than have pies and fresh bread. Never allow the sopping or wiping up gravy or molasses with bits of bread when the solid contents of the plates are consumed. If the young people use water as a beverage, see that they acquire the habit of wiping their lips before drinking, thus leaving the glass unsoiled. Tea and coffee must be drunk noiselessly, not sucked, from the side of the cup, leaving the spoon in the saucer, and the cup be held by the handle. I have sat at table with a ponderous D.D., LL.D., who made me tremble for the dainty china by grasping the cup with his whole hand, the thumb overlapping the brim, while he imbibed the contents at one mighty quaff, succeeded by a loud "Ha!"

Demand that requests for food, acceptance and declinature of the same be conveyed in set and courteous phrase; that all the members of the family seat themselves at the same time and without bustle. Exact from the chance ingard a sentence of apology, addressed to yourself. To you also, as hostess, should be directed the "Please excuse me," or "May I be excused?" without which no one, old or young, should be permitted to quit the table until all have finished, put spoons in emptied cups, lay knife and fork in close parallels across the plate, the handles to the right, folded napkins and left them on the same side between plate and cup or goblet. When all rise the chairs should be lifted, not pushed, back and set quite out of the way of the turning figures.

"When you leave the table, leave the room," is an excellent rule in most households. If servants are to clear away dishes and plates, the presence of mere lookers-on will be unwelcome. If the mothers and daughters perform the work, "Father" and the boys are apt to be in the way, both as the kindly women are to hint this.—*Marion Harland, in Congregationalist.*

It is said that Miss Young devoted the profits of her most famous novel, the "Heir of Redcliffe," to fit out a missionary ship, and $10,000, the profit of her "Daisy Chain," to building a missionary church at Auckland, New Zealand. That is writing to some purpose.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

What it Cost to be a Bridemaid.

"It is no trifling expense to be a bridemaid at a fashion wedding," says a Washington correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Evening Post.* "Lately a lady hearing another ask her daughter if she was to be an attendant at a certain wedding, promptly answered: 'No; I am tired of paying at least $100 for the dress she wears whenever she is a bridemaid. She has bought dresses for that purpose seven times, and that is enough.' Of course a handsome present is always given by a bridemaid to a bride, which adds considerably to the cost of her attendance on her friend. The 'best man' at some weddings is forced to pay out a good round sum for bouquets for the bridemaids. I know of one instance where a young gentleman, who could ill afford it, was told that he would be expected to present each of the twelve bridemaids with a bouquet of rosebuds. There were no groomsmen at that wedding, and only six ushers, so the unfortunate best man, after he had accepted the post, was coolly told that he would be required to provide the round dozen of bouquets."

Versatile Powers.

The women of the Eastern States have wonderful powers of endurance, write a correspondent. Scores of them do their own work, take care of a large family, and at the same time cultivate some especial talent, as that of music or painting. A traveler cites the case of his landlady, who made all the pastry with her own hands, and says: Now when you learn that every day we had five different kinds of pies, besides a pudding of some sort, and that there were never less than twenty-five, and often nearer forty people at table, you may form some idea of the work she had to do. Yet when she took her seat at the table with the guests, she had the air of a lady of leisure. Her assistant, who so tranquilly went back and forth between the dining-room and kitchen, though not herself literary, was the sister of an authoress of some distinction at the North. Half a dozen or more of her books in prose and verse were on the shelves of the etagere in the parlor. And even the lady who did the family washing, complained, while playing on the organ, that on Monday nights her fingers were always stiff, and that she never felt in the humor for singing. She has an uncommonly good voice, which has been fairly well trained. As for the house which contains these women, it is full of pictures, flowers, birds and books and is simply charming.

Fashion Notes.

Plush is the pet material of the season

The Quaker dress, fashioned in America, is now adopted in Paris.

The long tablliers, panels and revers of black silk costumes are frequently covered with costly passementeries, appliques and fringes.

Broad silk sashes are worn tied at the left side in a careless knot. They are gayly lined and finished on the ends by stirring and tassels; sometimes one end is left plain.

Bronze boots are again favored for little girls.

Narrow toes are seen on the new shoes for children.

Plaids so much worn by school girls, are generally made with kilt-plaited skirt and polonaise.

