2

PARIS.

THE LATE ELECTIONS—THE NEXT CHAMBER AND ITS COMPOSITION.

A Glance at the Political Issues and Parties in France this Year—Gambetta and His Constituents.

PARIS, August 28, 1881.

The late elections throughout France have proved an important epoch in the history of this Republic. All foreign powers have perceived in the result the unmistakable desire on the part of the French people to maintain the present form of government, whereas the French people themselves note the fact that the country by force of simultaneous impulse has rushed to the wheel of progress and given it a turn which a short time ago would have been witnessed with fear and trembling by the most ardent advocates of liberty. No one can longer doubt of the firm establishment of the Republic in France, and the elections have proved how unfounded have been the hopes of the numerous pretenders to that invisible throne. It is really pitiful to perceive in the tables made up of each arrondissement of Paris and of those of the provinces, the miserable figure cut by those who until the last moment predicted the triumphal entry of their king into Paris, or the near arrival of a Bonaparte to take the reins of government. Whereas the Republicans were divided among themselves into generally three parties, the one Monarchist, the one Legitimist or the one Bonapartist had succeeded in barely getting together a hundred or so votes, and the figures sometimes dwindles down to the tens, and even units. The Bonapartists have lost thirty-five seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the Royalists nineteen and the Republicans ten, hence a gain for the Republicans of forty-four seats.

THE FUTURE CHAMBER

Will contain 460 Republicans and 97 Reactionaries. It is the Bonapartists who have experienced the greatest defeat, and it may be said to have been a veritable rout of the entire party. They lose 35 seats—very near the half of the effective force they possessed in the former Chamber; and those provinces which they have through habit come to consider as their impregnable fortresses have abandoned them to come over to the republic. The Pas-de-Calais, which was called a "Continental Corsica," has to-day eight Republican Deputies and only two Bonapartists; four Bonapartists were evicted at one time. The same with the Haute-Garonne, where three Bonapartists were defeated and Republicans only were elected. La Dardogne has now seven Republican Deputies and only one Bonapartist; the Hautes-Pyrenees as well claims but one Bonapartist. Calvados, which alone in France shared with Corsica the sad privilege of having only Bonapartis s and Royalists, has conquered at one time four seats and given them to Republicans. But the most striking example is that of Corsica. Corte and Calvi have vigorously dismissed Mr. Abbatucci and the Duke of Padone, and have elected Republicans. Ajaccio, the cradle of the dynasty of the Bonapartists, has seen the Bonapartists desert the struggle and leave the field to three Republican candidates. If the Royalists have suffered less in appearance it is because they were less numerous. The Bonapartists have lost 35 seats out of 85, while the Royalists have lost 19 out of 55, which renders the proportion nearly the same. By the side of this defeat of the party of reactionaires, it must be pointed out as a remarkable character of the ballot of the 21st of August the marked accentuation which the Republican majority have undergone. It may be said that the center *gauche* has

CEASED TO EXIST,

For its best known representatives, as Mr. Bardeaux, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, and Leon Kenault, former Prefet de Police and the most distinguished lawyer of the day, as well as the most obscure members, have been put aside and replaced by more resolute Republicans and of a more accentuated shade. The center *gauche* have completed their task, which seems to have been the rescuing of the Republic from the grasp of her enemies and placing her upon her feet, and this very act, this close contest with conservatism, has rendered them unfit to accompany the goddess on her onward march. The Republicans of the *gauche* who were already members of the Chamber, have all been re-elected, whereas less advanced Republicans have been replaced by those who will take their seats at the extreme *gauche*. It must not be supposed that France has violently run to an extreme; she has but taken a step in advance, yet a firm, resolute step. In all the circonscriptions of the different arrondissements of Paris and in the provinces there were generally four candidates, the center *gauche*, the *gauche*, the Republican workman, and the Bonapartist or Royalist. The Republican workman, who would represent the radical ideas of the Democratic party, received but a few hundred votes at the most, and often out of twelve thousand votes did not attain the number of fifty. It may thus be seen that the majority of the French people are moderate Republicans, but on this occasion have expressed themselves as decided and frank Republicans, desirous of carrying out a true and complete Republican programme.

