SAYINGS BY GARFIELD.

Golden Words from the Lips and Pen of the Dead President.

After the battle of arms comes the battle of history.

For the noblest man that lives there still remains a conflict.

I would rather be beaten in right than succeed in wrong.

Present evils always seem greater than those that never come.

Growth is better than permanence, and permanent growth is better than all.

It is one of the precious mysteries of sorrow that it finds solace in the unselfish thought.

Statesmanship consists rather in removing the causes than in punishing or evading results.

Ideas are the great warriors of the world, and a war that has no ideas behind it is simply brutality.

Eternity alone will reveal to the human race its debt of gratitude to the peerless and immortal name of Washington.

I doubt if any man equaled Samuel Adams in formulating and uttering the fierce, clear and inexorable logic of the Revolution.

Throughout the whole web of national existence we trace the golden thread of human progress toward the higher and better estate.

Occasion may be the bugle call that summons an army to battle, but the blast of a bugle can never make soldiers or win victories.

It is as much the duty of all good men to protect and defend the reputation of worthy public servants as to detect public rascals.

An act of bad faith on the part of a State or municipal corporation, like poison in the blood, will transmit its curse to rising generations.

Bad faith on the part of an individual, a city, or even a State, is a small evil in comparison with the calamities which follow bad faith on the part of a sovereign government.

If there be one thing upon this earth that mankind love and admire better than another, it is a brave man; it is a man who dares to look the devil in the face and tell him he is a devil.

We should do nothing inconsistent with the spirit and genius of our institutions. We should do nothing for revenge, but everything for security; nothing for the past, everything for the present and future.

WISE WORDS.

Labor is life.

All true work is sacred.

Doing nothing is the most slavish toil.

We wish for more in life, rather than more of it.—*Jean Ingelow.*

To select well among old things, is almost equal to inventing new ones.

Stay not until you are told of opportunities to do good—inquire after them.

Action may not always bring happiness; but there is no happiness without action.

Nature has sometimes made a fool, but a coxcomb is always of a man's own making.

To have in general but little feeling seems to be the only security against feeling too much on any particular occasion.

Words are things; and a small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.

There is a great difference between nationality and race. Nationality is the miracle of political independence. Race is the principle of physical analogy.

Life is a leaf of paper white;
Whereon each one of us may write
His word or two, and then comes night:
Though thou have time
But for a line, be that sublime;
Not failure, but low aim, is crime.
—*J. R. Lowell.*

We all have to struggle manfully in the tide, and some of us almost float away and are found with feeble breath, but the Lord will provide. Of the man who is true to himself it can be said as of old it was said of Asher: "Thy shoes shall be of iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be."

I know not what the world may think of my labors, but to myself it seems that I have been but a child playing on the seashore, now finding some pebble rather more polished, and now some shell more agreeably variegated than another, while the immense ocean of truth extended itself unexplored before me.—*Sir Isaac Newton.*

The world's history is a divine poem, of which the history of every nation is a canto and every man a word. Its strains have been pealing along down the centuries, and, though there have been mingled the discords of warring cannon and dying men, yet to the Christian philosopher and historian—the humble listener—there has been a divine melody running through the song which speaks of hope and halcyon days to come.—*James A. Garfield.*

Trichinæ in Man.

For some thirty years subsequent to the first description of the capsule by Hilton, and some twenty-five years after the identification of the parasite itself in man, the same were looked upon as mere harmless curiosities, and that, although Leidy discovered the parasite in the flesh of swine in 1847, still it was not until 1860 that the connection was established between them, appearing, as they had, in two totally different species (men and swine.) The honor of this important discovery belongs to Dr. Zenker, of Dresden, Germany. The disease was discovered in a servant girl, admitted as a typhus patient to the City hospital in Dresden. She died, and her flesh was found to be completely infested with trichinæ. Leuckart's and other experiments have shown that a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit is necessary to securely render trichinæ inert. Direct heat applied to the slides holding specimens of trichinous pork, by means of the Schultz heating table, has demonstrated under the microscope that a temperature of fifty degrees centigrade (122 degrees Fahrenheit) is necessary to the certain death of the trichinæ. Leisering's experiments with trichinous pork, made up into sausage meat and cooked twenty minutes, gave positive results when fed to one rabbit and negative by another. He sums up his experiment as follows:

1. Trichinæ are killed by long continued salting of infected meat, and also by subjecting the same for twenty-four hours to the action of smoke in a heated chamber.
2. They are not killed by means of cold smoking for a period of three days, and it also appears that twenty minutes cooking freshly prepared sausage meat is sufficient to kill them in all cases.

The various kinds of cooking, however, are quite different in their effects on trichinous pork. Frying and broiling are most efficient, roasting coming next. Boiling coagulates the albumen on the outer surface, and allows the heat to penetrate less readily; it should be kept up, therefore, for at least two hours for large pieces of meat. Whether boiled, broiled or fried, pork should always be thoroughly cooked. Practically speaking, the cooking, salting and hot smoking which pork in its various forms receives in the United States must be, in the vast majority of cases, sufficient to kill the trichinæ and prevent infection of the person consuming the meat. Everything like those reported in Germany are unknown here, and trichiniasis in a fatal form is undoubtedly a rare disease. In the vicinity of the great pork packing establishments near Boston the "spare-ribs," containing the intercostal muscles, are very largely bought and eaten by the people near by, and trichiniasis among them has not in a single case been reported, so far as I have been able to learn. The cuts being thin and well cooked any trichinæ in them are quite certain to be killed. Even when trichinæ are introduced into the intestinal canals, too, they are sometimes expelled by diarrhea, and the invasion of the system by a small number does no harm.
—*American Microscopical Journal.*

Snails.

The great vine snail has quite a history, and its lease of life should be a long one, if that may be measured by the powers of endurance. In 1774 the members of the Royal society in England could not be brought to believe an Irish collector, who averred that certain white snails that had been confined for fifteen years came out of their shells upon his son's putting them in hot water; but the possibility of the thing was proved in 1850, when, after four years' somnolence in the British museum, an Egyptian desert snail woke up, none the worse for its long rest and abstinence. It fed heartily on lettuce leaves, and lived for two years longer. Spallanzani asserted that he had often beheaded snails without killing them, and in a few months they were as lively as ever, having grown new heads in retirement.

