

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Postmaster Faddernan, of Belton, Texas, has absconded with \$4,000 of government money.

J. H. Rhouer, defaulting cashier, of the late Savings bank of Louisville, Ky., has been indicted, charged with embezzling \$110,000.

Prof. William E. Sawyer, who on the afternoon of April 5, shot Dr. Steele in the city of New York, in the face has been held in \$7,000 bail.

April 6, Joseph M. Harrod shot and killed James Fitz Simmons, at Austin Scott County, Indiana, in a quarrel growing out of political discussion.

Charles Fernandez, white, at Donell, a stage station near Santa Fe, New Mexico, quarreled, April 7, with a party of graders on the railroad, and was shot four times and was killed.

Mrs. Rachel Smith the victim of the brutal attack at her home in Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., on the night of April 8, died of her injuries on Sunday morning, April 11. No clue as yet to her murderer.

The body of a man nearly naked was found April 9 in the woods at Dunham, N. Y. One arm was missing, and his clothes were found scattered about and there was every indication of a severe struggle for life.

Alphus S. Foote, one of the proprietors of *Pomeroy's Democrat*, at La Crosse, Wis., charged with an attempt to burn the *Democrat* office has been held to the circuit court. He is also to be examined on a charge of forgery.

Dr. Gersen, of Philadelphia, has been committed to prison on a charge of poisoning his wife, lately deceased. About a week before the wife died, her mother died very suddenly, and prior to that her father died. The wife left an estate of considerable value.

An incendiary fire broke out April 10, in the barn of Dr. M. Young, of Painesville, Ohio, which was destroyed with the adjoining bath and engine houses and barn of H. R. Dickinson, containing two horses and a valuable carriage. Losses estimated at \$5,000; insurance, \$3,400 in the North American and \$400 in the Glens Falls, N. Y.

Widow Rachel Smith, aged 70, living on Greenburg Pike, near Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., will probably die of injuries received from a tramp who broke into her house, assaulted her, and robbed her of considerable money. Her daughter escaped by jumping through a window and in her fall of twelve feet received serious, though not fatal injuries.

An unknown negro tramp, on the afternoon of April 6, shot and killed a passenger on the Bee Line railroad, seven miles west of Sidney, O. The negro had boarded the train at Sidney, and having no money was put off at Hardin Station. As the train started he got on the platform and fired through the window, presumably at the conductor, but the ball struck and killed a passenger, Joseph M. Lehman, of Boston. The negro escaped.

At Chicago, on the night of April 6, an important arrest was made of Harry Webb and wife, who for months past have been working the hotels of this city, and notably the Grand Pacific, where they have secured a very large amount of plunder and in every case without leaving any clue behind. They have been shadowed for some days now, at the instance of Samuel Turner, of the Grand Pacific, who noticed Webb wearing a pair of his sleeve buttons, and last night after they had retired, were captured by officers at their place of lodging, 161 Madison street. The property consisting of jewelry, ladies' fine shawls, fine dresses, etc., aggregating in value \$5,000 to \$10,000, also a bunch of keys fitted for rooms in all the principal hotels in the city, were found in their room. Webb also passed under the name of Pease and came here a few months ago from California.

Examination in the case of Cadet Whitaker commenced at West Point, April 9. Whitaker was first examined. His story agrees with the first statement. He was on the stand over two hours. He first described the assault on him, reiterating his former story minutely, saying the men were genteelly attired, and he could not tell whether they were citizens or disguised cadets. He said that he cried loud enough for help for the occupants in the adjoining room to hear him if they had been awake. The transom over the door was open, as was also the ventilator over his desk. He said the men had on slippers or were in their stocking feet, and one of the largest carried either a candle or a taper. He did not even suspect who they were. When asked what had been his personal feeling within a month as to the probability of his graduating, he replied, "I always felt that I should go through." He said he never had special cause for discouragement before this occurred. He testified he had no reasons to suppose that there were prejudices in the minds of his instructors against him, and that he had a fair chance of getting through as far as they are concerned, but felt that his social isolation had had an effect upon him so far as his studies were concerned. When some pieces of the belt with which he was tied were shown witness it was noticed that one piece contained an eyelet which none but officers' belts have, and Whitaker has never been an officer. His counsel deemed this important. He also denies the ownership of the black necktie found in his room.