Mr. Gambetta offered himself as a candidate in two circonscriptions of the same arrondissement, and although elected but in one, and by a very feeble majority, his election may be considered as a great personal triumph. The arrondissement of Belleville is that of the most democratic of the working classes, and although Gambetta has never identified himself with the center *gauche*, but with the party called Union Republican, which is the balancing power between the center *gauche* and the extreme *gauche*, he can scarcely be said to perfectly represent the ideas of his constituents. However, his personal popularity has always given him a large majority of votes at each election. Since the return of Louise Michel and Rochefort to Paris they have endeavored to exercise their revolutionary and socialist ideas in this quarter, as containing exclusively the working classes with the strongest democratic tendencies; yet they found much opposition whenever they attacked Gambetta, and each time Louise Michel attempted to denounce him from the lecture stand she was

HISSED AND HOOTED AT,

That she was obliged to leave the hall. The circumstances of the quarrel between Gambetta and Rochefort are still fresh in the minds of the public, and it may be remembered that Rochefort came out of the scramble with very limp feathers; in fact his influence then ceased, the number of subscribers to his journal diminished by more than half, and although from time to time one smiles at his witty articles, he exerted no longer the slightest influence over any party. He was certainly not of a nature to quietly submit to defeat without seeking some means of revenge, and although he was powerless to openly attack Gambetta, he has since been working in unison with Louise Michel and other Socialists to undermine his popularity in the arrondisement of Belleville and thereby defeat his election. Gambetta has for some time felt himself growing away from his old constituents, and realized how much better fit he was to represent some more enlightened and distinguished portion of Paris or any of the departments of the provinces, and that was undoubtedly one of the principal reasons for his so strongly advocating the scrutin de liste, which would permit him to offer himself as a candidate in any part of France. The seed of discontent sown by the hand of Rochefort gradually bore fruit, and the inhabitants of Belleville by their complainings succeeded in pricking as with thorns their indifferent and confident representative, who eventually awakened to a sense of uneasiness. He then concluded to reconquer them by force of his eloquence, and prepared an elaborate speech, in which he was to explain to them his reasons for not keeping to the programme of his mandate. His eloquence was a source of as much uneasiness to his enemies as of confidence to himself, and they feared should he once obtain the ear of his constituents the obtaining of their votes would prove an easy matter. They then determined he should never be heard, and forging tickets of entrance, placed themselves in a body in the center of the hall, and each time the eminent orator would attempt to speak, they howled and yelled with such fury that they alone could be heard. Gambetta attempted again and again to begin his speech, without success, when at last, losing patience, he became very angry, and cried out to them: "You are naught but drunken slaves! I know you everyone, and shall yet track you to your dens!" Then turning his back on them, rushed away. Mr. Gambetta has been much blamed for

LOSING HIS TEMPER

On this occasion, but had he not done so he would not have been Gambetta, for the same fire which has flashed upon the enemies of the Republic could not otherwise than appear under such circumstances. It was hardly to be expected that his constituents would hasten in great numbers to vote for him after being called drunken slaves, and the enemies of the celebrated orator lost no time in taking every possible advantage of the ill effects of the angry speech; the streets were filled with caricatures of Gambetta, in which more wit than modesty was displayed, which were all being circulated to throw oil on the fire of their indignation, and it was at such a moment the inhabitants of Belleville went to the polls to vote for or against their former idol. In one of the circonscriptions Tony Revillon was opposed to the eminent orator, a communard who enjoys great popularity with the inhabitants of Belleville, so much so that Gambetta failed to obtain the requisite majority, and there was to have been balloting again the 6th of September, but Gambetta retired from the contest as an excellent example to others, and in so doing sent a letter to his constituents explaining his reasons, a letter full of dignity and cordiality, with several flashes of unextinguished anger. His opponent in the other circonscription was Sigismond Lacroix, a member of the Municipal Council and noted for his extremely democratic theories. He is a Pole by birth, and his name being unpronounceable, and meaning "the cross" when translated into French, he has been allowed to change his name to that of Lacroix. Very many doubted of Gambetta's election, and he himself could have but little hope when he found it impossible to deliver his speech; and considering all he has against him his election must necessarily be considered a great personal triumph. The programmes of the Deputies elected are full of promises of reform, and as all, without exception, pledged themselves to vote for the separation of the Church and State, for reforms in the magistrature, for the revision of the Constitution, and other urgent questions, the next session is likely to prove both animated and fruitful. And since France has shown herself as a liberal Republican, it has been suggested as expedient that Gambetta should be made President of the Republic, but nothing has been said as to what is to be done with Mr. Grevy should such occur.

THE ELECTIONS

Were very much hurried, for what object is not known, and it is only at present all begin to perceive the embarrassment which will prove the result of the unwarranted precipitancy. The deputies who have been elected the 21st of August and those who will be elected the 4th of September will find themselves in a singular position, for they will be deputies without being so. The new Chamber is born but the old one is not yet dead, and will not die until the 28th of October, yet the Legislature will open the 14th of October. Should the new deputies take it into their heads to present themselves at the Palais Bourbon between these dates, there will ensure a very comical scene. It has been said by some that the President of the Republic has the right to convoke the ex-Chamber and the Senate, and demand authorization of the Senate to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies; the renewed Chamber would then be in the normal condition, and would begin work so soon as its members desire. VAL.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Answers to September 10th.

