

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party have gone to Oregon.

J. B. YEAGLEY, Greenback candidate for Secretary of State in Indiana, has withdrawn from the ticket and announces that he shall act with the Democratic party.

THERE WAS A MONSTER Republican demonstration at Philadelphia on the night of the 25th. Senator Blaine was the principal orator of the meeting.

OFFICIAL RETURNS of the Vermont election: Total vote, 70,709; Farnham (Rep.), 47,894; Phelps (Dem.), 21,233; Heath (Greenb.), 1,578; scattering, 14; Farnham's majority, 26,079.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE Greenback Convention nominated full State and Electoral tickets and the delegates pledged themselves to support the National Greenback ticket straight.

THOMAS ALLEN, President of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second Missouri District (St. Louis). It is understood he will accept.

A CALL has been issued, signed by U. S. Grant, Commander-in-Chief, for a Convention of the Union Veteran Soldiers and Sailors of the United States, to be held at Indianapolis, on Thursday, Oct. 7, 1880.

THE NATIONAL IRISH Republican Convention was held at Saratoga on the 27th. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican National platform and the candidates for President and Vice-President.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that Col. James G. Fair, of the Bonanza firm, has signified his willingness to become the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Nevada, in opposition to Senator Sharon, who is a candidate for re-election.

THE UNITED STATES Circuit Court, at Louisville, has granted an injunction restraining the postal authorities from enforcing the Department's order prohibiting the delivery of letters to a local lottery company.

THE PORTO refuses to order the evacuation of Dulcigno and defies the Allied powers. The condition precedent to any further negotiation is that the naval demonstration be abandoned. This has been refused, and as soon as Montenegro completes its preparation the battle will be opened.

THE NEW YORK Democratic State Convention was held at Saratoga on the 28th, the two factions harmonizing throughout in all the proceedings. The only candidate to be nominated was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, for which Charles A. Rapallo was chosen.

THE ALABAMA Democratic State Committee has issued an address heartily indorsing Gen. Hancock's recent letter in reference to Southern claims, pledging the party in that State to accept as final the results of the war, and guaranteeing a free and fair exercise of the franchise, etc.

THE SUPREME COURT of Indiana has overruled the petition for a rehearing in the case involving the validity of the Constitutional amendments. Judges Riddle, Warren and Hawk were against reopening the case, and Judges Niblack and Scott in favor. The State election will, therefore, be held in October.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Ute Commission telegraphs the Secretary of the Interior that more than three-fourths of the male adults of the Ute bands have signed the treaty. As the law requires the signatures of only three-quarters, the Secretary will instruct the Commissioners in regard to the execution of the treaty.

GEN. GRANT, Gen. Logan, Senator Conkling and ex-Senator Simon Cameron attended the great Republican demonstration at Warren, O., on the 28th. Gen. Grant presided at the main meeting and read an address equal in length to about one-half column of small newspaper type. Addresses were also made by Senators Conkling and Logan, after which all of these gentlemen and some others proceeded by special train to Mentor to call upon Gen. Garfield, where they spent about half an hour.

ANOTHER Irish landlord, Lord Mountmorris, has been murdered, and one of his tenant farmers, named Sweeney, has been arrested for having a hand in the commission of the crime. Sweeney had recently received notice to quit. Just previous to his death Lord Mountmorris attended a meeting of magistrates, which passed a resolution calling on the Government to adopt coercive measures towards Ireland. The affair has created great excitement, and it is believed the Government will adopt more stringent measures.

GENERAL HANCOCK has written a letter in reply to one from Mr. Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, in reference to "Southern war claims." It was published by the Associated Press on the 25th. In it he takes the ground that all such claims are necessarily invalid, and says that if he were President he "would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damage by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not."