CASUALTIES.

Two men were killed by Indians March 27, near La Jota, New Mexico.

An explosion of dynamite at Downingtown, Pa., April 10, killed two men and severely injured twelve others.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that great floods have occurred in the neighborhood of Ismid. Adahger, has been submerged and the people are in great distress.

A fire at Alta, Iowa, April 8, destroyed half the business portion of the town. Fifteen buildings were burned. Loss, \$25,000—insurance \$5,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

On the afternoon of April 8, an explosion of gas occurred at Preston, No. 2 colliery, near Girardville, Pa., by which William Crinage and Cris. Conrad were fatally, and three others seriously injured.

A collision between a Lehigh Valley passenger train April 6, and a coal train at Coalport, Pa., pitched eight coal cars into the canal, badly damaged the passenger engine, and severely hurt the fireman. The road was blocked for several hours.

A Manitowoc, Wis., special says the

schooner G. H. Warrington was brought in by the government life boat. The boat had lost nearly all her canvas and stern was badly twisted and breaking badly. The first mate had his leg broken and the second mate his ankle dislocated during the gale.

The night express train that left Boston at 10 o'clock on the night of April 6, for New York, via Springfield, was partially wrecked by the caving in of an embankment about three miles north of Meriden, Connecticut. The train was composed of two extra passenger cars, two passenger coaches, mail and baggage car and three sleeping cars. The locomotive remained on the track, but the others, except the last two sleepers left the rail. The first express car fell on its side on the track, the second tumbled twice over down the bank. The mail car followed, and the baggage car was thrown upon the end of the mail car, which saved it from going down. The rest of the cars rushed against each other but aside from being dragged off their track, escaped damage. No person on the train was seriously injured. Conductor Decker's back was slightly hurt, Engineer Bradford had one leg injured slightly, and one of the deputy postal clerks had his head cut a little. Some of the sleeping car passengers slept through all the trouble. Of the three cars overturned, only the mail car had a stove in it. This set fire to it, but the flames were extinguished without damage. Some of the mail bags were badly soaked with water. The accident was caused by the Hartford Ice Co. drawing off their ice pond which adjoins the track. This caused the embankment to give way. The train dashed up to it at an estimated speed of thirty miles an hour.

A disastrous fire occurred at Dixon, Illinois, on the night of April 8, breaking out in Thompson & Co's mill about 1 A. M., and before arrested burned Becker & Underwood's mill, S. C. Ellis & Co's flax mill and some minor buildings. Loss \$300,000; one-third insured; \$7,000 in Elina; \$4,000 each in the Franklin and Phoenix and North British Mercantile; \$4,500 each in the German-American Hartford, Liverpool, London, and Globe and Underwriter; \$5,500 in the Home; \$2,500 in London and Lancashire and Laconfrans; \$3,000 each in the Manhattan and Springfield Fire & Marine; \$5,000 in the North America; \$2,000 each in Royal and Rhode Island association \$3,500 in the Traders and \$2,500 in National millers. The saddest part of the story is the loss of life. Ezra Becker, son of H. Becker, and William Schum, clerk in the drug store, were killed. William Runk had both arms broken, and C. Lint, Patrick Ditty Orville Anderson, W. W. Vann and Frank Guisenberger were all badly injured. The loss of life was occasioned by a terrific explosion, which occurred at 2 o'clock, and threw down the east wall scattering the fire in every direction and hurling several firemen, who were upon the roof of Becker's mill, into the mill race. Of these all but Ezra Becker and Wm. Schum escaped as by a miracle. Others who were assisting the firemen were burned and terribly mutilated by the falling walls at the same time. The loss will reach fully \$300,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The President has approved the Star Mail deficiency bill.

Parnell has received the freedom of the city of Cork, for his services in behalf of Ireland.

