

NEWS OF THE WEEK

At Reading, Penna., on the 21st, Frank Zabel, who killed his brother Charles a year ago and was acquitted because, in the opinion of the jury, he was insane, was discharged from prison, a committee appointed by the court to inquire into his mental condition having decided that he is "now perfectly sane."

Michael Hammond, a conductor on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, was killed while moving out of the depot at Parsons, Penna., on the afternoon of the 21st. He noticed a woman and little boy on the track in front of the engine and called to them to get off, "but the more he cried out to them the more bewildered they became." Hammond jumped from the car, ran along the track, and finally pushed them down the embankment. In doing so he staggered back and fell under the cars. The tow-boat Charles Brown, No. 2, was sunk by a snag about 20 miles below St. Louis on the morning of the 21st, and one of her crew was drowned.

A telegram from Bethlehem, Pa., says that the Salvation Army has for some time past been marching through the streets there every evening "singing and singing." Collisions with the police were frequent. Finally, on the evening of the 22d, "while parading noisily," the captain and one officer of the Salvationists were arrested. On the morning of the 23d they were committed to jail "in default of fines, which the Justice imposed upon them for disorderly conduct and profanity." The Army had been previously notified not to parade on the streets. A Salvation Army meeting in Kansas City on the 22d was broken up by the police. Nineteen members were arrested.

Two more cases of yellow fever have appeared in Key West. The first patient, a man named Baker, is dead, and his wife and sister are now sick. He lived on the mainland, but had been visiting in Key West. "None of the reasons attacked had been out of the State recently enough to have brought the seeds of the disease from abroad." The authorities at Tampa, the nearest point to Key West by sea, have established a strict quarantine.

John Croft, Cheed Croft, Abraham Ussery and John Ussery were arrested near Luling, Texas, on the 22d, on suspicion of being concerned in the recent train robbery on the International and Great Northern Railway. They were taken to San Antonio and lodged in jail.

The insurances on the property destroyed by the fire at Lake Linden, Michigan, aggregate \$397,000. Two fatalities occurred at the fire: John Casey was burned in a barn, and Andrew Holzberger had his skull crushed by a falling wall. The Reade Paper Company's mills, near Versailles, Connecticut, were burned on the 22d. Loss, \$70,000, insurance, \$37,000. The village of Hawthorne, about 18 miles south of Superior, Wisconsin, has been destroyed by the forest fire in its vicinity. No lives were lost. The drought in the upper peninsula of Michigan continues, and the forest fires are still raging there, threatening many villages and towns. A large saw mill, near Lake City, was burned on the 21st. Loss, \$30,000. It is reported that the powder house at the Onadon mine in the woods near Hurley, Michigan, was reached by the flames on the 21st and blown up, with four tons of powder. No lives were lost. A round house at another mine was destroyed.

A milk dairy of eighteen cows, fourteen of which were infected with pleuro-pneumonia, was discovered on the 23d in the northwestern section of Baltimore. All the animals were killed, and the stable will be burned.

During a school exhibition on the evening of the 20th at Kerrville, about fifty miles from Memphis, Tennessee, the stage draperies were set on fire by the overturning of a coal oil lamp. Maggie Long, aged 13 years, was burned to death, and a young man named Fowler was dangerously if not fatally burned while trying to save her. Women and children in the audience were trampled upon in the panic.

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Henry Schwartz and Newton Watt, 11th Rock Island train robbers, were on the 23d, sentenced in Chicago, to imprisonment for life. Leave was granted to file exceptions by August 21st.

Edmund Von Tilly, a teacher of languages, committed suicide by shooting himself in a boarding-house in New York, on the morning of the 22d. No cause is assigned. He was formerly an officer in the Austrian army, and was decorated for bravery. W. W. Dawson committed suicide at Mexico, Missouri, on the 23d, by shooting himself through the head. "He had just returned from Dodge City, Kansas where he had been fleeced of all his money by land sharks."

A telegram from Lock Haven, Penna., says the forest fires on the 22d, destroyed the dwelling of John Washburn, in Greene township, and a saw mill in Gallagher township. The fires were still raging on the 23d, destroying valuable timber and large quantities of bark.