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Times at Dublin says: "The murder of Lord Mountmorris has excited feelings of alarm little short of a panic among the respectable classes. Party differences are for the time discarded in the presence of a common and imminent danger. The scene of the last murder is in a district which is the very center of the land agitation, and is the result of a refractory spirit among the subordinate class. Peaceable and well-disposed people are now alarmed and anxiously look for some action on the part of the Government."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A LAW just passed and gone into effect in the Chickasaw Nation imposes a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000 upon every native for every white man employed by him in taking care of and assisting in raising stock, with imprisonment of not less than one nor more than twelve months additional, at the option of the Court. An act has also been passed establishing the price of a license to marry a native at fifty dollars.

IT HAS recently been developed that some time ago a package of \$6,000 worth of bonds was abstracted from a desk in the Chief Clerk's room, Second Auditor's Department, Washington. An investigation satisfied the Secretary of the Treasury that the bonds were appropriated by Chief Clerk Herring, now dead.

THE GREENBACKERS of the Second Illinois District (Chicago) have nominated Charles G. Dixon for Congress.

THE HOWGATE expedition to the Polar seas has been abandoned for the present season.

POLITICAL agitation is rife in the Scandinavian peninsula. The Norwegians want a republic.

FRANK BEIRON, a former land agent of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, has been arrested recently at Omaha, charged with having defrauded large numbers of people in Michigan and in other States by selling them worthless land certificates. It is said he has realized many thousands of dollars by his swindles.

A FIRE at Fort Dodge, Iowa, destroyed the First National Bank and adjacent buildings valued at \$100,000 and insured for \$55,000.

TWO CHICAGO children, aged three and five years, have died from eating the seeds of a weed known as thorn-apple, or jimson-weed.

PROF. BROWN has officially reported to the Privy Council that the splenic fever of the imported Texas cattle is not the same disease as the splenic fever prevalent in Great Britain.

LISBON, Portugal, has been visited by a destructive conflagration.

AT RICHMOND, Va., on the 28th, as the elephant known as Chief, belonging to John Robinson's circus, was being removed from a freight car, the animal became enraged at its keeper, John King, and crushed him against a car, causing injuries from which he died within a few hours.

G. L. SMITH, a sewing-machine agent at Warsaw, Ind., won the heart of the handsome daughter of Morse Chaplin, a wealthy farmer living near that town, and induced her to forge a check on her father in his favor for \$250. The money was secured before the fraud was discovered, and both parties were arrested and placed in Jail. Smith was bailed out, but the father refused to give bail for his daughter, fearing she would elope with Smith. The following day Smith called at the Jail and was allowed to walk with Miss Chaplin in the back yard. They had not been there long when four pistol shots were heard, and when the father's family reached the yard the dead bodies of Miss Chaplin and Smith were discovered lying side by side, the smoking revolver still being in Smith's hand. Smith had a wife and two children and was trying to get a divorce.

FATAL results of blowing out the gas: James Forrester and wife, an aged couple of Laporte County, Ind., came to Indianapolis to attend the State Fair, stopping at the Pyle House. The next morning both were found unconscious in bed, but still breathing. The husband died soon after, and there was but slight hope that the wife would recover. At the Burnett House, in Stroudsburg, Pa., James Hanna and a male companion, from Oakland, were found dead in bed. Coroner's verdict, death from suffocation, caused by blowing out instead of turning off the gas.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

THE STAGE-COACH running between Pierce City, Mo., and Eureka Springs, Ark., was stopped about 17 miles south of the latter place, in broad daylight on the 29th, by six men wearing handkerchief masks and armed to the teeth. The driver, Eldridge, was commanded to halt at the muzzle of a double-barreled shotgun. W. H. Champlin was fired on by one of the road agents, the bullet passing through his coat-sleeve. They then ordered the passengers, eleven men and one woman, out of the stage, and at the same time to hold up their hands. One man did the ransacking while the other five kept guard. Mr. A. P. Man, First Assistant Engineer of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, was relieved of his gold watch and \$270 in money; his clerk, W. H. Champlin, of about \$175. In all they secured about \$850. Two gentlemen threw their pocketbooks away, containing some \$1,500, but returned afterward and got them. The United States mails and Adams Express were not molested at all. After they had gone through every body they ordered the driver to skip and then walked leisurely into the woods. A party of farmers started in pursuit of the robbers.

