Any person who takes the paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is [illegible]

NEMESIS.

When he and she were ten and eight
His little wife was she;
And both were quite content to wait
Till a man he should be.
They played together as they grew;
A tyrant lord was he—
They'd quarrel when the clock was two
And make it up at three.

At fifteen he on girlish toys
Looks down with scornful mein;
And she disdains to play with boys
At feminine thirteen.
His matrimonial vows are cool,
At love he gayly mocks;
She boasts a dearest friend at school,
And daily lengthening frocks!

When twenty sees him quite a man,
Its bliss has one alloy;
She laughs at him behind her fan
And calls him such a boy,
For she has lovers now galore,
Who smiles and favor crave
And he who tyrannized of yore
Is now her humblest slave!

They now are middle aged: 'tis said
His chin a beard now covers;
And strange to say she's not yet wed,
In spite of all her lovers!
But vain for her to sigh for him,
For so the story tells—
Grown weary of caprice and whim,
He's married some one else?
—*Chambers' Journal.*

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

Did Poor Frank Die of a Broken Heart?

Frank was a fine, large, noble-looking dog, with great brown eyes that seemed to sparkle with almost human intelligence and sagacity; jet black in color, except a ring of white round his neck and a white tip to his tail, in which color and marking was easily traced his lineage from a noble ancestry of Newfoundland and English Coach. Under the training of his young master, James Monroe Dalzell, the fifteen-year-old son of Private Dalzell, of newspaper fame, in whose almost constant companionship he had grown up from puppyhood, he learned to perform many interesting antics. Fondly attached to the youth he never seemed happier than when in his company, and harnessed to his little wagon in harness made and fitted to him by the boy's own hands, he would trot along the street and draw heavy loads with an air that seemed to say: "See how happy I am, and how useful and pleasing to my young master." When off duty he was always admitted to the household circle, where he would often mount a chair and sit upright like a person, always ready to extend his paw in cordial greeting to strangers. Frank often appeared to laugh over his own shrewdness. More than once have I seen him stop in the midst of his antics and look around with an unmistakable broad grin on his face, as much as to say: "Don't you think I am smart?"—a peculiarity, however, not confined to dogs.

But what is most noteworthy was his supreme attachment and devotion to his young master. One day, toward the latter part of last June, young Dalzell was seriously and, as it afterward proved, fatally injured in a railway accident. He was carried home and laid upon a bed, where he lingered in great agony until sunset on the Fourth of July, when he expired. When Frank saw his young master thus prostrated upon his couch, from which he was never to rise, and heard his means of pain and agony, he mounted a chair by the bedside, an affectionate and sympathetic watcher, his sad, anxious look impressing itself upon all present; and so continued whenever allowed during all the long and weary watches of the days and nights that followed. Often as the suffering boy groaned in his agony of pain would the poor creature express his sympathy by a low, sorrowful whine, that touched the hearts of all present, and would notice every new movement with almost human interest. When driven from the room he would walk about the yard in a slow, apparently thoughtful way, or linger about the door with a sad, pleading look in his large brown eyes, partaking only occasionally, and apparently without relish, of his customary food. Finally the end came, and as the dying groans of the child echoed more and more faintly through the house, poor Frank seemed to appreciate the sad situation, and creeping up closely as possible to the bed-side he mingled his sad wailings with the groans of the dying boy, and held his position so tenaciously that with difficulty he could be removed.

The next day when the funeral took place from the family residence, Frank appeared very prominently among the members of the grief-stricken family. When the pastor appeared the dog took a position at once by his side. He listened attentively to all the services, watched the proceedings with the greatest interest, and mingled his own sad wailings with the sobs of grief of the stricken family. When the casket was at last borne from the house, he kept by the clergyman's side until the body was deposited in its final resting-place in the cemetery, and returned with the clergyman to the family home.

But poor Frank had lost his interest there. The family endeavored by every kindness to make him feel at home, but to him it could be home no longer. Quietly and sadly he walked about, and visited the old familiar haunts, but always with a restless, unsatisfied air would return to the house with a strange, sad, inquiring look in his eyes that moved the members of the family to tears. Apparently desiring to be alone in his grief, he would play with no children, as had been formerly his wont, nor would he make friends with any of his own species. Day after day he would visit the cemetery and the grave, and would go and return quietly and sadly, as one in a dream. In a measure he seemed to have transferred his affections to the pastor, and became a frequent visitor at the parsonage, where he seemed to be more at home than elsewhere. Never did the parson appear upon the village street but Frank was instantly at his side. Sabbath after Sabbath, with scarcely an exception, he would make his appearance at the church—a place where he was never seen during his young master's lifetime; and would sometimes occupy the family pew, but more frequently the pulpit, standing or lying at the pastor's feet. Sometimes he would mount the pulpit desk with his fore-feet, and gaze out earnestly and inquiringly over the congregation, as though searching for some lost one. At first some of the younger members of the congregation were inclined to be amused at his peculiar actions, and some of the older ones to criticise the propriety of his presence in the sanctuary, and especially in the sacred desk. This led the pastor to make a public explanation of all the sad and peculiar circumstances of his constancy and fidelity, which proved to many a more wholesome sermon on these topics than anything that could have been written from an abstract standpoint.