The President has nominated William A. Newell, of New Jersey for Governor of Washington Territory.

In Iowa, 114 delegates to the State convention, to appoint delegates to Chicago, have been instructed for Blaine.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria with the Princess Stephanie of Belgium has been fixed for the end of February, 1881.

Major Thomas Gallagher, a gallant soldier during the war, and formerly well known as a sporting character, was buried at Chicago, April 8.

The President has granted a pardon to Judge Wright, in jail in Washington for assaulting ex-secretary of the interior, Delano, on payment of his fine of \$1,000 a part of the sentence.

In the English election the total number of votes polled to April 10, was 1,526,000 liberals, and 1,141,000 conservatives, showing a gain of 401,000 liberal, and 118,000 conservative votes.

The London Times estimates that the liberals in the new house of parliament will number about 340 and the home rulers from 60 to 65. The conservatives can hardly count on more than 75.

The total number of liberal votes so far cast in the present election in Great Britain is 1,238,000, a gain of 338,000. Total conservative vote so far 908,000, a gain of 110,000 over the last election.

The widow of Daniel S. Dickinson ex-United States senator, from New York, died in New York city April 8, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel G. Courtney, former United States District Attorney.

It was reported April 6, in the Spanish legislative assembly at Madrid that the government found it imperative necessary to borrow 50,000,000 piasters to pay dues to the army and 67,000,000 to pay what was due to military contractors.

At New York, April 8, after religious services by a Baptist clergyman, the remains of Mrs. Harriet Deutsch, grand niece of the late President Van Buren, were taken from the undertaker's and interred in Woodlawn cemetery. A few friends only were present.

The resignation of Bismarck the chancellor of the German Empire produced great excitement. An interview with the Emperor induced him, it is believed, to withdraw his resignation. It is said the wrath of Bismarck will not be wholly appeased without the sacrifice of certain high officers.

The Senate committee on appropriations April 7 took action in the consular and diplomatic appropriations bill, and authorized it to be reported to the Senate with an amendment appropriating \$4,000 to provide for the appointment of a diplomatic agent and consul general at Bucharest, Roumania.

The London Times of April 9, says the Queen is expected to arrive in England by the end of next week. We may therefore expect that a very few days will see a formal close of Beaconsfield's administration. At Lord Beaconsfield's age it is probable his active career is over and that he will not again wield power.

Secretary Sherman has telegraphed the assistant treasurer at New York to accept fifteen million dollars of bonds if they can be secured at satisfactory prices. The offerings there April 7, were for \$5,268,000, at 104.05 to 104.12 for sixes of 1880; 105.86 to 106.13 for sixes of 1881, and 103.50 to 103.95 for fives.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of J. B. Angell, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of

the United States to China. Also J. F. Swift, of Colorado, and Wm. H. Crescott, of South Carolina, to be commissioners to China to constitute, with the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to that country, a commission to negotiate and conclude by treaty the settlement of such matters of interest to the two governments now pending between the same as may be confided to it.

Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation as chancellor of the German Empire because of the vote and financial reform in the federal council. Emperor William is yet undecided upon the question of accepting Bismarck's resignation. The proposal to subject receipts for postoffice orders to the proposed stamp tax had been previously rejected by the committee of the bundersrath, and in plenary sittings Saturday its restoration was again moved. The postmaster general opposed the motion because no such stamp existed in England or France. The principle of Waldeck, casting one vote, also voted with Bismarck and his allies.

The New York supreme court, at the general term, April 8, affirmed the order of Justice Donohue, refusing to grant the application of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, to have a person appointed in place of Wm. H. Vanderbilt as trustee of the fund of about \$400,000, which was created by Wm. H. Vanderbilt soon after the withdrawal of the contest of Commodore Vanderbilt's will. The judge adds that it seems almost incredible that counsel could be capable of advising such an application having neither law nor facts to justify it. The application deserves nothing but severe rebuke.