THE DEMOCRATS of the Second Illinois District (Chicago) have nominated John F. Farnsworth for Congress.

A NEGRO was recently lynched near Fort Mason, Fla., for killing a white railroad boss.

TWO TRIBES of Canadian Indians, the Mandrills and Salteaux, are said to be waging a war of extermination against each other. A large number have been killed on both sides.

SHERIFF GAUTHREUX, of New Orleans, is said to be a defaulter to the State for tax collections amounting to \$150,000.

COL. HUNT, Indian Agent at Wichita Agency, denies the report recently published that the Indians have committed depredations on the commissary stores at that point.

THE SAFE in the County Treasurer's office at Maryville, Marshall County, Kans., was recently broken open and a number of drafts and warrants belonging to the school fund and \$800 in currency stolen. Payment of the drafts, etc., has been stopped.

LITTLE EVA Milward, aged four years, daughter of Mr. D. E. Milward, of Keokuk, Iowa, was accidentally burned to death. While playing with some matches, her clothing was in some way ignited, and in a few moments she was entirely enveloped in flames.

GEN. GARIBALDI and his son, Menotti, have both resigned their seats in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. They stated they were unable to act as Deputies in a country where liberty is trodden under foot.

The Destruction of Naina Tal.

IN the northern part of Bengal is a cool and sequestered resort called Naina Tal. It is perched up among the hills and has long been a special refuge during the stifling heats of the Hindoostan summer for Englishmen of both the civil and military services. The residents have been wont to fly with their families on the approach of the parching weather of the extreme season and to find an asylum in the moist shades of Naina Tal. A considerable mountain stream passes the spot on its course toward the plains, and a beautiful lake tempers the atmosphere hard by.

AT NAINA TAL some of the most romantic episodes of Indian life have had their beginning and their end, and more than one novelist has chosen the place as scene for picturesque incident and description. It is a spot which its history will be embellished by similar passages in the future scarcely probable. The village, as we just learn by telegraph, has been absolutely overwhelmed; and it is even likely, if fears now expressed are confirmed, that Naina Tal will be obliterated from the face of the earth.

THE FATE that has come upon this remote Bengal settlement, while a rare one, is by no means without precedent. A memorable example has been known to occur in the name of Franconia suggests its sad particulars. There is some likeness between the two cases. But instead of lying at the foot of one or two mountains Naina Tal was surrounded by them. It might be described as lying in a cup or basin; and was liable from its topographical position to sudden inundation. It was due, no doubt, to a great rush of water that Naina Tal was destroyed. But the flood was only the indirect cause of destruction. It appears that rain began falling heavily there, as we read the dispatches, on last Friday morning, and that it continued to descend in prodigious torrents until Saturday afternoon. The gauge by that time showed a rainfall of twenty-five inches in forty hours. The neighboring lake swelled to a threatening height. The river had become a cataclysmic force, and was rushing on with clouds of dust, and the whole place shook. The lake rose in a moment far above its usual height and swept in a massive wave toward the river, when an enormous mass of land came down, burying the hotel and the band of rescuers.

IT APPEARS that some of the visitors at the hotel had taken alarm in season and fled. Later on, when the rest were in imminent danger, a party was organized to save them; and these were the "rescuers" who, with the remaining guests, were thus smothered by the avalanche of water. The number of visitors who were included among the victims; and by the last advices the flood had not subsided but was devastating the whole surrounding country.