This peculiar conduct on the part of poor Frank continued for several weeks; but at length the end of it all came. Day after day he continued to pine away, growing thinner and thinner, and more and more despondent, more and more restless and uneasy. One Sabbath evening in the latter part of August he appeared at the church as usual, and after the service returned with the pastor to the parsonage, and after a few moments disappeared. This was the last ever seen or known of him, at least by those with whom he was formerly associated. What became of him is a question no one has ever been able to answer, though diligent inquiry and search was made by the family and others in every direction. That he was killed by any one in the neighborhood seems highly improbable, since he was a general favorite wherever known, and besides had the sympathy of all who knew anything of his peculiar history. That he was stolen is equally improbable, because of his utter disregard of the overtures or enticements of any person. Is it too much to suppose, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the grief and loneliness of his isolated condition —his intense sorrow, if we may use such a term, for the sad end of his young master so weighed upon his canine heart that he wandered off, and alone in his sadness and grief laid himself down in some unfrequented nook to die of that same malady which oftentimes afflicts even to the members of the human family under like circumstances, and known as *a broken heart?* Whatever we may imagine concerning his mysterious disappearance, is not the story of his constancy and fidelity a sad and touching one, even though it be that of "only a dog"?—"*The Pastor" in N. Y. Observer.*

GESTURES.

A Language which is Understood Almost Everywhere.

The true character of the hands is to be sought for in their movements. It is in their power of expression that the orator, the singer, the actor, find the inexhaustible source of their finest efforts. In prayer, in pain, in joy—when man commands or when he supplicates—his hands, uplifted, lowered, hovering in space, seem to be sowing his thoughts in air, just as grain is scattered to the winds by the sower. In regard to the movements of the hand, we can classify them according to a few general principles. Whatever tends to open, to spread out the hand, signifies clearness, breadth, truth, simplicity, facility. Whatever feeling causes the hand to clench itself, to close, to diminish its appearance, is connected with obscurity, limitation, doubt, complication, difficulty.

There are certain gestures which have become so identified with certain sentiments that their mere definition is equivalent to a verb. We say "show one's fist" for "threaten;" we say "point one's finger at a person" to designate malice. The gesture of designation, of warning, of precision, indicated by more or less tension of the index finger, are too well known to dwell upon. We press the fingers flat upon the forehead to recall a memory; the open hand to concentrate thought. We rub or scratch the forehead in trying to think how to get out of a difficulty; a man often scratches his ear when he feels embarrassed. To finger one's chin, to caress it often in succession, expresses in common belief deliberation, the search for means to fulfill a purpose.

Finally, to rub one's hands together—a sign of joy—has passed into common parlance as an expression of indicative of joy, self-congratulation. The same thing may be said of clapping the hands, which has always and among all people been accepted as the sign and the metaphor of enthusiasm. To put one's thumb to one's nose while the other fingers are vertically extended and agitated is a gesture of mockery among nearly all civilized people. Why? I think it is because the principal effect of the gesture is to render the nose temporarily snubbed—which is done by the pressure of the thumb, while the other fingers are pointed at the person ridiculed. "Snub-nose! snub-nose!" that is the interpretation of this finger telegram, which is equivalent to saying: "You are a fool!" It is also interesting to note—as a vestige of antique beliefs that have long ago disappeared in France—the gesture which consists in retaining the two middle fingers with the thumb and holding in the index and little fingers what we call *faire les cornes.* The children who use the gestures for pure mischief or derision doubtless never suspect that they are repeating an ancient sign of adjuration to drive away evil spirits, or to conjure the evil eye. This gesture is still very popular in Italy, especially at Naples, where many folks believe themselves hopelessly lost if they had not about them a little amulet of horn, or a little carved hand with two fingers open, to preserve them from the *jettatura.*—*Christian Union.*

The Palace of El Pardo.

The palace where King Alfonso of Spain died, El Pardo, is a gloomy square building, adorned with many flowers, and belonging to no particular period of architecture. It was originally a hunting-lodge of the Castilian Kings, and was enlarged by the Austrian Princes, while the interior is plainly furnished in last century style; the only valuable decorations being some quaint tapestries representing the life of Don Quixote. A huge oak forest surrounds the palace, making the house damp and very unhealthy for the poor young King in his delicate condition. Only about three hundred people, all connected with the palace, live near, and El Pardo has no railway close by, but is an hour's drive from Madrid along a bad road.—*N. Y. Post.*

Chamois Leather Hats.

Foreign fashion journals chronicle, among other novelties, bonnets and hats made of fine chamois leather, dyed to match the color of the costume. Princess' bonnets, with collar and muff to match made of golden-brown velvet, edged with sable fur, and trimmed with groups of tiny sea gulls just from the shell. Alligator skin is also used for bonnet crowns, and also wood, thinly cut and made as pliable as leather by some secret process of art. In chapeaux is a new crush hat with high crown and narrow brim, this new model being furnished inside with springs by which it can be shut up as snugly as a fan when not in use.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—An Omaha woman showed her good nature by having her picture taken in a group with her three divorced husbands.—*Denver Tribune.*

RECORD OF THE YEAR.

Wars, Earthquakes, Crimes, Accidents and Fatalities.

The World in Miniature—Many Deeds in Many Lands—How History Was Made from Day to Day in 1885.

JANUARY.