Great latitude is allowed in dress this season, and within certain limits almost anything may be worn.

If you want a Russian sable muff made of really choice skins it will cost you more than $700.

Young ladies wear jackets as the favorite wrap, while cloaks for older women are very long.

Brocaded satins are so perfect in workmanship as to give the effect of the most exquisite hand embroidery.

Entire cloaks are seen in chenille with heavy gold threads woven in the fabric, and gold cord is used for the trimming

As a fashionable novelty, circulars continue popular, and a new style is, shaped to the figure by two seams down the back, something like a dolman.

Dolmans hold their own, and there are many large, loose wraps, of which the Japanese, shirred at the neck, and with large, pouch-like sleeves, take the lead.

Plush is a furore this season, and is used to excess in trimmings. In millinery it is the favorite fabric and appears on almost every handsome bonnet of the season.

The woolen fabrics of the season are as elegant in their way as are those of silk and velvet, and those of silk and wool, with all the silk thrown up to the surface, are very rich.

Low-necked dresses are but little worn except by very young ladies. The usual bodice for ball dresses is high in the back, cut square or heart-shaped in front, and with elbow sleeves or no sleeves at all.

The long Langtry hood with bright lining is fashionable, especially for young ladies' wraps and street suits, and many cords, terminating in tassels, balls or spikes, are employed for trimming both cloaks and dresses.

New York Fashion Matters.

There is at present no indication of any change in ladies' bonnets and hats. Nearly all wear bonnets, although round hats of various shapes are worn by many to whom they are more becoming than the small bonnets, and also by young misses, who look better without the springs, which are often the only difference between a bonnet and a hat. The small capote now worn is a fashionable rival of the large bonnets which have been imported, a question of a few weeks whether the larger or smaller styles will prevail though the winter.

In the composition of bonnets the same combinations of richly blended satins and plushes prevail as during last month, and jet, steel, gold, cashmere and colored beads are still used in profusion, with various designed ornaments of gilt, steel and jet. The small Fanchon, composed of a puff of plush three inches wide, a beetle and feather or small ostrich tip or occasionally a flower and bud at one side, with strings of silk or lace, is the extreme example of the small bonnet worn. As if to concentrate the warmth of the capotes they are being made of seal, tiger, and otto fur. Seal-skin is also used in the composition of larger hats and bonnets in the place of plush. They are trimmed with birds and fancy feather ornaments and heavy silk and chenille cords, with seal balls in place of tassels at the ends.

Short English walking jackets of light cloth are found too convenient to discard, and are made of light colored cloth. They are usually double breasted and trimmed with plush or fur on the reverse, pockets and cuffs. Buttons representing owls' heads, boars, etc., about as large as a quarter or half dollar, are used for fastening and ornament. Fur buttons and bars with cords are also used. Sable and mink fur is occasionally used with the rich brocades for linings, and the ends are combined with the rich fringes of some of the most elegant and imported dolmans. Ermine and squirrel are, however, the principal linings of outside garments, where colored quilted satin or plush is not used. Marabout feather trimming is often used where bands of fur are appropriate. Fur lined circulars of silk or cashmere are too convenient as an easily disposed of wrap when not needed not to be popular. The ulster is also one of the morning cloaks which are as much worn as they have been during former seasons. They are sometimes made with dolman sleeves, which exceed to the back and form a cape. The half fitting shapes are as much worn as those outlining the figure closely. Two or three small capes are warm, and are preferred by many to the revers or simple collar. Kilt plaited skirts are seen on some, but add greatly to the weight. The loose ulster of light cloth is made with Russian or Chinese sleeves. They are worn in all colors, from ecru tinted cloth trimmed on the collar and sleeves with beaver fur, to the darkest mixed goods and black. The dolman continues to be the leading shape for the rich silk and velvet materials and for black cloth, and in the latest importations the pelisse is occasionally seen.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's shyness was almost inconceivable. He had a lofty tower built on to his house, and located his study in its highest rooms. Thus all visitors were obliged to climb a long, steep flight of stairs, without banisters, and at last come to a trap door leading upward and upon which Mr. Hawthorne was sitting. Moreover, the doors below were diligently guarded, and few were able to elude the attendants to secure entrance at all.

TIMELY TOPICS.