THE MOST terrible feature about this disaster has apparently been its unexpectedness. The geographical position, in the high valleys of the Rhone, or at spots like the site of Briol, in Valais, where avalanches of snow have already occurred, it may be said that a danger signal is always lying, and people know what they have to look for. At any point lying below the mountain, the danger of a future such a chance of catastrophe is ever impending, and those who encounter it do so at their own choice and peril. Where, however, no such evil has heretofore been known its coming is more awful, in the degree that it is unlooked for, and that its victims are totally ignorant of their danger or for any other reason of protection.

IN THE case of Naina Tal the fatal mischief has obviously at the first thought been imputed to a cataclysm merely; but it may be suspected that the tremendous rush of earth to the valley, which was the cause of the disaster, origin like the many minor earthquakes which during the current year have been experienced at so many points of the globe in both its western and eastern hemispheres.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A Heroic Rescue.

THE VICINITY of Dearborn and South Water streets during the early hours of last evening was the scene of an exciting struggle between life and death, and the heroic members of Engine Company No. 15, with private aid, succeeded in rescuing a father and son who were rescued from a horrible death by suffocation. The feeling in the large crowd which had gathered was intense while the struggle was uncertain, and when success came the feeling burst forth into "three cheers" for the brave firemen.

AT THE foot of Dearborn street, between South Water street and the river, is a shaft about sixty feet deep, where the gas-main is carried under the river. It was the duty of Alexander Gow, an old man employed by the Gas Company, to descend this shaft every second day to pump the water from the main. Yesterday about four o'clock he went down into the dark shaft as usual, but did not wait long enough for the accumulated gas to escape. While engaged in his work he was overcome by the gas and fell half suffocated on the bottom.

IT WAS fully 7:30 before his absence was noticed, and then the alarm was sent to the house of No. 13 near by. The firemen turned out with long ropes and lanterns. The consignees of the main were notified by the firemen which went out about thirty feet down. Meanwhile a son of the old man, James William Gow, a young man of nineteen, had arrived at the shaft. A rope was tied around his body, and with a foreman named Shay, he was lowered into the shaft. The two were about twenty feet from the bottom a piercing cry was heard, and on pulling up, it was found that the boy had fallen from the rope, and that Shay was overcome with the gas. By this time a large crowd had gathered, and intense excitement prevailed.

A DAUGHTER of the boy had arrived and was nearly crazy with grief. Meanwhile the suffocating groans of the father and son could be heard from the shaft. No light could live in the shaft, and the men were too weakened to grasp the ropes let down into the shaft. Then the crowd could see the father lying on his face, and his son with his face turned upward—both apparently dead. Making another test with the lanterns developed the fact that the shaft was being cleared of the deadly escaping gas. Then was the time for a rescue. There was a short silence, and then the firemen said: "I'll go." A rope was fastened about him, and, putting a silk handkerchief in his mouth, he rapidly descended the ladder leading down the shaft. His movements were watched eagerly. He fastened the rope about the boy. The crowd pulled eagerly, and the unconscious boy was brought to the upper world. Then the hero Pumpmy made another trip and similarly brought up the father. The son was easily brought to, and was found to have sustained but few injuries, and was watching eagerly. He fastened the rope about the boy. The crowd pulled eagerly, and the unconscious boy was brought to the upper world. Then the hero Pumpmy made another trip and similarly brought up the father. The son was easily brought to, and was found to have sustained but few injuries, and was watching eagerly.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 13 has a hero.—Chicago Tribune.

FROM ARCTIC SEAS.

RETURN of the Schwatka Franklin Search Party to New Bedford—Terrible Deprivations During the Expedition—The Searchers in the Arctic Regions—The Records of Franklin's Expedition—Destroyed by the Natives—The Coldest Weather Ever Endured by White Men Experienced by the Search Party.

