

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The bodies of Bridget Rowe, aged 47 years, and her daughter, Elizabeth Reed, aged 26, were found on the 17th in a field near Metuchen, New Jersey.

A great ice "shove" in the St. Lawrence river caused much damage to property in Montreal, on the 16th, flooding the low lying streets and cellars.

By the breaking of a dam at a reservoir two and a half miles above the village of East Lee, Massachusetts on the 20th much property in the village was destroyed, and a number of persons were drowned.

At St. Louis on the 17th, Martin Irons, A. Coughlin and George Jackson, for whose arrest bench warrants were issued the day before, appeared and gave bail in \$800 each.

Agent Bigelow, of the Bigelow Carpet Company, at Clinton, Massachusetts, on the 16th, notified the Selectmen of that town that, in view of personal violence to workers for the company, and threats of future violence, he deemed it his duty to suspend work for the present in the company's mills.

There have been no new developments in regard to the murder of Tillie Smith, at Hackettstown, New Jersey. Munnich and Haring, the young men arrested on suspicion, have been discharged, a more careful examination of the circumstances attending the case tending to show their innocence.

A telegram from Centralia, Illinois, says that on the 17th, the Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad served notice on all station agents and foremen that their wages would be reduced in consequence of business depression resulting from the Southwestern railway strike.

Our Consul General at Rome telegraphs to the State Department that from the 8th to the 10th inst., there have been 16 deaths from cholera in Brindisi.

The total number of dead from the tornado in Minnesota foots up 74, injured, 213. Mrs. Hogue was killed and a woman visiting her fatally injured by lightning near New Castle, Pennsylvania on the 16th.

Robert Smith, colored, was hanged in Nicholasville, Kentucky, on the 17th for the murder of his stepfather, James Lee, in November last. Camillo Gonzales, convicted of the murder of a ranchman in 1884, was hanged on the 16th in Brackett, Texas.

A fire at San Luis Obispo, California, on the 15th, destroyed the Andrews Hotel, the post-office and several other large buildings. Loss \$120,000.

While eight kegs of giant powder were being unloaded from a train at Clintonville, Wisconsin, on the 17th, they were exploded by the accidental dropping of one of the kegs. One man was killed and six were injured, two fatally. While experiments were being made in compressing steel at the iron works of Singer, Nimick & Co., in Pittsburg, the same day, a mould containing 1000 pounds of molten steel exploded, scattering the metal in all directions.

John Carpenter, under sentence of death in New York for the murder of his wife, committed suicide on the 19th in his cell by cutting open his jugular vein and the arteries in his arms. He had twice previously attempted suicide. The wife of Charles Cole, in Covington, Kentucky, committed suicide by taking poison on the 18th. She had been married only two months, but it is said her husband treated her cruelly.

A boy named Thompson was drowned by his boat being carried over the dam at Shelburne, on the 19th, and Hugh Foster was drowned while trying to rescue him.

The bodies of Mrs. Flynn and an old woman named Minogue, who had been visiting her, were found on the 19th, in a quarry pool, three miles from Lemont, Illinois. The women disappeared two weeks ago. It is supposed they fell into the pool while walking along the edge of the quarry after dark.

The flood at Montreal is described as the worst which ever visited that city. The greater part of the business district is under water as well as the whole country along the south shore. In the lower section of the city the water rose so rapidly that residents were forced to the upper stories of their houses, where many are without fire and fuel, and, as yet, with no immediate prospect of relief in the shape of provisions. In some streets the water is six feet deep. Merchants say the losses will amount to millions of dollars.

The French cable broke on the 18th 220 miles from Duxbury, Massachusetts.

State Veterinarian Bridge and Secretary Edge on the 19th, visited the farm of B. L. Fry, at Masonville, Lancaster county, Penna., where 30 out of 110 head of cattle have died of pleuropneumonia. To prevent the spread of the disease, one steer was killed and eighteen animals were inoculated with the virus. The rest will be inoculated as soon as more virus can be obtained.