An exchange complains that the associated press telegraphs slang when it says a certain thief "skipped out." There is no slang about that. Take your Bible and turn to Ecclesiastics, thirty-ninth chapter and twenty-sixth verse. It reads: "Who will trust a thief, well appointed, that skippeth from city to city?"

There is one kind of matchmakers no body can reasonably find fault with. The kind that illuminates Christendom with matches not made in heaven—the kind that pays the government $3,501-300 a year taxes, at a cent a box. This would indicate that the average of use is about seven boxes annually for every one of the 50,000,000 of people in the republic.

Dr. Cutter states that the increase of nervous diseases, decaying teeth, premature baldness, and general lack of muscular and bone strength, are greatly due to the impoverished quality of flour now in use, the gluten being thrown away in order to make the flour white. He urges the use of unbolted flour, and of eggs, milk and butter. He denies that fish is brain food, or that Agassiz ever said that it was, and claims that butter, being nearly all fat, is a better kind of brain food than any other.

Although the vexed question about the site of the world's fair of 1883 is settled and the committee are therefor- "out of the woods," they are really in the woods, for "Inwood" is the site selected. Inwood is a level spot of 250 acres in extent, on the extreme north of Manhattan island, with the Harlem river on one side and the Hudson not far from the other. The plot is historical ground, too, and has the Black Horse tavern, of Revolutionary fame, on it, which will be more of an object of interest than the New England homestead was at the Centennial. The tavern was one of Washington's headquarters, of course. Inwood is eleven miles from the city hall, and is reached by numerous busses and steamers, two elevated railroads and the Hudson River railway.

The passion play at Oberammergau this year was not a great success pecuniarily. The receipts amounted to $600,000, half of which was profit to be divided among all the performers. Mayer, who played the part of Jesus, received the largest dividend, but it amounted to only $250, while the lowest classes of the performers received only $16 for thirty-nine performances. They are greatly dissatisfied with their gains and complain that the innkeepers and peddlers received the largest share of the pecuniary income of the festival. The hotel men and the venders of trinkets and photographs are much more impressed with the sacred influence of the play and are more anxious for its repetition than are the performers. Meanwhile the attempt to introduce the play in this country has proved a failure, the pulpit and the press being almost solidly opposed to its representation.

The suggestions advanced by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in regard to the establishment of an international cotton exposition at some prominent city in the South, has met with warm approval throughout the entire cotton belt, particularly at Atlanta, Ga. In that city a permanent organization has been effected and $50,000 was at once subscribed toward the general fund. The association was formed under the title of the International Cotton Exposition Company, and the capital stock was limited to $200,000. United States Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Atlanta, was chosen president. The other officers are Samuel Inman, of Atlanta, treasurer, and J. W. Ryckman, of Philadelphia, secretary. The board of directors includes many of the most prominent cotton manufacturers of America. It is designed to give the exposition at Atlanta during the months of September, October and November next, when all the improved appliances used in the culture, preparation and manufacture of cotton in all parts of the world will be brought together for the purpose of testing their merits. Efforts will be made to procure a charter from Congress before the holiday adjournment, and plans for the necessary buildings are already under consideration. The site selected is the City Hall square, which will afford about three acres of flooring for exhibition purposes. All kinds of cotton machinery will be constantly in operation during the days of the exposition, including the gin, compress card, ring spinning and looms, of both American and foreign make. The raw fiber will be taken from the bale and carried through the various processes necessary in the manufacture of the finest cloth. As this will take place under the eyes of experienced judge its is expected that the long disputed point as to the superiority of American or English methods will be definitely settled.

Cutting a Boy's Hair.

There is no use in fooling around about it. When a boy's hair has become long and bleached and scraggy and full of burrs and feathers it is time to cut it and the inevitable must be faced.

The boy doesn't want it cut, of course. No one ever had a speaking acquaintance with a boy who thought the time had arrived when he could pass with enough hair to stuff a sofa pillow. They must be coerced, and kind words and broad promises are thrown away. Coercion is the only method.

I let my boys run about so long and then when I get a spare half day I play barber. There is no appeal from my decision. When I come out flat-footed I carry my point or die trying.

"Young man, you can get ready to have your hair cut."

"Next week?"

"No, sir—now!"

"With a buzz-saw?"