Snail-eating has been in vogue for many centuries, and was considered by the ancient Romans one of their table luxuries. In Pliny's time Barbary snails stood first in repute, those in Sicily ranking next; and it was the custom to fatten them for the table by dieting them on meal and new wine. In modern Rome fresh gathered snails are hawked from door to door by women, who boil them in their shells, stew them, or fry them in oil. Snails are gathered off the vines by the peasantry in the wine district of France, and are sent up in cases and wicker baskets to Paris halls, where they are sold by auction, and are purchased by people who make it their business to prepare them for the restaurants and charcutiers. They are killed by being placed in scalding water, and after being removed from their shells by the aid of a piece of wire are thrown into an immense copper and boiled for three-quarters of an hour in a mixture composed of water, vinegar, salt and herbs. They are then replaced in their shells, the mouths of which are closed with butter and parsley, and are ready for sale. To prepare them for the table, it suffices to place them in the frying-pan for a few minutes with a small piece of butter, and without removing them from their shells. They are sold at the wine shops and charcutiers at thirty and forty centimes the dozen.

A century ago some 4,000,000 of snails were annually exported from Ulm in "cags" of 10,000, fetching from twenty-five to forty florins a "cag." In the Tyrol youngsters of both sexes are employed during the summer months collecting snails as stock for small gardens—small plats of land cleared of trees and covered with heaps of moss and pine twigs, separated from each other by moats, having gratings at their outlets to prevent any truants that may get into the water from being carried beyond bounds. The prisoners are supplied daily with fresh grass and cabbage leaves until their appetites fail and they retire into the moss heaps for their winter sleep—the last one they will enjoy; for when spring comes they are routed out of their beds, packed in straw lined boxes, and sent on to market. In a favorable season one of these gardens will turn out 40,000 snails. The consumption of them in South Tyrol must be great. Snails are often used, boiled in milk, for diseases of the lungs, and are sent to this country as a delicacy; they are very indiscriminate in their appetite, and even devour the dead of their own kind. Snails delight in warm moist weather; in dry weather their chief time of activity is in the night, and they hide themselves by day; but after rain they come forth at any hour in quest of food. At the approach of winter, or in very dry weather, they close the mouth of the shell with a membrane formed by the drying of the mucus substance which they secrete, and become inactive and torpid.

Some Famous Trees.

A perfectly formed redwood tree is growing near Guerneville, Cal., that is eighteen feet six inches across the stump five feet from the ground, and stands 307 feet high.

A poplar tree in Wankesha, Wis., is attracting attention by its being completely covered with small insects resembling caterpillars. In some places they are two inches thick.

In the old Rogers burying ground near Chatham, N. C., an oak tree has grown on a grave in which a person was buried seventy-five years ago, and the tree is now five feet in diameter.

In Lewis county, Ky., a mammoth tree was recently cut that is believed to have been 300 years old. It was sixteen feet in diameter, 190 feet high, and yielded 33,462 feet of lumber and twenty-five cords of wood.

In the village of Noebdenitz, Saxony, is an oak whose aged and infirm branches are propped up all around by beams. Its trunk has been used many years as a burial vault. Its lower part, which measures fourteen ells in circumference, is hollow, and the aperture to this great cave is closed by a lattice work made of iron bars. Through this sort of window the unsuspecting stranger who is first led up to take a peep perceives with amazement the skeleton of a man seated in the middle of the hollow. It is the skeleton of the lord of Wintersheim, who died about a century ago, and whose choice of this singular mode of sepulture is very minutely described by the inevitable guide who shows the place.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Examiner*, in speaking of the big trees of Calaveras county, says: In the stump of one of these trees a ballroom thirty-three feet across is built, and it requires a ladder of eighteen steps to ascend to the top of the log, on which was built a tenpin alley. It has been burned up, but the body of the old, charred monarch of the forest still remains. Think of it—a hollow log, through which one can ride on horseback 100 feet and come out through a knot-hole! There are some ninety of these big trees, measuring from 50 to 100 feet in circumference, and reaching up to the skies—from 350 to 450 feet. From the rings that denote the annual growth of these trees science has estimated some of them to be 4,000 years old, while they stand over the fallen bodies of a much older growth, covered over with earth and large growing trees, as it is one of the peculiarities of this timber not to decay. It appears to be a species of redwood.

A Remarkable Hermit.

About five miles southeast of Paulding, Ind., lives one of the most remarkable hermits known. He is supposed to be an Englishman, although on this point he is not communicative. He is generally known by and answers to the name of "Old Batch," but his name is Samuel Paten. He is sixty-three years of age, very white-haired and patriarchal in appearance. He has not been shaved nor had his hair trimmed in twelve years. Around him are gathered some of the finest specimens of cattle and horses ever seen in any country. Fat, sleek fillies and gentle cows; lazy porkers and tame Merinos run to him whenever he emerges from his house, which is simply a few pieces of bark thrown up against a log. There is no resemblance of a house to it, but in this worse than dog-kennel "Old Batch" lives both winter and summer. He is not rude and unlettered, but really a refined and cultured man, when he chooses to lay off the rude wrapping which he has thrown about himself. He has traveled extensively, is a fine linguist, and conversant with both foreign and domestic politics up to the time of the closing of the civil war of the rebellion, since which time he has lived the life of a hermit.

The life of a queen is supposed to be one long summer day, breathing the fragrance of sweet peace and contentment, without a cloud to mar the sunshine, and so forth. There never was a greater error. The London *World* says that a "Scotch piper plays under Queen Victoria's window every morning at 8 o'clock." How the fiend manages to escape after each serenade is a mystery.
—*Norristown Herald.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

In potatoes there are seventy-five parts water to every hundred pounds.

Priestly was the first to remark that gases are diffused through each other.

Some human remains of great antiquity were discovered some months ago at Nice.

That fish sleep has been well determined by observations conducted by Dr. Hermes and others in the Berlin aquarium.

The inventor of the screw propeller was the celebrated artist Leonardo di Vinci, and he first applied it to aerial navigation.

In penetrating the earth Professor Everit finds that the rise in temperature is more rapid in the older and harder rocks.

It is asserted that the contents of 1,800 tanks in the oil regions of this country would fill a square reservoir having a side of 3,747 feet to a depth of ten feet. Some of the recently constructed iron tanks have a capacity of 35,000 barrels.

It is sometimes necessary to bore one or more holes in porcelain, but the usual way of doing this is not easy. If, however, an ordinary drill be hardened and kept moist with oil of turpentine it will easily penetrate the porcelain. The drill commonly employed in connection with scroll-cutting machines answers very well.