2. Dynamite explosion on underground railroad in London; earthquake shocks destroy Alhama, Spain.
4. Earthquakes at Laponia, N. H.
5. Congress reassembled.
6. Governor Grover Cleveland of New York resigned; Senate passed Oregon Central land forfeiture bill; House passed pension appropriation bill; the steamer Belle Shreveport, with 100 passengers aboard, sinks in the Mississippi at Island 66; England extends protection to Pandoland, South Africa.
8. House passed Reagan inter-State commerce bill; Mme. Clovis-Hughes acquitted of the murder of M Morin in Paris.
9. Attempted assassination of Thomas Phelan in O'Donovan Rossa's New York office.
11. Cyclone passes through Alabama and Georgia.
12. Gale off British coast; many vessels wrecked and lives lost.
13. Rioting at South Bend, Ind., by striking Poles.
14. Senate passed Grant retirement bill; House passed French spoliation claims and Chinese indemnity bills; Panama engages in civil war.
15. Steamer Admiral Moorsom sunk off Holyhead, number of lives lost; forty-eight men killed by colliery explosion at Lievin, France.
17. Defeat of the rebels near Metemneh (Upper Egypt).
18. Seventeen lives of inmates lost in asylum fire at Kankakee, Ill.
20. Villages in Italy and France destroyed by avalanches; great loss of life.
24. An attempt to blow up the houses of Parliament and the Tower with dynamite; sixteen persons injured, including a number of children.
25. The French Senatorial elections.
26. Deaths of General Gordon and Lieutenant-Colonel Burnaby, at the fall of Khartoum.
29. Nicaraguan treaty rejected by United States senate.
30. Falling of a railroad train through a bridge, near Sydney, New South Wales; forty lives lost.
31. Three explosions at Pittsburgh of natural gas; many injured.

FEBRUARY.

1. Store front of Garry Bros., New York, demolished by dynamite.
2. O'Donovan Rossa shot by Yseult Dudley.
6. Senate passed consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.
7. Railway collision, causing $500,000 fire, at New Brunswick, N. J.
10. Explosion at the Vale colliery, Nova Scotia, thirteen lives lost; Senate passed pension appropriation bill.
11. The election of Cleveland and Hendricks formally declared.
12. Sixteen lunatics burned to death in a Philadelphia Alms-house; Senate passed army appropriation bill.
13. Alta, Utah, buried by a snow-slide; thirty killed.
14. The French take Lang Son after a severe fight with the Chinese.
16. Senate passed Indian appropriation bill; the explosion of a powder magazine at Gibraltar kills seventeen men.
17. House passed legislative appropriation bill.
18. Senate passed anti foreign contract labor bill.
19. Senate passed Texas Pacific forfeiture bill.
20. Senate passed agricultural appropriation bill.
21. The Washington Monument dedicated.
23. Senate passed Post-office appropriation bill and House naval appropriation bill.
24. Senate passed Oklahoma land bill.
25. Communication received from President elect on silver coinage by Congressman A. J. Warner, of Ohio.
27. Six officers killed by an explosion at Shoeburyness, England; Senate passed naval appropriation bill; House passed sundry civil appropriation bill; burning of National Theater at Washington.
28. House passed fortifications appropriation bill.

MARCH.

2. Senate increased New Orleans appropriation bill to $400,000.
3. Explosion in Unsworth colliery, Sunderland, England, thirty-six men killed; Senate passed pension appropriation bill.
4. Grover Cleveland inaugurated President.
5. President Cleveland's Cabinet announced.
6. Colliery explosion at Karwin, Austrian Silesia, killing 107 men.
7. The Wabash men, at Moberly, strike.
9. Outbreak of Asiatic cholera in Java; over 12,000 miners in the Pittsburgh district strike.
11. San Salvador declares war against Guatemala; issue suspended of land-grant warrants to Backbone Railroad.
12. President Cleveland withdrew the Nicaragua Canal and Spanish treaties from the senate.
18. More than 150 miners killed by an explosion of fire-damp at Camphausen, Prussia.
20. Burning of Oriental Hotel at Seattle, W. T.; two persons killed.
21. Fire in the Capitol building at Trenton, N. J.
22. Arabs surprised British troop near Suakim, but were repulsed with loss of 3,000 men; British loss, 60.
23. The constitutionality of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.
25. Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed by fire; breaking out in Northwest Canada of Riel's second rebellion; French forces repulsed by Chinese in Tonquin.
26. British reserves and militia called out for permanent service.
27. Explosion of coal dust at McAllister, I. T., eleven miners killed; thirty-five men killed by gas explosion in Chilian mines; mine explosions at Troppau (Austria), Ostrau (Moravia), and Lebu (Chili), destroying 127 lives.
29. The Chinese defeated the French troops and recaptured the town of Lang Son.
30. General Kamaroff attacked the Afghans at Penjdeh, and defeated them; President Barrios of Guatemala, advanced on San Salvador—his troops were routed and he was killed; British steamer Orestes sunk in collision with Chinese steamer, seventy lives lost.
31. The Panama insurgents burned Aspinwall to avoid capture by Government troops; the town of Battleford, N. W. T., was pillaged and burned by Indians; M. De Freycinet forms a new Ministry at Paris.

APRIL.

1. George R. Wetmore, Republican, was elected Governor of Rhode Island.
3. Fire-damp explosion in a mine at Marknalto, eighteen men killed.
4. Mariupol wrecked in Sea of Azof, thirty lives lost.
5. A new Cabinet in France under M. Brisson, ten men buried by fall of a coal mine at Raven Run, Pa.
7. James D. Fish, President of Marine Bank of New York, convicted of embezzlement.
13. Collapse of eight unfinished tenement houses in New York; several workmen injured.
15. Treaty of peace signed by Central American Republicans.
21. Town of Wisnicz, Austrian Galicia, burned; 150 houses destroyed.
22. Twenty lives lost at Vicksburg, Miss.; lower house of the Prussian Landtag rejected the proposal of Dr. Windhorst to repeal the law stopping the temporalities of the Catholic clergy.
24. American marines entered Aspinwall, and Aizpuru made prisoner; engagement between Canadian troops and Riel's forces at Fish Creek.
26. Eleven men buried under a snow slide near Homestake Mine, on Eagle River, Col.
27. British House of Commons voted a war credit of $55,000,000.
28. The Prince and Princess of Wales concluded Irish tour, and returned to London.