"Yes, if the shears won't do it."

"Won't you draw blood?"

"I may have to."

"If you won't cut my hair I'll bring in 'nuff wood and coal to last all winter, and I won't ask for a light when I go to bed!"

"Come out here and make ready!"

I never take any chances on a boy. I have an old chair bolted to the floor, and then I bolt the boy to the chair. I tie him so that he can move neither hand nor foot, put a soft-gag in his mouth to prevent a neighborhood alarm, and begin work. The first step toward cutting a boy's hair is to put in ten minutes' hard work with a currycomb. If he hasn't been running loose over two or three years this tool will be found sufficient to rake out the snarls, buttons and articles previously mentioned. A basket is placed behind the chair for them to drop into, and they can be decorated with fancy pictures and made to serve as parlor ornaments.

When a boy's hair is ready for the shears brace your feet and shear away. Shear front, back, top and side without reference to lines or angles. The object is to remove hair. There is no use of any conversation, not even when the shears find a piece of wire and refuse to cut it. The boy wouldn't know how it got there if you asked him. He has had his head in closets, cellars, garrets, barns, fence corners, barrels, boxes, and all sorts of nooks, and such extra attachments are no surprise to him.

No one should be less than half an hour robbing an average boy of his capillary substance. Any attempt to hurry the job will result in overlooking a lot of shingle nails, the missing screwdriver, or something which may damage his Sunday hat. My average time is thirty-five minutes, and I have only two minutes left after being able to see that he has a scalp. It then takes ten additional minutes to look him over and identify him as the same boy I began on. His neck has grown longer, the size of his ears increased, and the whole shape of the head is altered. When I am sure that it is my boy, and not the son of some neighbor who has skulked in on me, I brush him off with an old broom, crack his head three or four times, draw the bolts and remove the gag, and then hold the door open for him to shoot into the back yard. I am a loving father in all else, but when I cut a boy's hair I'm a stern old Roman of the first water.—*M. Quad.*

Dr. Henry Barnes records a case of an extremely severe attack of gout brought on by sleeping in a newly painted room. Three years before, the patient, an old man, had suffered from a slight attack of the disease, but soon recovered, and up to the time of this exposure, had been quite free from gouty symptoms. The introduction of lead into the system is given as the cause of the attack.

NEWS EPITOME.

Eastern and Middle States

THE ice harvest is in progress at all points on the Hudson north of Catskill.

THE 164 savings banks in Massachusetts earned last year nearly $12,000,000.

ABOUT eighty feet of the large iron pier at Long Branch has been demolished by a storm.

AT the first annual dinner of the New England Society, of Brooklyn, held in the Academy of Music, many noted persons were present and speeches were made by President Hayes, General Grant, General Sherman, Secretary Evarts, Henry Ward Beecher and others.

RAILROAD travel in portions of New Jersey and Long Island has been much impeded by heavy snow-drifts.

THE president, treasurer and secretary of the "Mutual Stock Operating Company," of New York city, have been arrested, charged with obtaining money on false pretenses. It is charged that during the past year more than 200 persons in all parts of the country have been swindled by the concern out of sums varying from $5 to $1,000. The parties have been arrested mainly through the efforts of the New York Stock Exchange.

ON the Beaver Meadow division of the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Mauch Chunk, Pa., Richard Sherry was killed, Jasper Taylor fatally hurt and William Conner and Lawrence McGinley badly injured by an explosion of giant powder cartridges during the burning of their work shanty.

EUGENE FAIRFAX WILLIAMSON, otherwise known as "Gentleman Jo," the man who wrote the anonymous letters to the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church, New York, died in Sing Sing prison at two o'clock the other afternoon. Williamson was arrested in Baltimore last March for writing hundreds of annoying letters to Dr. Dix.

PATRICK DONAHOE, engineer; Thomas Kenvin, conductor, and John Maher and William Ash, brakemen, were killed by the explosion of a locomotive which they had taken out from Palo Alto, Pa., to bring back loaded coal cars.

A TRAIN at Natick, Mass., ran over and killed three men—John Shea, Chester Morse and J. Bruce—who were attempting to cross the track in a wagon.

SKATING accidents are becoming numerous. Frank H. Harvey, a Harvard college student, was drowned while skating on a pond at Cambridge, Mass.

