Not Knowing.

There are some souls who, plodding on their way,
Strive wearily to see the path they tread,
An'l fear each step they take from day to day,
Since they must blindly walk where they are led.

Among this weary throng I moved one day;
The road seemed long and drear; I could not see;
My foolish heart was sad because the way
Was veiled in God's own blessed mystery.

There came unto my heart a message—lo!
A "still small voice" within the voiceless night—
"Peace! Follow Me," not knowing where I go;
And blameless Master surely leads aright.

Now fearless on I go, still toward the goal,
Not knowing what a waits me, yet content,
Since I know, past all doubting, that my soul
Is going on the way the Master went.

HUMOR OF THE DAY

One touch of malaria makes us all achin'.

The paper-hanger's business is very stuck up.

Eternal vigilance is often the price of an umbrella.

Crows never complain without caws. That's where they are sensible.

Inquirer—Where is the best place to learn to sing? The desert.—*Boston Post.*

Lent ought to pass very rapidly—there are so many fast days in it, you know.

When a couple make up their minds to get married, it may be called a tie vote.—*Somerville Journal.*

"I occasionally drop into poetry," as the man said when he fell into the editorial waste basket.

The Cincinnati *Saturday Night* has discovered that prize-fighters are addicted to holding "Pound Socials."

"There' music in the heir," sorrowfully exclaimed the young husband, as he reached for the paregoric bottle.

She told him that she could read his mind like an open book, and then softly added, "blank book."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The most popular book agent lives in Philadelphia. When snubbed, he gets mad and immediately goes off, saying, "I'll never speak to you again."—*Philadelphia News.*

"Can't you trust me, darling?" murmured Spilkins to the daughter of Moneylender. "Not without real estate security," replied Isabella, absentmindedly.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

The English language is supposed to consist of about 60,000 distinct words. Of these, ordinary people use only from 500 to 3,000, great orators perhaps as many as 10,000, and lightning-rod agents and directory canvassers 59,963.—*Middletown Transcript.*

A goat within a courtyard chanced
Just as from window fell
A legal tome, his goatship glanced,
And gobbled it pell-mell.
"That beast is like to Tennyson,"
Quoth wag of pithy pose.
"Why?" asked another. "'Cause," said he,
"It is the law 'e ate."

—*Rome Sentinel.*

Captain Percival, a Cape Cod mariner of the old school, was once awakened in his bunk by a shipmate with the announcement that the vessel was going to eternity. "Well," replied the captain, "I've got ten friends over there to one in this world; let her go." And he turned over and went to sleep again.

Sea Lions in the Central Park.

Quite a throng of people stood behind the slender railing that incloses the pond and playground of the sea lions in the park, some sixteen fine specimens being then on exhibition, and watched their awkward gambols and listened to their hoarse bellowings for hours together. In the morning there were as many as twenty-five seals, all told, within the inclosure, but none of them, singular to say, belonged to the Central park. Twenty-one of these were the property of Charles Reiche, for whom they were caught on the coast of the Santa Cruz Islands, 400 miles north of San Francisco, and were brought to the park to get suitable board and lodging. Here they were liberated from the crates in which they were confined on their travels, and they immediately tumbled in for a bath in the pond where the four old seals, who have been residents of the park menagerie for some time, were already enjoying themselves. They took no notice of the strangers at first, but kept on diving and splashing about as usual; but finally it was noticed that friendly feelings seemed to be established, and no collision occurred between the bull seals of either party. Six of the new arrivals were disposed of to the agent of the Royal Zoological gardens, London; two to a zoological collection in St. Louis, and two to Coles' circus and menagerie. It was amusing to witness the efforts of the men to lasso the sea lions that were sold and had to be delivered. To lasso a buffalo or mustang is hard work enough, but once the loop slips over the head all is plain sailing. With a seal it is different, for his neck and head run out to a point like the nose of an anvil, and no rope could possibly find a grip there. Time and again the lasso was flung at the head of one robust seal and an effort made to entangle one of his fore flippers in the rope, but he was too slippery a customer to catch all at once, and before he was finally led into captivity he had had half a dozen free plunges in the pond. Once the rope gets fairly entangled in the fore flipper the seal throws up the sponge. Those that were not disposed of will remain through the summer in the park, and will form the great magnet of the zoological collection. Mr. Conklin, the superintendent, was pleased with this addition to the seal department as there has been so little variety of late in the attractions of the menagerie. He gives the Pacific sea lions each ten pounds a day of fish, consisting of herrings chiefly, divided into two meals of five pounds each. They bolt the fish whole, but when they are given a ten or twelve-pound codfish they wring off the head and swallow it separately from the body. They retire to sleep in a shed near the pond, and in the morning come out to take a dip. The herd is made up chiefly of females, and there is one old bull, weighing a thousand pounds, who appears to be boss, and sails around with an ever-watchful eye upon all the rest.—*New York Herald.*

The Men Who Succeed.