Henry Smith, 30 years of age, was savagely beaten by three ruffians in front of his boarding house in Chicago, on the 18th. His recovery is doubtful.

He was employed in Maxwell Brothers' box factory during the recent strike, and on the 17th he argued with some of his fellow-boarders that "it was every man's right to belong to a union or not, as he pleased him."

Two of his assailants have been arrested. Policeman Curtis, while being beaten by roughs, shot and mortally wounded Michael Boland in Chicago, on the 18th. Two colored women, named Mary Love and Mattie Moore, quarrelled and fought with dirk knives at San Angelo, Texas, on the 18th. Mattie was gashed in four places and Mary in ten.

Finally the latter had her tongue "cut out near the root," and she is not expected to recover. Jealousy caused the trouble. At Anthony, Kansas, on the 19th, a mob of forty men surrounded the Sheriff's house, where two brothers named Weaver were held in custody for the killing of a man named Adel, and attempted to capture them. The grand jury rushed the prisoners into the basement of a new school building adjacent, but the Sheriff being captured by the mob, the deputies surrendered. The Weaver brothers were about to be strung up to the rafters, when the tramp of approaching footsteps was heard. The mob thereupon riddled their victims with bullets, killing both on the spot, and then rode off. Two Mexican horse thieves were caught and lynched by ranchmen near Corpus Christi, Texas, on the 18th. Kellis Moerman, colored, who had numerous assaults, and robbed a white man named Mabine, was captured and lynched near Axton, Virginia, on the same day.

William Snedecker was arrested at Eatontown, New Jersey, on the 18th, on the charge of murdering "Mingo Jack," who was recently lynched. Snedecker confessed that he and Thomas Little, a steepchase jockey, of Oceanport, placed the rope around "Mingo Jack's" neck. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Little.

The flood at Montreal is subsiding gradually, and several streets are already clear of water. The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000. It is proposed that the city borrow \$4,000,000 for the purpose of raising the level of the low-lying districts and enlarging the present reventment wall. Seven thousand five hundred and twenty-two families, or about 30,000 people were "dooded out."

During a thunderstorm at Shenandoah, Penna., James Manley, aged 16 years, was killed by lightning. Florence Hodgson, aged 8 years, was fatally injured by lightning at Hazleton, Penna.

A 1200 barrel tank of oil in the Bear Creek Refinery, seven miles north of Pittsburg, exploded on the 20th, setting fire to and destroying a warehouse, nine stills, five settling-pan tanks, 360 empty barrels, two agitator tanks and 1000 feet of lumber. The loss is estimated at \$45,000. The four mills of Peabody, Fould & Co., in Cincinnati, were burned on the same day. Loss \$50,000. A fire in Ely's block, at South Norfolk, Connecticut, on the 20th, caused damage to the extent of \$35,000. Two firemen were severely injured falling from the roof to the cellar.

Rev. A. M. Child, called home from the Methodist Episcopal Conference at New York, by the death of his wife, was struck senseless by lightning in Westerville, on the 19th. He was considered out of danger on the 20th.

An Associated Press despatch from St. Louis says: "It is generally conceded here that the Knights of Labor strike, so far as the business of the various roads centering in this city and East St. Louis is concerned, is gradually losing its effect. The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads have fully resumed traffic, according to the statements of the officials of these roads, and the roads which enter East St. Louis are doing all the business required of them, and are handling promptly all freight offered."

A freight train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad ran into an open switch near Barnersville on the 20th and was thrown down an embankment. Three hands were dangerously injured. It is reported from Pittsburg that John Jarrett, ex-President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire iron master, have in contemplation the organization of an immense co-operative store and bank. The stock is to be taken by members of labor organizations exclusively, and no person will be permitted to have more than \$200 worth of the stock. If the scheme is successful other stores will be started in cities in different parts of the country.

