FACTS AND COMMENTS.

A Colorado judge recently cleared a desperado who had committed a foul murder, but the crowd hanged the rascal from the court-house window and told the judge that the next time he let a murderer go they would hang him. Thereupon his honor promptly sentenced three other murderers to be hanged.

Utah is just now the chosen field for considerable Christian missionary work There are forty-four Presbyterian missionaries in the Territory, maintained at an annual cost of $36,000, the Congregationalists are spending $30,000 in new schoolhouses and churches, the Methodists have twenty missionaries on the ground and other denominations are represented. These tremendous onslaughts have incited the Mormons to renewed zeal.

The czar of Russia rules over an undermined empire, and occasionally some portion of the explosive elements, cropping out of the surface, is observed. This is the real significance of the incident of the other day, when a mine of gunpowder was found under a stone bridge at a steamer landing in St. Petersburg. The arrest of a couple of naval lieutenants at Cronstadt for abstracting dynamite from the imperial stores only shows how slight a hold the czar has on his own picked officers.

The assize court at Heilbronn, in Wurtemberg, had lately before it a case which is probably unique in criminal annals. A laborer, who was laid up with a broken leg, was charged with embezzlement and was summoned to appear before the judge d'instruction. Overwhelmed with the disgrace, perhaps unable to exculpate himself, he ordered his son to hang him. The son, who was also a laborer, obeyed his father's wish, and carried him to the house loft, where he hung him effectively from one of the beams. The court sentenced the son to imprisonment for three years and nine months.

Some of the Nihilists, who are known as "Federalists," have drawn up a scheme of reorganization which they propose to bring forward after the destruction of the present political regime. According to this scheme Russia would be split up into a number of small free states, which would only be connected with each other by a congress and a president, like the United States of America. Small and self-governing states are, they say, the primitive forms of Russian political life; it was only Ivan the Terrible and his successor who, with the help of the Tartars, created the present centralized and autocratic empire. Such a scheme would, it is believed, find favor with many members of the constitutional party, who feel the difficulty of governing a nation of 80,000,000 of people by a single central parliament, and also with some of the "old Russians," who dream of establishing, in opposition to the civilization of the West, an improved civilization based on the institutions of ancient Russia.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mrs. Burr advocates a reform in dealing with the problem of crime which deserves careful consideration and which will commend itself to common sense on this side of the Atlantic as well as on the other. She points out the fact which both moralists and novelists have emphasized before this, that the seeds of crime are sown in young hearts before boys and girls have reached their teens, and that to leave little children to grow up under circumstances which almost drive them into pilfering and then punish them because they become thieves is at once an injustice and a folly. She proposes to cut off the supply of our prisons, and even of our reform schools, by putting the street Arabs under ten years of age into homes no one of which should contain more than fifty or sixty children, who should be under the charge of carefully-instructed matrons, and should be clothed, fed and properly trained, and eventually provided with places where a healthful and productive industry would become possible for them.

"There is a new kind of fiend in existence," said a postoffice detective to a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record*, "the postal card fiend, who came into existence with that species of epistolary effusion. The nuisance is much greater one than you can imagine. No one who is not connected with the service can imagine the number of scurrilous cards sent out. Ladies come to us—some of them belonging to the first families of our city—who are almost heartbroken over the open missives they have received. They do not want to expose the matter—often it is the result of some family feud—and so all we can do is to stop the cards here, while the villain is allowed to go free. I have heard of a case lately where a young wife was assailed in reputation by a former lover—rejected of course—who kept just within the boundary of the law. The insinuating language was sufficiently veiled to keep the young husband uneasy, while it ate deep into the young bride's heart. It will kill her, as she is dying slowly of the inward wound. Of course ten years in prison would be light punishment for such a fiend, but these people always calculate on an unwillingness to prosecute on account of fears of publicity."

An illustration of the value of revaccination is afforded by a report just furnished by the chief medical officer of the general postoffice in England. This report relates to an average number of 10,504 persons employed in the postal service in London, all of whom have been required to undergo revaccination on admission to the service, unless that operation has been performed within seven years previously. Among these persons, during the ten years 1870-1879, there has not been a single fatal case of smallpox, and in only ten instances have there been non-fatal attacks, all of which were of a very slight character. In the telegraph department, where the enforcement of revaccination has not been carried out with quite the same completeness, twelve cases have occurred in the same period among a staff averaging 1,458 in number. Eight of these attacks were of persons who had not been revaccinated, and one proved fatal. The remaining four were of revaccinated persons, who all perfectly recovered without pitting. This experience, like that of the nurses at the smallpox hospitals, seems to show that revaccinated persons enjoy absolute immunity from severe attacks of smallpox and that their risk of catching that disease at all, even in its most modified form, is infinitesimal.

Gave Him a Thrashing.

