

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—At Mount Vernon, Kentucky, on the evening of the 28th, William Levisy, aged 14 years, was stabbed through the heart by William Wovals, aged 10. The murderer had some boyish grudge against his victim. In a quarrel in a gambling hall in Boston on the 28th, David Lanahan was shot and Edward Flanagan mortally wounded by Adolph A. Albrecht. The three men were alone in the room, playing faro, and the quarrel arose over the game. Albrecht, who is a druggist, claims that he acted in self-defense, but several circumstances are against his story. His victims were proprietors of the place.

—The Sanderson Steel Works, in Geddes, a suburb of Syracuse, New York, were destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 28th. The buildings covered two acres of ground, and the loss is estimated at \$220,000. The works were owned by English capitalists, being a branch of the Sanderson Works, in Sheffield, England, and they will be rebuilt at once.

—There was a hard frost, with ice, in the districts around Norfolk and Danville, Virginia, on the night of the 28th. It is feared that much damage has been done to early fruits and vegetables. A terrible storm of hail and wind visited Ackworth, Ga., on the 28th. Two dwellings were demolished.

—A telegram from New Brunswick, New Jersey, says the Pennsylvania Railroad has been running local passenger traffic between that city and Jersey City for the past few days in cars heated by steam from the locomotive, and it has been found feasible, to heat a limited number of cars by this means and maintain a sufficiently high temperature.

—The First National Bank of Pittsburg, Penna., was on the 29th authorized to begin business with a capital of \$100,000.

—Dr. Edward McGlynn lectured in the New York Academy of Music on the evening of the 29th on "The Cross of the New Crusade." The building was packed with his admirers, and his reception was so enthusiastic that he was moved to tears. During his speech "he reiterated his faith in the Henry George idea of land, and declared he would teach it at all hazards, any ecclesiastical authority to the contrary notwithstanding."

—According to a telegram from Quebec, the snow blockade on the International Railway is "unprecedented," and all travel on the road is stopped. There is also a snow blockade on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

—An explosion of gas occurred on the 30th ult., in the Von Storck mine at Scranton, Pennsylvania, by which fire boss Lewis and two miners, named Thomas Lewis and Edward Owens, were killed. Ten men were injured, two severely.

—The shoe factory of Pingree & Smith, in Detroit, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 30th ult. Loss, \$200,000. A fireman was fatally injured. The Alton Box Manufacturing Co., Alton, Illinois, was burned on the 30th ult. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$13,000. The freight house in Chicopee, Massachusetts, was burned on the 30th ult., with its contents. Loss, \$25,000.

—A special to the Journal from St. Johns, N. F., dated Boston, March 30, says: The steamer Eagle, from the sealing grounds, is reported lost with 200 men. No particulars have been received.

—Snow fell on the 30th ult., at Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky. By ten o'clock at night the depth had reached ten inches at Louisville and eleven inches at Lexington, and in the latter city the roof of a livery stable had been crushed in by the superincumbent snow. The storm was general in the interior of the State.

—S. H. Allis, a compositor, is reported to have committed suicide early on the morning of the 30th ult. by jumping from a ferry boat in New York. He left a letter to his wife, saying he "had lost everything, and, though he did not know where he was going after he was dead, it was something to know that he would be beyond the reach of her tongue." Thomas C. Reynolds, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, committed suicide in the custom house at St. Louis on the 30th ult., by throwing himself down an elevator shaft. He was over 70 years of age, and had been for some time affected in his mind.

—On May 27, 1870, Jefferson Yoke, aged 18 years, was murdered on the Ringtown Mountain, near Shenandoah, Penna. The crime was generally imputed to the Mollie Maguires, though suspicion pointed to Charles Fredericks and Michael Hertzog, of Millin, the some of the murdered man. Fredericks died on the 28th ult., and before his death made a confession that he and Hertzog committed the murder for the purpose of robbery. Hertzog has been arrested. On the evening of the 29th ult., Corporal Boyer and another soldier were approached by four Mexicans on the Fort Ringold Reservation in Texas, and one Mexican opened fire, shooting Boyd dead. Three Mexicans have since been arrested on suspicion. A man, arrested in Jersey City on suspicion of having murdered the young woman at Rahway, was arraigned on the 30th ult. and remanded for a further hearing.

—Alfred Smith, convicted of the murder of his wife and another woman, named Wilson, was sentenced at Cleveland on the 28th ult., to imprisonment for life.

—The thermometer marked ten degrees below zero at Ottawa, Canada, on the morning of the 30th ult., and there was nearly five feet of snow on the ground.