The great difference among men of all callings is the energy of character or the want of it. Given the same amount of learning and integrity, and the same opportunities, and energy will make one man a conqueror. The want of it will see the others a failure. Dead-beats are all men without force. They had as good a chance as any of their companions. Others went ahead and carried off the prizes while they were lying by the wayside dispirited and despondent. It takes nerve, vim, perseverance, patient continuance in well-doing to win a great prize. And the young man who goes into a profession without this pluck and force will not earn salt for his porridge. He will drag through life with the help of friends, getting some credit with them for being a well-meaning man, in delicate health and unlucky. The real trouble is he lacks energy.

This is just as true of the minister as of the lawyer or the physician. Piety is not enough and piety with much learning is not enough. When the rice is thoroughly cooked remove the lemon rind and work it into the yolks of three eggs; then put it in a heap on which it is to be served, place the apples on the top and cover the whole thoroughly with the whites of the eggs beaten up into a stiff broth with one tablespoonful of lump sugar. Sprinkle powdered sugar over, and bake half an hour in a cool oven.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Treatment of Wounds in Pruning.

When large wounds are made in removing limbs or branches of fruit trees they should be covered with common oil paint. Linseed oil and the mineral iron paint is the best for this purpose. It does not cause the bark to grow over the wound and so heal it, but it preserves the wood from rotting, and so prevents the decay and injury of the tree. No living thing, not even a tree, can long exist with a part of it in a dead and decaying condition.

Lice on Cattle.

The cheapest and one of the best means of ridding stock of lice consists in the free application of wood ashes, frequent brushing, removal of old or dirty bedding, occasional application of boiling hot water to the woodwork of the stalls, sheds and sties, or lime-washing of the same. All loose hairs and dirt removed from the bodies of the animals by brushing, as well as old bedding, should be collected in a heap and burned. The presence of vermin on live stock can never be successfully combatted by simply applying a certain remedy to the body of the animals, and not at the same time attending to the general cleanliness of these, as well as of their surroundings.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

How to Succeed.

The right way to obtain a good cow is to raise her. Choose a good calf, feed it well, but judiciously, but feed it faithfully and see to it that it is done. Some of our best breeders claim that the milking qualities of cows can be influenced for the better by feeding the growing calf upon such foods as promote and stimulate the formation of milk glands. Be this as it may, milking strains are in the main hereditary, and great milk yields can best be secured by breeding under the farmer's own supervision, selection of the best, and feeding to attain the end sought—milk. By raising his own cows the farmer has two chances as against one where he buys his dairy stock. The penalty of failure in selecting a good cow is the necessity of combining the cow's body in the fall, and her small credit for milk, to balance the purchase money, losing her summer's keep and the labor of milking. If the heifer should fail in being a good milker she can be turned into early beef and the finances added to capital stock, the actual conversion of so much grass and hay into money.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Early Chicks.

The following remarks on the best time to have hatchings or chicks are from the *American Poultry Journal:*

While there are hundreds of chicks hatched out during the month of March, there are more living results from the hatchings made in April and May, when the weather is more equable and the cold chilly winds less frequent. In March it is just as easy to get out the chicks, but they are subject to more hardships during that month than later in the season, which augments the mortality considerably. All through April there are frequent and sudden showers to guard against, but then they need not be feared, while the weather intervening is generally mild and pleasant, so the chicks hatched during April get a good growth and a neat dress of feathers, before the warm, hot and dry days of summer are upon us. Chicks hatched in March, April and May are usually termed "early hatched" chicks, for they will, if well cared for and liberally fed, attain a good size before the cold weather sets in, and usually commence to lay in the fall. Late hatched birds do not, as a rule, lay until the following spring, thus neglecting to pay for themselves until two, three or four months after birds hatched but a month or two earlier.

Hints on Transplanting.

The *Gardener's Monthly* makes up a column of hints to those who are intending to transplant trees, in which are words of wisdom:

It is now established beyond all question that a tree or shrub taken out of a poor soil will not bear transplanting as well as one that has been well fed. For instance, if five years ago two Norway spruces were planted, both of same age and in soil just alike, and one should receive no manure for that time and the other have a little manure every year, the chances of success in removal will be very much in favor of the well-fed tree. Numbers of trees, with good roots and well planted, die after removal simply from a very weakened constitution, brought about by poor living.

Another capital fact of practical value to transplanters has been developed, which is only just now becoming well known. It has always been understood in this country that a transplanted tree is safer for being pruned, but the pruning generally consisted of shortening in all the branches, strong as well as weak. But it is now found that the tree should not be shortened in, but merely thinned out. All the weaker branches should be cut out and the strong ones left.

And there is the practice becoming now better known than others, also first learned through our pages, that it is not possible to pound the earth too tight about the transplanted tree. It is not possible to avoid all risks in transplanting. The art will never be so perfected that some will not die; and mortality, where all the conditions can be controlled, will be less than ever before.