The State Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 20th, refused a pardon to Ellis P. Phillips, of Philadelphia Almshouse notoriety. William Snedecker was, on the 20th, arraigned at Freehold, New Jersey, on the charge of killing "Mingo Jack." Several witnesses testified that Snedecker said he had been one of the lynchers, but they admitted that he was drunk at the time. Snedecker denied any complicity in the affair, and said he did not believe he ever said so, drunk or sober. He was held in \$2000 bail.

The City National Bank, of Williamsport, Penna., suspended on the 20th. The cause is said to be a default of \$20,000, besides other heavy losses. The stockholders say the depositors will be paid in full. The defaulter is said to be E. F. Dietrich, who was assistant cashier and bookkeeper of the bank.

The Secretary of the Treasury on the 20th issued a call for ten millions of Three per Cent. bonds. The call will mature on June 1st.

An attempt to move an engine out of the round-house of the Lake Shore yards at Chicago, on the 20th, was prevented by a large crowd. A conductor drew a revolver, but did not use it. The Superintendent gave up the attempt to move trains. Governor Oglesby was in consultation during the day with the Sheriff and the Lake Shore officials. He said he would not interfere until the Sheriff had exhausted his powers. It is understood that a posse will be organized to protect the moving of trains.

The order for a "tie-up" on the street railways in New York City was rescinded on the 20th, by the "Empire Protective Association," and travel was resumed on all lines except the Third Avenue.

A late estimate of the damage by the flood at Montreal places the aggregate at \$1,785,000, to which should be added \$20,000 for repairs of streets and \$20,000 for losses by the gas and electric light companies. The water is receding steadily and the river is clear of ice at several points. "All along the St. Lambert shore in the city and extending far back into the fields the country is white with the ice deposited there."

The impeachment trial of Keeper Lavery, of the State Prison, before the Senate of New Jersey, resulted on the 21st in his conviction on the articles charging him with criminal conduct with Minnie Schaefer. Presiden Griggs pronounced the sentence of the Court—that he be deposed from his office of State prison keeper, and disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit hereafter in the State. "The old gentleman staggered to his seat and his two young sons, weeping copiously, folded their arms affectionately about his neck. The Senate chamber and the galleries, thronged with people, were silent as death at the touching scene." After a moment he retired with his counsel and his sons. The vote for conviction was exactly the necessary two thirds—14 out of 21—and all the yeas were Republican, all the nays being Democratic.

James Harvey Townsend, Hiram Davis and a boy named Jones were on the 21st, drowned while crossing the river at Hadley, New York. Their boat was forced over a dam by floating logs.

The mercantile mill at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Harrisburg, was on the 21st destroyed by a fire caused by the explosion of a lamp in the oil-room. Much of the machinery escaped material damage, and it is believed that an insurance of \$40,000 will cover the loss. The Paterson Dyeing and Finishing Company's Works at Riverside, New Jersey, were burned on the 21st. Loss, \$60,000, nearly covered by insurance.

A despatch from Harrisburg, Penna., says developments on the 21st indicate that three of the banks in that city have lost \$10,000 through notes presented by Miss Priscilla B. McClure, who has moved in the best society. The names used as endorsers were her mother, Margaret McClure, and her brother, William McClure, of Harrisburg, and her cousin, Sherman Furth, of Bellefonte. They deny the endorsement. The money was obtained in February last, when she left the city. The notes fell due a few days ago, when the forgery was discovered.

All hope of recovering the bodies of the 28 miners entombed at Nanticoke, Penna., has been finally given up. A second bore hole was driven from the tunnel to the main gangway, and it was discovered on the 21st that the latter was filled with quicksand and water. This at once put a stop to all further operations.

A detailed list of the losses at East Lee, Massachusetts, caused by the breaking of the dam, shows a total of \$155,550, of which \$100,000 is on Harrison Garfield's paper mills. A committee has been chosen for the relief of the destitute, and Cyrus W. Field has telegraphed the Selectmen to draw up on him for \$1000. The bodies of five of the victims will be interred to-day.

