

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington News.

It is thought at the government insane asylum that Col. J. O. P. Burnside, the defaulting disbursing officer of the postoffice department, will be soon taken from there by his friends, his mental condition having improved considerably. He is still under bail for trial in the criminal court.

The various department bureau reports are being sent out to the press in a sort of procession, one after the other, on successive days, which is vastly better than to hold them all till the day the president's message is delivered, and then send them out in a flood to overwhelm the newspapers, as has sometimes been done.

Ex-Congressman Calkins has returned to the city. He is the most disgusted individual left over from the election. He was so confident of election to the governorship of Indiana that he resigned his seat in the house. He was elected to the Forty-eighth congress by but 410 majority, and his district fell an easy prey to the Democrats. B. F. Shively, Democrat-Greenbacker, will succeed him in this house, and George Ford in the Forty-ninth congress.

Delegate Maginnis of Montana is vigorously opposing the proposed lease of the Crow reservation to a syndicate of Colorado cattle men, and in so doing undoubtedly voices the prevailing sentiment in his territory. Should such a lease be consummated, he asserts that not only would the Indians derive no real benefit, but the locking up of so great a tract of country—3,500,000 acres—would lead to an outbreak on the part of the natives. As Secretary Teller has already declared in positive terms against such leases, it is doubtful if anything comes of the proposal, though Mr. Maginnis is inclined to think that sufficient political pressure may be brought to bear to cause him to yield.

Rail and River Notes.

The dispatcher's office of the Manitoba road at St. Cloud caught fire recently and was destroyed. Nothing was saved. The passenger depot was saved by the efforts of employes with buckets.

Alexander Mitchell, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, will act as agent for a number of Montreal capitalists in purchasing 1,000,000 bushels or more of wheat for exportation to Europe. Mr. Mitchell has left for Manitoba for the purpose of buying a large surplus of the wheat crop of the Northwest.

Casualties of the Week.

Fire in the dry goods store of Mrs. Elizabeth Moynan at Auburn, N. Y., damaged the stock \$45,000; partially insured.

George Brendell, a respected and pioneer citizen of Burlington, was found dead in his bed recently. He was seventy-two years of age.

Smith Fancher's stables and carriage house, at Cornwall, N. Y., were burned with seven valuable horses. Loss, \$25,000; partially insured.

While firing a salute at a wedding, in Halsey Valley, N. Y., the cannon was prematurely discharged. The charge struck Ellsworth Kirk full in the head, killing him. George Heas' eyes were blown out, and Sumner Rosebush was also blinded and terribly burned in the face.

Hannibal Blain left home, ten miles from Princeton, with a double-barrel shotgun, in search of a deer. His body was found about seventy-five rods from his house, on the bank of the river, with both loads of buckshot in his right breast and neck. He had the appearance of having slipped on the ice with the gun on his shoulder, the recoil having buried the breech in the sand. Deceased was about fifty years old, and leaves a wife and several small children in destitute circumstances.

Crimes and Criminals.

At Schuyler, Neb., one Heldt, in hopes of getting work, placed obstructions on the railway track, and then gave warning. He is out on bail.

Sheriff Gross of Burt county, Neb., has arrested a man named Hall at Ottumwa, Iowa, for criminally assaulting several little girls at Calhoun, Neb.

Word has been received at Duluth from Tower that James Farley, a saloonkeeper, was shot and killed recently, a few miles from that place, supposed to be for robbery.

James C. Russey, chief clerk in the Kansas state penitentiary at Leavenworth, has disappeared under a charge of defrauding the state out of about \$3,000 by means of false vouchers.

At Toledo, Ohio, the trial of "Sir" Charles Neville, Bart., on a charge of bigamy has begun. Evidence shows that he has wedded ten women. He claims to be the original Tichborne heir.

Wiley D. Clegg, clerk in Cashier Brown's office, Union Pacific headquarters, Omaha, was arrested on a charge of embezzling about \$3,000. He was captured on an exemplary young man, and the affair created some sensation.

Theophilus Drew was "nabbed" in Chicago on a capias issued by Judge Rogers. Drew is the St. Paul agent of Borden, Selleck & Co., scale manufacturers of this city, and the firm charge him with embezzling \$1,500 of their collected money.

The people of Indianola, Iowa, had great difficulty in ringing up the central telephone office recently. An investigation disclosed that Hester Cleary, the young man in charge had committed suicide by taking belladonna and morphine. The deceased was nineteen years old and committed the act in a fit of despondency.

State Attorney Edward L. Bates was shot at Bennington, Vt., recently while returning from riding. A man named Bennett of Shaftsbury rode past on horseback and fired at him twice, one shot taking effect in his chin. The wound is not serious. When further down South street Bennett fired the remaining barrels of his revolver in the air. No possible provocation is known.