Electricity is now employed in the rectification of inferior alcohol. The electricity generated by a Voltaic battery and a dynamo electric machine is passed through the alcohol so as to disengage the superfluous hydrogen. By this means beet-root alcohol, which is usually very poor, can be made to yield eighty per cent. of spirits, equal to that obtained from the best malt.

Certain interesting facts have been noted by M. Delaunay with regard to the influence of strychnine as a poison, and the state of the animal operated on. Strychnine affects more quickly and intensely strong frogs rather than weak ones; frogs well fed than those which had been fasting; frogs that had been in vigorous exercise than those which had been at rest, and frogs which had been exercised after injection than those which were not. Further, a frog when hung by the leg showed the influence of the poison sooner than a frog suspended by the head; an intact frog than one that had been bled, and the right side of the frog than the left.

Some observations on meteors, conducted this year between July 25 and July 30, were recorded in a paper by Mr. Cruls, which was read before the French academy on September 5. As the horary average increased rapidly between the evening and the morning hours, and as a remarkable recrudescence occurred immediately before sunrise, the presumption was that the stream of meteors moved in a direction opposite to that of the earth. This conclusion received further support from the fact that the meteors soon after 5 A. M. moved with great velocity, and were very brilliant. Their direction was probably very little inclined to the plane of the ecliptic.

Japanese Agriculture.

Mr. Thomas B. Van Buren, consul-general of Japan, in his official report presents us with quite a thorough insight into Japanese agriculture. Having some 50,000,000 acres of tillable land, but little over one-fourth is under cultivation. Extensive field farming is almost unknown and agriculture partakes of the character of garden farming, the average size of such cultivated patches being not over one-half of an acre in extent. This land is made to bear both a summer and winter crop, and Mr. Van Buren writes that "the thoroughness of the spade or mattock cultivation and the careful attention to fertilization produces large returns and preserves the bearing capacity of the soil better than our superficial plowing and rough fertilization." Cattle being almost unknown, night soil is the chief fertilizer of the Japanese farmer. Mr. Van Buren believes that whenever farm stock are introduced and artificial manures are made the result will be a vast increase in Japanese agricultural products. Rice, as is well known, is the great staple product, barley is next, and wheat last. Rice planting takes up rather more than one-half of all the area under tillage, being about 6,800,000 acres. About forty bushels per acre is the average yield, and the product last year was 205,000,000 bushels. Barley was produced to the amount of 60,000,000 bushels. It is made into a coarse flour and eaten mixed with rice. It is largely consumed in the manufacture of sake. The quantity of wheat made was 38,000,000 bushels. Winter wheat is the variety used, and the ground is thoroughly manured with ashes and compost. All the methods of separating the seed are of the crudest character, the only improvements being those derived from the Dutch in the eighteenth century. With such a subdivided system of agriculture our American agricultural machinery would be comparatively useless. The quantity of sugar made in Japan from the sorghum is fairly large, some 67,000,000 pounds. The process of granulation is still a very primitive one, though the product is excellent. It seems possible that apparatus of a simple and inexpensive character, such as we use for sorghum in the United States, might find purchasers in Japan. In 1878 Japan grew 95,000,000 pounds of tobacco. Japan makes for European consumption some $60,000 worth of cigars, and exports to England and Germany tobacco to the amount of $217,000, where it is used for cigarettes. The chestnut is widely cultivated and used as food, but it is not the chestnut of Europe, but the chincapin of our Middle and Southern States. As to esculent roots and tubers, the variety grown is very large, though our potato is only cultivated for foreign consumption. The yam, or sweet potato, is extensively planted, and forms a considerable portion of the diet of the poorer classes, being worth about one-fourth of a cent per pound.

Life in Paris.

An American correspondent, writing from Paris, says: I live in a garret, but I live as I please. Eight dollars a week pays all expenses—rent, fuel, food, wine, washing, car tickets and the theater. I can here go out with a basket on my arm, buy my dinner, bring it home and eat it. I can go out in a pair of old slippers and an old coat. This is luxury. Some dinners are bought at the cookshop around the corner—cold meats of many sorts, vegetables, and many kinds of salads, cooked turkey, chicken, goose, duck, beef, veal and pork. Fifteen minutes and fifty cents will put half a dozen dishes and relishes on my table, including a bottle of wine. The etiquette of the house allows me to ask Mademoiselle Celestine to dine with me. She sews for a living twelve hours out of the twenty-four; lives in a bit of a room, without fire, from year's end to year's end. Earns fifty cents per day. Has a cough and pain in her side. Comes up the seven pair of stairs at 8 in the evening, carrying in one hand a few sticks of charcoal and in the other a few sticks of maccaroni, out of which she develops her dinner. For her my table is a princely feast, and how she does relish her claret! We are commanded to feed the hungry, and I am doing it. Who would not rather do so than endure the pains and punishments promised those who do not. It pays to do good. Virtue is its own reward. Celestine is hideous only on Sunday, when she wears her bonnet. This is a simple extinguisher of her good looks. She swears, too, but only in French. Profanity is shorn of much of its horror when uttered in French. Celestine will, in a few years, die of consumption and her bones help fill up the catacombs and add their mite to the subterranean sepulchral curiosities of Paris. Hard work, poor fare, and a room permanently without fire will kill her. On Sundays she scrubs her den. Its furniture can be carted off in a wheelbarrow.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

In his charge to the grand jury at the opening of the Monmouth county (N. J.) courts at Freehold, Justice E. W. Saunders, of the supreme court, called their attention to the correspondence between Attorney-General Stockton and the district-attorney of the District of Columbia concerning the indictment in New Jersey of Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield, and said it would not be advisable for them to take any action in the matter at present, unless they should be notified that the prosecution and indictment of the offense in Monmouth county are required to prevent a failure of justice.

The international cricket match at Philadelphia between an eleven of English professionals and an American eleven resulted in favor of the former in one inning, the score standing 207 to 179.

Fletcher U. Harper, of the New York publishing house, is dead in his thirty-second year.

Nelson W. Aldrich received a majority of the votes in both houses of the Rhode Island legislature on the first ballot for a United States Senator to succeed the late Senator Burnside.

A fire at Port Jervis, N. Y., destroyed fifteen oil cars, containing 350,000 gallons of oil.

The Massachusetts Democrats, at their State convention in Worcester, nominated a full ticket, headed by Charles P. Thompson for governor.