BOSTON, Mass., September 23. The bark George and Mary, Captain Baker, has just arrived at New Bedford from Hudson's Strait, bearing news from the Arctic regions. The Franklin search party, under Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, U. S. A., are passengers on board the George and Mary, and have been the recipients of much kindness from Captain Baker and his subordinate officers and men. After returning to Depot Island, from a sledge journey of over 3,000 miles, occupying eleven months and four days, they were rescued at the very spot where they were rescued through the rescue of Captain Thomas F. Barry, of the whaling schooner Eothen, of New York, who stole their remaining provisions to fit out his vessel for an additional whaling voyage. Had it not been for the rescue of the Eothen by the George and Mary, the party would have suffered extremely, as the natives Equimaux with whom they were living were short of provisions, and had been reduced to the necessity of eating some of their dogs on two previous occasions during the winter while on King William Land and in its immediate vicinity.

DURING the summer of 1878 Lieutenant Schwatka's party established the fact that the precious records of Sir John Franklin's expedition, which perished there in the year 1848, were entirely destroyed by the Notchik Eskimos, and that the records of the expedition, which they broke open and whose contents they scattered to the winds more than thirty years ago.

THE PARTY have secured many interesting and valuable relics and identified the remains of Lieutenant John Irving, third officer of the Eothen, by a silver medal awarded to him by the Royal Naval College in 1838, which they found in his open grave. During the return trip the search party encountered the severest cold ever experienced by white men, while traveling, and lived upon the same kind of such as raw or boiled reindeer meat, and fish, as did their native Equimaux assistants.

THE PARTY left New York on the 18th of June, 1878, in the schooner Eothen, and proceeded direct to Camp Day, as it was called, in North Alaska, where they found a temperature of forty-seven degrees north, longitude twenty degrees west, having had a pleasant passage up. Here the supplies were landed, and the party established themselves and made preparations to enable them to endure the rigors of the winter, which they knew was fast approaching. Skins were procured from animal skin, and soon the party were warmly clothed and ready for business. Ample supplies of food, arms and ammunition had been provided through the munificence of American merchants. So far the progress of the party was greatly simplified to the practiced marksmen. The summer of 1879 was passed in active research for more light on the fate of Sir John Franklin and his crew.

LEUTENANT Schwatka, in his report of the search journey, says: "It is the lowest sledge journey ever made, both in regard to time and distance, having been absent from its base eleven months and twenty days, and having traveled 2,819 geographical or 3,231 statute miles. It is the first sledge journey that has been made by white men in the Arctic region, but I know of none before that has compassed the whole duration of the last unfavorable months of that season, and, in fact, they have been generally very short, and under circumstances where comfort commensurate with the exposure could be easily attained from some suitable base. It experienced the coldest temperature ever recorded by white men in the field. Not only was a single observation 71 degrees Fahrenheit January 3, 1880, but also in regard to the coldest wind, being no less than six days when the average snow one hundred degrees below the freezing point, and twenty-seven days when the thermometer stood below sixty degrees Fahrenheit, during very nearly all of which weather the party prosecuted its journey without severe frost to be felt even in comparative comfort. It is the first Arctic expedition whose sole reliance for the subsistence of itself and its draught animals has been placed in the game of the locality, and whose experience in that respect has been spread constantly over every month of the year, and that with the exception of a month's full rations for the consumers, and having been absent for a period already stated. It may not be amiss, however, to state that it was also the finest armed party that ever entered the Arctic regions, each man being provided with a complete outfit for such an expedition. It was the first expedition wherein the men of the party lived solely upon the same diet, voluntarily assumed, as its native allies, which fact, coupled with those already stated, shows that white men are not only able to live the same as Equimaux in the Arctic region, and with equal comfort, but also to prosecute any projects that their superior intelligence may dictate or their ambition may desire, and under all circumstances that the natives themselves would similarly venture to undertake for such a purpose. It might be further added that the prosecution of these schemes need not be limited to such particularly favorable seasons of the year as the experience of the Arctic expedition would lead one to infer.