Two men, named Cox and Schafe, sought shelter under a tree during a thunder-storm in Howard county, Arkansas, on the evening of the 21st, and were killed by lightning. During a thunder-storm near Chattanooga, on the evening of the 23d, several men and horses were struck by lightning under a tree and the horses were killed. It is believed the men were fatally injured. John Larsen and wife were killed by lightning at Brandon, Minnesota, on the afternoon of the 21st.

Peter Johnson was drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Hopatcong Lake, New Jersey, on the evening of the 22d. A companion who was with him was found on the morning of the 23d, clinging to the bottom of the overturned boat in a half unconscious state.

At Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 24th, Grant West, colored, aged 17 years, who killed three of his companions and wounded two others at one shot a short time since, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. At

the time of the shooting there was a general impression that it was the result of carelessness. William Worme shot and wounded his sister, Mrs. Rumpke, and then blew out his brains near Houston, Texas, on the 21st. Near Bayou Gould, Louisiana, on the 23d, Benjamin Bates quarrelled with his nephew, Joseph, and shot him dead. Peter Bates, Joseph's father, then shot and mortally wounded his brother Benjamin.

The wall of a dilapidated building on Hall Place, New York, collapsed on the 23d, carrying ten laborers, seven of whom were severely injured.

Recent rains in the Northwest have extinguished most of the forest fires in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, and have greatly benefited the pastures and crops.

Trouble is reported in the Choctaw Nation, forty miles north of Paris, Texas. It appears that two weeks ago two men named Wilson, full-blood Choctaw Indians, were killed in a row over the election of a deputy sheriff in Lawson county. Since the killing, the Sheriff-elect has been missing, and on the 20th the bodies of three men were found on Clear Creek, near Doakville, one of which is supposed to be that of the newly-elected Sheriff.

Idana, a village near Clay Centre, Kansas, was visited on the evening of the 23d by a tornado, which wrecked five dwellings and a school house, and blew six cars from the railroad track. Only one person was injured.

Hog cholera is said to be destroying thousands of swine in Mexico, and has so injured the sale of pork that many pork shops in the City of Mexico have been closed.

A boiler exploded in the sawmill of Pablo Crispie, thirty miles from Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the morning of the 23d, wrecking the building and killing two men. Another man was fatally injured.

Some laborers at Menlo Park, New Jersey, were struck by a railroad train on the morning of the 24th. One of them was killed and two were injured, one, it was feared, fatally.

Michael Train, 60 years of age, a messenger in the Treasury Department at Washington was on the morning of the 24th seized with dizziness on the fourth floor of the Treasury building and fell over a balustrade into one of the sand piles sixty feet below. He was instantly killed.

The house of William A. Campbell, at Shickahony, Penna., was entered by a burglar on the morning of the 24th. The robber was speedily captured by Mr. Campbell, who covered him with a revolver and kept him in the room until the police arrived. He was taken before an alderman and committed. The prisoner, who is described as a well-dressed and good looking young man, gives his name as Charles Spencer, of Philadelphia.

While returning from a prayer meeting near Leora, Missouri, on the evening of the 22d, James L. Butler was killed by lightning, and Robert McCain dangerously injured. Four others were shocked. A son of Michael Welch was killed by lightning while leaving a base ball game at Whitehall, Illinois, on the 22d.

John Thompson, his wife, three children and sister-in-law left Hamilton, Ontario, on the evening of the 24th for a row on the bay in a skiff. They were caught in a squall, and on the morning of the 25th the body of Mrs. Thompson was washed ashore.

A boarding house, at McDonald, Penna., was struck by lightning on the evening of the 24th, and Abel Arquin and Ferdinand Kourbin, asleep on the third floor, were killed. Two children were severely injured.

At Englewood, Bucks county, Penna., on the evening of the 24th, Kate Garmen, a farmer's daughter, aged 18, was helping to dig a well. While shovelling 15 feet below the surface the earth caved in and she was killed. Joseph Berger, aged 17, sustained fatal injuries.