William Snedecker, charged with complicity in the lynching of Mingo Jack at Eatontown, New Jersey, was on the 21st released in \$3,000 bail.

Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, said, on the 21st, that although the appropriation bills were backward, he saw nothing except a long discussion of the Tariff bill to prevent an adjournment by the 10th of July.

The Senate on the 21st confirmed William L. West, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Utah.

The New York Assembly on the 21st, passed the bill repealing the charter of the Broadway Surface Railway—yeas 109, nays 18. The bill now goes to the Governor for his signature.

John Welsh and William Stokes were dangerously injured on the 21st by a fall of slate at the Crabtree coal mines, near Latrobe, Penna.

The town hall at Cornwall, Ontario, which contains the jail, was partially burned on the 21st. Two men were burned to death.

Eddie and Charley Kinsmeyer, aged 12 and seven years, and Charley Kallbach, aged 10, disappeared in Quincy, Illinois, last September, and it was thought they had been kidnapped. On the 20th their bodies were found in a sand bank on the river side. They were probably killed by the falling in of the bank while digging a cave.

Gustav Mendelssohn, general salesman for the wholesale dry goods house of Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago, committed suicide in a house of vile repute in Milwaukee on the 20th.

The dead body of Laura Stern, aged 13 years, was found in the public school grounds at Brunswick, Missouri, on the 20th. Poul play is feared.

News has been received of a fight a few nights ago at the Dolores Silver Mines, in the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico. The mining camp is a few miles distant from the town of Vallecillo. A band of mountain bandits attacked the camp for the purpose of robbery about one o'clock in the morning. R. J. Bogusch, superintendent, and W. S. Toal, engineer of the mines, both Americans, rallied a hundred or more Mexican miners and charged the bandits. The battle lasted an hour. The camp was finally saved by citizens from Vallecillo, at whose approach the bandits retreated. Five dead and eleven wounded bandits were left behind. About a dozen miners were severely wounded.

The independent coke manufacturers, operating nearly 800 ovens in the Connelville region, and employing 6000 men, have followed the example of the Coke Syndicate, and advanced wages from five to sixteen per cent., to take effect May 1st.

A fire broke out on the 22d, in the six-story brick building extending from No. 516 to 523 Broadway, and No. 53 to No. 66 Crosby street, occupied by August, Bernheim & Bauer, wholesale clothiers; J. W. Goddard & Sons, importers, and several other firms. The upper floors were burned out and the lower portion of the building was flooded with water. The police estimate the loss at \$100,000. A. H. Andrews & Co.'s school furniture factory, in Chicago, was burned on the 22d. Loss, \$100,000. The Ely & Hyde Block, in Danielsonville, Connecticut, was burned on the same day. Loss, \$40,000.

The Senate has confirmed E. G. Rose to be Governor of New Mexico; Zachariah Montgomery, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department; W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, and R. E. Withers, Consul at Hong Kong.

The Senate of New Jersey on the 22d confirmed John H. Patterson, of Monmouth county, to be State Prison Keeper for the unexpired term of P. H. Lavery; Waters P. Miller, Commissioner of the State Singing Fund; and Richard J. Byrnes, Judge of the Interior Court of Common Pleas for Atlantic County.

While Mrs. Albert Neff was planting vegetables in her garden at West Newton, Penna., on the 22d, her house caught fire and her four children were dangerously, if not fatally, burned.

A telegram from Pittsburg says that, since the introduction of natural gas into that city, the output of the mills and factories has been increased twenty per cent., a large number of new plants have been erected, and nearly 10,000 additional men given employment.