THE PARTY was the first to make an extended summer tour over the ground covered by the unfortunate crews in their explorations, although a glance at the map will show that their base was in a far less favorable position for such an undertaking than that of the great majority of the numerous sledge parties, which were formed by the last crews. Owing mainly to the favorable circumstances of a summer sojourn, and from the thoroughness of the search and the conspicuous contrast of the bleaching bones with the brown clay stones composing the floor of the ice, the William Land and the adjoining main land, I do not hesitate to state that not a single unburied man of Franklin's unfortunate expedition probably exists. Where nature had not anticipated my party, which she had in the greater majority of cases of the 18 men known to have abandoned the ships, or the retreating crews themselves performed the burial, my party completed these sad offices. From the incompleteness of the skeletons, their inextricable confusion and widely-scattered condition, it had to be a mere estimate upon the number interred, which, roughly speaking, varies between twenty and forty. It established the loss of the records of the Franklin party beyond all reasonable doubt, as these alone have been the main reliance of the many expeditions since Dr. Ross, in 1854, who established the loss of the party. This success, although unfortunately of a negative nature, is of no small character, since this loss, coupled with the loss of the party and the burial of their dead, must necessarily settle the Franklin problem in all its important aspects."

AN Eastern girl visiting Colorado fell in love with a desperado. She became romantic, had a scarlet saddle-cloth for her fine broncho, a green dress for herself, with a gold-mounted leather belt and a sheath-knife. In the band of her Derby hat she wore a smaller knife. She discovered that the man had several wives, who had mysteriously disappeared. Her romance was undone, and she wanted to go home.

DARWIN must be right. Half the people of the present are tale-bearers.

PITH AND POINT.

A COMPOSITOR who can not agree with his wife says he must have taken her out of the wrong foot.—Puck.

THE MOST entertaining writers on poultry are the men who look at hens' teeth to discover their age.—Detroit Free Press.

TO CHECK is to stop, except in case of a traveler's baggage, which is checked to make it go.—New Orleans Picayune.

PROFESSOR WINCHELL says that there were men before Adam. Let the Professor back his opinion by giving us their names.—Graphic.

MORE than 2,000 pupils in the public schools of Davenport are studying German. This is all right, only we have often noticed that public school German is distressingly like Connecticut French.—Hawkeye.

"AND THAT'S where the farmer and I differ," said Smiley, as he submitted a number eleven foot to the chiroprapist; "he contemplates his broad acres with pleasure, while I contemplate mine—and swear."—Boston Transcript.

"GRATITY begins at home," said Mrs. Cronan, when she bought a pair of silk stockings for her oldest daughter, and reproofed the servant for giving stale bread to the woman at the door.—Boston Globe.

THE SMITH family at Peapack, N. J., had their annual reunion Wednesday. We congratulate them. Dynasties may rise and fall; parties may come and go; but the Smith family shall not fail till humanity passes from the planet to return no more.—Boston Post.

AMONG the effects of a New Yorker who committed suicide were 114 scarfpins. It is suspected that he took his life because he didn't own 115. A base, craving desire for scarf-pins will wreck a young man's character and destroy his mental equilibrium sooner or later. Shun the scarf-pin as you would a poisonous viper.—Norristown Herald.

"OH, PSHAW!" petulantly exclaimed Miss Lydia Languish, looking up from the last new novel, in response to a summons from her mother to come and assist in preparing dinner. "Oh, pshaw! I am just where Edward de Courcey Montalbert is about to propose to the Lady Ethelinda Adele St. Claire, and I wish dinners had never been invented!" And the look of supreme disgust that flashed from her eyes showed that she meant it.

Lime-Kill Club Proceedings.