The Montana cowboys, who are at the present time making the lives of the horse-stealing fraternity of the upper country a wild and terrible uncertainty, number about sixty, and are under the charge of "Flopping Bill," whose right name is William Coutrille, and are divided into two parties. One party from the Monro river country arrived at Fort Berthold with thirty horses which they had recovered.

Charles T. Goodwin, of the firm of Charles T. Goodwin & Co., cracker manufacturers of New York, left his house at Portchester in a distracted state of mind, uttering horrible outcries. He was pursued unsuccessfully by his wife and neighbors. His mangled body was found near the railroad track with his head and right arm cut off. The heart and entrails were torn out. Goodwin was sixty-two years

of age and leaves a widow and six children. The recent failure of his firm affected his mind.

Fire was discovered in the Merchant's hotel at Mahanoy Plane, Pa., at 2 Wednesday morning. The guests made their escape. The flames were subdued before great damage was done, and it was then discovered that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Suspicion pointed to John Kelly, a young man of bad reputation, and he was arrested. He admitted his guilt, and Chief Burgess Brohony started with him for Pottsville to place him in jail. Reaching an unfrequented spot in a back street of Pottsville, Kelly slipped his handcuffs and dealt the chief a heavy blow, falling him to the ground, where he was found in a dying condition.

Personal News Notes.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins is building a \$1,000,000 residence at Great Barrington, Mass.

Rev. James Elijah Latimer, dean of the school of theology, Boston university, died recently.

Mr. Henry Ivison, the well-known New York publisher, died at his home in that city recently, aged seventy-seven years.

Hon. R. P. Eldridge, formerly a very prominent Michigan politician and secretary of state under Gov. Barry, has just died at Mt. Clemens, aged seventy-six.

General News Items.

Cleveland's plurality in Indiana was 6,512.

A part of the original fund by which Williams college was founded came from a lottery.

Oregon's official vote: Blaine, 26,852; Cleveland, 24,563; Butler, 723; St. John, 488.

Lloyd Breeze, of the Detroit Journal, has just purchased the Times of that city, and will change it into an evening paper.

George R. Calhoun & Co., jewelers of Nashville, Tenn., have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$40,000; assets, 25,000.

Charles Stewart & Co., Cincinnati, pork packers, have assigned to George S. Gray. Assets, \$20,000; liabilities, \$40,000.

It is thought that Archbishop Fechan of Massachusetts is Blaine, 146,724; Cleveland, 123,532; Butler, 34,382; St. John, 9,423. Blaine's plurality, 24,372.

Mrs. John Mulliken, a wealthy resident of Boston, sold peanuts at a booth on the common for twelve hours, Tuesday, on an election bet, and realized \$100 for charity.

Further reductions of wages and announcements of intentions to shut down are reported from industrial establishments in Pennsylvania and other Eastern states.

Texas has now 6,617,524 cattle, according to assessors' returns, valued at over \$81,000,000. The increase in number this year has been over half a million, worth \$9,500,000.

The bones of John C. Calhoun have just been removed to a new stone sarcophagus in St. Philip churchyard, Charleston, S. C. This is the third time that Mr. Calhoun's remains have been removed since they were first laid to rest in the soil of the state he love so well.

Dec. 1 the wages of all employes of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Par Handle route, will be reduced 10 per cent. Between Pittsburg and Columbus the saving by the proposed cut will amount to \$25,000 per annum.

Prof. Ritchie of Bridgeport, Conn., has invented a poisonous air bomb which, when exploded, disseminates a gas that lies close to the ground, and quickly proves fatal to everybody in range who doesn't run away from it. He claims it to be a step in the interests of humanity.

The body of a well-dressed man was found in Gawanuss canal, New York. The body was recognized as that of Hugh Campbell, a brother of Chief of Police Campbell of Brooklyn, and also of Congressman Felix Campbell. The deceased was a partner of Felix in a steam-fitting business in New York city, and was married and lived in Brooklyn.

Foreign Flashes.

Minister Lowell writes friends in Vienna that he intends to return to America in order to resume his literary work.

Prince Albert Victor, the elder son of the prince of Wales and the future king of England, is to make a tour of the United States and Canada next year. He will be twenty-one years of age the 8th of January next.

The Montreal witness says that connections with St. Paul by a line north of Lake Michigan should give Canada practical command of one-half of the American wheat fields. The same paper refers editorially to the advantage the Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic road gives Canadian steamship lines over New York and Philadelphia for the grain-carrying trade of the Northwest.