Carl Schumann, of Cincinnati, wrote a communication which was printed in a German socialistic paper in Chicago. The article reflected on Matthew Burgheim, a German publisher of Cincinnati, and his dead wife. Bürgheim, when he saw the article, flew into a rage and threatened violence. Schumann had him arrested. At a hearing in the police court Burgheim was discharged. On leaving the court, and within a square of it, he met Schumann, whipped him soundly and surrendered to the police. Next day, in the police court, Justice Wilson asked Burgheim:

"Did you beat that man?"

The answer was "Yes." The justice then asked Schumann:

"Did you write that article?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"Then," said Justice Wilson, "I dismiss this case, for the man who wouldn't thrash the writer of such an article about himself ought to be sent to the workhouse."

An authority on dentistry stated in a recent lecture that the first knowledge of dentist surgery was brought to this country by a person who accompanied the French troops during the Revolution. The first dentist was established in New York in 1788. George Washington's false teeth were retained in the mouth by spiral springs. In 1830 there were 300 dentists in the country; in 1842, 4,000; to-day, 15,000.

SUNDAY READING.

Kentucky's "Mountain Moses."

A letter to the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal* gives an interesting account of one George O. Barnes, who is holding largely-attended revival meetings in Kentucky. The correspondent says:

He began his labors at Lebanon, where he preached a month without results. Such a beginning would naturally damp the ardor of one upheld by ordinary faith; but it did not deter Mr. Barnes. He left God's work to God's will, and leaving Lebanon struck out for the mountains. On the twentieth of February, 1877, he purchased a little reed organ, and Miss Marie, his daughter, began to assist him in his work. Ever since these two have preached, sung and prayed the gospel throughout the mountains and wilderness, holding their services in winter in court houses and in summer in the cool shade of the woods. When Mr. Barnes began his work he concluded, like Mr. Moody, to take Saturday for rest, preaching every other day in the week. At first he used a balsam for his throat to strengthen his voice. As he proceeded the light of the work became brighter in his mind. He concluded to let God take care of his throat and quit the balsam. Months afterward he concluded that he needed no rest on Saturdays, and that God would sustain his strength. For eighteen months, therefore, he has not missed preaching two sermons every day and three on Sunday. Services are about two and a half hours in length. If he leaves one station to travel to another, he stops on the way to hold his service in the afternoon. So eagerly is his coming expected, that whenever he holds one of those transitory services, some convert rides ahead in the morning to inform the people where he will preach. The news goes from mouth to mouth and flies like the Scottish torch from cottage to cottage. Signal fires lighting the mountain fastnesses of the moonshiners could not startle the people more. When the great preacher arrives there are usually hundreds and sometimes thousands gathered to hear him. They come afoot, on horseback and in wagons for miles about. When he has preached they depart, except those who, rendered eager by his eloquence and simplicity, ride after him to the next town to hear him. Often when he enters a mountain hamlet, after having preached by the wayside, he is the head of a caravan of followers and eager listeners. All through those trackless mountains he has pushed his way with his wife and daughter and their little reed organ, which has been in use four years, and is to-day in perfect tune, without having once been touched by a tuner. If you ask Brother Barnes about the organ he will tell you God keeps the organ in tune. Miss Marie plays it without teaching, knowing nothing of music, and it is in most exquisite tonal purity. Through the mountains Mr. Barnes goes much as Christ went among the Jews. He is hailed everywhere. He talks to them in a language they know. He is a pure, genial, sympathetic man. His faith is lifted by his evident sincerity away above the mark of ridicule, except from denominational Christians. Where he goes he gains audience from the busiest. The farmers neglect their planting and plowing, the merchants close their business houses in the afternoon, the lawyers put down their briefs. In Breathitt county, where civil war was threatened, Judge Randall adjourned court daily at 11 o'clock, in order that Barnes might preach two hours. Judge Randall said the preacher was stronger than the whole State militia. While there the lawless element was powerless. In less than three weeks he had registered 365 converts. He preaches irresistibly. His Bible explanations are clear, simple and lucid. All doctrinal difficulties disappear, and the ministry flock to hear him like their people. They sit amazed under the simple power and child-like faith of the great preacher. All he asks is that you shall want to know Christ and receive God's mercy if it is offered. If you do, then you are received. God will fashion the mind, he says, if the heart has a longing for the truth.

Religious News and Notes.

San Francisco has 110 churches of all denominations.

The recent statistics of the *Wesleyan Methodist* gives a summary of 92,527 members, with 10,885 on probation. They sustain 519 missionaries, and have raised for this purpose this last year about $800,000. They raised for the theological schools about $50,000, and for home missions and other purposes $35,000 more. They have 6,676 Sunday-schools in Great Britain alone, with 787,183 scholars.

The colored Baptists in the United States number about 800,000.

The American Baptist Missionary Union closed its financial year with a debt of less than $20,000. The Home Mission society will carry over a debt of $30,000.