Another may be remembered, that trees die in winter from drying out. Therefore give the roots all the chance you can to heal and grow before cold, drying winds and frosts come. One of the best of these chances is to plant early. Plant as soon as you can after the fall rains come. It makes little difference whether the yellowed leaves have fallen or not.

Recipes.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—One cup butter, one of brown sugar, beaten to a cream; three eggs made light, one and a half cups treacle, one cup sweet milk, three and a half cups of sifted flour, two teaspoons of cinnamon, one of ginger and one of cloves, one of soda dissolved in a little warm water to be put in the last thing, and two teaspoons of cream of tartar sifted into the flour. Bake in a moderate oven thirty minutes or longer if required, test with a broom splint; if it comes out dry it is done. Good hot or cold.

TEA BISCUIT.—Boil one quart of milk for two or three minutes; let it cool, then add half a cake of yeast (dissolve the yeast in a little warm water first, and strain it so that the meal will not give a bitter taste to the dough), melt a piece of butter the size of a large walnut; stir this with flour enough to make a stiff sponge. Let it rise for three hours, then roll and cut out the biscuit—make them thinner than for ordinary biscuit; spread them evenly with butter, double together, draw them out to make good shape, let them rise from fifteen minutes to half an hour; then bake in a quick oven.

APPLES WITH RICE.—Peel six apples, core them, cut them in half and place them in a flat stewpan with half a pint of water, four ounces of lump sugar, a few cloves and a little cinnamon. Let them boil gently till they become quite soft, then remove them and let the syrup boil away till reduced to a couple of tablespoonfuls, when you strain it over the apples. Put into a stewpan half a pound of Patna rice and a quart of water, leave it on the fire till it boils. Drain off the water, and add one pint of milk, four ounces of white sugar and the thin rind of a lemon. When the rice is thoroughly cooked remove the lemon rind and work it into the yolks of three eggs; then put it in a heap on which it is to be served, place the apples on the top and cover the whole thoroughly with the whites of the eggs beaten up into a stiff broth with one tablespoonful of lump sugar. Sprinkle powdered sugar over, and bake half an hour in a cool oven.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

LAST year 1,785 fires in New York city caused a total loss of $5,820,250.

FOUR women graduated the other day from the United States Medical college in New York.

RICHARD H. CORNWALL, an old and trusted clerk of the Fourth National bank, of New York, has been caught stealing securities valued at more than $80,000.

AT a sale of imported stock in Philadelphia there were twenty-six head of Jerseys sold, of which twenty cows averaged $334.25 per head, five calves $95 a head, and one bull brought $210. Nineteen Guernsey cows brought $300.79 a head, nine calves $113.89, and one bull sold for $160. Fifty head of Hampshire Down sheep were disposed of for $1,733.50, and twenty head of Shetland ponies, imported from the Shetland Islands, for $2,712.50. The total receipts of the sale were $18,716. The highest price paid for a Jersey cow was $630, for Cretonne, two and a half years old. The highest priced Guernsey was a two-and-a-half-year-old cow named La Grande, which was purchased for $510.

COMMODORE JOHN J. GLASSON, on the retired list of the United States navy, died the other day in New York, aged seventy-seven years.

IT is now definitely settled that an international rifle match between American and British teams will take place this year at the Creedmoor (Long Island) range, and a return match in England in 1883.

South and West.

THREE alleged murderers were taken from the jail at Albuquerque, N. M., by masked men and hanged to trees.

THE Iowa legislature has agreed to an amendment to strike out the word "male" from the constitution. If agreed to by the next legislature it will then go to the people.

TWO Indians were hanged the other day at Lakeport, Cal., for murdering a white man.

THE Michigan legislature has passed a bill appropriating $265,000 for the further relief of the sufferers by forest fires.

A CHICAGO dispatch says that Mr. Scoville declares that as soon as the bill of exceptions in Guiteau's case is ready he will retire from the defense. He says that there will be no difficulty in getting eminent counsel, but he does not know that General Butler will manage the case.

THE Ohio river steamer Sidney, while making a trip from Cincinnati to Wheeling, W. Va., burst her main steam pipe. Mrs. Little and her grandson and a Mr. King were instantly killed, Mrs. Stephenson, wife of the boat's pilot, was fatally scalded, and five other persons were injured.

THE Baltimore conference of the Methodist church has been in session in that city.

THE number of deaths by the bursting of a steam pipe on the Ohio river steamer Sidney has increased to eight.

INFORMATION has been received at Raleigh, N. C., that the Mormons have made a lodgment near King's Mountain, that State. Numbers of the country people flocked to hear them and they made about fifty converts at that point.

LATER dispatches estimate that over 80,000 square miles of territory has been inundated by the floods in the Mississippi valley, and the total number of sufferers is placed at 60,000 persons. In Bolivar county, Miss., no less than thirty lives have been lost by drowning, and the whole county, containing about 11,000 persons, has been under water.