Two hundred and seventy Americans were present at a Thanksgiving banquet in Paris. United States Minister Kason called for three cheers for Grover Cleveland, the next president of the United States, which were heartily given. A telegram was sent Gov. Cleveland informing him that Americans in Berlin drank his health. Minister Kason also proposed the health of Emperor William, in response to which the German nation of Teutons was played by a band. Henry M. Stanley was called upon and received with tumultuous applause.

The queen of England at Windsor invested Sir John A. Macdonald with the Order of the Bath. Lord Lorne, late governor general of Canada, presided at a banquet recently given by the Empire club in honor of Macdonald. The marquis of Salisbury, replying for the house of lords, said he hoped the Canadian premier would often repeat his visit to England, and express his country's pride in the colonial empire. He wished Canada possessed many such statesmen to shed lustre and confer benefits upon the whole country while they were attaining the high positions that destiny pointed out. The Duke of Sutherland proposed a toast in honor of the colonies and empire of India, to which Earl Derby and Earl Kimberley plied in erudite addresses.

Fanny Elssler expired at Vienna Wednesday in the seventy-third year of her age. She was a native of Vienna, and, with her sister Theresa, was educated for the ballet at Naples. They were daughters of Johann Elssler, who was known in his time as the amanuensis and companion of Haydn, the composer. The first grand triumph of the two sisters took place in Berlin in 1830, and in a tour of ten years through Europe, Fanny's reputation as a danseuse was firmly established. In 1841 the two sisters visited America, where their tour was a succession of ovations. Returning to Europe, Fanny again made a tour of the principal cities, and in 1854 finally gave up the stage and settled in Vienna where she has since lived. Theresa became the wife of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, and was ennobled by the king of Prussia. She died in 1878.

FAT AND LEAN.

How Women Can Cure Surplus Flesh and Too Much Scarciness.

From the San Francisco Alta.

One of the most important questions now agitating the mind of San Franciscans, particularly the feminine portion, is how to lose or gain flesh. Unfortunately a peculiarity of our climate is an extreme one way or the other, a person becoming too fat or too thin. It is almost impossible to strike the happy medium, and even when once struck to keep it. When a man makes up his mind that he is growing too large he goes to work systematically, swatches himself in wet bandages, takes long walks, perspires freely, bathes often, eats no bread and butter, nor potatoes, nor anything dainty or luscious, drinks nothing but hot water, and reduces himself at once. Some of our prominent citizens have reduced their flesh in this way twenty, thirty or even forty pounds, and deserve great credit for their sacrifices.

Albeit all human history attests: That happiness for man—the hungry sinner!—since Eve ate the apples much depends on dinner.

Women are not so successful. They can not diet when they walk, because walking gives them an abnormal appetite; and they can not walk when they diet, because lack of proper food makes them correspondingly weak.

There is a wealthy lady in our city who weighs upwards of 300 pounds, and she wants to get thin. She is not able to walk much, as she is too heavy for her ankles to endure the strain, but she takes steam baths three times a week. She can not get up the shampoo table to be rubbed, for she could never get up again. The attendant is obliged to perform this office for her standing, and an exhausting job it is, too. One of her breasts is as large as an ordinary fat woman's stomach, and her arm would match a good sized leg. The garment in which she bathes would make a comfortable night shirt for Capt. Keutzell, and yet it fits her like a jersey. The bath gives her such an appetite that she always comes prepared with a lunch of chicken, pate de foie gras sandwiches, and beer, enough for four people, but which she thoroughly enjoys, and finishes each time, and yet she expects to get thin.

Now, no woman likes to be called fat. Fat, according to Webster, means "fleshy, plump, corpulent; abounding with an oily concrete substance." Fleshy, as a descriptive adjective, is not so bad. Plump is just the thing, and suggests a woman as—

Being somewhat large, and languishing, and lazy yet of a beauty that would drive you crazy. Few angles (are) there in her form, 'tis true, thinner she might have been, and yet not lose; yet after all 'twould puzzle to say where it would not spoil some separate charm to para.

That is being plump, but when it comes to "corpulent, abounding with an oily, concrete substance," no woman wants to be spoken of as "that fat lady," and yet, what is she to do? Some few have solved the problem. One of our prominent society ladies lost thirty pounds by living on tea alone for three weeks, and though she now eats all she wishes, she has never regained her flesh. Imagine the strength of her will, and let others emulate her who can. Another well-known lady amongst us has fattened steadily for years on a course of gymnastics, dieting, and gallons of hot water taken daily.