The report of the Illinois Sunday-school association states that there are 6,316 Sunday-schools in Illinois, with a total membership of 553,390 and 487,470 in regular attendance.

An evangelist exclaimed in Springfield, Mass., a few nights ago: "If any of the churches are too nice for poor people, I hope God will strike them down with lightning!"

The west front of St. Alban's Abbey, England, is to be restored at an estimated cost of $125,000.

The Presbyterians have decided to hold a Sunday-school assembly at Asbury Park, N. J., commencing August 12, 1881, under the auspices of the committee on Sunday-schools of the synod of New Jersey.

The 382,920 Congregationalists in the United States gave last year for their religious work $3,692,922.24, or an average of nearly $10 per member.

Proof of Animal Life in Other Planets.

Two interesting problems which have long perplexed the scientific world appear to have been at last definitely solved by the eminent geologist, Dr. Hahn. These questions are, first, whether or not celestial bodies, other than the earth, belonging to our solar system are inhabited by animate beings, and, secondly, whether the meteoric stones from time to time cast upon the surface of this globe emanate from incandescent comets or from volcanic planets. That they at no time formed a part of the earth itself has been conclusively demonstrated.

Dr. Hahn has recently completed a series of investigations upon some of the huge meteoric stones that fell from the skies in Hungary during the summer of 1866. Thin lamina of these mysterious bodies, subjected to examination under a powerful microscope, have been found to contain coralline and spongeous formations, and to reveal unmistakable traces of the lower forms of vegetation. All the organisms, animal and vegetable, discovered by Dr. Hahn in the delicate stone shavings he has thus dealt with indicate the condition of their parent world to be one of what is technically termed "primary formation." But the presence of water in that world is proved by the fact that the tiny petrified creatures revealed by the magic of the lens one and all belong to the so-called subaqueous classes of animals. They could not have existed in comets, at least if the assumption be correct that these are in a state of active combustion.—*London Telegraph.*

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Put two quarts of green peas with four quarts of water, boil for two hours, keeping the steam waste supplied by fresh boiling water—then strain them from the liquor, return that to the pot, rub the peas through a sieve, chop an onion fine, and a small sprig of mint, let it boil ten minutes, then stir a tablespoonful of flour into two of butter, and pepper and salt to taste, stir it smoothly into the boiling soup. Serve with well-buttered sippets of toasted bread.

WHAT IS NICKEL?

The Material Out of Which Our Five-Cent Coin is Made.

Since the convenient five-cent coin which, in common talk, is called "a nickel," has come into general circulation, the question above is asked either mentally or morally hundreds of times every day, and but few get an intelligent answer. In China and India a white copper, called pack tong, has long been known, and has been extensively used both there and in Europe for counterfeiting silver coin. About the year 1700 a peculiar ore was discovered in the copper mines of Saxony, which had the appearance of being very rich, but in smelting it yielded no copper, and the miners called it kupfer-nickel, or false copper. In 1754 Constadt announced the discovery of a new metal in kupfer-nickel, to which he gave the name of nickel. It was in combination with arsenic, from which he could relieve it only in parts. The alloy of nickel and arsenic which he obtained was white, brittle and very hard, and had a melting point as nearly as high as cast-iron. It was not until 1823 that pure nickel was obtained by analysis of German silver, which had for a number of years been produced at Suhl, in Saxony. Its composition was ascertained to be copper ten parts, zinc five and nickel four. If more nickel be used the alloy is as white as silver and susceptible of a very high polish, but becomes too brittle and hard to be hammered or rolled, and can be worked only by casting. Pure nickel is a white metal which tarnishes readily in the air. Unlike silver, it is not acted on by the vapor of sulphur, and even the strong mineral acids attract it but slightly. Nickel has the hardness of iron, and, like it, has strong magnetic properties, but cannot be welded and is soldered with difficulty. Pure nickel has heretofore been used chiefly for plating, for which purpose its hardness and power to resist atmospheric influences admirably adapt it. Within the last year the French have succeeded in rolling the metal into plates, from which spoons and other table furniture may be pressed. Nickel bronze, which consists of equal parts of copper and nickel, with a little tin, may be cast into very delicate forms, and is susceptible of a high polish. Mines of nickel are worked at Chatham, Conn., and Lancaster, Penn., and it is said to be found at Mine La Motte, Mo., and at several points in Colorado and New Mexico, where but little attention is paid to it. It is extensively mined in Saxony and in Sweden, but the discovery of a new ore (a silicate of nickel) in New Caledonia, will probably suspend the use of the arsenical ores, and yet bring nickel into common use. Switzerland, in the year 1832, made a coin of German silver, which is identical in composition with our nickel coin. The United States made nickel cents in 1856, and eight years later coined the five-cent pieces. Belgium adopted nickel coinage in 1860 and Germany in 1873. England has lately coined pennies for Jamaica, but at home she and France adhere to the clumsy copper small change.