—In the boiler works of T. M. Nagle, at Erie, Penna., on the morning of the 31st ult., while steam pressure was being got up in a twenty-horse power boiler which had just been subjected to a hydraulic test, the flue plate gave way, and the superheated steam rushed out. Edgar L. Sturtevant, inspector for the Hartford Steam Boiler Insur-

ance Company, and Patrick Kelley, William McCloud, James Welch and A. L. Murphy were frightfully scalded. It was not believed that Sturtevant, Kelley and McCloud could recover. When the explosion took place the gauge registered a pressure of only 140 pounds, but it was probably defective.

—Edward M. Newman, employed by Michael Levinson, wholesale clothier, in New York, was arrested, on the 31st ult., on the charge of having defrauded the firm out of \$75,000, by making false entries and misusing checks.

—The express car of a train on the Lake Shore Railroad was entered near Utica, on the 30th ult., by a man who told the express messenger, Leake, to "hold up his hands," and then shot him in the shoulder. The assailant then rifled the safe. The loss is variously estimated at from \$1000 to \$3000.

—Anthony Knoll, arrested in Jersey City on suspicion of being the Rahway murderer, was discharged on the 31st ult. In the afternoon, C. H. Eldridge, President of the Hudson River and Maine Ice Company, viewed the body of the murdered girl and the clothing, and said it was that of Mary Cregan, who was a domestic in his house in Brooklyn. "She came from Syracuse three weeks ago. On the 23d ult. she started for her uncle's house on Elliott place, Brooklyn, and has not been seen since. Mr. Eldridge could not identify the clothing, but is positive that the girl was his servant. Her trunk is still at his house. She frequently received letters from a friend in New Jersey." A loquacious young man, named John T. Neary, who thought the body was that of his sister, but could not give "satisfactory answers" upon examination, has been locked up.

—Joseph Holland was killed and Thomas Glyn severely injured by the explosion of a blast at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, on the 30th ult. Betsy Cook, colored, led three small children in a house near Brookhaven, Mississippi, on the 30th ult., while she went to work in a field. The house caught fire and was consumed, with the children.

—The loss by the burning of the shoe factory of Pingree & Smith, in Detroit, on the 30th ult., is now estimated at \$235,000; insurance, \$15,000. Two firemen were dangerously injured by a falling wall.

—The most terrific thunder storm ever known in Tazewell county, Virginia, visited that section on the 30th ult. Hail stones an inch in circumference fell, and many telegraph poles along the Norfolk and Western Railroad were shattered by lightning.

—The report of the loss of the steamer Eagle, of St. John's, Newfoundland, has been confirmed by the finding of wreckage from the vessel on Funk Island, off Bonavista Bay. The appearance of the wreckage indicates that the vessel's boilers exploded, and it is believed that all on board were lost. She had a crew of 250 men.

—Marion Steele, colored, murdered his wife and attempted to cremate her body near Ada, Alabama, a few days ago. He has been lodged in jail at Montgomery, and has confessed his guilt. John T. Neary, the youth who was arrested in Rahway on the 31st ult., after talking to the reporters and the police, on suspicion of complicity in the recent murder there, was discharged on the morning of the 1st. He was a detective from Boston. The identification of the body of the murdered girl by Mr. C. H. Eldridge turns out to be a mistake. It is now said her clothing is "that of a Danish immigrant."

—Mrs. Angus Cameron, wife of ex-United States Senator Cameron, threw herself into the river at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the 31st ult. She was rescued and restored to consciousness. Her mind having been affected by an injury to her spine several years ago.

—Chief Detective Kelly, of Philadelphia, returned from New York on the evening of the 1st with \$300,000 of bonds and other securities, all the property stolen from Miller Brothers, Philadelphia, whose safe was broken open and robbed on the night of March 8th. Access to the building was gained by means of an unoccupied store next door. The burglar, John Talbot, was arrested by Inspector Byrnes, of New York, acting on the suggestion of Chief Kelly, who was convinced from the character of the "job" whose work it was. Talbot has served a term in Sing Sing, and is now under indictment for a burglary in Brooklyn, having recently escaped from Raymond Street Jail.

—The house of J. B. Bollin, in Cellarville, California, was burned on the 30th ult., and three children perished in the flames. Mrs. Bollin was dangerously injured.

—The snow blockade on the railroads in Quebec has been raised and the English mails which arrived in Halifax a week ago were delivered in Quebec on the morning of the 1st.