1165. Long live my native land.

1166. Chills and fever; reversed—fever and chills; behead—ever chills. [A miser having seized a poor widow for gathering fagots from his hedge, she raised her hands and prayed he might never know warmth. He never did.]

1167. Gila monster.

1168. (1) Tom tom; mot mot. (2) Sine ; Tennis.

New Tangles.

1175. Square, containing four letters only, by Hattie Heath:

Ancient name of Persia; imperfect; a glassy bead; classical name.

1176. Beheadings and curtailings, by Quest:

Behead and curtail an outcast and find a song; fruitfulness, and find a loan; a spectacle, and find a man's name; a solid obtained from the ashes of seaweed, and find a fabulous deity; a figure of equal angles, and find an article of food.

1177. Beheaded word, by Quiz:

Whole is ruinous in his bills;
Beheaded, many an attic fills;
Again, 'tis of iron an ore;
A bird which wades along the shore,
And a fish, found in fresh water rills.

1178. Beheadings, by Quiz:

Whole in a bird which sings;
A shrub which roughly clings;
Behead, and I carelessly rove;
Again—I affectionately move.

1179. Diamonds, by Pat A. Gonia:

A letter; a crowned man in a game of draughts; a station; from head to foot; stupid person; a contraction; a letter.

1180. Charade, by Augusta Blake (dedicated to Silver King):

When the storm is loudly raging,
And the first is madly tossed,
Ah! the second is bewailing,
Fearing lest the last be lost.
First and second, joined together
In a bond of union fast,
Surely must possess the whole
O'er the first to guide the last.

ELECTROPHONE.—A so-called electrophone, the invention of M. Maiche, was exhibited in Paris recently. It is, in fact, a telephone which not only transmits the voice to a distance hitherto unattainable, but neutralizes the noise made by other telegraphic wires during the passage of a message. This noise is so loud as frequently to render inaudible a message sent through a wire which is in the immediate neighborhood of others. M. Maiche has invented some contrivance which, as far as he showed lately, completely does away with this confused murmur, thus enabling his telephone to be worked on a railway line to any distance. He professes to be able to talk with New York as easily as with Versailles, between which place and Paris, a distance of more than ten miles, the apparatus has been tried with success.

Easily Proven.

It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

A cantata is a poem adapted to music, the words of which may or may not be sacred. Like an oratorio, a cantata is given without scenery or costumes.

FASHIONS.

WHAT THE RECORD-UNION CORRESPONDENT FOUND

To be News in the World of Fashion—About Hats, Dresses, Wraps, Suits, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 21, 1881.

It was a hard task I had set myself when on Tuesday I started to hunt down the fashions. The town was filled with signs of mourning; festoons of black and white cambric and streamers of crape decked every door I entered, and my errand seemed so frivolous that I shrank from discharging it. Yet it was a good day for the purpose, while the streets were thronged by a quiet and sorrowful people. No one had heart for shopping, and the clerks, idling behind counters, had plenty of time for conversation. Now and then I started with a dull and heavy feeling, and asked myself guiltily what it was I had forgotten for a moment, and the thought came back to me, "Yes, yes; poor President Garfield." How small it makes each one of us seem to think how easily the world can get along without us. Step aside to-day and to-morrow your place is filled. So "the King is dead; long live the King." So many women take Garfield's death to heart and mourn over it as a personal grief. "Such a good man," they all say; "such a good husband," and

FROM KITCHEN TO PARLOR

It has been all one regret. But I banished thought and set resolutely to work, and I found something of the fashion in ribbon and lace and the rest of it, but I would not have my friends imagine I abandoned myself without an affort to the fascination of such froth and foam of emotion during a day of grief. I was impressed by a remark made by a clerk. "As for me," he said, "I don't know whether I believe in anything; but you folks who wouldn't consent to Tyndall's prayer test have had your prayer put to the test now, anyhow. The whole Christian world has been praying that the President might not die, churches have prayed as a body, women have prayed as only good women can pray, Governors of States have appointed days of fasting and prayer, even little children have made petitions, and what did it all amount to? Garfield died in spite of it."