P. H. MCCRACKEN, formerly a member of the board of supervisors of Bradford, Mich., charged with the embezzlement of $1,000 of the public funds of that township, was arrested at his home in Chesterfield county, Va., and taken back to Michigan.

NINE companies of Nebraska State troops and three companies of United States regulars were sent hastily to Omaha in anticipation of trouble with a body of strikers. The strikers held a mass meeting, at which speeches were made exhorting the labor union to stand firm and denouncing the authorities for calling out the military.

From Washington.

FROM figures presented to the war department it appears that the number of persons left destitute by the Mississippi river floods is nearly 50,000.

IN a communication to the secretary of the navy, Captain Meade, commanding the Vandalia, reports the results of his personal observations on the Isthmus of Panama. He says the canal company has been quietly at work preparing for the gigantic task before it, and has accomplished a large amount of preliminary work. Several of the best officers of the company have died from local fever and want of suitable attention. Some deaths among the inferior employes have occurred, but the number has been greatly exaggerated in the American newspapers. The entire line has been cleared of trees and underbrush for a width of, say, 300 yards. This is a work of no small magnitude in itself. Fifty miles of undergrowth cleared off in this region represents a deal of work. All along the line the company has constructed stations and villages for its laborers.

THE bill regulating Chinese emigration passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-nine yeas to fifteen nays, seven Republicans voting for and one Democrat against it.

IN the Senate amendments to the bill for a commission to investigate the liquor traffic were adopted that not more than three of the five commissioners shall be of the same political party, and that not more than three shall be prohibitionists.

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of Colonel Rufus Ingalls to be quartermaster-general.

NEWS has been received that the Rev. Dr. Highland Garnet (colored), United States minister to Liberia, Africa, is dead in his sixty-eighth year.

THE finding and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, have been issued by order of Major-General Hancock. Mason is sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the army and to be imprisoned for eight years.

LORD GEORGE F. MONTAGU, secretary of the British legation at Washington, died a few days ago, aged twenty-seven years.

THE congressional temperance society is holding meetings every week. Addresses have been made by Messrs. Vance, of North Carolina, Hepburne, of Iowa, Price, Indian commissioners, and others.

THE Smithsonian institution has received from Professor Foerster, of Berlin, the announcement of the discovery by Palisa, at Berlin, of a new planet of the thirteenth magnitude.

A CENSUS report shows the aggregate national debts of the principal nations of the world to have been, in 1880, $23,286,414,753, an increase over 1870 of $6,168,744,323. In 1880 France headed the list with a national debt of $3,829,982,399, followed by Great Britain with $3,766,671,000; Russia, $3,318,953,000; Spain, $2,579,245,000; Italy, $2,540,313,000; and the United States comes fifth with $2,120,415,371. Denmark has the least debt, $48,665,000.

Foreign News.

THERE are rumors of bad blood and a coming war between Russia and Austria.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF, in an address to Russian officers at St. Petersburg, declared that the German empire, founded by the man of blood and iron (Bismarck), must be destroyed by Russian blood and iron.

THE Greek ministry has resigned and a new cabinet has been formed.

IT is stated that the negotiations for a copyright convention between Great Britain and the United States have been suspended, President Arthur and Secretary of State Frelinghuysen not sharing General Garfield's views on the subject.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

THE Chinese bill was proceeded with, and Mr. Platt spoke in opposition to it. A vote was then ordered on Mr. Ingalls' amendment limiting the suspension of the coming of Chinese laborers to ten years. The amendment was defeated on a tie vote—yeas 23, nays 23. On motion of Mr. Bayard amendments were adopted making the second section read as follows: "That any master of any vessel, of whatever nationality, who shall knowingly on such vessel bring within the jurisdiction of the United States and permit to be landed any Chinese laborer," etc. On motion of Mr. Miller the provision directing the removal of any Chinese unlawfully found in a customs collection district by the collector, was amended to direct that he shall be removed to the place whence he came.

THE bill providing for a commission to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic was passed by 34 yeas to 14 nays. The bill provides for the appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of a commission of seven persons, not more than four of whom shall be of the same political party or be advocates of prohibition, to hold office not exceeding two years, who shall investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspect in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare; and who shall inquire as to the principal results of license and prohibitory legislation. The commissioners are to serve without salary and to report within eighteen months after the passage of the act. An appropriation of $10,000 is made for their expenses.

House.

Under the call of committees the following were among the bills reported: By Mr. Harris, from the committee on naval affairs, authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the navy of the United States; by Mr. Money, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, providing for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports; by Mr. Townsend, from the committee on commerce, amending the law concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels.... The bill authorizing the purchase of the property known as the Freedman's bank, in Washington, and appropriating $250,000 therefor, was passed.... The Senate bill directing the secretary of war to pay over to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland $7,500 to aid in the erection of a statue or monument to General James A. Garfield, was passed.