—The total coinage of the U. S. Mints during March was \$5,195,906, including \$3,020,380 standard dollars.

—Joseph Lindenmuth and John Slattery were injured, the former perhaps fatally, by the explosion of a keg of powder in a mine at New Castle, Penna., on the afternoon of the 1st. Lindenmuth hung his lamp upon a prop, and was filling a cartridge when the lamp fell into the keg.

—The Board of Pardons at Harrisburg on the 1st commuted the death sentence of William Buset, of Elk county, to imprisonment for life.

—The trial of Dr. James Hodges in San Francisco, for exploding a bomb during a Patti concert, has resulted in a verdict of assault with an intent to commit murder. Hodges testified that he had gone to the theatre with the intention of ending his life while Patti was singing, so that he "could be her page in the spirit land."

—In Lexington, Kentucky, on the 31st ult., "Sam" Magone, "a leading hatter," playfully painted a rifle at a

ten-year-old colored girl and it went off. The girl was wounded in the forehead, and her recovery is doubtful. Magone became "frantic with grief at the accident."

—The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows a reduction of \$12,538,467 during March. Total cash in the Treasury, \$453,117,086.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Unbelief is the influence of all sins, and binds them down upon us.

Let us search ourselves in the first place and afterwards the world.

Hope is the mainspring of happiness; resolution is the secret of success.

The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them.

Be severe to yourself, indulgent to others, and thus avoid resentment.

Scientific scrutiny may take things to pieces but it can't put them together again.

We attract hearts by the qualities we display; we retain by the qualities we possess.

The most completely lost of all days is the one on which we have not laughed.

The wise man does not speak of all he does, but he does nothing that cannot be spoken of.

Society is a troop of thinkers, and the best heads among them take the best places.

We must do quickly what there is no hurry for, to be able to do slowly what demands haste.

Small service is true service while it lasts. Of friends, however humble, scorn not one.

He who is the most slow in making a promise is the most faithful in the performance of it.

He who finds pleasure in vice and pain in virtue, is a novice both in the one and the other.

When men are together they listen to one another, but women and girls look at one another.

The truths which we least wish to hear are those which it is most to our advantage to know.

The true secret of living at peace with all the world is to have a humble opinion of ourselves.

The three things most difficult are to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure.

When men grow virtuous in their old age they are merely making a sacrifice to God of the devil's leavings.

If you let trouble sit upon your soul, like a hen upon her nest, you may expect the hatching of a large brood.

It is good discretion not to make much of any man at the first, because one cannot hold out that proportion.

The proverb is true, that light gains make heavy purses, for light gains come often; great gains now and then.

When you haven't any money—never mind. This is philosophy. Hurry around and earn some. This is common sense.

Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself as you wish to be.

Dissipation is a sure and swift destroyer, and every young man who follows it is as the early flower exposed to untimely frost.

As long as we are living God will give us living grace, till its time to die. What's the use of trying to feel like dying when you ain't dying, nor anything near it?

Reputation is rarely proportioned to virtue. We have seen a thousand people esteemed, either for the merit they have not yet attained, or for that they no longer possessed.

If we think of religion only as a means of escaping what we call the wrath to come, we shall not escape it; we are already under it; we are the burden of death, for we care only for ourselves.

To be prudent, honest and good, are accomplishments infinitely higher than are those of being nice, florid and learned; or all that which the world calls great, as good scholars and fine gentlemen.

The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts; therefore guard accordingly, and take care that you entertain no notions unsuitable to virtue and unreasonable to nature.

I think that if you observe what justice and kindness both say to you in the journey of life, other people will be glad to walk with you and be sorry to part with you, and that when you get to the end you will look back on your course with satisfaction and joy.

This may be said of the trials of all God's servants in every age: that love appoints them, wisdom chooses them, Providence arranges them, promises are provided for them, grace supports and strengthens those who suffer them, and glory shall be the issue of every one of them when every mystery shall be cleared away, and when He who is the resurrection and the life shall finish his great redeeming work, and cause death to be swallowed up in victory.

Two things characterize every church that is in the highest condition of spiritual health. The one is that they all worship, the other is that they all work. The first appertains more directly to the heart; the second appertains as well to the head, the hands and the feet. The fullest combination of the two would almost realize the ideal of church life in its highest form.

"How was it possible for you to swallow so nauseous fruit?" asked the master, Lokman answered, "I have received so many sweats from you that it is not wonderful I should have swallowed the only bitter fruit you ever gave me." This master was so much charmed with this reply that he gave Lokman his liberty. The beautiful answer might teach us a lesson. We take the gifts from our heavenly Father with a smiling face; but when he sees best for our good to send us something we do not like, our countenance falls, and even if we do not speak, our sullen discontent is apparent to all.