A break occurred on the 22d on the levee at Old Town Ridge, 16 miles below Helena, Arkansas, by which, it is expected, more than 1,000,000 acres, including rich cotton lands, will be flooded.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

In the U. S. Senate on the 19th, a memorial was received from the United Labor League of America, transmitting resolutions thanking Mr. Gladstone for his Irish Home Rule measure and urging the Senate to pass a vote of thanks to him. A bill was passed for the erection of a fireproof "Hall of Records" in Washington. The Senate went into executive session, and when, three and a half hours afterwards, the doors were re-opened, the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 20th, Mr. Butler introduced a bill for the retirement of disabled officers of the army. The Senate went into executive session at 12:45 P. M., and at 5:10 P. M., the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

The Senate on the 20th confirmed E. Warfield to be Surveyor of Customs at Baltimore; R. McKinstry, Pension Agent at Detroit; F. S. Melvin, Postmaster at Cape May, New Jersey; F. S. Mansfield, of Texas, Secretary of Legation in Japan; J. Maceller, of Ohio, Consul General at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and the following consuls: V. A. Sartori, of Philadelphia, at Leghorn; M. A. Turner, of Arkansas, at St. Thomas; S. R. Millar, of Davenport, Iowa, at Leipzig; A. Roberts, of Tennessee, at Hamilton, Ont.; J. C. Legare, of Louisiana, at Tampico; W. W. Lang, of Texas, at Hamburg; F. Compaussen, of Erie, Penna., at Naples; C. P. Kimball, of Chicago, at Stuttgart; C. W. Wagner, of Kansas City, Missouri, at Toronto; H. M. Keim, of Pennsylvania, at Charlotte-town; F. H. Pierce, of New Hampshire, at Matanzas.

In the U. S. Senate on the 21st, Mr. Call offered a resolution, which, at his request, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, directing that committee to inquire whether any legislation was necessary, and if so, what to require the United States Courts, when they take possession of railroad property in any State, to carry into effect the obligations of the charter of incorporation granted by such State, and to prevent violations of the same by such courts and the officers thereof, and the waste and wrongful appropriation of the assets and the receipts of such corporation in the interest of individuals. The bill granting the right of way through the Naval Arsenal grounds at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, to the Kensington and Tacony Railroad Company, was passed. The Senate then took up and passed in quick succession about 500 private pension bills, being nearly all that were on the calendar. The House bill to protect homestead settlers within railway limits was then passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 22d, a large number of petitions were presented from local assemblies of the Knights of Labor in opposition to the Frye Ship bill. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, and in view of Good Friday, the Senate agreed that when it adjourned it should be until Monday. A bill was passed appropriating \$15,000 towards a national monument at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill to indemnify the Chinese who suffered at Rock Springs, Wyoming. He said he would call it up for consideration at an early date. A message was received from the President in relation to the labor troubles. It was read and ordered to be printed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. In the House, on the 16th, Mr. Clements, of Georgia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Dingley resolution, calling on the President for any information in his possession relative to the exclusion of American fishing vessels from the right to enter ports of the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of trading, purchasing supplies or landing fish caught in deep water for shipment in bond to the United States, or doing other acts which Canadian or other British vessels are freely permitted to do in ports of

the United States. Also, requesting the President to inform the House what steps have been taken to bring such unwarrantable and unfriendly acts of the Dominion authorities to the attention of the British Government. After remarks by Messrs. Dingley and Randall, the resolution was adopted. The rest of the session and also an evening session were occupied by the consideration of the private bills.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 17th, the bill granting the right of way to the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company through the Arsenal and Naval Asylum grounds in Philadelphia, was passed; also the bill to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories, and for drawback on imported articles used in manufacturing export tobacco. The bill appropriating \$150,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Alabama was discussed. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 19th, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Among them were bills by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, to create a Court of Customs and provide for the speedy trial of customs revenue cases; by Mr. Crain, of Texas, to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the States and Territories for educational purposes; by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, to provide for the transportation of the Pacific and Central and South Atlantic mails, and Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New York, "to improve the paper currency of the United States." On motion of Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, from the Committee on Post-offices, the rules were suspended, and a bill was passed to extend the immediate delivery system. (It provides for this service within the carrier delivery limit of any free delivery office and within one mile of any other post-office which the Postmaster-General may designate.) A bill was also passed for the sale of the Cherokee Reservation, in Arkansas. Adjourned.