A LATE inventory of the effects of the Club by the keeper of the Bear-trap shows that it is possessed of the following extra valuable relics: A silver mug once owned by John Quincy Adams; a cocked hat worn by Napoleon; a sword which which Shakespeare killed a bear; a bow-knife carried by the Maid of Orleans; several hundred leaves gathered on the field of Waterloo; George Washington's favorite boot-jack; a coat-tail which once graced the person of Cicero; the spoon with which Diogenes ate his last pudding and milk; a boot worn by Falstaff; a bottle of the soft soap used by William Penn when getting his claws on Indian lands, and the only and the identical two-gallon jug which held the whisky belonging to Lord Howe during his stay in America. Any one having in his possession the horse-pistol with which Martin Luther was shot can hear of a purchaser by addressing the Club.

THE SICK.

THE COMMITTEE on the Sick reported that Hanover Small, a local member living on Kentucky Street, was lying seriously ill, the result of eating three watermelons, two muskmelons, six plums, three or four pears, a dozen apples, two turnips, part of a head of cabbage and three hearty meals in about twenty hours. He was feeling very quiet and humble-minded, and hoped the Club would grant the pecuniary relief provided for such emergencies.

"ALL de money dat Brudder Small squeezez oute dis Club won't buy 'nuff white string to harness up a 'skeeter," replied Brother Gardner, as he passed along the report. "When a member of dis Club imagines dat he was built fur de purpose of chawin' up de products of dis dentry inside of one full day he must make his own arrangements to take keer of his own stomach. I'll gin dat chap a short lecture' on de subject of gastric juices de nex' time he puts in an appearance here."

A SELF-SACRIFICING MEMBER.

THUNDERBOLT Stevens here claimed the attention of the chair, and asked if he was mistaken in believing that seventy-two members of the Club scratched their chibblains in that hall in union during the month of February. Being informed that the figures were entirely correct he went on to say that the matter had received his earnest attention for several months past. Early in the spring he had determined to either invent an instrument by which scratching the soles of the feet would be made a joyful recreation from the burdensome cares of life, or do away with the necessity for using any thing of the sort. The latter idea was the one he had been at work on. He had been experimenting on the soles of his own feet, and he had struck it rich. After trying tar, glue, rosin, pitch, lime-water, clay, acids and various other things, he had invented a compound which would not only drive out old chibblains, but discourage all new comers. He took this early opportunity of announcing his discovery and held himself ready to put all the feet in the club in good walking-match condition free of charge.

ON motion of Col. Hooper Andrews a vote of thanks was tendered Brother Stevens, and he was given the privilege of moving his stool six feet nearer the Bear-trap.

THE GLEE CLUB.

EACH member of the Glee Club dropped a troche into his mouth, and the hall was filled with the strains of "The New Long Ago," written by Blackberry Stevens. The first verse runs as follows:

What' am de cash dat I spent long ago,
Long, long ago—long ago?
What' am de house dat I once went to rent,
Long, long ago—long ago?
—Detroit Free Press.

THERE is one man who has perfect confidence in his wife. Dr. Ruth, the celebrated California shot, allows his wife to shoot glass balls out of his mouth.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

SILKS are "weighted" in Europe in a far larger proportion than cotton—sometimes up to 400 per cent.

TRICHINÆ are by no means confined to pork. Two French soldiers died lately of trichinosis contracted by eating geese. Dr. Glendinning has detected the dangerous parasites in a pike caught near Ostend.

THE PULLMAN Palace Car Company proposes to do away with the old style of silver or nickel plate for the trimmings of its cars and to substitute oxide, which will resemble a fine gilt finish, wear like gold and not tarnish.

EXPERIMENTS with a solar engine are being made by M. Mouchot in Algeria. With a concave mirror twelve feet in diameter he concentrates the heat of the sun upon a small boiler, within which he obtains a steam pressure of about one hundred and twenty pounds in an hour's time. In the preparation of chemicals he makes a practical use of the heat from the boiler.

THERE are now nine departments of the Government devoted in part or wholly to researches in pure and applied science—the geological survey, the coast and geodetic survey, the naval observatory, the National Museum, the department of agriculture, the entomological commission, the tenth census, with its special agencies for the study of the natural resources of the country, the Smithsonian bureau of ethnology and the commission of fish and fisheries.