TRIBUTES TO WOMAN.

Gems From the Poets, Preachers and Sages of many Lands.

Woman is the masterpiece.

Woman is the crown of creation.

Women teach us repose, civility and dignity.

All that I am my mother made me.

Shakespeare has po heroes—he has only heroines.

Woman is the most perfect when the most womanly.

In wishing to extend her empire, woman destroys it.

Nature meant to make woman its masterpiece.

There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.

If woman lost us Eden, such as she alone can restore it.

I wish Adam had died with all his ribs in his body.

To a gentleman, every woman is a lady in right of her sex.

What is a woman? Only one of nature's agreeable blunders.

A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure.

A fashionable woman is always in love with herself.

Woman is last at the cross and earliest at the grave.

No man can neither live piously nor die righteous without a wife.

All women are good—good for nothing, or good for something.

There never was a fair woman but she mouths in a glass.

The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.

All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of women.

Handsome women without religion are like flowers without perfume.

Women are the world received Christianity.

But one thing on earth is better than the wife—that is the mother.

A passionate woman's love is always overshadowed by her fear.

Between a woman's "yes" and "no" I would not venture to stick a pin.

Earth has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of pity.

For where is any author in the world teaches such beauty as a woman's eyes.

Woman is the Sunday of man; not his repose only, his joy the salt of his life.

Woman is born for love, and it is impossible to turn her from seeking it.

A woman may be ugly, ill shaped, wicked, ignorant, silly and stupid, but hardly ever ridiculous.

If the whole world were put in one scale and my mother in the other, the world would kick the beam.

There are only two beautiful things in the world—women and roses; and only two sweet things—women and melons.

O woman, in ordinary cases so mere a mortal, how in the great and rare events of life dost thou swell into the angels!

Women have more strength in their looks than we have in our laws; and more power by their tears than we have by our arguments.

A beautiful woman is a practical poet; taming her savage mate, planting tenderness, hope and eloquence in all whom she approaches.

Misfortune sprinkles ashes on the heart of the man, but falls like dew on the head of the woman and brings forth germs of strength of which she herself had no conscious possession.

Almost all women will give a sympathetic hearing to men who are in love. Be they ever so old, they grow young again in that conversation and renew their own early time. Men are not quite so generous.

Long Engagements.

They may be prudent but they certainly rob courtship of a great deal of its bloom. There is much to say against the policy of wedding in haste, but young people who take each other better or worse, in all the illusions of mutual trust and admiration, go through a time of ecstasy unknown to those who marry quite rationally. The honeymoon of such pairs are halcyon epochs to be remembered all a life, and the after periods seem dull and loveless by comparison, yet it is something to have lived, for however brief a time, up to the highest ideal of felicity. Besides, there is no little sweetness in having faced the first hardships of life together. If a young couple have to encounter poverty, and if they conquer it side by side, lightening all their labors by sharing them and diminishing their troubles by mutual consolation and encouragement, they force links which must bind their hearts closer and closer together. I like to see a young man saving money against his wedding day, while his future wife looks on complacently. It is pleasanter still to hear a smiling woman remark: "We had nothing at all when we were married; but see how cozy we have made our house." This means that there has been cheerful hard work on the one side, thrift and self-denial on the other—in fact, union. After all, the yoke of marriage is an apparatus that should sit on two pairs of shoulders, and there is nothing very seemly in seeing a girl wait to wear her own part of it until it has been nicely padded with quilted satin.

The Code of a Quakeress.

The following is a code of rules which governed the daily life of Elizabeth Fry, the noted Quaker reformer:

1. Never lose any time. I do not think that lost which is spent in amusement or recreation every day; but always be in the habit of being employed.
2. Never err the least in truth.
3. Never say any ill thing of a person when thou canst say a good thing of him. Not only speak charitably but feel so.
4. Never be irritable or unkind to anybody.
5. Never indulge thyself in luxuries that are not necessary.
6. Do all things with consideration, and when thy path of duty is most difficult, put confidence in that power alone which is able to assist thee, and exert thine own powers as they go.

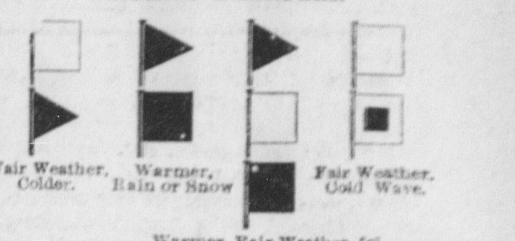
A man displeased with the world is never satisfied with himself.