The speaker laid before the House four memorials from citizens of Utah Territory (one from 10,966 young women, one from 13,653 young men, one from 15,060 women, and one from 12,378 men), for a suspension of further action on all bills relating to Utah, and for the appointment of a commission of honorable and unprejudiced men and women to inquire into and determine upon the state of affairs in that Territory. The memorials were ordered printed in the *Record* and referred.... Resolutions of land league and Irish-American societies of Massachusetts asking Congress to take steps for the protection of American citizens abroad were presented by Mr. Crapo.

Effects of the Floods.

A Nashville (Tenn.) dispatch says: "An incessant rain has fallen here, and the rainfall already measures 1.39 inches. The Cumberland river is rising rapidly, and will reach the line of twenty-two feet above low water mark by to-morrow afternoon. Ten rafts have been lost since last night. The rain storm of to-night extends from Texas eastward to Georgia, thence northward to Ohio, thence westward to Kansas."

The following dispatch from Helena, Ark., gives a distressing account of the situation: "The position here becomes more appalling every hour. The levees are built up as high and strong as is possible under the circumstances, and still the river continues to rise and the water lacks but a few inches of sweeping everything. The town is protected above by a cross levee and it has been thought that this would save the city from a sweeping overflow. The levees above are pierced by a great crevasse, and the water is up to the top of this second levee. There is no hope now that the town can be kept from the tow, and at any moment the alarm bell may ring out the terrible news that the water is flooding the streets. Those who occupy homes in the exposed places have moved to the second stories of business houses and to buildings on the highest point. The overflow from the back-water occupies two-thirds of the town, and is still rising. A regular business is done by boats and scows carrying people around the overflowed district, and scores of big boats are at work moving furniture and other property. The people from below tells of great distress and increasing loss of stock and buildings. The break at Bolivar, Miss., is one of the greatest ever made in the levee system, and floods a vast territory. The water can be seen from the steamers dashing through to the field below with the force and roar of a cataract. Terrence, Miss., because of its central position, has been made the point for distribution for the section around Bolivar and Riverton, and every boat leaving the section for the country below carries supplies to the sufferers, and yet the cries for help come up from every hand. The immense extent of the flood must be understood before any correct idea can be formed of the demands of the case.

"The distress is not confined to miles, but to scores and hundreds of miles. Mr. S. Krow, of Trenton, twenty miles southwest of Helena, came in to-day in the interest of a considerable number of white sufferers from Big Creek bottom, who are quartered at Trenton for the present, as objects of public aid. For several days they were cooped up in gin houses and lodged in trees, and would be there now but for the presence of some charitable people who brought them to Trenton, where they were received by Mr. Krow, and everything was done that could be done. They are in a terrible state, and their experiences in trees and in outhouses during the past ten nights are terrible to contemplate. Their losses have been great, and Mr. Krow says that they are but the beginning of what is sure to follow. He is certain that many more persons are in the same condition that these were, and efforts will be made as soon as possible to bring them to Trenton, which is the nearest high land to their locality. The overflow water from the Mississippi sweeping in a western direction has thrown Big Creek out of its banks, and caused this misery and destitution."

A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., says: "The river remains stationary here, with thirty-six feet on the gauge. Passengers who arrived from below this morning report that at Austin, Miss., between Memphis and Helena, the river had cut through the town, destroying the principal buildings, among the number the Masonic Temple. The Centennial block, a large brick building, is almost demolished, the water being twenty feet deep all around it. Several hundred houses and dwellings were washed away and carried a distance of half a mile. The loss of stock continues, and the situation is hourly growing more desperate."

Expense of the Jeannette Expedition.

Mr. W. W. Danenhower, of Washington, received two letters from his son, Lieutenant John Danenhower, of the Jeannette. The first is dated in Beelun, mouth of the Lena, November 9, 1881. There is added a postscript, dated at Jakutsk, December 17. The trip up the river from Beelun to Jakutsk occupied thirty-six days, and was made on sledges with dogs, reindeer and horses. Lieutenant Danenhower describes the journey as one full of hardships. There are stations at intervals on the way constructed of logs. He describes the last one of these, seventeen miles from Jakutsk, the best one of the lot, as a small log building with a cow-shed attached, and composed of one room, in which were about twenty people when his party arrived. In the center was the body of a horse that had been killed for food and brought into the room to thaw out. During the night the party slept piled in this hut, Jack Cole, the boatswain, while laboring under aberration of mind, got up and started out to walk to New York to see his wife. The thermometer was sixty degrees below zero. It required all Lieutenant Danenhower's persuasive powers to induce him to go back into the hut. At Iakutsk Lieutenant Danenhower says he found a man who understood French, and was taken to the governor, who treated him with great kindness and consideration. He detailed a lieutenant with instructions to give the wants of the party special attention. Lieutenant Danenhower speaks of his sojourn in Iakutsk as having been exceedingly pleasant and comfortable under the circumstances. In speaking of the terrible journey of the party, Lieutenant Danenhower says they had to travel 700 miles over the ice from the ship to the mouth of the Lena. They landed in shoal water, and were compelled to wade two miles to land. They were forced to travel 100 miles before they reached shelter, and he says he was up five days and four nights without sleep or rest. He mentions the fact that out of the thirty-three men comprising the crew and officers of the Jeannette only thirteen are known to be living and one is known to be dead.