The Senate committee on military affairs April 6, reported back to the Senate for reference to the judiciary committee the joint resolution introduced by Senator Jones last May, by which it is proposed to return to Mr. Rowen Guedalla, now a resident of London, England, three very valuable swords, formerly belonging to Gen. Twigg, that were confiscated by Gen. B. F. Butler at the surrender of New Orleans and by him deposited in the United States treasury. Mrs. Guedalla, formerly Miss Florence, from whom the swords were taken and turned into the treasury as a legitimate object for capture and confiscation claims they were presented to her by Gen. Twigg, and that they were therefore her private property. Miss Twigg, the general's daughter, claims them however, as her father's legal heir.

The House committee on military affairs April 8, selected for appointment the following superintendents of the national soldiers homes: Gen. J. M. Palmer, Illinois, to succeed Thos. O. Osborne, Major D. C. Fulton, Wisconsin, to succeed E. B. Wolcott; Gen. Joel Parker, New Jersey, to succeed H. G. Stebbins; Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, Connecticut, to succeed Gen. B. F. Butler; Gen. Charles Roberts, Maine, to succeed Frederick Smyth; Gen. T. M. McMahon, New York, to succeed Gen. J. H. Martindale. Gen. McClellan's name was withdrawn, as acceptance would involve his resignation of the office of Governor of New Jersey. The committee appointed a sub-committee, Sparks, Johnson and Brown to enquire into the outrage on Cadet Whitaker, of West Point.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The overflow of the Mississippi river at Sharpe, is closed and the water is running off rapidly.

The liberals of London are providing for a great demonstration in honor of Gladstone, when he returns to that city.

The Chilean legation has the following from Panama: Callavo is to be blockaded or bombarded. The Peruvian army at Toroto, has been defeated. A counter revolution has taken place in Batavia.

An order has been issued that all the lights on the Northern and Northwestern lakes and adjacent navigable waters be exhibited from sunset to sunrise and at all seasons when vessels can enter ports.

The only official information received at the war department April 7, relative to the mysterious cutting of the colored cadet Whitaker at West Point was a telegram from Gen. Schofield substantiating the information contained in the general press dispatch published in the morning papers. Secretary Ramsey has instructed Gen. Schofield to employ detectives to work up the case if he deems it necessary.

The case of Jessie Raymond against Senator Hill came up in the circuit court at Washington, April 6, upon the motion made by Senator Hill's counsel that the case be stricken from the docket, on the ground that the suit was instituted without her consent and against her protest. The court took the papers. Later in the day Mrs. Lockwood appeared with Miss Raymond and the latter swore to the affidavit that she had authorized the institution of the suit and still authorized its prosecution, and that her claim for damages was a just and true one. The court took the motion of Senator Hill's counsel under advisement.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of April 6, John C. Whitaker, a colored cadet of the West Point class of 1878 was found bound hand and foot in his room in the barracks, with a piece of one ear cut off. The other ear was slit and his head was bruised. He stated that three masked men attacked him when he was in bed, some time about midnight, and committed the outrage. Gen. Sherwood and Commander Luside are investigating the affair. It is believed the outrage was committed by cadets. Cadet Whitaker made a statement to a reporter in which he said three masked men entered his room sometime after midnight and jumped on him as he lay in bed. He struggled but was choked and pounded and told if he made a noise he would be a dead man. They tied his hands and feet and placed him on the floor and tied his feet to the bedstead and one said, "Let's mark him like they do hogs down South." They then cut the lower part of his ear off, and slit the lobe of the other ear two or three times, and again cautioned him not to holler and left the room. An Indian club was found near him smeared in blood. Two of the men wore dark clothes and the third light gray pants and all wore black masks. Whitaker had received warning on Sunday to keep awake. There is yet no clue so the perpetrators, though the commandant has been investigating all day. Whitaker was found in a half unconscious condition, but he is able to walk around. Each member of the cadet corps has been questioned about the occurrence.