ALBERT MAGEE and Thomas Perry, of Bradford, Pa., placed some cans containing thirty-seven pounds of congealed nitro-glycerine in a tub of warm water for the purpose of liquifying it, when the compound exploded, tearing Magee to pieces and badly braising Perry. The concussion broke windows at the distance of nearly a mile.

JAMES E. OWENS, ex-champion wrestler of the United States, died at Fairfield, Vt., a few days ago, of bronchial trouble.

A FIRE which broke out in the office of the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) *Advance* destroyed the entire block causing a loss of about $14,000.

Western and Southern States.

A CHICAGO dispatch says that for the past two weeks there has been a steady decline in wheat and other cereals, as well as in lard and pork. The heavy and determined break in prices caused considerable nervousness in business circles, and several firms were forced to suspend.

FOURTEEN Chinese lepers have been shipped back to China from San Francisco.

A HORRIBLE tale of murder and swift retribution comes from Mississippi. At Tupelo Mr. Brown Kiding, whose family consisted of his wife and a daughter two years old, permitted two men giving the name of Miller to stay all night at his house. They occupied a bed in the same room with the family, it being the only one in which there was a fireplace. About eleven o'clock flames from the little cottage attracted the neighbors, who found the house so far consumed that nothing could be done to save it. It was thought the family had absented themselves for the night, but the charred remains of the trio were found in the debris. An investigation developed the above facts, and search was at once made for the two men. One of them was caught and confessed that he and his companion had chloroformed the Kiding family during the night, rifled the house of valuables, scattered cotton saturated with coal oil over the floor and on the bed, applied a match and then fled. After his confession the man was pinioned, surrounded with pine splinters and burned to death.

AN entire passenger train went through a trestle fifty feet high, near Lincolnton, N. C., piling the cars upon one another in a confused and shattered heap. The mail agent, David Bloom, and a passenger named Goodson, were injured, and were subsequently burned up in the flames which broke out among the wrecked and splintered cars. Two colored brakemen were also killed, and several passengers were injured more or less severely.

THE heavy fall in wheat has caused several failures in St. Louis.

DAVID J. CARTER, an old and reputable citizen, and Bud Harrington, also a highly respectable citizen, both farmers in good circumstances—the former about fifty-five years of age, the latter about thirty-five—had a lawsuit, which was heard at Elizabethtown, Ky. After the hearing they quarreled and Harrington drew a pistol and shot Carter, the ball entering his mouth and coming out at the back of his neck. Young Carter, a son of the wounded man, ran home and returned in a few minutes with a double barreled shotgun, both barrels of which he discharged into the body of Harrington, apparently killing him instantly. He fell seemingly lifeless and lay perfectly still where he had fallen, but old man Carter seized a smith's sledge lying near, and walking up to the remains deliberately crushed the head of his victim and then fell over him in a dying condition.

AMOS TAPPAN AKERMAN, attorney-general during the greater part of General Grant's first term in the presidency, died at his residence at Cartersville, Ga., a few evenings ago, aged fifty-seven years.

FOUR colored laborers at New Orleans were drowned by the tilting of a swinging stage on which they were standing while preparing to assist in the landing of a steamer.

J. A. GARDNER, a prominent resident of Rowlett Station, Ky., was called from his house by a negro boy named Campbell and asked to come to the stable. While there he was knocked down and robbed of about $130. Suspicion rested upon Campbell and a brother of his, and they were arrested and confessed to having committed the crime. They were carried to Munfordville and lodged in jail. At twelve o'clock the next night they were taken from their cells by about one hundred men and hung to a tree. Gardner received probably fatal injuries.

A MUTINY of twenty prisoners in the Columbus (Ohio) jail was quelled by the police bombarding the mutineers with cold water and chunks of coal. Several convicts were seriously injured by being hit with pieces of coal.

EARLY on Christmas morning Walter G. Drury, drug clerk at Napoleon, Ohio, was shot and instantly killed by General Robert K. Scott, of that place, formerly colonel of the Sixty-eighth regiment, Ohio volunteers, and afterward governor of South Carolina. The only son of Scott, a young man seventeen years old, and somewhat dissipated, had been on a Christmas spree with Drury and a party of friends, and early in the evening his father had succeeded in getting him home. Later the boy had gone off with his companions and finally had been put to bed by Drury in the latter's room over the drug store. When Governor Scott discovered the whereabouts of his son he went to the drug store and demanded admittance. He remained within only a few moments, and on coming out declared he had shot Drury. The declaration was found to be only too true. Scott was arrested, and the threats of lynching made by the excited people of the town became so ominous that a militia company was called out to protect the prisoner. Drury was to have been married in a few days.