The Glossograph.

The London journal, *Iron*, gives an account of another addition to the many scientific wonders of recent years. Herr A. Gentilli, of Vienna, has invented an instrument—named by him the glossograph—consisting of an ingenious combination of delicate levers and blades which, placed upon the tongue and lips and under the nostrils of the speaker, are vibrated by the movements of the former and the breath flowing from the latter. The vibration is transmitted to pencils, which transcribe the several signs produced by the action of tongue and lips and the breath from the nostrils upon a strip of paper moved by a mechanical arrangement. Similar to shorthand, a special system of writing, which may fitly be termed glossography, is produced, based upon the principle of syllable construction and combination of consonants.

Remarkably Recovery.

About a year ago a tree fell across the platform of a street-car in the outskirts of Philadelphia and seriously injured the conductor, who expected to be a cripple for the rest of his life. All sense of feeling had departed from his lower limbs, upon which not even a galvanic shock produced the slightest effect, and several doctors gave up his case as hopeless. One day recently the conductor, while reaching as far as possible for an article above his head felt something in his back snap suddenly and violently. When he recovered from his alarm he found that sensation had returned to his lower limbs, and he is now at work on his car again with his old health and strength.

"This more brave to live than to die." Therefore don't wait till a slight Cough develops itself into consumption but secure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at the small outlay of 25 cents, cure your Cough and live on happily.

In the House of Representatives.

In a Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* appear some impressions of a visit to the House of Representatives. The correspondent says: As you look on this immense floor, with its green carpet lightened with little green stars; the gilt and buff walls reaching to the galleries; the galleries deep, comfortable and drinking up sound hungrily; the deep-embossed ceiling with symbols painted on glass; the oak clock opposite the speaker, supported by the Indian and a hunter, and dominated by a spread-eagle of bronze, you are first astonished at the want of order—at the running of a dozen pages up and down, the conversation of members standing up or leaning over each other, the indifference of many members to the proceedings as they write letters, read newspapers, or clap their hands for a page; and at the intruders, the ex-members, the judges, the committee clerks standing around or loafing on the back seats and under the galleries. You see at the open doors people coming in, rushing out, dropping into the smoking-rooms, which gap out like little cabins or coves; and next you hear the speaker from his high box, with the gavel forever in his hand or near it, calling out this or that, and then a clerk in a resonant voice which sounds above everything; you say to yourself: "How do they understand anything here? Can they do business at all? What a hall to ruin the human voice in!"

Observe that young man with the slight limbs, slight figure and rather a miniature every way, sitting in one of the groups in front, with rather a fine head, the eyes of a student (looking a little sore, as if by nightwork), and black hair on a high, pale forehead. It is Percy Belmont, son of the New York banker. Just past his thirtieth year, and out of Harvard college nine years ago, he beat, by some 2,600 votes, the descendant of Rufus King, the first Senator from New York State.

Now take that man with the red hair, with a long tuft of red beard, a tall, wiry figure, rapid and nervous actions of the hands, bald-topped head, with red streaks of hair crossing it; that is James Belford, the only Representative on the floor of the youngest State in the Union. Lean as he is you could make two or three Belmonts out of him. He is only forty-four years old, a free fellow, a student, positive, indifferent about forms, feeling his liquor quickly, if he takes any, and he can do more work in twelve hours than a whole delegation, because he represents the community with work to do, with ten thousand interests lying directly on this government. Our Western Congressmen carry their indifference of dress and appearance to such extremes that a Frenchman whom I once brought here to make some sketches as an artist remarked: "Are these Congressmen? My God! They look like bisons!"

Turn now to a third type of a man. On one of the rear seats, far off from your eye, you easily distinguish a man of most erect bearing, with a rich, black beard, a dark, yet pale skin, very black hair, and wearing a suit of cloth beneath which you see small, peculiar feet in shapely boots. This is the only Spaniard in this Congress, or, rather, Mexican—Romualdo Pacheco—one of the four Californian Representatives. Yonder is a man named Dunnell, from Minnesota. He is a six-footer, with huge, broad shoulders, and a loud speaker, with ideas of the Senate and of various things.

Incidents of the Inundations.