The New York Republican State convention, held in New York city, was presided over by United States Senator Warner Miller, who received 298 votes to 190 cast against him by the "Stalwart" wing of the party. The anti-Conkling delegates had full control. The ticket nominated is as follows: For secretary of state, General Joseph B. Carr (renominated); for controller, Ira Davenport; for attorney-general, Leslie W. Russell; for state treasurer, General James W. Husted; for state engineer and surveyor, Silas Seymour; for judge of the court of appeals, Francis M. Finch. The platform adopted deplores the death of President Garfield, pledges support to President Arthur, applauds the Republican management of the national finances, favors reduced taxation and praises Governor Cornell.

The buildings at Bristol, N. H., were well shaken the other day by an earthquake shock.

Two workmen were instantly killed and three others seriously injured by the giving way of a dock at Livermore, Pa.

Pulaski, N. Y., has been devastated by fire, the entire business portion of the town being in ruins, and the losses aggregating $175,000.

Two cases of wife murder occurred the other day within twenty-four hours of each other in New York. John Conner, a carpenter, aged fifty-six, came home drunk, quarreled with his wife and then shot her, inflicting a fatal wound. Mrs. Maria McKeever, who had not lived with her husband for eight years, was met by him in a butcher shop and fatally stabbed.

The South Boston Iron company has failed, with liabilities aggregating about $300,000. The company has on hand contracts for the navy department aggregating $200,000, and will probably be reorganized on a sound basis.

New York city has been visited by a fire which was the most extensive and destructive seen there for years. The flames broke out in the car stables of the Fourth avenue railroad company, covering almost the whole block bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues and Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. In a very short time the stables were consumed, together with about 200 horses, many cars, 20,000 bushels of corn, 14,000 bushels of oats, 6,000 bales of hay and a large amount of miscellaneous property. Meanwhile the flames had leaped across Thirty-second street and set fire to the immense storage warehouses of John H. Morrell, covering fifteen city lots. From twelve to fifteen thousand of the wealthiest citizens of New York had furniture and other valuable property deposited in these warehouses. William H. Vanderbilt had on deposit a magnificent collection of pictures valued at about $60,000. The greater part of these warehouses, with their contents, was totally destroyed. The total loss is variously estimated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. A number of firemen and spectators were injured.

Dr. John Buchanan was sentenced at Philadelphia to one year's imprisonment for selling fraudulent medical diplomas.

South and West.

Mrs. Mary Craig, the largest woman in the United States, and the wife of the so-claimed largest man in the country, died at Danville, Ind., the other night of dropsy of the heart. She weighed over 800 pounds, and was over six feet high. She was known as Barnum's fat woman. It required six men to handle the body.

Kinkade, the best acrobat in Forepaugh's circus, missed in turning a somersault while performing at Pulaski, Tenn., struck on his head and was killed.

The Maryland Republicans, at their State convention in Cambridge, nominated Thomas Gorsuch for governor.

The Atlanta International Cotton Exposition opened with a very large attendance. The vast assemblage was called to order by Governor Colquitt, and prayer was delivered by Right Reverend R. W. B. Elliott, Bishop of Texas. Director-General Kimball, in a brief speech, then presented the buildings and grounds to the Exposition association. Governor Colquitt, in accepting the tender of the buildings and grounds, said that he doubted whether the energy bestowed on the work had ever been exceeded. Ex-Governor Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana. The exposition ode, written by Paul H. Hayne, of Georgia, was read, after which the hallelujah chorus was sung, and the exposition was then declared open by Governor Colquitt.

The Minnesota Democrats have nominated General R. W. Johnson for governor.

Much damage has been done to the cotton and tobacco crops in many parts of the South by a heavy frost.

The schooner Thomas J. Lancaster, of Philadelphia, bound to Savannah, Ga., went ashore at Hatteras, N. C., and of the thirteen persons on board seven, including the captain and his three children, lost their lives.

General Garfield's remains have been transferred from the casket in which they came from Elberon to an air-tight casket made of sheet bronze. It is probable that the plans of the Cleveland monument committee will be changed, and instead of the body being put in the ground a crypt will be erected and the casket exposed to view.

The three men concerned in the recent Iron Mountain train robbery were sentenced at Little Rock, Ark., for a term of seventy years each in the penitentiary.

Three men were lynched the other day in New Mexico, two of them for robbing a store and the third for murder.

General Joseph C. Abbott, ex-United States Senator, died a few days ago in Wilmington, Del., aged fifty-six years. He was born in Concord, N. H., and at the close of the civil war went to South Carolina, where he engaged in business. In 1868 he was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, and served to March 3, 1871.

From Washington.

After the examination of witnesses the District of Columbia grand jury, through its foreman, presented to District-Attorney Corkhill an indictment against Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, by wounding him with a bullet fired from a pistol in the hands of Charles J. Guiteau, at the Baltimore and Potomac depot, on or about the 2d day of July, A. D. 1881.

Captain Howgate was again arrested at Washington the other night on a fresh charge of embezzling $50,000.

At a large meeting presided over by Justice Miller of the United States supreme court, it was decided to establish a Garfield memorial hospital.

The statement that Wrangell Land, in the Arctic ocean, recently taken possession of by Captain Hooper on behalf of the United States government, is a part of the Dominion of Canada, is not considered accurate by the United States government officers, since the colors of the Dominion have never been raised upon the land. Major Clarke, of the revenue marine bureau, has received a private letter from Captain Hooper, in which it is suggested that the new possession be named New Columbia.

The annual report of the superintendent of the free delivery division of the postoffice department for the year ended June 30 shows that during the year there were delivered 262,425,668 mail letters, 59,968,559 mail postal cards, 76,733,208 local letters, 43,898,158 local postal cards, 2,126,309 registered letters and 146,417,114 newspapers. There were collected at the 109 free delivery offices during the year 284,759,945 letters, 85,793,125 postal cards and 54,075,476 newspapers. The cost of the service for the year amounted to $2,493,972.14, or three mills per piece.

The pastors of the churches in Washington, accompanied by the members of the Maryland Lutheran Synod, in session at the national capital, called in a body on President Arthur at his residence on Capitol Hill, and presented him, through one of their body, with an address of welcome. President Arthur responded substantially as follows: "I am glad to meet you, gentlemen; yet it is with deep sorrow, under the circumstances, which have so sadly devolved such momentous duties upon me. In the performance of these duties, as chief magistrate of a God-fearing and religious people, I appreciate my dependence upon their moral support and approval under Divine blessing and guidance. I thank you cordially for the assurances of your support and for your kind expressions of sympathy and confidence."