At Union City, Indiana, on the morning of the 25th, the murdered body of Chang, a Chinaman, was found in his laundry, with a bloody hatchet beside it. As he and his partner, Ben Hong, had been quarrelling, the latter was suspected. A search resulted in finding Ben Hong's body in another room, where he had committed suicide by cutting his throat. John Vanderburg, accused of having chloroformed and assaulted Jennie Anderson, at Brookville, Missouri, was shot dead at a preliminary examination in the court room, on the 24th, just as the Judge announced that he would be held in \$10,000 bail. Three shots were fired. Who fired them is not known, but two brothers of the girl, who were present, were placed under arrest.

A four-year-old son of Samuel Robbins died in Norristown, Penna., on the evening of the 24th, from the effects of carbolic acid swallowed on the afternoon of the 23d. The little fellow swallowed the poison unnoticed by his mother, who was using it in packing away woollen clothes for the summer.

A violent storm of wind and rain visited San Angelo, Texas, on the evening of the 24th, causing damage estimated at \$30,000. The cupola of the court house was blown down, and the east wing was damaged. All the churches in the town were damaged, and about twelve dwellings were unroofed and partly demolished.

In Cox Brothers & Company's mines, at Beaver Meadow, Penna., on the evening of the 24th, William Gallagher and Patrick Conaghan prepared a blast, and on lighting the fuse, ran for places of safety. Gallagher reached a safe place, but Conaghan fell in the manway across a drill, from which position he was unable to extricate himself. Taking in the situation at a glance, Gallagher, at the risk of his own life, ran back, and, seizing the burning fuse, extinguished it. An instant later the fuse would have burned to the powder and the explosion would have thrown Conaghan a distance of 130 feet below.

While Joseph Porter and wife were driving down a hill near their

home in Sullivan county, New York, on the 27th, the harness broke, and the horse, taking fright, ran the wagon against a stone wall. Mrs. Porter was killed and her husband severely injured.

The Government receipts and expenditures for the month indicate a surplus of over \$10,000,000, and a corresponding reduction in the public debt.

DISASTER ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four Persons Killed and Eight Injured, Two Fatally.

To-night as the fast line West was nearing Kittanning Point the wheel of a car on a freight train east burst, and the car crashed into two passenger coaches with terrific effect, killing instantly four men and injuring many others.

Telegrams were immediately sent to this city for physicians, and all that could be procured were detailed to the wreck.

KILLED AND INJURED.

The killed are as follows: Dal Graham, son of ex-Speaker Graham, Allegheny, Pa.; J. H. Stauffer, of Lewisville, Ohio; Wymer Snyder, a one-legged man, of Shamokin, Pa.; John Davis, a newsboy, of East Liberty, Pa.

Frank McCue of 75 East Thirty-third street, New York City will die. Charles Beldeman, of Brinfield, Noble county, Indiana, is dying.

The injured are: A. Agen, Fayetteville, N. Y., head and side, not seriously; Clara Albert, of Flint, Mich., slightly injured; Rev. John Alford, of Beaver Falls, slight injuries; Hattie Luckett, colored, of Alexandria, Va., not seriously; Rev. R. H. Porter (colored), of Detroit, Mich.; Edith Geise, aged 11 years, traveling with her mother, was prostrated by the shock, but was not injured to any extent. No passengers occupying sleeping or parlor cars were injured.

The accident was an unavoidable one, and the worst that has happened for years on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The injured were brought to this city and were made as comfortable as possible.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The first test of truly great man is his humility.

Accuse not nature, she has done her part, do thou but thine.

That which we call falrest and prize for its surpassing worth is always dearest.

There is nothing more necessary than to know how to bear the tedious moments of life.

Good breeding is the art of making everybody satisfied with themselves, and pleased with you.

Most people when they come for good advice come to have their own opinions strengthened, not corrected.

To be thoroughly good natured, and yet avoid being imposed upon, shows great strength of character.

No one is accused by fate, no one so utterly desolate but some heart though unknown, responds to his own.

Nothing so much destroys our peace of mind as to hear another express an intention to give us a piece of his.

We should count time by heart throbs; he most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, and acts the best.

If a man will observe as he walks the streets, I believe he will find the merriest countenances in mourning coaches.

Nothing more unequal than a man to act with prudence than a misfortune that is attended with shame and guilt.

The stoical scheme of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes.