MAY.

2. The Japanese village exhibition and Humphreys' Hall, Hyde Park, London, burned, fight on Chief Poundmaker's reserve between Riel's Indians and Canadian troops.
3. Eleven persons burned to death in a New York tenement house; explosion of boiler of Tremont House, at Galveston, Tex.; four killed.
5. Collapse of a factory in State street, Brooklyn, followed by fire—ten persons killed.
7. Rebels attacked Cartagena, Colombia—repulsed with the loss of 800 men; reunion at Baltimore of Army of the Potomac.
8. Sixty-eight persons killed by an avalanche at Lake Van, in Armenia.
9. Battle of Batouche's Crossing between Riel's forces and Canada troops—Riel routed.
10. The King of Dahomey made a raid on the villages under French protection near Porto Novo, and captured a thousand men and women to be sacrificed at the cannibalistic feasts.
12. News of avalanche in Iceland in April confirmed—fifteen dwellings swept into the sea and twenty-four persons drowned.
13. Riot in London around Nelson Monument, Trafalgar Square.
14. Nitro-glycerine factory at Somerset, Pa., blown to atoms.
15. Louis Riel captured by General Middleton's forces north of Batouche; new version of the Old Testament given to the public at London.
Cunningham and Burton, dynamiters, sentenced at London to penal servitude for life for causing Tower of London explosion.
19. Robert E. Odlum killed in jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge; General John A. Logan elected United States Senator by the Illinois Legislature.
21. Fifteen workingwomen suffocated in a burning building, Cincinnati.
25. French fishing bark Georges Jeanne sunk off the banks of Newfoundland by steamer City of Rome, twenty-two men lost.
27. Chief Poundmaker and 240 men surrendered to General Middleton; collapse of a tenement house, burying twenty-nine occupants; four killed.
28. Sinking of bark George Jones off Newfoundland, and twenty-three lives lost.
31. Terrific earthquakes in the Vale of Cashmere, whole villages were destroyed, and three were swallowed up.

JUNE.

3. Thirteen miners killed near Durham, England.
5. The Ohio Greenback-Labor party nominated J. W. Northrop for Governor; Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that Russia and England had come to an agreement concerning the points of difference between them.
8. Gladstone's Government defeated on the excise bill; Lord Salisbury summoned to form a new Cabinet; a water-spout destroyed the town of Paso de Caraenta, Mexico, 170 lives lost.
9. A treaty of peace signed between France and China; Dubuque, Ia., swept by a cyclone.
10. At Tulare, France, during a murder trial, many persons killed by the falling of a stone staircase in the Court-house.
11. Six men killed by the caving in of the walls of the new river tunnel above Chattanooga, Tenn.
12. Gladstone's resignation accepted by Queen Victoria.
14. News of sinking of British steamer Speke Hall from Liverpool for Bombay, in the Gulf of Aden, only one survivor.
16. Senator H. W. Blair, of New Hampshire, re-elected; General Grant taken to Mount MacGregor; recurrence of earthquake shocks in Cashmere, 3,081 persons in all perished.
17. Nearly two hundred miners killed by an explosion in Pendlebury colliery, near Manchester, England.
19. Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," received in New York.
20. Ten men killed by an explosion in the Burley pit, North Staffordshire, England.
21. Riot at Madrid; soldiers stoned and mob fired upon.
22. Cyclones in Missouri and Dakota; Austria refuses to receive United States Minister Kiely.
23. The new British Ministry announced; news of the loss at sea of the Italian steamer Italia with sixty-five passengers.
25. Powder mill explosion at Lucca, Italy, number of workmen killed.
26. Wreck in Yokohoma Harbor of steamship City of Tokio.
27. An explosion of fire-damp at Dudweiler, near Saarbrucken, Prussia, killed eighteen miners; James B. Kimball appointed Director of the Mint.
30. Yseult Dudley acquitted of shooting O'Donovan Rossa on ground of insanity; Chicago street-car employes strike.

JULY.

1. Strike of Chicago street-car employes, rioting begun; snow falls in Tazewell County, Virginia.
2. The Ohio Prohibitionists nominated for Governor Rev. A. S. Leonard; twenty villages in Austria ignited by lightning and burned, six lives lost.
6. Bradlaugh refused permission to take the oath in the English House of Commons.
9. Cyclones in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.
11. Ten citizens of Minneapolis, including ex-Mayor Rand, drowned by the sinking of a steam yacht on Lake Minnetonka; Attorney-General Garland decides that Secretary Whitney can not accept the Dolphin on the report of the Examining Board.
13. Orange riots at Waterford, Ireland.
14. Annual Photographer's Convention at Buffalo, N. Y.
15. International Reservation at Niagara Falls formerly opened.
16. The Virginia Republicans nominated John S. Wise for Governor; Washington *Post* building destroyed by fire.
21. Eleven persons drowned by the sinking of the Liverpool and London Steamer Cheerful in collision with the Hecla.
22. Forest fires in South Jersey.
23. The Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, were married at Wippingham, Isle of Wight.
24. Thirteen persons killed and many injured by storm at Torre Cajetani, Italy.
25. Forty persons killed and many wounded by the collapse of a row of buildings in Cologne.
26. The Virginia Democratic State Convention nominated Fitzhugh Lee for Governor.
31. Ex-Surgeon-General Wales suspended for five years for neglect of duty.