Frauds aggregating millions of dollars and involving a large number of clerks have been discovered in the pension bureau.

A letter has been sent to the governors of all the States and Territories by the committee having in charge the movement to secure funds for the erection of a monument over the grave of the late President Garfield, at Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, O., asking the co-operation and assistance of the citizens of the different States and Territories, and requesting each governor to act as general manager of the movement in his State or Territory.

General Garfield's picture is to be placed upon the five-cent international postal letter stamps. A very fine engraving is being made by the Bank Note company.

Foreign News.

Sweden is threatened with a famine on account of the failure of the crops.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales assembled at Manchester, and, consisting of 1,600 delegates, passed resolutions of condolence with Mrs. Garfield.

There have been several shocks of earthquake in Turkey.

The Roman Catholic college of St. Therese, near Montreal, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $300,000.

The number of imprisoned "suspects" in Ireland is now 133.

United States Minister Morton reports that the French harvest will be inferior to that of last year, but will be in advance of those of 1877, 1878 or 1879.

A strike which will involve from 60,000 to 80,000 men is likely to take place among the Staffordshire (England) potters, as the workmen have given notice that they will demand an increase of wages in November, and the masters have passed a resolution to resist the demand.

The kings of Spain and Portugal have had a meeting at Caceres and witnessed a bull-fight together.

General Prendergast has been appointed governor general of Cuba, in place of General Blanco.

In Russia twenty pupils of the Constantine Military school were arrested, and many Nihilist proclamations were found on them. The Russian authorities, in view of this fact, are adopting the severest measures. Markets and fairs are prohibited wherever there is the least suspicion that the Nihilists intend to use such gatherings for their own purposes.

Tunis, North Africa, has been occupied by the French troops. The bey made no protest, saying he had lost all authority.

The Oldham (England) cotton spinners charge that thousands of tons of sand are packed in the cotton sent them from America.

During a collision between the police and the people at Athenry, county Galway, Ireland, severe injuries were received on both sides, one man losing an eye through a bayonet thrust, and five persons were arrested. Another affray in the county Kilkenny resulted in the death of one man from bayonet wounds and the mortal wounding of another.

The Atlanta Exposition.

A correspondent gives the following interesting account of the Atlanta (Ga.) exposition: Oglethorpe park was chosen as the place for the exposition. It is fifty acres in extent and was arranged for the large agricultural fairs and races which Atlanta has had for ten years past, and lies just outside the city on the line of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

The main building is a huge structure, with two cross sections, the longer 720 by 80 feet and the shorter 400 by 80 feet. Two annexes have been added, the one 70 by 70 feet and the other 100 by 50 feet. This building is of light, graceful frame-work filled with glass. The interior comprises exhibits in the various mechanical arts. Down its broad, long aisles there are superb views, and the ear is stunned by the whirl of 10,000 wheels turned by eight lines of shafting. Many of the displays here duplicate those at the Centennial, while many new inventors show the progress of American science. Cotton is shown in every stage from the lint on the seed through all kinds of ginning, patent methods of spinning, then to looms of the latest improvement, and passing finally to a variety of fabrics from the coarsest unsized osnaburgs to the soft, fleecy article that nearly resembles silk.

The manufacturers of spool cotton are bitter rivals and have spent thousands of dollars to show their processes of manufacture, and will each give away thousands of dollars' worth of goods during the exposition. The exhibits in silk are as various as those in cotton. Some of the great dry goods houses of the North and West are here with ornate cases filled with fashion's latest follies.

In the departments of machinery used in making cotton there is a most interesting picture of progress. There are in operation machines which were in the brain of the inventor only a few weeks ago. They are turned by three engines, each competing for the premium in its line, the Harris-Corliss, the Brown Automatic and the Porter-Allen High Speed. Machinery has been placed in nearly all the main buildings.

The art and industrial pavilion, which is 310 feet long and fifty-five feet wide, with two large annexes, is one of the most attractive of the additional buildings. In porcelain, china and cutlery there is a very fine display.

Horticultural hall, 100 by eighty feet, is blooming with the products of the florists' art. The department of minerals and woods is 300 feet long and 100 feet wide. Georgia has here a special display of the richness of her mines. Gold specimens from the region around Dahlonega, where Northern and Southern capital is invested, and copper from the same neighborhood are exhibited in great quantities. Alabama and North Carolina are competing with Georgia very strongly. North Carolina displays rough and polished precious stones, though the display in iron ore and its products shows that the principal efforts toward mineral development in that section have been in that direction.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe exhibit the same collection which they had at the Centennial. The department of public comfort is admirably fitted with telegraphs, telephones, parlors, refreshment stands and other conveniences. Near it stands the main restaurant. The judges' hall contains the offices of the authorities of the exposition, and adjoins a very large public hall, where seats for over 2,000 people are prepared. One large building contains nothing but carriages, buggies, harness and bicycles. Another is full of farm implements. The Baltimore Fertilizer Exchange and the Augusta Fertilizer Exchange have each constructed neat buildings in which they are exhibiting their brands of guano. In another building there is a display of wool and woolen fabrics grown and made in the South.

The Southern cotton mills, which of late years have become very enterprising, make extensive exhibitions. Florida is practically represented by her State government, The State Agricultural society, aided by the legislature, has made a creditable display. A building of beautiful wood was constructed in Florida, brought here in sections and put together on the grounds, and is filled with a display of Florida's fruits and agricultural products.

Atlanta has a population of about 40,000, exclusive of several populous suburbs. It is used to crowds. The two principal hotels have respectively 300 and 125 rooms, and there are a dozen smaller ones. An exposition hotel, with 400 rooms, has been erected just outside the grounds. It has the capacity of entertaining 1,000 people, and is fitted with gas, electric lights, electric bells, etc. Just opposite this hotel an enterprising New Yorker has established a pavilion hotel, composed of new and well-furnished canvas tents, where 1,500 people can be cared for. There are several small hotels just opened in the city and on the suburbs near the grounds.

Just about the main building is a field of two acres in which appears a various crop. There are over a dozen varieties of cotton, some open, some half grown and some quite young. Next to these are growing sugar cane, rice, millet, peanuts, hemp, potatoes of many species and a dozen other products. Just outside the grounds are the trial crops of cotton, for the best of which a special premium of $2,500 is offered. The widely differing methods of farming in the South are thus to be tested in a way which will be of practical value to the farmers. For the best bale of single cotton raised anywhere there is a special premium of $1,100, and there are already over fifty entries. The full list of premiums in money and medals will amount to nearly $20,000, and will cover every department in which there is an exhibit.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Extra Session.