THE LONDON Musical World speaks of the advantage of the use of gold in the construction of musical instruments. Of the four metals distinguished as capable of being hardened to spring temper, and in that state possessing more or less power of vibration—steel, brass, nickel and gold—none equals gold, if combined with copper or silver, for ductility and power of vibration. An experiment was made in the use of gold wire for the strings of the piano with marked results. Not only was the tone considerably increased, but its quality was materially improved. It has also been used in other instruments with equal success. The extra expense can hardly be weighed against the advantages gained by its use.

THE PROVIDENCE (R. I.) Journal prophesies a brilliant future for the milk-weed, whose "seeds yield a finer oil than linseed. Its gum can be used in place of India-rubber, and from its floss a fabric resembling Irish poplin has been made, while the young shoots are used in the spring by some people instead of asparagus which they resemble in flavor." It forgets the chief use, or abuse, to which the milk-weed can be put. The earliest Sanskrit Vedas tell us of the famous soma drink, the water of life, which gave immortality to the gods and prophetic power to men, and which was made from the juice of the milk-weed plant, bruised and beaten up and fermented with grain.

Electrical Storms.

THE NARROW escape which the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris recently had from destruction by lightning, and the unusual frequency of thunder storms in various parts of Europe, are attracting attention. During the summer the British isles have suffered severely, and the hail, which often accompanies electrical disturbances, has played sad havoc with the kitchen gardens in the neighborhood of London, and with the glass under which the rarer kinds of flowers, fruits, and vegetables are grown. From all parts of France come reports of extraordinary disturbances, and earthquakes have been remarkably frequent during the present year. Unfortunately the damages have not been confined to the vegetable kingdom. An electrician who has published a book on electric storms and the best method of averting their dangers gives some figures showing the loss of life caused by lightning in Europe and Russia. During the first half of the last decade 1,452 men and 818 women were killed, and 4,092 conflagrations took place. In Prussia, from 1869 to 1877, 1,004 deaths by lightning occurred. In Austria, during a period of eight years, 1,700 lives were lost, and 40,000 fires were caused. The French have suffered less from the "bolts from heaven," for in the last ten years only 880 have been killed by lightning, of whom 243 were women. The English returns are incomplete, but it is estimated that on an average 100 Englishmen are killed every year by lightning. The almost total neglect of the use of lightning-rods in England is remarkable. This carelessness seems the more reprehensible when we recall the words of Fuller, the church historian, are called to mind. In 1655 he wrote: "There was scarce a great abbey in England which at last was not burned down by lightning from Heaven." Yet at the present time St. Paul's alone, of all the public edifices in the United Kingdom, is thoroughly protected. Many of the lofty spires of the cathedrals have no conductors at all, and not one of them is safe. Several parts of Windsor Castle, which from its exposed situation is particularly liable to be struck, are unprotected with lightning-rods.—New York Sun.

A Water Telescope.

ACCORDING to Land and Water the Norwegian fishermen always carry with them on their expeditions a kind of telescope called a water telescope. This is a tube three or four feet long, with an eye piece at one end. The other end, which is open, is placed in the water over the edge of the boat, and a little practice easily enables the observer to distinguish objects at a depth of from ten to fifteen fathoms. The fishermen are thus enabled to discover shoals which would otherwise go unnoticed. They then give the signal, their comrades surround them with seines, and they frequently make wonderful hauls in places and under circumstances that would never have been suspected but for the use of the telescope. Mr. Frank Buckland recommends the instrument to the English and Scotch herring fishers.

THE IRON and Steel Institute of Great Britain held its annual meeting at Düsseldorf this year, in accordance to an invitation issued by about thirty of the leading German iron works. Great disappointment was felt, however, because Messrs. Krupp, the well-known cannon manufacturers, refused to allow the English visitors to inspect their works.