AUGUST.

1. Louis Riel convicted of high treason at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and sentenced to be hanged September 18th.
2. Half a mile of buildings burned at Toronto, Ont.; loss, $1,000,000.
3. News of a great earthquake in Tashkend, Asiatic Turkey, fifty-four persons killed and sixty four injured; cyclone sweeps up Delaware River from Greenwich Point; steamer Reybold wrecked.
6. News of the loss in the Arctic regions of the bark Napoleon, of New Bedford, with twenty-two sailors.
8. The funeral of General Grant at Riverside Park; eight guests burned to death in the Montezuma Hotel, Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M.
10. President Cleveland's proclamation ordering the removal of fences from public lands.
11. Twelve men suffocated in a coal mine at Schickshinny.
12. British Parliament thank army and navy for services in Egypt and the Soudan.
14. British Parliament prorogued; Forepaugh's circus train wrecked at Eldyville, Ia.
17. Steamer S. M. Felton shattered by dynamite explosion—thirteen injured.
18. Don Pedro Prestan, the destroyer of Colon, was hanged at Aspinwall.
19. Wreck of the British ship Haddingtonshire on the California coast, eighteen lives lost; the German corvette Augusta, valued at $1,750,000 wrecked in a cyclone in the Red Sea; 228 lives lost.
20. Ohio Democratic Convention nominates Hoadly for Governor.
21. Seven persons killed in collision on London Underground Railroad.
21. Anti German demonstration in Madrid over Caroline Islands difficulty.
25. A bungalow laden with pilgrims wrecked in the Gulf of Aden, 100 drowned; cyclone at Savannah and Charleston wrecked many buildings, vessels driven ashore and several lives lost.
26. News of the floods in China in June last received, villages swept away and 10,000 persons drowned.
30. Cholera riots in Spain.

SEPTEMBER.

2. The white miners at Rock Springs, Wy. T., assaulted 300 Chinese miners, and drove them to the hills, killing fifty of them; wreck of the Allan Line mail steamer Hanoverian at Portugal Cove, near Cape Race.
5. Excitement at Madrid over the seizure by Germany of the Island of Yap; 24,000 Christians massacred in Cochin, China.
8. The town of Washington, O., swept away by a tornado, several persons killed.
10. Collision of the British steamer Auckland with the German gun-boat Blitz, fifteen sailors drowned.
11. Channing, adopted son of Tudoc, ex-Emperor, proclaimed King of Anam.
15. Jumbo, believed to be the largest elephant in the world, killed by a railroad train near St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.
18. Seventeen lives lost by collision in the North Sea between the steamers Drenda and Dolphin; the people of Philippopolis, the capital of Roumelia, rose in rebellion, proclaiming the union of East Roumelia and Bulgaria.
20. Centennial temperance celebrations throughout the country.
23. Ira Davenport nominated by the New York Republicans for Governor; seventeen persons crushed to death at Christine Nilsson's concert at Stockholm, Sweden.
24. David B. Hill nominated for Governor by New York Democrats.
25. Secretary Whitney orders League Island Navy Yard closed.
28. Anti-vaccination riots in Montreal.
29. Disastrous floods covering an area of 3,500 square miles, reported in Bengal British India.

OCTOBER.

1. Beginning of special delivery system in Post-office; six-penny telegram system began in Great Britain—twelve words for sixpence.
3. Conflict between Bulgarian and Servian outposts.
4. Robinson's circus train wrecked on the Northern Pacific Railroad—five men killed and forty injured.
Rev. J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia, appointed Minister to Spain; Cork (Ireland) Steamship Company boycotted by cattle dealers for carrying boycotted cattle; Charter House buildings, London, destroyed by fire—$1,500,000 loss.
10. Flood Rock successfully blown up at Hell Gate, East River.
11. Eighty fishing vessels lost in a storm off Labrador coast; 300 men lost.
13. Ohio elects J. B. Foraker Governor and the rest of the Republican ticket; Welsh Baptist Church at Wilkesbarre, Pa., blown down by a gale.
16. Servian troops advance to Bulgarian frontier.
17. Seven thousand Christians massacred in Anam.
18. Nine persons killed and fourteen injured by railroad collision at Hackensack bridge.
19. Ten people killed in a railroad collision at Meadows, N. J.
20. Riotous demonstrations at Copenhagen against the King of Denmark and his Cabinet; disclosures by Chauncey M. Depew of dinner table conversation with General Grant concerning President Andrew Johnson.
21. Three miners killed and three fatally injured by gas explosion in a mine at Plymouth, Pa.
22. Princess Marie, daughter of Duc de Chartres, married to Prince Waldemar, of Denmark; troops of British India invade Burmah.
23. Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Minister of War of Montenegro.
24. Collision of cable cars at Philadelphia; four persons injured.
28. President Cleveland announces that he will grant no more interviews to persons seeking office.
28. Ferdinand Ward convicted of larceny at New York.
29. Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate M. de Freycinet Minister of Foreign Affairs; Bulgarian troops blockade Servian frontier.

NOVEMBER.