Archaisms in the Revised New Testament.

Professor Fisher, of Yale, contributes a scholarly and thorough review of "The Revised New Testament" to *Scribner*, enumerating all the important changes and on the whole commending the conscientious and careful work of the revisers, although he takes exception in some few minor instances. After giving several examples of the changes made by the committee, he writes as follows:

The authors of the New Revision, had they undertaken to exclude all archaisms, would have been obliged to go farther in modifying the tone of the received version than was necessary or desirable. They have wisely decided to retain such as are perfectly intelligible and cannot be dropped without dispelling in some degree the atmosphere that invests the ancient translation. There is no objection to saying that Joseph "minded to put her away privily" (Matt. i. 19). Every once sees the meaning of "minded" at a glance, without reflection. In some instances, however, archaic forms have been retained, which are less agreeable, and which might have been spared without the least harm. Why was it necessary to retain the word "bewrayeth"—"Thy speech bewrayeth thee" (Matt. xxvi. 73)?

The difference between this word and "betrayeth," if there be any difference, readers will not discern. In the Lord's Prayer, why do we still read, "which art in heaven," for "who art in heaven?" It appears that the retention of "which" is due to the English branch of the board of revisers. It is a remarkable fact that the English company, with the uprightness which belongs to the character of true scholars, and with a genuine English boldness in a matter where truth is at stake, do not hesitate to alter the form of the Lord's Prayer, by substituting "as we have forgiven" for "as we forgive" and "deliver us from the evil one," in the room of "deliver us from evil,"—it is remarkable, we say, that the same scholars should cling to the old "which" for the modern and more grammatical "who." Fearless in revising the Greek text to make it accord with the demands of truth, they are excessively cautious about modifying the English phrases which represent it. Owing to the same mood of feeling they hold on to "whiles"—"whiles thou art in the way with him"—(Matt. v. 25) as if "while" in the room of it were not harmless, and a better word for the modern ear. If it be asked why "which" is kept in the Lord's Prayer and "whiles" in the Sermon on the Mount, the solution must be found in that tenacious conservatism in minor things which belong, in unison with a courageous spirit of progress, to the English mind, and is discerned in many phenomena of English life. Why do the boys in the great school at Winchester still eat their supper off wooden plates? Why do the lawyers and judges still load their heads with ponderous wigs? When such questions are answered the reason will perhaps be found why the giving up of dear old "which" and "whiles" is a thing not to be thought of.

A Big Hennery.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* describes the hennery on the estate of Mr. John W. Brooks, at East Milton, Mass., and the mechanical arrangements for hatching and rearing chickens:

The buildings consist of four ranges of coops, each 170 feet long by fifteen wide. The southern side is provided with large windows occupying nearly half the front side of the building, and also with sliding wooden ventilators, which can be all thrown open or closed together by means of a simple attachment of wire running the whole length of the building. There is room for 1,200 hens. The incubator used is heated by a couple of lamps at one end; the eggs are in trays under a tank of hot water, and the temperature is regulated by a metallic rod over the eggs, which, by its contraction or expansion, breaks or completes an electric circuit, which acting on a clock work escapement gives power enough to open or close the ventilators. The machine is bulky and expensive, but it does very good work, having hatched from seventy to eighty per cent. of the eggs placed in it. It holds 750 eggs at a time. The chicks, as fast as hatched, are placed in small paper boxes lined with flannel and kept warm till they dry off, when they are ready for the artificial mothers. These "mothers" are of wood, lined with soft cloth for feathers, and their life's blood is warm water circulating from a heater. The chicks, however, take kindly to this sort of treatment, and huddle together under the pipes as tenderly as under the mother's wing; they are fastened in at night by a door of wire netting, and allowed to run, after a few weeks, in fine weather, out of doors in yards facing the south, in front of the coops.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The buzzing and humming noise of certain insects is not vocal, but is produced by very rapid flapping of the wings against the air or the body. By an ingenious mechanical device it has been found that the wings of a gnat flap at the rate of 15,000 times in a second.

The entire surface of the globe occupies about 200,000,000 of square miles, nearly three quarters of which is covered by water, that is, the extent of the water is nearly three times as great as that of the land. The surface of the sea in the Southern Hemisphere is to that in the Northern in about the ratio of thirteen to nine.

The absorptive power of fine charcoal is about half as much as that of box-wood. The charcoal made from cork-wood, which is very porous, is not absorbent, neither is graphite. Platinum, in the finely divided form known as platinum sponge, is said to absorb 250 times its volume of oxygen gas. Many other porous substances, such as meerschaum, gypsum and silk, are highly absorbent.

Numerous examples may be cited of the extreme divisibility of matter. The tenth part of a grain of musk will continue for years to fill a room with its odoriferous particles, and at the end of that time will scarcely be diminished in weight. Blood is composed of red, flattened globules floating in a colorless liquid called serum. In man the diameter of one of these globules is less than the 3500th part of an inch, and the drop of blood which might be suspended from the point of a needle would contain about a million of globules.