The secretary of war in a communication to the Senate April 8, recommending an appropriation of \$100,000 to build a new military post at the junction of the Gunneson and Grand Rivers, says Gen. Sherman has reported to the department that Mr. Mackenzie will be ordered forward as soon as wagons can be put on the road to the Uncompagne country and hence to reconnoitre forward as far as the junction of the Gunneson and Grand Rivers to select a site for a considerable post.

gion. For this purpose \$100,000 will be indisputably necessary, and I earnestly recommend you to ask this sum of Congress at the earliest date possible, because the post ought to be built this year. Troops cannot well live in that region without warmth and shelter, and stoves should be sent forward in September for the whole of winter. Secretary Ramsey in his letter, concurs with the view of Gen. Sherman, and recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 be made immediately available.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 6.—The Senate insisted on its amendment to the census bill and a committee of conference was appointed. The resolution to lend U. S. flags to the centennial commissioners at Nashville, passed. The bill to retire the former commissioned officers after 30 years service was debated by a number of Senators, and the morning hour having expired the bill ratifying the Ute agreement was taken up, and Senator Pendleton advocated the bill. Other Senators joined in the discussion, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, April 6.—Night sessions were ordered for Wednesday and Thursday of next week to consider naval affairs. Reports on various subjects, on the call of the speaker, were presented. The naval appropriation bill was reported and referred to the committee of the whole, it appropriated \$14,355,797. The army appropriation bill was considered. The bill appropriated \$26,425,000. An amendment was offered providing that contract surgeons shall not be employed until all commissioned surgeons shall be assigned duty with troops. After a long debate, a vote was attempted on the amendment, but a quorum not voting the House adjourned.

HOUSE, April 7.—Several bills were reported and referred. Mr. McCook asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the alleged outrages perpetrated upon Johnson Whitaker, the colored cadet at West Point. Mr. Cox hoped the resolution would be adopted. Mr. Aiken objected. The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer in the chair on the army appropriation bill, the pending amendment, the contract surgeons should be employed in certain cases was rejected. Yeas 88, nays 97. Mr. Sparks said he would demand a vote in the House. An angry passage ensued between Sparks and Clymer, in which the former said the latter had directed Great excitement was produced. Mr. Sparks explained and withdrew his offensive words. Mr. Clymer also explained. A motion to censure Sparks was made for the use of unparliamentary language and subsequently withdrawn. The House proceeded with its proper business. Mr. Sparks offered the following under direction of the military committee: "No money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States to be used as police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State. Mr. Kiefer hoped the order of pending which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 7.—The Vice President gave notice of absence, and Mr. Thurman was chosen to preside. The diplomatic appropriation bill was reported back and placed upon the calendar. Several new bills were introduced. The moving the Santee Indians from Nebraska to the old Ponca reservation was agreed to. The general Indian policy was discussed, and its many defects pointed out. Senator Beck was opposed to making treaties with Indians. He thought we would never have peace with the Indians while the Ute agreement was under the control of the interior department. We must co two things with the Indian, treat him fairly, and punish him at once when he does wrong. He feared this bill was not a good element of the Ute agreement, and that it would encourage Indians to commit more crimes, finding they are not punished for them. He would vote for the amendment of the Senator from Iowa, Kirkwood. Senator Kirkwood said he would vote for the amendment so as to provide that the agreement shall not take effect until the guilty men are shown to be dead or to have left the United States. He thought that a clause should be so as to provide that the man who committed outrages after the massacre. The amendment passed; yeas 35, nays 11. Senator Daves offered an amendment providing that the \$35,000 set apart by the agreement of 1871 shall be expended in practically individual education of the youth of the Ute. Senator Teller, Inghalls and Allison opposed the amendment, thinking the distribution of that fund should be left, as by the treaty, to the direct action of the President. Senator Pendleton advocated the amendment. Pending the debate the Senate adjourned.

SENATE, April 8.—The joint resolution of the House to lend flags to the Good Templars encampment at Chicago in August was opposed on the ground that government property should not be lent to private organizations. Resolution passed yeas 37, nays 12. A communication was received from the secretary of war recommending appropriations of \$5,000 to build a wagon road from Fort Bridge to Wintash reservation, and \$100,000 to build a military post on or near the junction of the Gunneson and Grand Rivers. Referred. Bills were introduced. The House joint resolution to lend artillery, tents etc., to the Soldiers reunion at Central City, Nebraska, passed. Disposition of the treaty was resumed and occupied the remainder of the session. Adjourned.