3. General elections throughout the country; Andre monument at Tappan, N. Y., blown up; 194 Chinese driven from Tacoma, W. T.
4. A. P. Edgerton and W. L. Trenholm appointed Civil Service Commissioners by President Cleveland.
5. Cyclones in Alabama and Texas; eighteen persons killed and much property destroyed.
7. Steamer Algoma wrecked on Lake Superior; forty five lives lost.
10. Corner-stone laid in Fairmount Park of Schiller monument, British India declares war against Burmah.
11. Assembly at Chicago of National Conference of Free Traders and Revenue Reformers.
13. Fifty-two blocks of buildings burned at Galveston, Tex.; loss, $1,500,000.
14. War declared between Bulgaria and Servia.
16. Louis Riel hanged for high treason at Regina, Northwest Territory.
17. The Bulgarians defeated at Dragoman Pass
18. Electric motor tested on the New York Elevated Railroad with a train of cars.
20. Eight thousand buildings and twenty-two lives destroyed in Phillippine Islands by a cyclone.
22. Two thousand persons drowned and 110 villages submerged by a cyclone in Odessa, East India.
24. High tides and damage to property along New Jersey coast; Servians driven across Bulgarian frontier; earthquake shocks in Spain.
25. Four persons killed by fall of a building at Jersey City, prohibition carried by 225 majority at Atlanta, Ga.; King Milan of Servia proposes peace to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria.
26. Thanksgiving Day.
27. King Theebaw of Burmah abandons Mandalay and British forces take possession.
28. Armistice concluded between contending forces of Servia and Bulgaria.
30. King Theebaw of Burmah surrenders to British forces under General Prendergast.

DECEMBER.

1. Funeral of Vice-President Hendricks; riots at Dundalk, Ireland.
2. Towboat destroyed in Allegheny River, seven lives lost.
3. Revolutions in Mexico and Peru; Theebaw's surrender; five men killed by boiler explosion, East River.
4. English elections closed; Carlist conference.
5. Riots at Derry; steamer wrecked on Ohio; six lives lost; prairie fires in Kansas; collision on East River Bridge.
6. Evan's oil mill, Indianapolis, burned; steamer Bayou Sara burned at New Madrid, Mo.; storm in Ecuador.
7. Troops ordered to Soudan; Massowah annexed by Italy; Congress meets; fire in Lexington, Mo.
8. General amnesty in Spain; cholera in Brittany; navigation closed in Canada.
9. Peace negotiations begin between Servia and Bulgaria; gale in Nova Scotia; De Courcy disgraced.
10. Alfonso's funeral; Servians and Bulgarians resume hostilities; labor riots near Pittsburgh; fights with smugglers on Mexican frontier.
11. Vanderbilt's funeral; union of Bulgarians recognized; Dongola occupied by English; Indian troubles in Northwest.
12. Battle between Servians and Bulgarians; English elections closed.
13. Snow storms in Northwest.
14. Sacred Burmese elephant dies; Prince Alexander acknowledges sovereignty of Sultan.
15. Aerolite fell near Naples, Italy; coal-mining troubles in Bevier, Mo.; cotton-laden steamer burned at Havre; French victories in Anam.
16. England and Italy take action in Egypt; Turkish delegates arrive at Philippopolis.
17. Carolines treaty signed at Rome; Tonquin credit voted; cyclone at Colon.
18. Flood in Pennsylvania coal mine, twenty-four lives lost.
19. News of cyclone in Philippine Islands; dynamite explosion in Siberia, 1,000 lives lost.
20. Corean revolution; cholera breaks out in Italy.
21. Distillery boiler exploded at Dayton, O., several lives lost; Congress adjourns to January 5; Socialists' trial concluded at Warsaw; protocol between Servia and Bulgaria; signed armistice till March.
22. Labor riots at Elkhora, Pa.; cholera appears at Venice; peace concluded between France and Madagascar.
23. Colliery explosion in Wales, over 100 lives lost.
24. Tonquin credit passed; Spanish riots at Taragona; German Americans expelled from Germany; small-pox breaks out in insane asylum, Montreal.
25. Six boilers explode in San Francisco Water works; Christmas tree in Chicago Asylum takes fire 100 persons injured; great insubordination among Servian troops.
26. Return of Bulgarian troops to Sofia.
27. Fight on Servian frontier between Servians and Bulgarians.
28. President Grevy re-elected; steamer collision at Rouen, ten lives lost.
29. Pirot plundered by Bulgarians; diphtheria epidemic in Montreal; fires at Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINTER GAIN.

Why the Growth of Stock Must Be Pushed in Cold Weather.

Experienced feeders do not need to be told of the importance of keeping stock in good heart during the winter, maintaining a good average gain as the only possible way of securing a return for whatever feed and care the animals get from now till they once more run on pasture. The value of animals, at so much a pound live weight, can of course be readily calculated, and a 1,000-pound yearling steer, at $4 a hundred, is worth just $40; now it hardly needs a reasoning process to understand that if this yearling steer should weigh no more on April 30th than he did December 1st, he is worth no more then than now, and whatever feed he has consumed, if it be only $10 worth, has been absolutely wasted, while if he should make a gain of 250 pounds, at a cost of $15, the waste would amount to only $5, and he would moreover go on to his summer feed in good condition and gain far more rapidly than his companion, whose rations have merely served to keep him alive, and whose summer growth will barely begin till summer is half over. The only plan is to keep pushing the growth of the stock kept over winter as much as possible, knowing that the only thing to depend on for the expense of their feed and care is the growth they make during the winter and the good condition in which they go to pasture in the spring—a very important item in reckoning upon a satisfactory growth during the summer—so important, indeed, that were the winter's growth to cost its equivalent in additional food required over and above that required for mere sustenance, so that the waste would be as great as though no growth had been made, there can be no question but the extra food would be well invested. Many young, inexperienced feeders do not realize that an animal is more likely to eat his head off when insufficiently fed, than when crowded to his full capacity.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The Silex Piano.