One of the saddest incidents of the Mississippi floods, says a correspondent, was the drowning of Mr. Haynes, the wharf master at Riverton, Ark. Mrs. Bradshaw, a helpless lady, was in imminent peril, and the only chance to reach her was to pull through the rushing torrent of the crevasse. It was a time for fear, and stout hearts quailed before the awful danger. With but a moment of hesitation and a tremor of fear through his frame Mr. Haynes grasped the oars and his frail boat shot into the stream. He was urged to return, but the only answer he gave was the prophetic words which rang out as his death knell:

"'Tis a life for a life."

The boat rode through the seething waves, and hope rose high that he was safe. A moment more and the current caught up the boat and tossed it around and around; a moment more and the watchers saw it go down in the depths, and he who had earned renown by his bravery sank beneath the current. The people point to the spot and tell of his valor and his worth, and long after the waters have gone down his name will be remembered with a blessing and a tear.

Among the sufferers in the Big Creek bottom were two women who were in the travail of childbirth. One was confined upon a raft and the other in a ginhouse, after they had been driven from home by the flood and without one of the comforts known in a civilized state. The wind blew mercilessly around them, the mothers scarcely half clad and no clothing at all for the little ones; no fire and no food to be had under any circumstances. The swift current of the overflow was rushing by and anxious eyes were looking for rescue from any quarter, the water in the meantime rising rapidly. All this made a picture as our relief boat came upon the scene I do not care to view again, and no pen can faithfully describe. These people lost all of their personal property, even most of the clothes that were usually worn. The water coming in so rapidly they had scarcely time to save themselves, and if they are not entitled to the aid of the government it would not be possible to find a single deserving object on the earth.

Occupations of Emigrants.

The emigration reports show some curious facts. It is rather surprising that out of the half million strangers that came to our shores last year only forty-six were lawyers. Clergymen are rather more numerous, and during the year 260 arrived, seventy of them from England, and the same number from Ireland. Of musicians there were 399, and, strange to say, only forty-two of them came from Italy; but whether the bureau classed hand organs under the head of musical instruments is not known. There were 211 teachers, 59 sculptors, 7 reporters, 159 artists, 32 editors, 22 dentists, 39 architects and one chiropodist. From the large number of bakers on the list it is presumed that they must have heard of the magnificent wheat fields of Dakota and other places, and longed to lend a hand in turning the golden grain into bread. There were landed 1,377 bakers during the year, and of this number 734 came from Germany. There were 1,138 cabinet makers, 2,033 masons, 2,134 tailors, 1,474 weavers, 5,988 miners and 105,012 laborers.

Lo! The Poor Miamis.

The Miami Indians may still be a nation of 321 souls but they have no country. About twenty-six years ago they sold their birthright in Indiana, where they had a large reservation, to the United States government for $221,000, payable in twenty-six years with interest payable annually. This sum, together with one year's interest, was recently paid to them, which gave the surviving members of the tribe about $700 apiece. They have been dying out slowly for years on their annual interest from the government, and the meager returns of their own industry. They do not appear to have been thrifty at farming and other pursuits of civilized life, and languished. They are completely sold out, and when the white speculator gets hold of their money in hand there is nothing for the remnant of the tribe to do but to go West and run with their savage brethren. Civilization doesn't long stick to an Indian in the primeval forest.

To be sure of good weight—Go to the barber shop Saturday night.

FOR THE LADIES.

The Fan in China.

In early times the fan in China served as the general's flag or baton—was a rallying sign like the white plume of Henry of Navarre. They were at first made of bamboo leaves or of feathers; then of silk—first white and afterward embroidered. Their original form was rectangular; afterward they took the shape of the nenuphar or great white water-lily. M. de Bourboulon, in his "Voyage en Chine," gives a formidable list of the uses to which the fan is put. The dandy is known by his nice conduct of a silken fan, as his brother of Western lands by his crutch-cane. Young Celestial misses flirt with their fan-telegraphs as expertly as do the Spanish senoritas. Mothers fan their children to sleep, school-masters correct negligent pupils with the handles of their learned fans. The employment of the fan as an autograph album is an old Chinese idea, but the Occident has not adopted the stiff fans of thin golden leaves, ivory or jade of the East, nor yet the bronze or iron fan of commandment of the Japanese middle ages, which was baton and battle-ax in one.

The Belle of the Period.

The women who go into society at Washington have to be trained with something of the care and rigor which are devoted to boating men and prize-fighters, otherwise they would break down before the season is over. As soon as they come from a ball or reception at 2 or 3 in the morning, their maids undress them, sponge them down, rub them well, give them hot beef tea and let them sleep until noon. On waking they are given beef tea or eggs and treated just as if they were ill. They have nothing to do but to rest and recover from the fatigues of one night in order to be ready for the next, all through the season. A week's life of one of them is thus described: "Tuesday night she danced until 2 o'clock at the german given by the Tuesday club; Wednesday night she danced at the german given by Miss Dora, the daughter of Senator Miller, which lasted until 4 A. M. Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Miller had dancing at her regular reception, and Thursday night was divided between the ball given by Commodore and Mrs. English and the charity ball, which kept up until 4 o'clock; Friday afternoon she danced at Mrs. Carroll's, and in the evening at the german; Saturday afternoon she danced at the reception given by the Misses Fox, and rested Sunday so as to be ready for the german given Monday night by Mrs. White, daughter of Senator Sawyer, and the ball given at the British legation. Tuesday afternoon Judge and Mrs. McArthur gave a reception from 3 to 6 P. M., and there were a dozen things for the evening."