HOUSE, April 8.—A large number of bills was reported adversely from the committee on war claims and laid on the table. Mr. Reagan reported a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information relative to the ice harbor at Chester, adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole. Mr. Cox in the chair, up on the army appropriation bill, the pending question being upon the point of order raised by the amendment prohibiting any of the appropriation being used for the subsistence, or equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within the State. Mr. Kiefer argued in support of the point of order, contending the amendment changed existing law without reducing expenditures. The remainder of the session was consumed on points of order and appeals from the decision of the chair, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 9.—House bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of public buildings at Paducah, Kentucky, passed. The bill to repair and extend public buildings at Cleveland, Ohio, was reported favorably. A motion to enquire into loss of revenue by evasion of the laws was passed. The House resolution for printing 3,000 copies of the report of the commissioner of agriculture for 1879 passed. Mr. Logan submitted a resolution directing the secretary of war to furnish the Senate with any facts in his possession in reference to the recent mutilation of one of the cadets at West Point. Senator Voorhes said he was in favor of every possible investigation of the case, and that he would support a point of order against the Ute agreement, if it was found that the system of making young men fight for his right to stay there while being educated. Senators Bruce and Hoar, spoke in the same strain. The Ute bill was taken up and Senator West addressed the Senate. Several other Senators spoke upon the bill. Sen-

ator Kirkwood moved to make the amount to be yearly paid to Mrs. Meeker, Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price each \$600 instead of \$400. Adopted. Various other amendments were suggested, some adopted and others rejected, and a running debate kept up for some time. It was finally unanimously agreed that general debate on the bill should cease on Monday, and the final vote taken. After an executive session adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE, April 9.—Mr. De La Matyn, introduced a bill establishing a temporary government for Alaska; referred. The speaker called committees for reports of a private nature. Afterwards the House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. But seven bills and 76 bills were reported adversely from the committee on war claims and laid on the table. The pending bill was that for the relief of L. Madison Day, of Louisiana, on account of property bought by him from the government with a defective title. After a debate of two hours and a half a vote was taken on the bill which resulted yeas 72, nays 22. The point no quorum being raised, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 10.—Not in session.

HOUSE, April 10.—The House concurred in the Senate resolution appointing a joint committee on the alleged loss of revenue from the evasion of the tax on cigars and other articles subject to excise duty. The House went into committee of the whole on the amendment to the army appropriation bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls as a police force. After a somewhat lengthy debate the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

ON THE THRESHOLD.

"Dying?" Yes they tell me so, Well, tis something just to know This fierce pain must soon forego But the heavenward path is long Bound no longer in Time's thrall, Deaf at last to Sorrow's call, God's own peace shall softly fall On my tired heart.

"Lonely?" It may be I miss Something in an hour like this, Which might tremble in a kiss, On lips silent grown; But the trust love, if aigh, Could not whisper, "Sweet, good-bye!" Standing on the shore, while I Drift away—alone.

"Frightened?" What is there to fear? Through the solemn dark I hear Sweet sounds falling, "Be of cheer— God thy step shall keep!" Take away the lights and let No one come, with vain regret, My soul's calm to grieve and fret. Hush! and let me sleep!

A Remarkable Boy.

George Albert Page is the name of a remarkable boy, says the Oswego *Palladium*, who lives with his mother in a small frame house a short distance south of Lakeport, a little hamlet near Onondaga Lake. He will be 14 years old on the 15th day of January next, and is perfectly formed, with the exception of his head, which is of enormous size. It measures 28 inches in circumference; 11 inches from the front to the back; 9 inches across; 18 1-2 inches from ear to ear, over.