In the House on the 20th, Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill fixing the salaries of United States District Judges at \$5,000. Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate commercial sales of goods by sample, price lists, etc., between residents of the several States and Territories. Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill amending the statutes so as to give honorably discharged soldiers and sailors a preference in public appointments. The River and Harbor bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 21st, bills were reported to pension soldiers who were prisoners of war, and to limit the jurisdiction of United States Courts in patent cases, and to protect persons who, without notice, are bona fide manufacturers, purchasers, vendors or users of articles for the exclusive use or sale of which a patent has been granted. The Alabama Flood Sufferers' Relief bill was discussed. The River and Harbor bill was discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 22d, the Senate Electoral Count bill with the House amendments was made a continuing order for May 6th. A conference committee was appointed on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the Judiciary Committee, presented adverse reports on a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving the President power to veto specific items in appropriation bills, and on a bill to prevent the adulteration of food, and they were laid upon the table. The River and Harbor bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but not concluded. Adjourned.

A Burmese Fairy Story.

Fairy tales are popular among them, and there is one which comes from over the border in Siam, which was told us by a Siamese. The exaggerations all hang together artistically and are in the same key, as it were: "There was once a king who heard that there was an enormous giant in a far country, and he declared that he should never rest till he got a hair of the giant's head. So he sent his fleet, and they sailed and they sailed and they sailed for weeks and weeks and weeks, and at last one day in the afternoon it became suddenly dark, and they stuck fast, and could get neither forward nor backward. Now, the fact was that they had got inside a hole in a sort of carrot, the smallest vegetable in the giant's kingdom. And behold the next morning the giant's children went out to fish, and as they went they picked up two or three elephants on their way for bait, but they were only able to catch a few of the very smallest fishes in the country—something equivalent to your minnows," said the narrator. "And as they were going back they saw the carrot growing by the water's edge, and pulled it up to put it into the curry, and inside it was the whole fleet. After they got home the giant threw the fish and the carrot into the pot in order to boil them, when the fleet rose out of the root to the top of the water with all the men in it. 'What are those curious insects?' said the giant, peering down into the pot." Then came a good deal more, which the narrator had forgotten. "The men tried to shout to the giant and tell him what it was that they wanted, but their voices were too weak, and he could not hear a word they said. At length he lifted them up to his ear in his hand, and a whole boat's crew marched in at the hole and went ever such a long way up inside, and then they all shouted together and told him that they had come from their king to ask him for a hair of his head. So at last he was able to hear what even then seemed to him only a whisper. Unlike his kind, the giant was apparently as good-natured as he was big—he gave them the hair, lifted them back to the sea, where the hair, when put on board the fleet, nearly sank it, 'after which he puffed out his cheeks and gave a tremendous blow, which carried the fleet straight home, hundreds of miles, at one go!'"

That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

A BOTTLE OF WHISKY.

Its Travels Among the Ice Fields in Search of Arctic Heroes.

On the 4th of February, 1882, Lieutenant Schuetz, started to the Lena in search of De Long and his comrades. Just before his departure several of his friends met in the paymaster's office, 20 Broadway, New York, to bid him goodspeed on his journey. One of them, Henry C. Ellis, of New York, presented him with a bottle of brandy and a bottle of whisky for his cold journey. Then Ellis handed Schuetz a bottle of fine whisky and said:

"I want you to take this to my old, shipmate and friend, George Melville." Melville was already in Russia on his way to the Lena on the same errand as Schuetz, and it was very probable that they would meet in the Arctic regions. In the presence of half a dozen witnesses the bottle was sealed and labeled to protect Schuetz from temptation, and to bear to Melville the names of the friends who had sent it.