When the time came for the opening of the United States Senate, called to a special session by President Arthur's proclamation, the galleries were crowded with a brilliant assemblage, while the space behind the Senators' seats was filled with Congressmen and others. At 12 o'clock Senator Harris (of Tennessee), in accordance with the agreement between the two parties, called the Senate to order. Chaplain Bullock offered a fervent prayer, feelingly alluding to the assassination of President Garfield and the death of the secretary of the Senate. After prayer the chief clerk read the proclamation convening the Senate. Mr. Pendleton then moved the adoption of the following resolution: "That Thomas F. Bayard, a Senator from the State of Delaware, is hereby chosen president pro tem. of the Senate." Mr. Edmunds expressed a desire to present the credentials of Messrs. Miller, Lapham and Aldrich. He thought, under the rules and the practice of the Senate, they ought to be considered before the Pendleton resolution. The credentials were presented, read and received. Senator Edmunds next moved that the Senators elect be sworn in by Senator Anthony, the oldest Senator in continuous service. Senator Pendleton moved that the resolution lie on the table. Carried by 36 yeas to 34 nays. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Republicans in the negative. Mr. Mahone did not vote, and Messrs. Platt and Fair were paired. Mr. Edmunds then proposed an amendment providing that Thomas F. Bayard shall be elected presiding officer for this day only, and argued in support of the amendment, contending that it would comply with both the letter and the spirit of the law, and would allow the States of New York and Rhode Island to have a voice in the election of a permanent president pro tem. His arguments were combated by Messrs. Garland and Beck. Mr. Edmunds' amendment was defeated by a vote of 33 to 34. Mr. Edmunds then offered another amendment substituting the name of Senator Anthony for that of Senator Bayard as president pro tem. This was defeated by 32 yeas to 34 nays. Mr. Mahone voted with the Republicans. Senator David Davis did not vote. The original resolution introduced by Mr. Pendleton was then adopted by a vote of 34 to 32. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, did not vote. Mr. Mahone voted with the Republicans. Mr. Edmunds moved to admit the Senator-elect from Rhode Island, Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Pendleton moved to adjourn. The motion to adjourn prevailed.

Guiteau's Own Story.

Charles Julius Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield, has made public, through a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, the autobiography on which he has been employed during his imprisonment in the Washington jail. He begins the record of his career with an introduction, protesting against the use of the terms "assassination" and "assassin," which he does not himself use in the work, as they "grate on the mind and produce a bad feeling." He gives an outline of his family history, and the early years of his own life. At nineteen years of age he started to enter college, but joined the Oneida Community instead, and the general tenor of his course was thence steadily downward. The principal events of his career as a would-be lecturer, lawyer, journalist, etc., are already familiar to the public. He recounts them in detail, with a vanity and evident desire for notoriety that are nauseating. After telling of his ineffectual attempts to secure the recognition of President Garfield and his cabinet, he relates with fiendish deliberation the story of his crime of July 2. His own account of the assassination is as follows:

I woke up about 4 o'clock Saturday morning and felt well in mind and body. My mind was perfectly clear in regard to removing the President; I had not the slightest doubt about my duty to the Lord and to the American people in trying to remove the President, and I want to say here, as emphatically as words can make it, that, from the moment when I fully decided to remove the President, I have never had the slightest shadow on my mind; my purpose has been just as clear and just as determined as anything could be. I believed that I was acting under a special Divine authority to remove him, and this Divine pressure was upon me from the time when I fully resolved to remove him until I actually shot him. It was only by nerving myself to the utmost that I did it at all, and I never had the slightest doubt as to the Divine inspiration of the act, and that it was for the best interest of the American people.

Having heard on Friday from the papers, and also by my inquiries of the doorkeeper at the White House Friday evening, that the President was going to Long Branch Saturday morning, I resolved to remove him at the depot. I took my breakfast at the Riggs house about 8 o'clock. I ate well and felt well in body and mind. I went into Lafayette square and sat there some little time after breakfast, waiting for 9 o'clock to come, and then I went to the depot and got there about ten minutes after 9. I rode there from the park in a "bob-tailed" car, walked up to a bootblack, got my boots blacked, and inquired for a man named John Taylor, whom, two weeks before, I had spoken about taking me out toward the Congressional cemetery. They told me Taylor's carriage was not there, and there were three or four hackmen there who were very anxious to serve me, and finally I noticed a colored man and I said to him: "What will you take me out to the Congressional cemetery for?" He says: "Well, I will take you out there for $2." "All right," said I, "if I want to use you I will let you know." At that moment three other hackmen were pressing me to get my business, and I said to them, "Keep quiet, you are too fast on this," and I told this colored man, privately, that if I wanted his services I would let him know in a few moments. I then went into the depot and took my private papers which I intended for the press (including a revised edition of my book, "The Truth, a Companion to the Bible,") and stepped up to the newsstand and asked the young man in charge if I could leave those papers with him a few moments, and he said, "Certainly," and he took them and placed them up against the wall on top of some other papers.

This was about twenty minutes after 9, and I went into the ladies' waiting-room and I looked around, saw there were quite a good many people there in the depot and carriages outside, but I did not see the President's carriage. I examined my revolver to see that it was all right, and took off the paper that I had wrapped around it to keep the moisture off. I waited five or six minutes longer, sat down on a seat in the ladies' room, and very soon the President drove up. He was in company with a gentleman who, I understand, was Mr. Blaine, and I am satisfied that he was Mr. Blaine, although I did not recognize him. This gentleman looked very old, and he had a peculiar kind of headgear on, that I did not recognize as that of Mr. Blaine. I am satisfied that it was Mr. Blaine, now that my attention has been specially called to it, because it was the same gentleman that I saw with the President the night before, and I know positively that that gentleman was Mr. Blaine. The President and this gentleman drove up in a plain single-seated carriage with one horse. This gentleman, I think, was driving. It was a single carriage—a single-seated top buggy. The President seemed to be in very earnest and private conversation with this gentleman, who evidently was Mr. Blaine, although at the time I did not recognize him as Mr. Blaine. They sat in the carriage, I should say, some two minutes. They had not completed their conversation when they reached the depot, and during the interview of two minutes they finished their conversation. During this time they were engaged in very earnest and private conversation, as I have said. The President got out on the pavement side and Mr. Blaine on the other side. They entered the ladies' room; I stood there watching the President, and they passed by me. Before they reached the depot I had been promenading up and down the ladies' room between the ticket office door and the newstand door, a space of some ten or twelve feet. I walked up and down there I should say two or three times working myself up, as I knew the hour was at hand. The President and Mr. Blaine came into the ladies' room and walked right by me; they did not notice me, as there were quite a number of ladies and children in the room.