NEW WEATHER SIGNALS.

Adopted for general use by the United States Signal Service on and after March 1, 1887.

With a view of securing a uniform system of signals throughout the country, it is recommended that flags now in use be replaced by those shown here in. The flags are four in number and:

DISPLAY EXAMPLES.



Fair Weather. Warmer. Rain or Snow. Fair Weather.

Warmer, Fair Weather, Cold. Rain or Snow.

Their use is urged for the benefit of the general public and those industries dependent, to a great extent, upon weather conditions. The "indications" are prepared at Washington by the Chief Signal Officer, daily, for the twenty-four hours commencing at 7 a. m.

As the weather indications are telegraphed daily to a large number of stations of the Signal Service, to railroads, &c., in various sections of the country, there are many small towns where they may be obtained by telephone, free of expense. Those desiring to display weather signals and not able to obtain the indications as above, should communicate directly with the Chief Signal Officer, and if it is not practicable to telegraph the indications, at the expense of the United States, to such places, they will always be furnished at Government rates, at twenty cents per message, sent collect.

INTERPRETATION OF SIGNALS.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

White Flag. Blue Flag. Black Flag. White Flag.

Clear or Fair. Rain or Snow. Temperature. Cold Wave.

Number 1, white flag, clear or fair weather, no rain. Number 2, blue flag, rain or snow. Number 3, black triangular flag, refers to temperature, and above numbers 1 or 2, indicates warmer weather; below numbers 1 or 2, colder weather, and when 3, stationary, stationary weather. Number 4, white flag with black center (cold-wave flag) sudden fall in temperature; this signal is usually ordered at least twenty-four hours in advance of the cold wave. It is not displayed unless a temperature of forty-five degrees, or less, is expected, nor is flag number 3 ever displayed with it.

The system is not complicated, the solid colors will secure legibility, and the flags may be made of bunting, at a cost of from \$2 to \$12, or of cotton cloth, at \$2. The displays here outlined may be greatly extended and become one of the most valuable aids to farmers, shippers, and the public generally, by a little exertion and a small expense for flags on the part of those who would be benefited by the signals.

Weather signals have been adopted and are in use by some of the principal railroads throughout the country, the symbols, made of tin or sheet iron, being displayed from the baggage car. These roads transmit over their wires each morning, to points from which trains start, the names of the symbols to be displayed. The extended use of displaying these signals and at the same time advertising their business by printing the signals and their meanings on the back of their business cards.

The Gulf Stream's Warmth.

The fact is well understood, of course, that Great Britain and other parts of northwestern Europe owe much, in the matter of climate and temperature, to the warming influence of the Gulf Stream. The extent of the effect which is thus produced, according to the calculations made by Dr. Croil, almost exceed belief, or even comprehension, in a mathematical sense. He has found, by careful scientific estimate, that the amount of heat conveyed northward in the Atlantic by this stream is equivalent to 77,470,000,000,000,000 foot pounds of energy per day, which is equal to all the heat received by 1,560,035 square miles at the equator, and more heat than is conveyed by all the air currents—and so far reaching, that, according to Dr. Croil, the heat of the Arctic seas and North Atlantic would be diminished to that immense extent by the stoppage or diversion of the great ocean river.

The Arabian Mare.

She was the most beautiful mare I have ever seen, of pure Najd blood, gray, with flea-bitten spots, eyes large for her head, nostril thin and expanded, the throat of a game-cock, the hair of her mane and tail so fine and soft that the most beautiful woman might have been proud of such texture, and her skin so thin and soft that the thorn bushes through which I rode her used to tear it; and after many of my runs through the jungle I have had her, bleeding from the thorns, looking as if she had been practiced upon with a light sabre. She was what you would consider in England a pony, 14 hands 11 inches high; but she was as broad almost as a dray horse, and her tail was set up so high that as she moved about her loose-box you could, stooping, walk between it and the ground. Her feet were black and hard, and the tendons below her hocks and knees were like haw strings. Add to this that her head was so lean that you might have boiled it without obtaining any flesh from it, and you have a picture of what this desert-born mare was.

The tree will not only lie as it falls, but it will fall as it leans. And the great question every one should bring home to himself, is, "What is the inclination of my soul? Does it with all its affections and powers, lean toward God, or away from him?"

The human heart is like heaven—the more angels the more room.