It is useless for us here in California to

TALK OF FASHIONS

For the four seasons. We have but two—winter and spring. People usually have new bonnets, new dresses, new wraps twice a year. Some time about the first of December most of us go to the milliner, the dressmaker and the cloak store for something appropriate to the coming months, and the articles bought are worn till it is time for the blossoms and leaves in April or May, some waiting as late as the first days of June. Then they buy a dressy hat trimmed in flowers and lace, a dress of some spring-like color and material, adding, perhaps, a silk mantle, with rows of lace, and a new parasol. Then these things last till toward winter again. When one is obliged to practice still more economy, and have but one supply for the year, she buys a dress of serviceable goods and of dark color, a black straw bonnet, or velvet if she can afford it, and a wrap of some light gray or ecru, where they cannot afford a handsome black one. Such an outfit does not call attention to itself, yet is genteel and sufficiently dressy, and lasts more than the average in San Francisco from one December till the next. As yet the observer gets but a dim outline of what

NEXT WINTER'S STYLE

Will be, but it does cast a shadow beforehand, and as we come to all fashions by gradation, a prediction made by an ordinarily observant woman is a safe one. All articles take on a certain heaviness and lose that light airiness which characterize the fashions of spring. The head-wear will be of felt, velvet, plush, beaver, and such suggestive stuffs, the trimming largely folds of velvet, with ornaments of iridescent beads, but not of steel. Black Spanish lace retains its favor and comes ornamented in beads. I saw a black velvet hat, intended as a forerunner, wound simply with a scarf of white Spanish lace, while the face trimming was a quilling of rose-colored satin. Feathers are uncomfortable and expensive trimming for us here, because of the dampness that may fill the air at any time unexpectedly for an hour, and a five-minute fog is warranted to be effectual in the case of an ostrich plume, and then there's all the trouble and expense of having it recurled once more. But the beautiful long curling plumes that never fail to put in an appearance are here before their time this year, much heavier and longer than ever. Bands of cocks' feathers, peacock tips and ostrich tips, as well as the heads, breasts and wings of birds, will be used. As to shape, it is true that

THE NATTY LITTLE TURBAN,

While it is never dressy, will still be a favorite for every day wear, but the large and heavy styles are always recommended for winter. The Gainsborough is the extreme of that style, and the various degrees of modesty and taste will reduce its size and shape to render it more or less conspicuous according to their mind's eye. All crowns are higher by a half step, but the poke flare will last through a couple of seasons to come, because a great innovation cannot die a sudden death. It will waste gradually into nothingness. But here and there the brim is turned on one side, admitting of a slight face trimming, or it has a Marie Stuart dent in front, showing the crown trimming, or by some other slight of hand it will be a modification while bearing a general resemblance. Very small bonnets have been worn by many this summer, the extreme having been reached by the dwindling of the close capote by successive changes, but while they were made costly affairs they were extremely unbecoming, giving a general squash effect, because they furnished no background to the face. These, thank heaven, are relegated to the shades. I wanted to speak of a milliner I met on my travels, the most

STYLISH WOMAN,

With one exception, I have seen in many a long day. She was not pretty, and yet she was; you have seen such women, perhaps. She was striking, she would stand out prominently against a background of 500 others grouped on purpose to kill her style. But the 500 couldn't accomplish it. She was dressed in a dark-green cashmere, draped toward a pointed effect and paneered about the hips. Her arm and wrist were melted together they were so round and plump, and she had one tinkling bangle on her left arm. But the scarf she wore about her neck was arranged with a touch that was the perfection of art. It was of soft, thin white muslin, very long, and heavily embroidered on the ends. It seemed to have been swept carelessly toward the left as if to be out of harm's way, and was caught together with a long fancy pin. For the rest she had heavy masses of natural blonde hair and a very gracious manner, which all helped to make up the impression. The other woman was young, scarce more than a girl, and she gave me the idea that she was just what I'd like to be—that is, if I couldn't be the other one—I don't know which I'd choose. She was swathed—yes, swathed, wound closely about, bound in folds of old-fashioned plain black silk, which fit her so beautifully and made her seem so lissome and slender. She had long, pearl-colored kids, her lovely young face grew upon me with its startled, flower-like eyes from a plain black poke bonnet, and she carried a pure white parasol edged with wide white lace that fell about her head and shoulders like the drapings of a curtain. She was brunette, of course, or she could not have come out best in the struggle of folds of black against dead white. Some of our brunettes always go about looking like young widows because black and white is so becoming to them. For an every day or morning hat everybody has black straw and a red flower, or white straw and muslin. Flowers, of course, have nearly had their day for the present, but heavy dull single flower sprays will be in use through the winter. It is quite in fashion to wear the sunflower at the belt; they come on purpose in dull yellow, much smaller than the true size. The colors for the season are pleasing, the glaring old golds dying away into bronze, the vermillion of Pompeiian red giving place to a glowing red which has a suggestion of black in it, and a China blue and the greens are added—myrtle green, moss green, forest green, etc.