A. M. CONKLIN, editor of the Socorra (New Mexico) *Sun*, was shot and killed, as he and his wife were leaving the Methodist Church Christmas festival, by Jacob Baca, one of a prominent Mexican family. The deceased incurred the ill will of the Baca family in the Territorial legislature by his boldly expressed sentiments concerning education and abuses of civil rights in the Territory.

A TRAIN was fired into by some miscreants at Neeleyville, Mo., and Dr. J. H. Paine, of Carroll, Texas, was killed, and P. P. Jones and wife, of Pennsylvania, were mortally wounded.

From Washington.

THE following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate: Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be consul-general at Bucharest; William Lawrence, of Ohio, to be first comptroller of the treasury; Asa O. Aldis, of Vermont, commissioner for the settlement of French and American claims.

THE secretary of the treasury has received from an unknown person, in an envelope postmarked New York, the sum of $110. The money has been deposited in the treasury on account of conscience.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has directed Treasurer Gilfillan to pay the interest on the public debt due January 1. The interest on all outstanding six per cents of 1881 and on the four per cents is payable January 1, and aggregates $14,000,000.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of Judge William B. Woods to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court.

JOHN D. DEFREES, the public printer, in his annual report to the president of the Senate shows that the actual expenditures on account of the printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, etc., for the government of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, as executed at the government printing-office, amounted to $2,034,750. The aggregate amount of expenses for paper was $435,730. The aggregate amount paid for lithographing and engraving was $140,537. The amount expended on account of public binding was $455,593. During the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress there were printed for the Senate 1,649 bills and joint resolutions, 216 executive documents, 104 miscellaneous documents, 725 reports of committees, fifteen resolutions and five confidential documents. For the House there were printed 3,858 bills and joint resolutions, ninety executive documents, forty-seven miscellaneous documents, nine resolutions and 1,793 reports of committees.

A NUMBER of Ponca Indian chiefs visiting in Washington have been offered $140,000 for their lands in Dakota by Secretary Schurz, and have accepted the offer.

SINCE 1870 the quantity of fermented liquors manufactured and consumed in the United States has been more than doubled. In 1870 the quantity of fermented liquors returned for taxation to the commissioner of internal revenue was 6,574,000 barrels of thirty-one gallons each, while there was returned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, 13,347,000 barrels. Reduced to gallons those figures show that during the last fiscal year there were manufactured and consumed in the United States nearly 414,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors. Assuming that the population is 50,000,000 this would show a consumption of fermented domestic liquors last year equal to about eight and one-fourth gallons per capita, or more than one-fourth of a barrel for every man, woman and child in the country.

DR. WILSON, agent for the colonists who threaten to overrun the Indian Territory and locate on the lands set apart for the Indians, has had an interview with the President, who stated that during a session of Congress he would take no action whatever in directing anything like the abrogation of a treaty.

THE schedules for the statistics of education, to be gathered under the direction of Dr. Henry R. Waite, of New York, and to be published as a part of the census report, have been prepared and are being sent out to State, county and town educational officials, and to instructors in all parts of the country. They contain lists of questions designed to furnish through their replies information more detailed in character than has ever before been attempted in this country.

Foreign News.

HANSEN & Co., English bankers at London and Constantinople, have failed for $1,250,000. Their losses are chiefly in advances made to Turkey.

UMHLONHLO, a powerful Pondomise chief of South Africa, has been completely routed, with the loss of 300 men and a large number of cattle. The colonial loss was four killed and ten wounded.

A TELEGRAM from Dublin states that the customs authorities have seized the Norwegian ship Juno, Captain Carlson, in Clare river, near the mouth of the Shannon. Three wagon loads of her cargo, which consisted of arms, had already been landed. A force of marines took charge of the vessel. It appears, however, from later details that the Juno is from Cork for Baltimore, with railway iron and arms, mostly carbines and revolvers. She was taken in tow, disabled, by a tug and brought to Limerick for repairs. Her cargo was necessarily removed. The arms and ammunition were taken to the queen's stores under a military guard. The Juno is apparently the same vessel from which arms were taken on August 12 by a party in disguise.