A paper on electricity and the announcement of fire lately read by M. Bartelons before the scientific section of the Syndical Union of Belgium, stated, on statistical evidence, that with the most perfected systems serious fires were reduced to four per cent.; with systems of telegraph lines, but without alarms, they still reached seventeen per cent., while without telegraphic assistance they reached twenty-seven per cent.

A system of lighting railroad cars with gas has been tried on the Baltic railway. The gas is made on the cars by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc, the resulting hydrogen being carbureted by being passed through naphta vapor. It is said that this gas has very little odor, and its flame is bright, white and constant, and that it is cheaper and gives better results than stearine candles.

The City of Tunis.

An Italian proverb says, "See Naples and then die," and there is also an Arabian saying to the same effect as regards Tunis; but to the European traveler the Mohammedan city, with its mosques, its minarets, its huge palms and fig trees, and, above all, the great fortress that dominates its site, will always be preferred. Unfortunately, on landing the pleasing illusion is speedily lost, and that which appeared from afar as a succession of fine streets and princely residences is found to be a labyrinth of small lanes, the buildings generally in a wretched state of dilapidation and the narrow roadways filthy in the extreme. Evidently there has never been any recognized plan in its construction, but of late years, especially since the occupation of Algeria by the French, the influence of European residents has resulted in ameliorating and beautifying some of the open sites with which the city is studded, but which are mostly dedicated to cemeteries and to the ruins of palaces and strongholds that mark the salient history of Tunis since its foundation in the birth of our civilization. The city may be divided into three parts, respectively devoted to the Europeans, the Arabs and the Jews. The square in which is situated the Exchange presents a fine appearance, being built with some semblance of regularity, and contains the abodes of the consuls and rich foreign residents. This quarter assumes the liveliest and most picturesque appearance during the busy hours of the day, when Arab, Moor, Turk, Frank and Jew meet in this, the principal mart of the northern coast of Africa, where are to be found all the products of this magnificent but as yet poorly explored continent.

The upper part of the city, forming a species of amphitheater, is inhabited by the Mussulmans, and on the summit is the Kaslah or citadel, which is justly celebrated for its Oriental magnificence, the approaches being embellished with massive Roman and Saracenic ruins, with fountains shaded by marble porticos wrought with the most intricate and elaborate devices, with the upper spaces studded with palm and other tropical trees. The citadel itself must have formed a redoubtable stronghold during the middle ages, but with modern artillery its heavy embattlements could be breached in a few hours. It contains many monuments dedicated to the kings of Tunis, some huge towers on which are cut various texts from the koran, and an armory dating from the time of Charles V., of Spain, containing a most valuable collection of military trophies. There is also an arsenal, a powder manufactory, and depots for provisions and supplies; indeed, the citadel is almost a complete city of itself, with its arcades, its galleries, its vaults and subterranean passages, in which, without a guide, it would be as easy to lose one's way as in the catacombs of Rome. From the ramparts is a most magnificent view, but the chief attraction to the eye is the bey's palace, the Darel-bey, which is justly considered as the finest type yet extant of the Moresque style of architecture, and superior even to the Alhambra in the beauty of its lace-like ornamentation and the brilliancy of the colored marble with which it is chiefly adorned. This superb building shows in all its purlieus that strange mingling of misery and magnificence that since the days of "Haroun-Al-Raschid" and the "Thousand and One Nights" appears to be inevitable in all oriental palaces not subject to European rule.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Artemus Ward's Donkey Valve.

A correspondent of the Portland *Press* relates this humorous anecdote of Artemus Ward: Half a dozen of his associates were sitting one day in his room at the village hotel where he boarded, when an old woman drove up to the store opposite with a pair of donkeys—a Jack and Jenny—hitched to a little wagon. Jack was the noisiest brute in the country. He had a voice worse than the handle of the town pump on a frosty morning, and was proud of it. In a minute his tail rose to a horizontal, his nose was thrust forward, his lips parted and the beast blew his dreadful blast. A second and a third time it was repeated. Artemus quietly thought "that thing might be fixed," and disappeared from the room. He went over and appeared to make a careful inspection of the forewheels of a wagon, the harness and the hitchup, and came back saying that the donkey was all right; the brute must have made a mistake about something. Presently there were indications of a movement on Jack's part; the neck was extended, the lips curled and the tail rose—to the pivotal point, and no further. The trumpet didn't sound. Jack thought there was a mistake somewhere—hesitated—reflected—and tried again. The front part, some of it, was all right; but the equilibrium could not be reached. After a time another attempt was made and failed. Jack turned his head round to ascertain the cause of the failure, but couldn't see any. The fifth vain attempt to bray was followed by a spiteful kick at Jenny; but it didn't cure the matter. At last he gave it up and stood at that store door the most dejected-looking, discontented donkey in existence. Meantime Artemus enjoyed the fun and discharged a rattling fusilade of pungent humor that kept the party in a roar, and made the whole affair one of the most ludicrous that I ever experienced. Artemus had attached a heavy stone to the donkey's tail, leaving just play enough to the cord to allow the beast to get his tail nearly up to "concert pitch."