DRESSES

Are doing away with overskirts as much as possible, having a fold of drapery across the front and tucks below this, instead. Gauging or shirring meets the eye everywhere and narrow double box pleats edge the skirts. A few wear one or two hoops to keep the skirt from the feet, but the hoop is very small and scarcely noticeable. A dress made for a walking suit exhibited by a dressmaker had pleats laid over the shoulders and the extra fullness gathered in at the waist, a plastron of gauging being put on in front and coming in point below the waist line a finger-length. It was met here by a narrow sash of black ribbon, the dress being black, which, carried to the right, disappeared in a seam, and to the left formed a bow near the back. The overskirt was extremely short and finished with Spanish lace. Iridescent ornaments are used a great deal in dressmaking. Sometimes they are balls, sometimes tassels, or rings, or crescents, or the old-fashioned frogs. Plain round waists are worn more than anything, basques next, and polonaises least of all. For evening the style is princesse, as it has been these several years. Stripes are fashionable, and plush bands used for dress trimming; jet beads also. Any quantity of beautiful things are about the neck—fichus, collarettes, scarfs, jabots, ruches—but there is a tendency toward the linen collar and turnback cuff. It has been and still is in style to wear a yard of plain wash net in folds round the neck, the ends hidden in the bosom or sometimes carried as low as the belt. It is held together with fancy lace pins or pins with round heads of pearl, silver, or gilt. Muslin scarfs are covered with polka dots or rings of large size. A young friend from the East sends me her picture taken in a

KATE GREENWAY

Costume, the idea of this fashion finding itself in the quaint dressing of the children of Miss Greenway's charmingly illustrated little book, "Under the Window." If you wish to be Bostonesque you must dress your children so. The photograph wears a "Mother Shipton" bonnet, that is a large poke pushed a little off the face, wide strings drawing it down at the sides and bowing under the chin. It has a Kate Greenway dress made with a square yoke, the material gathered to it so as to form a stand up ruffle, and fulled in at the waist by a sash. The sleeves are gathered in top and bottom, and forms a ruffle closing tightly at the wrists. A ruffle finishes off the dress at the ankles. The young lady writes me that black-and-tan colored gloves displace all others for street wear, and are very wrinkly about the wrists. In conclusion let me say we have not yet reached the esthetic, though we have yearnings toward it. Many of our young girls affect it by wearing dresses cut straight up and down and very short in the waist, but the height is not yet reached by them. KATE HEATH.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Prof. A. Stelzner and Dr. H. Schulze, of Freiberg, have, according to the *Oest. Zeitschrift fur Berg- und Huttenwesen*, been making a series of microscopic and chemical investigations of the muffles taken out of zinc distilling furnaces after a four to six weeks' campaign. They find the mass, which has a bluish color and a coarsely fibrous structure, to be a mixture of zinc spinel and tridymite.

The Swan electric light, which closely resembles the Edison incandescent lamp, is in process of introduction at the Earnock Colliery, near Hamilton, North Britain. There are now sixteen stationary lamps and six are "portable."

Inventors appear to be turning much attention to the utilization of electricity for running drills for mining and quarrying. At the Paris Electrical Exhibition, a Taverdon diamond drill and a percussion drill, by M. Chenot, Jr., is shown. There can be little doubt that there is much promise of success in this direction, and that, under special circumstances, electricity may prove a welcome substitute for steam or compressed air.—[Engineering Journal.

Among the recent improvements introduced in England in building large steamships are hollow steel shafts, which are chiefly manufactured by Sir Joseph Whitworth & Co. On this system, a 10-inch shaft has a hole 4 inches in diameter, reducing the weight 16 per cent., while the strength is only diminished by 2.56 per cent. With a 5-inch central hole, these figures would be 25 and 4.25 per cent. respectively.

For a number of years, Spanish pyrites has been imported by chemical manufacturers in Germany, some of whom sold it, after roasting it, to English copper-works, as there was only one establishment in Germany, at Duisburg, which could work the pyrites. The *Zeitschrift* reports that the second works is about to be built near Hamburg, for the purpose of extracting the copper from the material which hitherto brought only low figures in England.

According to the *Comptes Rendus*, Hautefeuille and Cailletet have determined the density of liquid oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen by liquefying them mixed with carbonic acid and nitrous oxide, and basing their calculations on the assumption that the mixed liquids are without action upon one another. For oxygen, 0.58 and 0.65 were found at 0 degree C., the former from experiments with carbonic acid, and the latter with nitrous oxide. Liquid nitrogen has a density of 0.37, and hydrogen 0.025.

The growing importance of magnesia in the manufacture of cements, artificial stones and fire-proof brick and other refractory materials has led to a number of attempts to produce it from chloride of magnesium, found in such abundance at Stassfurt, Germany, and elsewhere. M. Closson, of Paris, has recently introduced the treatment of chloride of magnesium lyes with burnt dolomite, and has thus produced very pure magnesia. At Leopoldshall, where the process has been introduced on a working scale, magnesia bricks have been made, which, according to the *Chemical News*, have resisted even the flame of the oxy-hydrogen blast.