It has long been known that certain flint-stones emit a musical note when struck with other flints; and, M. Baudre, a French musician, has constructed a piano on this principle. The flints are chosen according to their pitch when struck, and suspended horizontally by their two ends in a row like the keys of a piano. An elegant metal framework supports the stones, and wires are used to suspend them. A sounding-board is placed a fraction of an inch below the row of stones. Tunes are played by means of two smaller flints held in the hands. The stone which emits the greatest tone weighs four and one-half pounds; that which gives the corresponding half-tone weighs nine pounds. This large flint is immediately followed by one weighing one ounce. A three-ounce stone in the set gives the same note as another weighing six thousand grains; so that it is not alone the size of the stones, but other properties, which affect the sounds.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

—Inventors say that no device has yet been invented that will secure perfect and even temperature in a railroad car during cold weather.

CLOGGED WITH WASTE.

A Condition of the System Which Causes "Colds" and Other Ailments.

As the sewers of our cities carry off the waste incessantly poured into them, so the incessant waste of our bodies is gathered up by our veins and gotten rid of by the lungs, liver, kidneys and skin. If these eliminating organs get clogged up in any way, the waste accumulates in the blood, generating disease, and if their proper action is not restored, resulting in death. This waste, however, is not generally eliminated in the form in which it is thrown into the veins, but undergoes chemical changes into various salts and acids. Among these are uric acid, and its salts known as urates. The real trouble in Bright's disease is that the diseased kidneys, being unable to do their proper work, the uric acid accumulates in the circulation, and poisons the whole system. It is somewhat the same, but in a lower degree, in minor ailments, such as "bilious attacks" and many so-called "colds." Now a cold may be not a cold at all, any more than small-pox is a cold, though indistinguishable from it at the beginning. It may be due simply to overeating of animal (nitrogenous) food, either habitually or from a particular excess; or to a temporary lack of accustomed exercise while the full, but not otherwise excessive, amount of nitrogenous food is kept up. In these cases, the liver, which should prepare the nitrogenous elements of food for assimilation, and effect other changes on our waste and redundant elements, to enable the kidneys to eliminate them, is overburdened and unequal to the exigency. At length there is a feeling of depression, soreness, headache, bad breath and a furred tongue, and people say they have a "bilious attack."

Further, when the circulation is more or less loaded with urates, a slight chill, which might be otherwise harmless, closes up the pores of the skin, and thus throws back on the struggling kidneys the large share of eliminating work belonging to the latter. The person is said to have taken a hard cold, but the trouble is in the overloaded circulation. The symptoms, when the whole culminates in the "attack," are essentially the same. The system now unloads, during the enforced rest of the digestive organs, and with the aid of medicine. Sometimes a somewhat similar condition results where one does not drink enough to meet the needs of the system. Much of the power of mineral springs is due not so much to any ingredient contained in the water, as to the water itself. Says a writer in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter,* to whom we are indebted for some of the above points: "The whole system becomes thoroughly washed out; every particle of tissue has the effete, waste material all soaked out and flooded away."—*Youth's Companion.*

WINTER MILCH COWS.

Why They Should Receive Better Treatment Than the Balance of the Herd.

The winter milch cow is a familiar and useful, and often a much-neglected and sometimes a much-abused animal, not, perhaps, intentionally, but from a lack of due consideration. She is generally the most serviceable beast in the herd. The mission she fills is so important that she ought to have a place on every farmer's premises. Her milk fills a place in the dietary of a country home that nothing else can serve as well. It is the cheapest, most palatable and most wholesome animal food the farm affords or the villager can purchase, and, in a great variety of ways, improves the relish and value of other food of which it is made to form a part. We say, give us a winter milch cow, if we can have but one. The table in summer can take care of itself without milk better than in winter, but we would not, if possible to have it, go without in summer. To get all the good this valuable cow is capable of turning out, she must have good care. This she does not always get. One of her misfortunes is, that she is turned out to buffet the cold with no better protection than her associates that are not giving milk. She can not endure the cold as well as they. The fat and sugar which they burn up in their bodies to give them warmth, she turns out in her milk, making the combustion of the heat-producing matter in her body run low, and she pinches with the cold in consequence. The unthinking owner is apt to overlook this fact, and hence allows her to suffer with the cold, and to diminish her usefulness also.

If, from undue exposure to wintry winds, her teats crack and become sore, and she endeavors in her own way to protect herself from the pain the hands of the milker occasion, she is liable to be harshly yelled at by an enraged milker, and perhaps to get a whack over the back or the hips with a milking stool, and made to suffer needless pain. These are some of the abuses to which this patient and inoffensive creature is compelled to submit, for which she has our heartfelt sympathy. She should have less exposure in the open yard in cold weather than other cattle. She should have a warmer stable, and drink oftener, and have a better supply of food adapted to her necessities than other stock, for her needs are greater in these respects. It may be needless to remind the reading farmer of the proper treatment due to this cow in cold weather, but it may not be amiss to jog his memory a little when the winter winds are howling through the north, in regard to the keen susceptibility to cold felt by his winter milch cow, and also bring this matter to the attention of all others who keep cows in full flow of milk in the winter season.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Uses of Paper.

Inventive genius is constantly devising new uses to which paper can be put. A process has been patented in Germany for making bricks and planks; paper shoes, slippers and sandals are known in England; paper napkins are old and paper handkerchiefs are used; paper counterparts and pillow coverings are made in New Jersey; a paper window-shutter is made by an Ohio man; paper carpets and mattings are common; besides a vast number of ornamental articles of paper; paper carwheels have been in use for years; paper lap-boards, pails, wash-basins and other household utensils are common.—*Christian at Work.*

—The heavy copper consumption of India is due largely to a religious rite of the natives. At certain seasons of the year small cups of sheet-copper about an inch in diameter and an inch and a half deep are filled with rice, and are thrown into the rivers as an offering, with religious ceremonies. The quantity of copper thus annually consumed is very heavy, India sheets being an important article of commerce.