On Monday, March the 20th, Schuetz and Harber, whom he had found in London, left Irkutsk to proceed on their mission. They met Melville between Irkutsk and Yakutsk. When their friends saw this statement in the New York papers they discussed the probable fate of the bottle of whisky and the slim chance that Melville had ever seen it. It was unanimously agreed that long before they had met Melville, Schuetz and Harber, had in all probability broken the seal and devoured the contents to—the cause of science.

On February 20th, 1883, over a year after the departure, Schuetz and Harber returned to America on the Frisia. A few days after their return Mr. Ellis, who was then in Florida, received a letter from Melville, who had returned, saying: "I am in receipt of the bottle of whisky you sent to Siberia for me. Schuetz, true to his word, delivered the bottle containing the original whisky to me aboard of the Frisia immediately on his return home."

Ellis was still skeptical on one point. It was evident that Schuetz had delivered the original bottle, filled with some sort of whisky, but he had no idea that it was the fund he had sent to Melville. One month later Melville, Schuetz and Harber met in Ellis' office in New York. The bottle was produced, and beyond doubt it had never been disturbed. The seal and label were intact. Schuetz then loomed up as a hero before his friends. He had carried that bottle six thousand miles by sea, over fifteen thousand miles by rail and sledge that he might deliver it intact to Melville.

What should be the fate of this already historic bottle of whisky? Melville suggested that it be sent to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Ellis, a moment later, made a suggestion which was at once adopted. It was that Melville should take the bottle with him on the Greeley relief expedition and that if Greeley were found Melville should draw the cork and give Greeley a dram to warm up his frozen heart.

Again the bottle started on its travels. At last Greeley was found, but the poor fellow was so near to death's door that it was many weeks before he could hear anything of home or friends. When, at last, Melville could have an old-time chat with him, the bottle of whisky was produced and its history related. It brought a smile and then a tear from the Arctic hero in appreciation of the thoughtfulness of his far away friends. Schuetz proposed to draw the cork.

"Stop," said Greeley, "if that bottle is mine I want to keep it until my youngest daughter is married. Then I will open it and drink to the health and memory of the friends who started it on its remarkable career."

The bottle was then and there enclosed in a second covering over the original wrapper. On the outside the main facts of its history were recorded. When Greeley reached New York he placed the bottle in a safe deposit vault, and there it is now.

As the youngest Miss Greeley is yet a mere child, the prospective bouquet of that bottle of whisky when it is opened is enough to torment the dreams of an epicure.

A Gross Breach of Etiquette.

"Never touch a dower with your nose when you inhale its perfume," said a gentleman the other day in my hearing to her little daughter. This lesson in the prophecies is one which all mothers might well impress upon the children. Among the ruling classes in China, I am told, it is considered a gross breach of etiquette, to bury the nose in the buds and blossoms of a bouquet. Surely, from an aesthetic point of view, any such practice is to be reprobated.

Who has not smiled at the appearance of those ardent lovers of the "stars of earth" who, for example thrust their nasal organs deep down amid the perfume-laden lilies, and after many long-drawn inhalations raise their face all golden with the pollen of the desecrated broom. To treat in this way flowers that are intended for another seems almost a sacrilege. To say nothing of the injury done to the petals by such an invasion, there is something distasteful to sensitive persons in having their bouquets brought into such close contact with the "human face," no matter how "divine" it may be. The enjoyment of the perfume of flowers is keener and more refined when the fragrance is inhaled without touching the blossom.

Content is better than money, and just about as scarce.

The weather service of Great Britain appears to be in an unsatisfactory condition. Statistics obtained by the House of Lords show that during a period of ten years 120 unrecorded storms visited British coast, or an average of one storm a month.

Wolley considers that the results obtained by Schilling, Mantz, Gilbert, Warrington and others place it beyond all doubt that the changes which the humus matter of soils undergoes are almost exclusively connected with the vital activity of microbia.