THE Russian authorities have arrested one Michaeloff, a Nihilist nobleman, and an active participator in the attempt against the life of the emperor of Russia at the Winter palace on the seventeenth of February last when eleven soldiers of the guard were killed and fifty-six wounded, some of them fatally, by the explosion of a dynamite mine in a cellar under the imperial dining hall.

THE Grand Orange lodge of Ireland has resolved to enroll a number of men who will always hold themselves in readiness to assist persons who are "Boycotted."

A PANAMA letter says that at Tarragquilla one of the boilers of the steamer Isabella exploded, causing the death of six persons and serious injuries to several more.

A NUMBER of young men recently arrived in Ireland from America have been put under police surveillance.

GEORGE ELIOT, the eminent novelist, died unexpectedly a few days ago in London, aged sixty years. Her maiden name was Marian C. Evans, and her first husband was George Henry Lewes, the noted philosophical writer, who died in 1878. Last May Mrs. Lewes, to every one's surprise, married again, her second husband being John W. Cross, a London merchant, and a much younger man than herself. At the time of her death she was at the head of living English novelists. Among her best known works are "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," "Adam Bede," "Middlemarch," "Romola," "Daniel Deronda," etc.

THERE have been heavy floods throughout the north of England. In Manchester 4,000 dwellings were flooded.

THE census of Canada is to be taken on the first Monday of April next.

A COLUMN of 250 British troops while marching from Lydenburg to Pretoria in South Africa, was attacked and overpowered by the Boers, 120 being killed and wounded and the rest taken prisoners.

SIXTY houses have been destroyed by floods at Limassol, in the island of Cyprus. Eight persons were killed and damage to the amount of $350,000 was done.

AN uprising which was feared in Ireland on Christmas day did not take place. Thirty thousand British troops had been sent into Ireland to meet the expected emergency.

WHILE a party of six persons were returning on Christmas night from visiting friends in Ontario their sleigh was struck by a train near Clandeboye Station. James McGrath, his wife and brother Matthew, and Ellen Blake, a cousin, were instantly killed. McGrath's child, thirteen months old, was dangerously hurt. Annie McGrath saved herself by jumping.

IN the dispute which has been going on for some time between Turkey and Greece, and which threatens to end in war, a scheme of arbitration has been proposed by the other European powers; but both countries are opposed to that method of settling their differences. The dispute is about some territory claimed by Greece.

THERE were 5,773 postoffices in operation in Canada during last year. The number of letters mailed was 45,800,000.

THE feeling against Jews has become so great in Germany that many of them avoid appearing in public places, and a large number of Jewish families are preparing to emigrate to Belgium, France and England.

THE billiard match in Paris between Vignaux, the Frenchman, and Slosson, the American, resulted in the success of the former by a score of 3,000 points to 2,955 for the latter. The game played was the "champions' game," and occupied five nights, 600 points being played each night. On the last night Slosson was ahead, and his defeat is attributed to the fact that the referee reversed a decision which he had made against the French player at a critical point in the game.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Beck—To authorize the issue of legal-tender notes of the United States upon the deposits of gold; also a bill to repeal all laws which impose taxes on the capital of or deposits with banks and bankers, and on bank checks. By Mr. Ingalls—For the admission of New Mexico as a State. By Mr. Brown—Bills for the improvement of various rivers in Georgia. By Mr. Whyte—Fixing the number of judges of the supreme court of the United States by an amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Whyte spoke in favor of the proposed amendment. The bill extending the sessions of Territorial legislatures to sixty days instead of forty days was passed. A communication from the commissioner of pensions was received asking for an additional appropriation of $18,300,000 to pay pensions for the current fiscal year. The annual report of the coast and geodetic survey was submitted.