NEWS EPITOME.

East and Middle.

HON. ELI PERRY, ex-congressman and ex-mayor of Albany, N. Y., died in that city the other day aged seventy-nine years.

As four repairmen on the Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre railroad were crossing the trestlework at Mainville, Pa., on a truck car, they were overtaken by a freight train and hurled a distance of fifty feet. Two of the men were instantly killed and the other two fatally injured.

THE mystery surrounding the finding of the disfigured corpse of a young woman in a wood at Guttenberg, N. J., opposite New York, has been solved by the discovery that the body was that of Mena Kettler, who had been murdered on her wedding day by her husband. The woman had about her person quite a sum of money and her husband is supposed to have murdered and robbed her and then taken passage on an ocean steamer for France.

THE army worm has made its appearance in Northern New York, destroying all kinds of vegetation.

JAMES A. HEDDEN, the cashier of the First National bank of Newark, who was convicted of misapplying the funds of the bank, has been sentenced to seven years in the State prison.

THE New York police arrested one Martin Kenkouwsky, alias Louis Kettler, the alleged murderer of the young woman whose corpse was found in the Guttenberg (N. J.) woods. The man was supposed to have fled to France. He admitted having married the young woman, although he himself has a wife living, but denied having murdered her.

ONE man and three boys were pilloried and publicly whipped at Newcastle, Del.

A MEETING was held in New York to protest against the execution of Hessy Helfman, at St. Petersburg, for participation in the late czar's murder, and a telegram of protest was sent to the czar.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT, ex-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, died at his country house in Delaware county, Pa., a few days since, aged fifty-seven years. Colonel Scott was born in Loudon, Franklin county, Pa., December 28, 1824. He received his education in the village school of that place. When ten years of age he went to work in a country store near Waynesboro, and was afterward employed as a clerk in stores in Bridgeport and Mercersburg until about 1841. In 1847 he left this position and went to Philadelphia. His connection with State improvements continued until 1850, in which year he entered the regular service of the Pennsylvania railroad company. In the early part of the civil war Colonel Scott was for a time assistant secretary of war. When the death of the late J. Edgar Thompson, on the 25th of May, 1874, made vacant the highest office in the company, Colonel Scott was elected to succeed Mr. Thompson. Colonel Scott early became interested in the development of the Southwest, and took an active part in the establishment of the Texas and Pacific railroad. His close application to business and the want of relaxation so affected his health that he was ordered by his physician to take a foreign tour. He returned to his home, however, a paralytic, and the shattered system declined by degrees to the point of death. He was for a long time one of the best known railroad men in the United States.

West and South.

A SMALL colony of Mormons from Australia bound for Salt Lake City, arrived the other day in San Francisco.

AT the Louisville races the Kentucky Derby was won by Hindoo.

Two road agents attacked a stage near San Marcial, New Mexico, but were shot and killed by one of the proprietors of the stage line and a passenger, who were on the outside of the vehicle and were quicker with their rifles than the robbers.

A FIRE at Nashville, Tenn., destroyed thirty-four buildings in the central business part of the city, causing a loss of $500,000.

JOSEPH STEVENS, colored, was hanged in Edgefield, S. C., for the murder of Andrew Richardson, colored. At the last his courage seemed to forsake him, and waving his handkerchief he became greatly excited, exclaiming in a loud voice: "I claim protection. Give me protection. I command the peace, peace, peace."

MORE than 8,000 settlers in Dakota are said to be left destitute by the recent floods.

THE ugly liquor saloon in the town of Lompoc, Cal., was blown to atoms by a bomb.

SHERIFF DAVIS, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., was shot and killed, and a deputy with him was wounded by two desperadoes whom they were trying to capture. The two ruffians were followed by a posse, and one of them was killed by the officers and the other seriously wounded.

Two young men fought a duel near Little Rock, Ark., about a girl whom both loved, and one of them, at the fourth or fifth fire, was mortally wounded.

A DETACHMENT of soldiers captured the three murderers of Lieutenant Cherry near Fort Tierre, Dakota. They had attacked a ranch ten miles from that fort and shot a man named John Bardeaux and wounded another, and when pursued by soldiers shot and killed Lieutenant Cherry and seriously wounded a private. First reports that Lieutenant Cherry had been shot by one of his own men proved erroneous.

LEON and Potsier, Colorado murderers, were lynched at Del Norte.