There was quite a large crowd of ticket purchasers at the gentlemen's ticket office in the adjoining room; the depot seemed to be quite full of people. There was quite a crowd and commotion around, and the President was in the act of passing from the ladies' room to the main entrance through the door. I should say he was about four or five feet from the door nearest the ticket office, in the act of passing through the door to get through the depot to the cars. He was about three or four feet from the door. I stood five or six feet behind him, right in the middle of the room, and as he was in the act of walking away from me I pulled out the revolver and fired. He straightened up and threw his head back and seemed to be perfectly bewildered. He did not seem to know what struck him. I looked at him; he did not drop; I thereupon pulled again. He dropped his head, seemed to reel and fell over. I do not know where the first shot hit: I aimed at the hollow of his back; I did not aim for any particular place, but I knew if I got those two bullets in his back he would certainly go. I was in a diagonal direction from the President, to the northwest, and supposed both shots struck.

In a similar strain of cool unconcern, the assassin describes his arrest and imprisonment, and all the sickening details of the deed that has filled the world with mourning and with indignation. He speaks of having cherished for twenty years a hope of being elevated to the presidency "by an act of God," and seeks to escape the wrath his crime deserves by exclaiming hysterically: "My motive was purely political and patriotic, and I acted under Divine pressure. It was the same kind of pressure that led Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac. The President's nomination was an act of God; his election was an act of God; his removal is an act of God." Turning to the purely legal aspect of the case, he denies his liability to punishment for murder. "To constitute the crime of murder," he says, "two elements must coexist. First, an actual homicide; second, malice—malice in law or malice in fact. Malice in law is liquidated in this case by the facts and circumstances attending the removal of the President. I had none but the best of feelings, personally, toward the President. My only object was to remove Mr. Garfield in his official capacity, to unite the Republican party, and save the republic from going into the control of the rebels and Democrats. This was the sole idea that induced me to remove the President. I put away all sentiment, and did my duty to God and to the American people."

Good food makes good blood, and good food is the life of the body.

Recipe for Making a Live Town.

1. Sell your building lots at reasonable prices.
2. If you can afford to do so, donate a building lot for some large business enterprise, and thereby enhance the value of town property.
3. Induce business men to locate in your own town.
4. Patronize the business men of your own town.
5. Always sum up your expense when you visit places outside of your own town to buy goods.
6. Speak well of worthy public enterprises.
7. If anything should be undertaken that may be of benefit to the town, do not speak ill of it to others because you happen to be prejudiced against it.
8. Speak well to strangers of your town and people.
9. If you have surplus money, do not invest it in far off speculations, but give yourself and your town the benefit of it by establishing some profitable factory.
10. Encourage your local newspaper by subscribing for, advertising in, and paying for it.

A Card.

[Glen Falls (N. Y.) Times.]

Glen Falls, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1880.

Rev. Mr. L. N. St. Onge:

Dear Sir—Will you please state below what satisfaction St. Jacobs Oil gives you, which you got of us some time ago, and oblige, Leggett & Bush.

Very effective,

L. N. St. Onge.

India's Population.

The recent census of India, which foots up 252,541,210, includes 50,000,000 of people in the independent states, so that the population of British India proper is about 200,000,000. The census figures for the larger divisions of this immense empire are as follows:

Bengal	68,800,000	Assam	4,800,000
Bombay	20,900,000	Madras	30,800,000
No'west Prov.	33,400,000	Mysore	4,200,000
Central Provs	11,500,000		

[Cleveland Leader.]

Mr. Orlando Weatherbee, says an exchange of ours, proprietor "The Spencer Pharmacy," Spencer, Mass., reports: My customers speak very highly of the great German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, it having always given excellent satisfaction. One of them, Mr. Henry Belcher, has been greatly benefited by its use in a case of severe rheumatism, and he refers to it in terms of highest praise.

The largest white church in the United States is that of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. The membership is numbered at 2,500, of whom 1,036 have been received into the church within the last thirteen months.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters.*

Thirteen lean people commit suicide to one fat one. Flesh up and save your life.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

Edey's Carbolic Troches prevent all contagious diseases, such as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, and cure Coughs and Colds. Pleasant to the taste and a good disinfectant.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS

AND NEVER FAILED

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

No one once trying it will ever be without it; over 600 physicians use it.

25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	9	@	11¾
Calves—Good to Prime Veals	5	@	9
Sheep	4	@	5½
Lambs	5½	@	6¾
Hogs—Live	5½	@	7
Dressed, city	8½	@	8¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	6 80	@	8 50
Western, good to choice	7 10	@	9 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 55½	@	1 56½
No. 1 White	1 51¾	@	1 54
Rye—State	1 04	@	1 04
Barley—Two-rowed State	85	@	89
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	68	@	76½
Southern Yellow	72½	@	73
Oats—White State	52	@	56
Mixed Western	43	@	47
Hay—Timothy	90	@	1 15
Straw—No. 1, Rye	65	@	75
Hops—State, 1881	22	@	26
Pork—Mess, new, for export	19 75	@	20 00
Lard—City Steam	12 40	@	12 40
Refined	12 72½	@	12 72½
Petroleum—Crude	7	@	7½
Refined	7¾	@	7⅞
Butter—State Creamery	28	@	36
Dairy	23	@	26
Western Im. Creamery	21	@	27
Factory	13	@	18½
Cheese—State Factory	10	@	13
Skims	3	@	9
Western	8	@	12
Eggs—State and Penn	22½	@	23
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	2 00	@	2 75

BUFFALO.

Steers—Extra	6 25	@	6 75
Lambs—Western	5 00	@	5 65
Sheep—Western	4 00	@	4 40
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 50	@	6 70
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 75	@	7 25
Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth	1 59½	@	1 60
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	72½	@	72½
Oats—No 2 Mix. West	50	@	50
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90

BOSTON.