The forehead is 4 1-2 inches high and the face 19 1-2 inches long. The head, which is twice as large as that of the average person, is covered with black hair. Another singularity is the eyes. He cannot see anything below the level of his eyes. The lid that closes over the eye, instead of being the upper one as is generally the case, is the lower one. The face, otherwise presents no unusual appearance. The boy is 5 feet 1 inch in height, and weighs about 80 pounds. He is in a perfectly healthy condition, and eats regularly and in large quantities.

After each meal he smokes, and would practice the habit continually were he allowed to do so. He was three years old before he could raise his head, and 5 years old before he could stand on his feet. From his infancy until nearly 6 years old he was almost a skeleton in form, but now he is nearly as well developed as an ordinary boy of his age. In consequence of the strange position of his eyes, he has never been able to acquire any learning, and does not know the letters of the alphabet. He is, however, quite apt, and is quick to catch the meaning of anything spoken within his hearing; but he cannot express himself, and invariably asks his mother what to say. His head, which is very heavy, increases in dimensions as he advances in age, and when he reaches maturity will probably be one half larger than at present.

A MYSTERIOUS PAINTING.—Not a hundred miles below Nashville, Tenn., on the Cumberland river, is a curious spectacle, known as the "sun and moon." It consists of a painting upon an immense rock which rises to an altitude of several hundred feet. As to who painted them is a mystery which was never unraveled. Many think it was the work of the red brother centuries ago, perhaps. But there the sun and the moon shine out in all the freshness of new paint. They are located midway the cliff, and stand out in bold relief. As to how any human being ever reached the spot is a question which has never been solved. It is supposed that in those days they had no giant ladders, and could not easily have reached the point from below. The only natural rope of that time was a wild grape vine, of which Tennessee was so prolific, and some Indian might have been, by this means, let down or pulled up. At any rate, these pictures are there on the everlasting rock, and are likely to remain for future ages.

THE HIGHEST STRUCTURES IN THE WORLD.—The following are the heights of the highest buildings in the world: Spire of the Cologne Cathedral, 524 feet 11 inches; cathedral spire at Ronen, 432 feet; tower of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, 473 feet 1 inch; cupola of St. Peter's, Rome, 469 feet 2 inches; cathedral spire at Strasbourg, 465 feet 11 inches; pyramid of Cheops, 449 feet 5 inches; tower of St. Stephen's, Vienna, 443 feet 10 inches; tower of St. Martin's, Landshut, 434 feet 8 inches; cathedral spire at Freiburg, 410 feet 1 inch; cathedral spire, Antwerp, 404 feet 10 inches; cupola of cathedral, Florence, 390 feet 5 inches (Campanile, 292 feet); St. Paul's, London, 365 feet 1 inch; ridge tiles of Cologne Cathedral, 360 feet 3 inches; cathedral tower at Madgeburg, 339 feet 11 inches; (Campanile, St. Mark's Square, Venice, 322 feet); tower of the new Votive Church, Vienna, 314 feet 11 inches; tower of Rathaus, Berlin, 288 feet 8 inches.

An exchange says: "A cow needs as much currying as a horse, and the result will be found in the milk-pail." Of course it will, if a man is fool enough to set the milk-pail under the cow while he is currying her. The best way is to turn the pail bottom up or leave it at the house till you are done currying.

HOW THE FARMER MISSED IT.

If I had told her in the spring The old, old story briefly, When the lark and the robin began to sing, And the plowing was over chiefly!

But haste makes waste, and the story sweet, I reasoned, will keep through the sowing, Till I plant the corn and sow the wheat, And give them a chance for growing!

Had I ever told her the tale in June, When the wind through the grass was blowing, Instead of thinking it rather to soon, And waiting till after the mowing!

Or had I hinted out under the stars, That I knew a story worth telling, Languishing to put up the pasture bars, Nor waiting for husking and shelling!

Now the barn is full and so is the bin, But I've grown wise without glory, Since love is the crop not gathered in; For my neighbor told the story.

How the Alps Were Formed.