A STEAM sawmill four miles west of Oakland, Md., was blown to atoms by the explosion of the boiler. Marshall Butler, the fireman, was blown a distance of 600 or 700 feet, and was instantly killed. William Browning was caught under falling timbers and seriously injured. Eight or ten other persons were slightly injured.

From Washington.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary—Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, to Brazil, vice Hilliard, recalled; Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, to Chili, vice Osborn, transferred; Stephen A. Hulbert, of Illinois, to Peru, vice Christiancy, recalled; Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, minister resident to Turkey; George H. Manny, of Tennessee, minister resident to Colombia; Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, charge d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay, vice Caldwell, recalled; Horace N. Taylor, of Wisconsin, consul at Marseilles, vice Gould recalled.

THERE arrived in the United States during April 95,390 emigrants, 2,769 citizens returned from abroad, and 1,793 aliens not intending to remain. The total number of emigrants arrived during the ten months ending April 30 was 446,812.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON's nomination as collector of the port of New York was confirmed in executive session of the Senate, without a roll-call, three or four Senators voting against confirmation. At the same session the nomination of Mr. Robertson's predecessor, General Merritt, to be consul-general at London, was also confirmed.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi, register of the treasury; George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, commissioner of agriculture, Vice Le Duc resigned; Abner Tibbets, collector of customs, Paso del Norte, Texas; Francis H. Pierpont, collector of internal revenue, Second District, West Virginia; Jeremiah M. Rusk, charge d'affaires of the United States for Paraguay and Uruguay; Thomas A. Osborn, minister of the United States at Brazil; Horace Taylor, consul of the United States at Marseilles, France; George Manly, minister resident to United States of Colombia; Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, to be United States minister to Turkey; Stephen A. Hurlbert, of Illinois, to be minister to Peru; Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, to be minister to Chili; John E. Clements, of Louisiana, to be United States consul at Guatemala; H. B. Tallaferro, to be United States attorney for the Western district of Louisiana; Madison Davis, surveyor of customs for the port of Atlanta, Ga.

THE Senate, by a vote of 24 to 19, rejected the nomination of William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, to be solicitor-general. The vote was a party one, except that Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, voted with the Democrats against confirmation.

On the last day of the session the Senate confirmed the following nominations: Glenn W. Scofield to be a judge of the United States court of claims, vice William H. Hunt, resigned; Stewart L. Woodford, United States attorney for the Southern district of New York; Asa W. Tenney, United States attorney for the Eastern district of New York; Henry E. Knox, United States marshal for the Southern district of New York; Clinton D. MacDougall, United States marshal for the Northern district of New York; Wallace R. White, of Maine, United States attorney for Idaho Territory, vice J. B. Butler, resigned; Charles A. Gould, collector for the district of Buffalo Creek, N. Y.; John F. Dravo, surveyor for Pittsburg, Pa.; Jonathan H. Gray, collector at Alexandria, Va.; John B. Glover, of Indiana, consul at Havre, France; George F. Mosher, of New Hampshire, consul at Nice, France; William B. Wells, of Michigan, consul at Rotterdam; M. B. Wharton, of Georgia, consul at Sonneberg; David Vickers, of New Jersey, consul at Matanzas; E. H. Rogers, of Nebraska, consul at Vera Cruz; H. S. Kaley, of Nebraska, consul at Chemnitz; John J. Crawford, of New Hampshire, consul at Coaticook; James C. Buck, of California, consul at Tien Tsin.

Foreign News

AT a large meeting in Ballyroan, Ireland, Michael Brennan advocated a general strike against the payment of rent until the land question is settled on just principles.

A PARIS paper publishes a dispatch stating that an attempt has been made to kill the czar of Russia by poisoning him. One of the palace scullions, who has been arrested since, the dispatch says, had sprinkled arsenic over a bowl of salad, of which Alexander is known to be very fond. As the dish did not figure on the bill of fare the attempt was detected. The French paper says that on the day previous the emperor received an invitation to his own funeral.

MORE than fifty persons a day are reported to be dying of the plague in Nedjef, Mesopotamia. Four thousand persons are dispersed in camps completely isolated.

AT Woloszca, on the Russian frontier, the Jews there have been attacked by the populace and all their houses destroyed. Three hundred and thirty families have been rendered homeless and have fled into Galicia.

THE peasants are sacking the Jewish quarters in the towns along the Russo-Austrian frontier. The rich Jews are escaping into Austria, but their poor brethren are at the mercy of the mob. The Nihilists are encouraging the peasants, with the view of bringing on a conflict with the civil and military authorities. The St. Petersburg police are unearthing fresh Nihilist plots, and the report that the city is honeycombed with mines is confirmed in a measure by recent discoveries.

AT the international monetary conference in Paris Mr. Evarts and Signor Doda (Italy) recapitulated their arguments in favor of bimetallism, and with their speeches the general discussion was closed. As several delegates desired to confer with their governments the conference was adjourned for two weeks.