Good breeding seems to be the art of being superior few most people, and equal to all, without letting them know it.

The power of fortune is confessed only by the miserable, for the happy impute all their success to prudence or merit.

Good nature, like a bee, collects its honey from every herb, ill nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flowers.

Too many believe that "the world owes every man a living," and that it requires no personal effort to shake the collection.

As we grow in years and experience, we become more tolerant; for it is rare to see a fault we have not ourselves committed.

The reason why so few marriages are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages.

THE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes PROVISIONS (Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.), FLOUR (No. 1, 2, 3), GRAIN (Wheat, Corn, Oats), and FISH (Mackerel, Herring, etc.).

FISH CULTURE.

Some Wrong Impressions on the Subject.

An important point which has frequently come to my notice is that in the artificial manipulation of fish the erroneous impression has been gained by many intelligent people that young fry can be produced from the eggs of a fish in which life had departed. It is my opinion, which is based upon actual experiment, that the eggs cannot be vitalized after the heart has ceased to beat. To test this matter correctly it is necessary to wait some time—an hour at least—after the fish has ceased to exhibit any outward signs of life, as I have ascertained by examining young fry under the microscope that the blood will flow and the heart beat for twenty minutes to half hour after the fish is, to all outward appearances, dead.

In order to obtain the best results from artificial impregnation both parent fish must be alive and in a healthy condition and the eggs fully matured naturally.

If the eggs are forced from the fish prematurely the operation will result in a failure and the fish thus operated upon will almost always die.

Another false idea, which is by no means uncommon, is that fish can live and thrive without food. This is a mistake; fish require food the same as any other living creature and in abundance according to their size. This wrong impression has been gained through keeping gold fish in aquariums in which they have been known to live for months, and in some cases years, without putting in food; but the means through which they live is by sucking the greenish matter from the sides of the aquarium and stones. This matter contains microscopic plants and animals, which sustains them. In cleaning an aquarium in which gold fish are kept, never wash the stones, but take them out carefully, and when ready, replace them without disturbing the slimy substance on them.

A Gypsy Beauty.

"Fifty or sixty years ago the gypsies in England were a much more remarkable race than they are at present. The railway had not come to break up their habits, there were hundreds of lonely places in dell and dingle where they could hatch the tan, or pitch the tent, their blood had been little mixed with that of the Georgio, or Gentle; they spoke their language with greater purity than at present, and still kept their old characteristics unchanged. If they had the faults of Arabs, they had also many of their good qualities. If they stole horses and foraged on farmers, if their women told fortunes, lied, and sometimes cheated a man out of all his ready money by pretending to find a treasure in his cellar, on the other hand they were extremely grateful and honest to those who befriended them, and manifested in many ways a rough manliness which partially redeemed their petty vices. They were all, as are many of their sects at present, indomitable 'rough riders,' 'of the horse horse,' and to a man boxers, so that many of them were distinguished in the prize-ring, the last of these being Jim Mace. At this time there prevailed among the English Romany a strong, mutual faith, a tribal honesty, which was limited, but all the stronger for that, even as the arms of a man grow stronger when he loses the use of his legs. They were a people of powerful frames, passions, and traditional principles. Their weak children soon died from hardships of nomadic life, the remainder illustrated selection by suffering, and the survival of the fittest—to fight.

"With such characteristics there could not fall among the gypsies many striking instances of warm friendship, intense love, and the fidelity which endures even till death. This was known of them when little else was known beyond their most apparent and repulsive traits. Walter Scott indulged in no romantic license when he depicted Hayridin Mangrabin as devoted to Quentin Durward; even at present the incident of a thoughtful gift or any little act of kindness to them will be remembered with a gratitude out of all proportion to its value, and go the rounds of all the Romany in the United States. And therefore when men fell in love with women there often resulted those instances of intense passion and steady faith, which at the present day are really becoming mythical. The gypsy in this, as in everything else, has been a continuation of the middle ages, or of the romance era.