Fashion Notes.

Veils the term this season for nun's veiling.

Ecru, white and tinted batistes will be worn.

Yokes on nightgowns are going out of vogue.

Fancy shoes with sandal tops will be much worn.

Pink and pale chocolate make a lovely combination.

Jersey jackets are again worn with trimmed skirts.

New neck lingerie is very elaborate and voluminous.

Spanish lace and English crape are combined on light mourning dresses.

New cotton satines are imported in boxes, with a fan and parasol to match.

Box plaitings are superseding flat plaitings and kiltings as a dress trimming.

Large manila hats, ladened with feathers, are in the artistic Rembrandt shape.

Strawberry-red and copper-red polka dots are seen upon new black satin fabrics.

Flowers, lace and gauze trimmings will be used exclusively on summer hats and bonnets.

When trains are long they are made of heavier material than the front parts of the toilet.

Ribbons of two shades of red, such as pink with garnet, are used on white or black dresses.

The heavy brocaded silks are used more for the train than any other part of the costume.

Buttoned gloves are sold at half price because those with closed wrists are more fashionable.

Pokes of medium size are worn by conservative, sensible women who will not be conspicuous.

It is said that the Jersey jacket will be revived, especially for young girls and little children.

Colored satin ribbon bows are worn at the throat with Byron collars, made of lace and insertion.

In spring costumes there is a tendency to use lengthwise tucks in clusters in place of kilt plaitings and shirrings.

Pale blue and pink batiste and gingham slips for children's wear are trimmed with white Hamburg embroideries.

A late Parisian fancy, said to be equally becoming to stout and slight figures, is the gigot sleeve of the Restoration period.

Summer dresses will be brought out this season in dotted and plain mulls; plain and striped mull muslins will also be much worn.

Some authorities in matters of dress say that kilted skirts are going out of vogue; others announce that they will be more worn than ever.

Costumes for street wear should be of woolen material, one kind only, with which a felt hat or bonnet simply trimmed and a cloth jacket may be worn.

In Paris skirts are frequently seen of which the only drapery is a broad sash tied around the bottom of the waist and looped back on the tournure to form the pouf.

A Railroad Official Interviewed.

Not every one so cheerfully communicates his knowledge and opinions as recently did E. L. Lowerce, Esq., cashier of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, that splendid outlet to the South from the Ohio. Our representative waited upon Mr. Lowerce, and in reply to certain questions the latter gentleman observed: "I was suffering from a very severe attack of rheumatism in my right foot; it was in a terrible condition; the pain was almost intolerable; our family physician waited on me without success; I sent for another well-known M. D., but even the twain could do nothing for me; I could not get down here to the office to attend to my duties; in fact I could not put my foot under me at all, and after nine weeks suffering I began to grow desperate. My friend (whom, of course, you know, for he is known by everybody), Mr. Stacey Hill, of the Mount Auburn Incline Plane Railroad Company, called to see me; he spoke very highly of St. Jacobs Oil, and recommended the remedy to me in glowing terms. I laughed at the idea of using a proprietary medicine, and yet the party recommending it, (Mr. Stacey Hill, remember), being a man of sound judgment, set me to thinking the matter over. The next day, when the physicians called, I dismissed them, and said to myself that I would let nature take its course. That resolution lasted just a day. On the following morning I, in a fit of desperation, sent a servant for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. I applied that wonderful remedy, and it penetrated me so that I thought my foot was about to fall off, but it did not; in fact it did just the opposite. The next morning the pain had entirely left my foot, the swelling was reduced, and really the appearance was so different altogether from the day before that it actually surprised me. I applied more of the St. Jacobs Oil, and that afternoon I walked down here to the office, and was able to attend to my duties and get around as well as any one. Let me say for St. Jacobs Oil that it beats railroads time, and is always sure to win.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Spring straw hats and bonnets are trimmed with feathers and ribbons.

Court Balls at Rome.

Court balls in Rome are celebrated for their magnificent suppers, and many people, says a correspondent of the *American Register*, go to the balls on purpose for a meal, having fasted that they may be able to eat the more. The great attraction is the fish, which is a luxury in Rome. At the first ball this season one gentleman, who had lately returned from supper, remarked to his friends: "Did you see those toothpicks at supper?" and, learning they had not been noticed, offered to fetch one. The ball concluded, the king and que