The royal school of Mines, London, gave recently an interesting explanation of the Swiss Alps. The results of geological observations show that four stages can be recognized in the history of these Alps. First, the existence of a line of weakness in the earth's crust coincident with the line of the present mountains. This is evidenced by the fact that along this line of weakness there were volcanic outbursts, the results of which can still be traced. Secondly, there followed along this line of weakness a depression, and in this high "trough" of miles in extent there were accumulated sands, lime-stones and clays by various forms of water agencies, and by animals living in the waters. Thirdly, there followed the consolidation of these soft and loose materials. There is evidence that the accumulation was of from six to seven miles in thickness, and the mere weight of the superincumbent material on the lower strata would have a share in effecting consolidation. But this was not all. Under this vast covering heat had led to crystallization from fusion. There was, too, the crushing in from the sides of the trough. This was illustrated by a model of the late Sir H. de la Bèche, where lateral pressure was employed on layers of different colored cloth, showing how crumpling resulted, with uplifting of parts of the accumulated mass. Fourthly, there had been the sculpturing of all this into its present form, which was the work of rains and frosts. Some of the existing peaks, even 3,000 feet high, were composed entirely of the disintegrated material resulting from the action of the water, either as ice in glaciers, or as rain and streams. The amount of material removed in this way was so stupendous it was almost staggering to try to grasp the facts. The sculpturing of the contours is still going on. The fourth stage was of quite recent date, speaking geologically; but the whole history involved a lapse of time which at the beginning of this century philosophers would not have been prepared to grant, even if this since acquired knowledge of facts had been presented to them.

The Great Fire in Tokio.

The *Japan Gazette* says: Hundreds of carpenters were at work erecting temporary places of shelter, and repairing bridges; men engaged in clearing away the ashes on the sites where their recent dwellings had stood; women walking about listlessly, with children on their backs; groups of half a dozen old men and women and children, gathered round little wood fires, trying to keep warm in their bodies; streets rendered almost impassable by immense heaps of ashes, broken tiles and other debris; ferryboats driving a thriving trade where the bridges had been burned; the remains of large pottery factories—such were some of the sights to be seen yesterday. So rapidly did the flames travel, that it was with difficulty that the streets were cleared of people before the houses ignited; and in so many places was the fire raging, that they knew not which way to run. Anxious to have wearing apparel, the poor creatures sallied forth from their homes with bundles on their shoulders to fly they knew not whither. The streets had become blocked with the surging masses. Women and children were trampled under foot and many who fell never rose again. Little children were seen looking for their parents, parents looking for their children, while the air was rent with the cries of rage, anguish and despair. Still they clung tenaciously to the few worldly possessions they had succeeded in bringing from their burning homes, thereby almost completely blocking up the narrow gates through which the masses were slowly threading their way. At length the police interfered and caused numbers to throw their bundles into the rivers, or anywhere else out of the way, so as to facilitate the escape of the people from the frightful death which threatened them, and which was gaining on them fast. Sixty-eight streets, containing 11,461 houses, were burned, rendering over 40,000 people homeless. It is estimated that thirty people were trampled to death in the streets, and 100 wounded were conveyed to the hospital.

The Pope on Brains and Legs.

When Pius IX. was Pope, Fanny Elssler visited Rome, danced and set the public crazy. In forty-eight hours the glided youth, her admirers, had subscribed twelve thousand francs and bought a splendid crown to be presented to her as a testimonial. When the time came for presenting the danseuse with it, one of the subscribers, an excellent young noble, obtained an audience of the pope and asked if there would be anything wrong in the presentation—if the pope had any objections. "I have neither objections to make nor advice to offer," said his holiness, "but it does seem to me that you might have pitched upon a more appropriate gift. In my simplicity as a priest, I have always thought that crowns were made for heads and not for legs." The crown was duly given to the danseuse, who meanwhile had heard of the pope's saying, and promptly sent the value of the gift in money to the parish priest for the poor. Pius IX. heard of this in his turn, and when next he met one of the subscribers to the testimonial said to him: "You were quite right in giving that woman that crown—she has just proved that there is more sense in her legs than you had in your heads."

PERSONS with a strong "turn" for music—Organ-grinders.