NOISE.—Noise may be deadened by a number of simple contrivances. Rubber cushions under the legs of a work bench are an effective method of deadening noise, it being found, as stated, that in a certain factory the hammering of fifty coppersmiths was scarcely audible in the room below, their benches having under each leg a rubber cushion. Kegs of sand or sawdust, applied in the same way, afford similar immunity. A few inches of sand or sawdust being first poured into each keg, there is laid on it a board or block upon which the leg rests, and around the leg and block is poured fine, dry sand or sawdust. By this simple means it is said, not only all noise, but all vibration and shock are so completely prevented that an ordinary anvil thus mounted may be used even in a dwelling house, without annoying its occupants.

SPORTING COLUMN.

IN AND OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS AND GAME CULTURE.

The Field, Range, Track, Course, Cue, Ring, Stream, Sail, Car, Trap, Kennel and Stable.

On Cape Cod there are about fifteen hundred Portuguese fishermen.

Shark fishing goes on with unabated success in the North river, New York.

The proportion of number of eggs to the pound of mackerel has been calculated to be 86,120.

It does not seem so far that the grayling has been propagated in confinement. Still all things are possible.

Lake Erie has black bass of six and a quarter pounds. This is fair, but nine and ten pound fish are not very scarce in the South.

Importation of Percheron Norman horses is becoming frequent among the breeders of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and some parts of Indiana and Wisconsin.

Quail in Pennsylvania have been almost exterminated since the repeal of the bounty on hawks, owls and "other vermin," and quail shooting is a thing of the past.

The Arizona Fish Commission will organize about the 1st of October. The limited appropriation ($500 for two years) will not, however, allow them to accomplish a very extensive work at the start.

Miss Ollie Shaw, daughter of the Iowa Commissioner, is sketching the fishes of the State, and is reported to have succeeded admirably. About twenty have already been transferred to her canvas.

It is said that large numbers of orioles are being killed in Maryland to be used in advertising the coming oriole festival in Baltimore. This is a very foolish piece of business, and the bird killers should be punished according to the law.

The Missouri Commission is about to fit up an aquariam car to transport fish. It will be similar to the one that Commissioner Shaw, of Iowa, has used for a few seasons. Mr. Shaw has been invited to meet with them to explain the plans.

George, the English pedestrian, holder of the amateur championship in that country, is reported to have abandoned his trip to America on account of an injury to his foot. In view of the fact that he is said to be preparing for some special event to come off in England this fall, that is but a lame excuse.

G. B. Bryson, the gentleman who purchased Bushwhacker and shortly after beat Checkmate with him, has now bought Irish King from L. W. Jerome, and hopes to get a good slice of the great Long Island stakes. This horse beat Monitor last June—but at a difference of nineteen pounds.

At Bucksport, Me., Mr. Atkins has enough salmon inclosed to yield about 2,000,000 eggs. At Grand Lake Stream he is enlarging the works to a capacity of 3,000,000 eggs, if it should prove necessary to provide for so many. Aqueducts are being laid at both places to increase the supply of water.

A strong society, of which the membership numbers nearly 100, has been formed at Ogdensburg, N. Y., under the name of the St. Lawrence Game Club. Its objects are to stock the St. Lawrence river and the lakes, streams and ponds of St. Lawrence county with food fishes, and to protect the fish and game for the public good.

Barrett, the colt who, after defeating Spinaway last season, was sent to England for the Derby, which he never saw, and was brought back to America three weeks since, is in training again. After a two weeks' sojourn at Rancocas he was brought to Sheepshead Bay, and, following in the footsteps of Parole, Sly Dance, Uncas, Wyandotte and Pappoose, he is likely to develop into a winner at Jerome Park or Baltimore.

At five weeks old the whelps may usually begin to be removed from their mother, and it is well to do this gradually, as they suffer less from the separation if this course is pursued; and by extending the intervals of the bitch's absence they can be almost entirely weaned without any ill effects to either themselves or their dam. The best method is to begin by removing the bitch for an hour or two in the warmest part of the day, so that the chance of the puppies catching cold is diminished. The periods of her absence can then be prolonged until she is only returned to them of a night, and finally ceases to visit them at all.

A. Starks, residing eight miles southeast of this city (Erie, Pa.), has a noted trotting four-year-old steer known as Starkie, which he has been training to trot in harness for three years past, and has finally succeeded in accomplishing the difficult task, and by so doing has gained considerable notoriety. Starkie is twelve hands, and of a dark red color, very intelligent, and as gentle as a lamb. On being harnessed he will open his mouth to receive the bit, and when hitched to a sulky he strides like an old-time "trotter," and has no trouble to out-trot any of the neighbors' horses. On several occasions Mr. Starks has timed him for a mile, which he has trotted without a skip in 3:30.