"Such a passion was inspired more than half a century ago by Jack Cooper, the *Kuramengo Rom*, or Fighting Gypsy, in a girl of his own tribe. Her name was Charlotte Lee, and it was about 1830 that Leslie, the Royal Academician, led by the fame of her beauty, painted the picture, now in New York in the possession of his sister Miss Emma Leslie, from which numerous engravings were taken. The fame of her charms still survives among her people, and when a few days ago as I write, I was talking of Charlotte to some gypsies of her kin near Philadelphia, I was asked if I meant the *Rinken*; that is, the Beautiful one."

To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die.

MOUND BUILDERS OR WHO? Interesting Discoveries in Osego County, N. Y.—An Ancient Village Site.

A very remarkable discovery was brought to light a short time ago upon the well known Slade flats at the junction of Charlotte with the Susquehanna, on the south side of the latter stream, at a point some two miles above this village. During the recent high water a broad current was in some way diverted from the main channel across a bench of alluvial land rising two or three feet above the general level of the neighboring bank. The field having been plowed last fall and the soil to the depth of two feet or more consisting mainly of a fine alluvium, a gully two or three rods wide and as many feet deep, to the clay subsoil, was cut clear across the field for some rods—to a "binnacle" or overflow putting out from the main stream at some distance below. The current does not appear to have been very swift, and in consequence objects of some weight contained in the soil were left behind as the latter retired away.

For ten days or a fortnight the plowed section was under water. When the flood subsided Mr. Slade and his son paid a visit to the place to ascertain the extent of the damage, when what was their surprise to note in the bottom of the new made channel many fragments of rude pottery mingled with flint chips, arrow and spear points and similar remains. They gathered many, and the news of the discovery spreading the spot has since been visited by several persons. The site laid bare by the flood is unquestionably that of an aboriginal village. Altogether some 2,000 fragments of pottery have been taken from a few square rods of surface exposed, together with 100 spear and arrow points—many of them of unusual form—several flint drills, as many "sharpening stones," two small granite axes, numerous "stinkens," etc. Several ancient fireplaces, of river cobble, bedded together, were disclosed, from one of which a peck of charcoal fragments was exhumed. The pottery, several pieces of which show an exterior surface of three or four square inches, is both plain and ornamented, the latter in most intricate design. One fragment shows a human face, but straight lines, variously combined, and curious punctured patterns are the prevailing type. Rims and edges, being the thickest and least perishable portions, abound in the collections made. The plain pottery is remarkably hard and well preserved, and in both plain and ornamented the inside surface is in most cases of a black color, in strong contrast to the brick red or chocolate hue of the exterior.

The top soil in the neighborhood abound in Indian relics, arrow and spear heads, "hammer stones," and the like, but it contains no sign of this pottery. Tradition runs that there was an Indian village in the locality. But it might well have existed two feet above the level laid bare by the flood. For there is nothing to prove that the soil had before been disturbed for ages. If indeed this be the site of the Indian village, then is it to be said that there can hardly exist that difference between the Indians and the mysterious mound builders which has been commonly supposed, for the pottery obtained on the Slade flats is precisely the same as the pottery exhumed in western mounds.

It may be remarked in connection with this subject that a so-called "Indian mound" exists on Wallin's Island not far below this ancient village site; that there is another near the mouth of the Osego creek, a third at Sidney and a fourth in the Unadilla valley.

St. Petersburg.

The one preponderating impression produced by a short visit to Russia is an almost bewildering sense of its vastness, with an equally bewildering feeling of astonishment at the centralization of all government in the hands of the Emperor. This impression is, perhaps, increased by the nature of the town of St. Petersburg. Long, broad streets, lit at night by the electric light; huge buildings, public and private; large and almost deserted places or squares, all tend to produce the reflection that the Russian nation is emerging from the long ages of Cimmerian darkness into which the repeated invasions of Asiatic hordes had plunged it, and that it is full of the energy and aspirations belonging to a people conscious of a great future in the history of mankind. It is too sanguine to hope that, as this development proceeds, the Russian Government may learn to perceive that a real and enduring peace with England would give the commercial wealth and prosperity so much coveted? A firm, decided and unflinching policy on England's part, with a determination to protect her interests at whatever cost, may perhaps bring Russia to consider the advantages of this aspect of the question.

It would be no unworthy thing to live for to make the power which we have within us the breath of other men's joys, to fill the atmosphere which they must stand in with a brightness which they cannot create for themselves.