COUNT VON ARNIM, the Prussian diplomatist, died at Nice, Switzerland, aged fifty-seven years. He had been German ambassador at Paris, and was subsequently found guilty by the high court of state on charges of betraying his country, offending the emperor and insulting Prince Bismarck and the foreign office, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A MOTION condemning the Irish land bill has been rejected in the British house of commons by a vote of 352 to 176.

FATHER SHEEHY, a priest at Kilmallock, county Limerick, Ireland, was arrested under the coercion act for inciting agricultural laborers to leave their employment. The matter was brought up in the house of commons, and several home-rule members, including Mr. Parnell, denounced the arrest.

GARIBALDI is out with a letter saying that if France tries to take possession of Tunis Italy will be insulted and threatened. He adds that in any case an Italian fleet with 50,000 men aboard ought to be ready to defend the Italian islands, which are threatened.

THE Boers have defeated the Kaffirs in South Africa.

IN a few days after its publication over 2,000,000 copies of the revised New Testament were sold in England. Public feeling has been strongly expressed against some of the alterations, notably against those in the Lord's Prayer.

THE sultan of Turkey deposed the bey of Tunis, who is charged with treason in favor of the French. The French say they will uphold the bey, thus defying the shadowy claim of Turkey to exercise supreme authority in Tunisian matters.

Two more shocks of earthquake have been felt in the island of Scio, and a number of houses have been shaken down.

CHARLES L., the new king of Roumania, was crowned at Bucharest with imposing ceremonies.

MR. BRENNAN, secretary of the Irish land league, has been arrested under the provisions of the coercion act.

THE shore end of the new Atlantic cable—the first and only one owned by American capitalists—was landed at Dover bay, Nova Scotia, and is being put down from the steamer Faraday at the rate of 130 miles a day. The steamer also has the eastern shore end of the cable on board, and if the weather is pleasant will put it down on her way to London.

THE Danish supreme court has confirmed the sentence of death passed by the West Indian commission on the thirty-nine negroes convicted of participation in the Santa Cruz revolt.

THE Swedish government is becoming alarmed and contemplates legislation in view of the emigration, which is assuming the proportions of an exodus. Several counties are practically denuded of able-bodied inhabitants.

A PILOT schooner containing a pilot, three apprentice pilots and a cook, was swamped in the St. Lawrence, opposite Riviere du Loup, Canada, and all on board were drowned.

THE Russian revolutionists have answered the czar's manifesto by a second utterance, dwelling on the wretchedness of the peasants, the deportations to Siberia, the gagging of free speech and public journals, and declaring that false counselors are in possession of the czar's ear. The document concludes as follows: "Let your majesty assemble your people around you and listen to their wishes in an unprejudiced spirit, and then neither your majesty nor the state will have any reason to apprehend further catastrophe."

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate Special Session.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President to ascertain whether he had any further communications to make to the Senate, reported that the committee had performed its duty and that the President had stated that he had no further communications to make. The Senate then went into executive session and confirmed a large number of nominations. ... A message was received from the President transmitting, in response to the Senate resolution of March 12 touching the case of Michael P. Boyton, the report of the secretary of state, with accompanying papers, and it was ordered to be printed.... Upon motion of Mr. Pendleton a resolution of thanks to the Vice-President was unanimously adopted and the Senate then adjourned *sine die.*

Making Charcoal.

The manner of making charcoal is everywhere the same and is described as follows: A convenient spot in the midst of a timber forest is selected, and a compact conical shaped mound, about nine feet high, is formed of two lengths of wood placed perpendicular with an inclination to the center. The pile is then covered with several inches of sod and loam and made perfectly air-tight. Fire is introduced through air holes made around the base of the mound, and allowed to smolder for twenty days, or until all watery matter has been expelled by heat. During the process of combustion constant watchfulness and care are necessary to prevent the admission of air enough to ignite the wood. The result of the burning of six cords of wood is 100 to 150 bushels of charcoal. Dead timber, caused by forest fires or age, will not make charcoal.

The "Drummer" System.

At a recent meeting of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative society, the largest in the world, having a membership of 18,000, to consider whether the society should join the wholesale society, one of the delegates said "he had been told by a gentleman who had reliable information upon the point, that there were no fewer than 40,000 commercial travelers in the United Kingdom, and that the railway fares, hotel and other expenses of these men averaged $50 each per week. That meant that there was a sum of $5,000,000 a week paid to people for going about the country to tell people where certain articles are made, and persuading people to buy them.

Rothschild, one of Lord Beaconsfield's executors, says he has evidence that before he died Beaconsfield returned to the Jewish faith.

[Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.]

There is now a substance which is both professionally and popularly indorsed, and concerning which, Mr. J. B. Ferschweiller, Butteville, Oregon, writes: I have often read of the many cures effected by St. Jacobs Oil, and was persuaded to try the remedy myself. I was a sufferer from rheumatism and experien