Hanlan and Ross met recently at Toronto, and the latter wanted Hanlan to arrange a race. Hanlan declined, avowing that he intended to retire altogether from boat-racing. He had that morning, he said, withdrawn his money, sent to cover Ross' deposit, from the Boston *Herald*, and would accept no more challenges. His business required his undivided attention. When he went away from home it went to the bad, and now he was determined to devote himself entirely to it. Latterly he had attempted to both train and attend to his hotel, but he had found it impossible, and therefore he had made up his mind to retire. He was perfectly aware that he would sacrifice his titles, but they were no object to him.

It is useless to resort to any remedy for worms in dogs unless the medicine is administered on an empty stomach. Small dogs should fast for at least twelve hours, and large, powerful animals for twenty-four, before the medicine is administered. It is also desirable to prevent their drinking too much water during the period of their abstention, the object being to deprive the worms of all sorts of food, so that the anthelmintic may have a greater chance of success. Many persons give a dose of castor oil the night before the vermifuge is given, and a second one two or three hours after if it has had no effect. As long as the purgative does not tax the dog's system too powerfully, these precautions materially assist the operation of the medicine; but judgment and caution must of course be exercised, and it would be foolish to adopt such vigorous treatment with a weakly puppy.

A young Canadian lady had been noticed for several days trolling in the St. Lawrence near Clayton. One day recently while so engaged she caught a mammoth muscalonge, which at once proceeded to disengage himself from the painful hold the young lady had on his mouth by starting down stream, plunging and darting in such earnest manner that boat, tackle, lady and all were bounding along at a rapid gait. The heroic fisherwoman interposed a check to her prey, by wrapping the line about her arm and rowing her boat up stream. The instant this conflict began, over went the boat, lady, tackle, furniture and apparel of the fishing-smack. At this moment a young American drove up in his shell and endeavored to help her ladyship, but a moment later his shell was floating down stream, upside down, while the struggle continued—the Muscalonge vs. Canada and America, with the former in the lead. The union of two such powers, however, very soon resulted in the capture of the muscalonge, and he was taken ashore and became the property of the American, by request of the young lady. It is not improbable that the young lady will become the subject of a legal contract at the request of the young American, since she is said to be beautiful, rich, and accomplished, brave and heroic, by actual test in the presence of danger.

All observing anglers will admit that among the most prominent of the natural laws governing fishing the following are incontrovertible: That the biggest fish always bites on the hook of the biggest duffer. That you have arrived just when the fish have stopped eating for the season. That there is a good place for fishing about five miles further up the road. That when you go there, you will hear of a better place five miles further. That you could cross the continent on just such information if your money held out. That the guides will convince you that you have neglected to provide appropriate tackle, and that they have got just what you need, to sell at a fabulous price. That it will rain and blow, and be too dry, and too warm, and that the water will be too high, and too low, and too muddy, and too clear, everywhere you go. That the largest fish will be the one you lose just at the top of the water. The fishing ain't what it used to be.

The two best vermifuges for puppies are areca-nut and santonine. The latter, in its crystallized form, is an excellent remedy for worms in dogs, and about two grains in butter cannot be surpassed as a vermifuge for puppies of seven or eight weeks old, whose parents weigh from forty to sixty pounds weight. If too strong a dose is given, santonine has a tendency to affect the brain and cause fits, so caution must be exercised in administering this medicine. The chief difficulty in the use of areca-nuts lies in getting it freshly grated, as if allowed to become stale it loses its virtue as an anthelmintic. To avoid this the nut should be grated on an ordinary nutmeg-grater, and given immediately in butter or lard. The ordinary dose is two grains for every pound the dog weighs, but more than two drachms should never be given. Spratt's worm powders are also excellent remedies, if an owner has to clear his pets of these pests, and are easily procured of any chemist.—[Forest and Stream.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A new composer of uncommon merit named Smetana has arisen at Prague.

Vieuxtemps died rich. He was a millionaire at his decease, resembling Paganini in this respect.

"Carmen" was received with much favor at its first representation at Wiesbaden.

"Belisario" has made a failure in Florence, although splendidly mounted and prepared.

Pauline Maurel, of the Emma Abbott troupe, has decided to devote herself to Italian opera after the present season.

The Lotus Glee Club is the name of a Boston vocal quartet, which includes Nat. M. Brigham, C. Frank Hunting, Arthur B. Hitchcock and John King Berry.

George Henschel has completed the library of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He has selected 52 symphonies, 85 overtures, 12 concertos and 126 miscellaneous pieces—275 scores in all.

Madame Adelina Patti has, it is said, received an invitation from Beiruth to undertake the part of Kundry in the grand production of Wagner's last opera, "Parsifal," in the Festival Theater.