The Vice-President appointed Senators Pendleton and Ferrill as members of the board of visitors to attend the next annual examination of cadets at the United States military academy, and Senators Morgan and Allison as members of the board of visitors to attend the similar examination at the United States naval academy.... The House bill for the relief of settlers on restored railroad lands was passed.... Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of the restoration offered by himself on June 15 last, declaring that the President of the Senate is not invested by the Constitution with the right to count the votes of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States so as to determine what votes shall be received and counted or what votes shall be rejected. Mr. Edmunds opposed the resolution, which was put upon the calendar. The Senate adjourned until January 5, 1881.

House.

Mr. Robeson offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the two houses will assemble in the chamber of the House of Representatives on the second Wednesday in February, 1881, and the president of the Senate shall be the presiding officer; that two persons shall be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the president of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two houses assembled as aforesaid, which announcement, together with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the journals of the two houses." The House—yeas, 87; nays, 96—refused to consider Mr. Robeson's resolution. This was a strict party vote, the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative. The Greenbackers, with the exception of Mr. Ladd, voted with the Republicans.... During the discussion of a motion to limit debate on the funding bill, an exciting episode occurred. At first an acrimonious controversy between Mr. Mills and Mr. Wood occurred, and afterward a general debate on the merits of the question followed, and was participated in by Messrs. Wood, Randall, Hiscock and others. The discussion degenerated into a noisy and personal dispute upon the responsibility for the demonetization of silver, in the course of which Mr. Weaver attacked the Democratic party. Mr. Bland charged Mr. Weaver with inconsistency and bad faith, and Mr. Weaver spoke of Mr. Sparks as "crazy." This led to a bitter quarrel between Messrs. Weaver and Sparks, and Mr. Weaver denounced Mr. Sparks "as a liar," and Mr. Sparks replied: "You are a scoundrel and a villain." Mr. Weaver thereupon, amid great uproar, left the place where he was standing and advanced menacingly toward Mr. Sparks, who in his turn, moved toward Mr. Weaver; but both were immediately surrounded by members, who prevented them getting to close quarters, and made them put on their coats, which each was in the act of taking off as he advanced into the area. Of course the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed on the floor and in the galleries; but in the midst of it the speaker took the chair and called upon the sergeant-at-arms to do his duty. Just then, however, there was nothing particular to be done by that official, as the combatants had been removed by their respective friends.

The scene of disorder of the previous day came up by Mr. Weaver's rising to correct the *Congressional Record.* Mr. McLane moved that Messrs. Weaver and Sparks be required to apologize for their unparliamentary language. Mr. Bowman moved that both members be expelled from the House, and Mr. Browne offered a substitute that the matter be referred to a committee of three. Mr. Brown's resolution, by a vote of 90 to 43, was substituted for that of Messrs. McLane and Bowman. Messrs. Weaver and Sparks then each arose and offered an apology to the House, after which, upon Mr. Singleton's motion, the whole subject, by a vote of 144 yeas to 44 nays, was laid upon the table.... Mr. Clymer, from the appropriation committee, reported the army appropriation bill. (It appropriates $26,190,830, against $26,425,800 appropriated for 1881). Adjourned to January 5, 1881.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Steam is cooled by expansion, while air is heated by compression.

Coal gas is not explosive, except when mixed with a known proportion of common air.

The humidity of the atmosphere is greater above forests than over non-wooded grounds.

Engineering has succeeded in putting into steam only about one-tenth of the heat realized in the furnace of the boiler; the remaining nine-tenths are lost.

Spiders' thread varies in thickness from a thousandth to the four thousandth part of an inch, and yet will support a weight of from fifty-six to sixty grains.

The difference between the highest speed attainable by an ocean steamer at sea in good weather and the rate obtained during a gale is the measure of the vessel's strength.

Twinkling of stars is generally conceded to be due to moisture in the upper air. M. Montigny, in a paper published in Les Modes, holds that very pronounced twinkling of the stars indicates either commotion in the upper regions of the atmosphere or a sudden fall of temperature there, thus denoting the conditions of an early appearance of bad weather.

A recent writer has shown that the power which the sun has to put forth to hold Jupiter in his orbit is equal to the combined strength of 170,000,000 bars of solid steel each one a mile in diameter. Jupiter's pull upon the earth according to the same authority is equal to 23,000,000,000 bars of solid steel each one of them one foot in diameter. So if the mere power of gravity were all that was required to make Jupeter's approach dangerous to the earth evidently he is not lacking in the power.

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