Beef—Extra plate and family	14 50	@	15 00
Hogs—Live	7½	@	7¾
Hogs—City Dressed	8½	@	9
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	16 00	@	16 50
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	8 00	@	9 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	76	@	77
Oats—Extra White	51	@	57
Rye—State	1 15	@	1 15
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	44	@	46
Unwashed " "	30	@	31

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle—Live weight	5	@	6½
Sheep	4	@	5½
Lambs	5½	@	6¼
Hogs, Northern	9	@	9

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, fair	7 50	@	7 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 49	@	1 55
Rye—State	1 00	@	1 00
Corn—State Yellow	76½	@	77
Oats—Mixed	46	@	47¾
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	35	@	36
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13	@	14
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@	7½
Refined	7¾	@	7⅞

Vegetine.

Female Weaknesses.

No better remedy in the whole materia medica has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints, of the ordinary kind, than Vegetine. It seems to act in these cases with unwonted certainty, and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore a healthful vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrhœa or Whites, which are brought on either by the presence of Scrofula in the system, or by some affection of the womb, or even by general debility. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, Vegetine can be commended without qualification. The great prevalence of those disorders, and their cure by Vegetine, has amply shown that the sure alleviating agent remains not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom to prescribe nauseating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try Vegetine, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

A Splendid Medicine---Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.

Griggsville, Ill., July 25, 1870.

H. R. Stevens, Boston—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with *Heart* and *Kidney Disease*, and other *Female Weaknesses*, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit until I tried your Vegetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my 65th year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.

MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Soul Burying.

Whenever an Abchasian is drowned his friends search carefully for the body; but if this is not found they proceed to capture the soul of the deceased, a measure which then has become a matter of importance.

A goatskin bag is sprinkled with water and placed with its mouth, which is stretched open, over a hoop, looking toward the river, near the place where the man is supposed to have been drowned. Two cords are stretched from the spot across the river as a bridge on which the soul can come over. Vessels containing food and drink are set around the skin, and the friends of the deceased come and eat quietly, while a song is sung with instrumental accompaniments.

The soul, it is believed, is attracted by the ceremonies, comes over on the bridge that is laid for it, and goes into the trap. As soon as it has entered—that is when the bag is inflated by the breeze—the opening is quietly closed, and the bag is taken up to the burial place, where a grave has already been prepared. The bag is held with the opening to the grave, the strings are untied, and the bag is squeezed into the grave, and the burial is afterward completed.

This rite is considered of equivalent value with the burial of the body, and the grave is treated with the same honor as if the body were really within it.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Only Half Alive.

There are hosts of men and women who, to coin a phrase, are only half alive. That is to say, they have seldom if ever any appetite, are nervous, weak, fidgety and troubled by numberless small pains and aches. In the presence of vigorous, exuberant vitality they seem mere pigmies. Such persons are usually fond of frequently dosing themselves, swallowing in the course of the year enough drugs to stock any apothecary's shop of average dimensions. This, of course, defeats instead of furthering the end in view, viz., the recovery of health and vigor. Were they to seek it from an unfailing source of vitality, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, how different would be their case. Then vigor would return to their debilitated frames, the glow of health to their wan cheeks, their trembling, uncertain gait would grow firm and elastic, appetite, that grandest of all sources, would give a relish for the daily food, were it ever so coarse, and refreshing sleep would crown the tasks of the day.

Pliny tells us that Dœdalus invented the saw. The earliest saw-mill of which we have mention was built at Madeira in 1420.

"Lies! Big Lies!"

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths" in another column.

An advertising van lighted with electricity is one of the latest curiosities to be seen moving along the Paris boulevards at night.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark, made by Caswell, Hazard & Company, New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

25 Cents Will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

Bed-Bugs, Roaches,

Rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

Vegetine.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

Petrolia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1879.

Messrs. Kennedy & Co.:—My hair is growing out so fast that I can almost see it growing myself, through the use of your Carboline.

D. NIXON.

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL! IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NYNU—41

Fac-Similes of U. S. Treasury AND NATIONAL BANK BILLS. Consisting of nine exact Imitations of United States Treasury Notes, and nine of National Bank Bills, 18 in all, of various denominations. As a rare and instantaneous means of detecting counterfeit money they are invaluable. Price, $2 a package. L. A. MAYHEW & CO., New York City. P. O. Box 1261.

FENCE The Strongest, Cheapest and most Durable WIRE AND PICKET FENCE. Patented July, 1881. Steel Posts for Wire or Board Fences will last a lifetime. If you would save money or desire employment send for illustrated circular. Address A. TODD, Pultneyville, N. Y.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD Macaulay's History of England, 5 Vols. cloth, $2.00. Taine's History of Eng. Literature, 1 vol. handsomely bound, for only 50 cts. MANHATTAN BOOK CO., 16 W. 14th St., N.Y. P.O. Box 4580.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief Asthma. Price 35c. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

AGENTS CANVASSERS AND FAIR MEN SEND YOUR ADDRESS to Solo Manufacturers, 330 7th Ave., N.Y.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

$777 A YEAR AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell Stationery Goods on commission. Send stamp for terms. PHENIX PUB. CO., Warren, Pa.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address, Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A TOUGH HORSE STORY.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* lately published the following horse story, which we give just as it appeared: "A curious instance of sagacity in the horse occurred recently in the stables of Mr. A. Toughman, situated on North Elm street. Mr. T. has for a long time been in the habit of using St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, in his extensive stables. Among Mr. T.'s many horses is a great, powerful Canadian draught horse. This animal in course of time got so that that he knew the St. Jacobs Oil bottle very well; so well, in fact, that one day recently on Mr. T.'s return from business, upon entering the stables he caught him licking the sore shoulder of a beast which stood beside him; the animal, giving a wise

survey to his licking work, turned his head and caught up with his teeth from the box used as its receptable a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. He threw the bottle on the floor with violence enough to break it, and then deliberately licked up the St. Jacobs Oil and applied it to the cut. Readers, we have seen the laws of association belied by beings with less sense than Toughman's horse. The word has passed among us, and when we see a man who won't try the Oil, we say, 'He is worse than Toughman's horse.' To many this may appear as a very "tough" story; and were there not proofs innumerable of the efficacy of the Great German Remedy they would be justified in so designating it. The testimony, however, is plentiful and pointed, and is from people whose long experience in matters appertaining to horseflesh entitles their opinions to profound consideration and respect.

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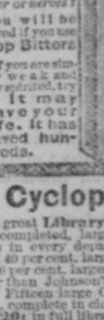

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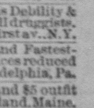

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