She gayly seized the kerosene
To stimulate the fire;
And the tenor who had loved her,
At the funeral led the choir.

Remenyi, since his arrival in America, has performed in 442 cities and towns of the United States and the Canadas, and traveled nearly 40,000 miles. Before the end of his present engagement at Koster & Bial's, in New York, he will have been heard in upward of 100 pieces.

The new and handsome Tabor Opera House at Denver was opened by the Emma Abbott Opera Company September 5th. The troupe receives a guarantee of $20,000 and railway fares for fifty-eight persons from New York to Denver and return, for a season of two weeks.

New York is soon to employ a bugler to give signals at fires. In Boston we are more cultured than that. We are to have one of our numerous symphony orchestras play an Allegro Fuocoso, while an eminent vocalist sings the commands somewhat as follows:

You gentlemen of engine nine,
May I of you require
That now the nozzle you incline,
That now the nozzle you incline,
Yes, now incline (repeat, fugue movement),
And squirt upon the fire.

This will undoubtedly educate our firemen, although it may be necessary to shorten the fugue somewhat.—[Musical Herald.

The Balfe Opera Company is the name of an organization which includes Miss May Muile, Miss Ida Muile, A. M. Bell, Charles T. Dolan and Charles F. Hallam. It will present the "Sleeping Queen" and "Spoiling the Broth."

Beauty may boast of her eyes and her cheeks,
But Love from the lips his true archery wings;
And she who but feathers the dart when she speaks
At once sends it home to the heart when she sings.

Henri Prevost, the tenor, is said to have been secured by Mapleson for his American tours at a monthly salary of 7,000 francs for the first year, 15,000 francs for the second year and 30,000 francs for the third year.

A WISE MADMAN.

Arab literature is full of anecdotes of wise and sober men who have reproved their dissolute "betters;" here is one of the kind. A certain king went to visit a mad-house, and found there an intelligent-looking youth, who, after replying sensibly to a number of questions put to him by the sovereign, at length addressed the latter, saying:

"You have asked me many things; I will now ask you one. At what period does a sleeper enjoy his sleep most?"

The king reflected a while, and then said: "While he is actually sleeping."

"That cannot be," said the man, "for he has no perception while asleep."

"Then before he goes to sleep," said the king.

"How can one enjoy anything," asked the madman, "before it comes?"

"Then," said the king, "after he has been asleep."

"Nay," said the madman, "a man cannot be said to enjoy a thing that has passed away."

So pleased was the king with the other's wit that he determined to make a companion of him, had a table set in front of the window of the mad-house, and bade his attendants hand a cup of wine to himself and one to his mad friend. "You drink your cup," said the latter, "that you may become like me, but, if I drink mine, whom shall I be like?"

The king, on hearing this speech, threw away his cup, and remained a total abstainer forevermore.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.—The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Nelson, an eminent Presbyterian minister, formerly of St. Louis, writing of the Westminster Confession, evidently favors a rewriting of that venerable document, of which the distinctive doctrines are no longer taught in the pulpit. He says: "Is the time now, or is it near, when the Church can hang up some of her iron and brazen armor in her historic halls, and clothe herself in garments more pliant to her members, in which she can run more swiftly and work more deftly; in which, too, she will look more comely to the eyes of her children and be more likely to win wanderers into her holy home?"

King Kalakaua's army consists of exactly sixty men. Well, if that is the case, we don't wonder at his wanting to sell his kingdom. He might trade his army for our navy, then swop the navy for a dog, shoot the canine and finally die happy.—[Oil City Derrick.

FAITH must be backed up by works. Have faith to try Kidney-Wort, and it will do the work.

LOVELY COMPLEXIONS POSSIBLE TO ALL.

What Nature denies to many Art secures to all. Hagan's Magnolia Balm dispels every blemish, overcomes Redness, Freckles, Sallowness, Roughness, Tan, Eruptions and Blotches, and removes all evidences of heat and excitement. The Magnolia Balm imparts the most delicate and natural complexional tints—no detection being possible to the closest observation.

Under these circumstances a faulty complexion is little short of a crime. Magnolia Balm sold everywhere. Costs only 75 cents, with full directions.

ja27-4pThSTu

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented

Summer Heat begets undue langour, loss of appetite, biliousness, feverishness, headache, and other symptoms, which may speedily develop into chronic diseases. Check them at the outset with that supremely efficacious sal ne,

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

s15-is2w

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

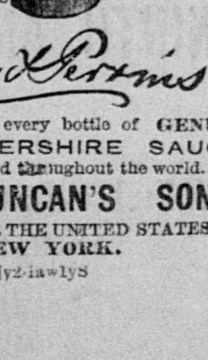
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES. NEW YORK.

jy2-iawly8