A ROMANCE.

How She Fell and How He Tumbled—A Love Story.

It was a corner,

On a public, icy corner.

As I approached it from one direction an angel approach it from the opposite.

I mean an angel in female clothing—fourteen dollar hat—seal skin sacque—eight dollar boots—and such a face and form.

As we were about to pass she fell.

There was no bag-of-sand business about it, but she simply uttered a little shriek—a very little one—tossed up her right arm, and then gracefully settled down in a heap, with one foot and ankle peeping out from under her dress.

I'll be hanged! I'll be hanged if it wasn't the most graceful thing in the books—the prettiest, sweetest, daintiest fall ever seen in public!

Quicker'n chain-lightning I made up my mind to marry her. I had fully determined never to marry a woman who slipped down like a bow-legged quadruped and made herself an object of ridicule to the public.

II.

Months passed.

So did I.

My love never grew cold. She took occasion to fall again—this time off a step-ladder in the back yard as we trained a climbing rose.

Gracious! but how beautiful! She didn't go down with a swoosh and a kerplunk, but descended like a bird—slowly, gracefully, quietly, properly.

After that I hastened the marriage day. I had long ago determined never to marry one of these women who kick the step-ladder through the back fence as they take a tumble.

III.

We were spliced. My happiness kicked the beam at two thousand pounds.

Inside of a week she threw a clock at me. Next day she went into a mad fit and kicked two panels out of a door, and several panels out of me. She tried to saw me in two with a case-knife. She sought to explode a can of tomatoes under my chin as I slept. She stole my watch and pawned it—she plundered my wallet—she placed a torpedo in my path, and she fled with a man who was selling patent stove blacking—three packages for twenty-five cents, warranted not to raise any dust or spot the carpet.

IV.

Let 'em fall!

I stand on very icy corners and wait and grin and anticipate.

I cachinnate and chuckle. I am heartless. Let 'em fall gracefully or otherwise. Let 'em descend like feathers, or with a bump which shakes the earth. Let 'em scramble on all-fours, mad and chagrinned, or let 'em remain in graceful position until some soft-hearted fool rushes up to extend a hand.

I am there, but I am immovable, implacable, unrelenting.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A DISCARDED CHILD.

Judge Kelley's and Stuart Robson's Services in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

A good story is told of an encounter Judge Kelley recently had with Stuart Robson, the comedian. They met at a hotel in Philadelphia, and, being introduced, Mr. Robson says:

"They tell me you are the father of the House."

"That's my proudest title," responded the Judge.

"Then I suppose I'm one of your discarded children—a waif—so to speak, and a prodigal, who is waiting for you to ring the dinner bell and carve the calf. I served in the Thirty-ninth Congress myself."

"Is it possible?" responded the Judge. "My memory is ordinarily good, but I do not recall—"

"Don't mention it," interrupted Robson, "don't mention it, I beg of you—I accept your apology—not another word, my dear fellow—not an other word. I was not a fixed star, you know—only a passing meteor, brilliant but brief. My merits were not recognized. I was not appreciated. My career was nipped in the bud like what-you-call-him's rat. I was not re-elected, but I have no hard feelings toward you on that account, I assure you. We will not let it stand between us."

"You were a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress," said the judge musingly.

"No sir; you misunderstood me. I didn't say I was a member. I was a page. I cleaned spittoons and that sort of thing, and wasn't re-elected, don't you see. But we'll let by-gones be by-gones."—*Chicago Tribune.*

FAST COLORS.

A Pretty Story with an Exceedingly Patriotic Termination.

Fast colors, or colors that will not fade, are always desired by the ladies when purchasing or making up fabrics of any kind. An exchange tells how a lady once had a silk dress dyed in very fast colors. Tim Lockwood was a joker, and a jolly fellow generally. In the years agone he had charge of an important department in a dye-house in Malden. On a certain occasion, Mrs. C—— sent in a nice white silk dress to be dyed. The fabric was slightly soiled, and she thought this would be the readiest way of cleaning it. She was not particular about the color. With the dress she sent this note to Tim:

"Exercise your own taste in regard to color; that is, if you have any taste. I would like the color or colors to be bright, and warranted not to turn pale or run."

Mrs. C—— and Tim were old schoolmates, and they joked each other on every possible occasion. It so happened that on the very day when Mrs. C——'s silk came to hand, Mr. Lockwood had received from Lowell a stamp, or set of stamps, for printing the United States flag; and perhaps the reader can fancy Mrs. C——'s emotions when her silk dress came home covered with beautiful Yankee flags, the veritable stars and stripes. With the dress came this note:

"RESPECTED MADAM.—You bade me select for your dress colors that would not turn pale or run. When these colors pale I should like to know it, and I will warrant them not to run. They have been tried by the English, on more than one occasion, and by the piratical Tripolitans, and more recently by the Mexicans; and I think I am safe in warranting these colors to stand firm on every occasion."

The colors are still fast and enduring, although this happened many years ago.—*Youth's Companion.*

—In 1637 there were only thirty plows in the colony of Massachusetts, but today the United States leads not only in its plows, but other agricultural implements, and there are no less than three different factories in this country that claim to be able to turn out at the rate of one finished plow per minute.—*Boston Journal.*