Fat consists of two substances, stearin and elain, the former of which is solid, the latter liquid, at common temperatures, and on the different proportions of which its degree of consistence depends. Now, there is a superstition that very hot water, taken internally the first thing in the morning, an hour before meals and the last thing at night, increases the proportion of elain over stearin, and a great quantity of fat in stomach and bowels becoming liquid passes away; hence the hot-water cure. We don't say that this aforesaid lady imbibed the superstition with the water, but she fretted over her increasing size till she was almost sick. At last she decided to give up the struggle and be happy. Strange to say, she is growing thin. She is the first instance on record of a woman who fretted herself fat.

Very few ladies, of any size at all, will tell how much they weigh, and she who does, excites the enmity of the rest, for she is such a "give away" by comparison. One honest lady, not so very large looking, confessed, before a number of friends, to 190 pounds. The look directed toward her by others equally well proportioned were simply murderous.

Men are almost as bad as the weaker sex in this respect. They will acknowledge 200 pounds with a great grace, but after that it is well they are not under path. One handsome six-foot bachelor (married men don't care so much) varies from 212 to 213, never more, and yet his best friends would call 250 a light guess. Such is vanity!

Talking of comparisons of weight, however, it is hardly fair to judge one woman by another, they carry their fat so differently. A woman with fleshy neck, arms and bust, often has smaller extremities than her thinner looking sister, and weighs less. A too large bust is a great annoyance, hence the practice adopted by many of bathing in diluted vinegar.

There are many ways to get thin, all involving more or less work and annoyance, and constant watchfulness to keep off the flesh when once lost. How much pleasanter it is to try to get fat, and yet how difficult for a thin person

to accomplish. There is no necessity to curb the appetite in this endeavor. On the contrary, it is given full sway and increased by every means possible. An indulgence in palatable things to eat and drink is permitted, and a cultivation of cheerful feelings and happy indolence is absolutely imperative, and yet the poor thin creature gets thinner still, probably, as one afflicted remarked, from the effort of carrying around good dinners.

What a sad picture is conjured by the expression, a lean woman. Referring once more to Webster, lean means, "wanting flesh, meager, not fat; that part of flesh which consists of muscles without the fat." Imagine a woman all lean, meager. To call her thin is not quite so awful, and yet thin means, "having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite." Picture her back and chest between your two hands, and feel her of "little thickness." Slim and slender are better terms. No lady objects to being called slim, and slender brings to mind—

"A lovely being, scarcely formed or molded." But it won't do for old maids or shriveled matrons. However thin women get the best of fat ones in many ways. They have such great advantage in walking, no weak ankles, no shortness of wind. Then their clothes wear so much longer, and their figures, with a little filling, are so much younger looking. A thin girl does not deplore a lack of bust, for it is easily supplied. Her greatest anxiety is about her calves. If she can only cultivate a good-sized leg she is happy, and for this reason she frequents the skating rink, as skating is splendid for the development of the legs. One slim lady confided to a friend that after a season of the exercise she was obliged to lay in a new supply of stockings, as her old ones were far too small.

To eat supper just before going to bed is a great aid toward getting fleshy. The food so taken goes all in fat. A nap after each meal is also conducive to the same great end, but gentle exercise should be taken between meals to promote appetite. Large doses of fresh air, avoidance of envious thoughts, entire contentment with one's lot in life, one's children, husband, relatives and friends, complete self-satisfaction—all are conducive to the same great end. There is one great advantage derived from the craze on fat or no fat. It is a poor rule that don't work both ways, and many of the laws for gaining or losing flesh are the same, and are great health promoters. The formation of tennis, skating, swimming and walking clubs, and the patronizing of them by both stout and thin alike, is adding greatly to the health of our women. The role of invalid is no longer fashionable, and it is considered rather a reproach to be delicate. San Franciscans are rivaling English in their physique and powers of endurance. Small waists and feet or rather shoes, are going out of style, and physicians who make female complaints a speciality are losing money. Our growing girls are well developed for their age, and, following the example of their mothers, are devoted to all manner of physical exercises. Pretty girls, naturally, perfect health will make them beautiful, and strong enough to stand any amount of mental culture. What may we not predict for the future of such women, ruled by the sons of San Francisco, for, after all, a boy is generally like his mother.

How the Major Remembered the Man Who Succored Him.

The other day while Major Dodridge was sitting in his dooryard the gate opened and a strange looking man hastily approached.

"Is this Major Dodridge?"

"Yes, sir."

"Of the Eighth Arkansaw during the war?"

"Yes," beginning to look with interest at the stranger.

"Don't you remember me, major?"

"No, I can't place you."

"Take a look at me," shoving back his hat.

"Don't remember that I ever saw you before."

"I am Hank Parsons!" exclaimed the man, bracing himself as though he expected the major to rush into his arms.

"Don't recall the name," said the major.

"Is it possible? I did not think you would ever forget me, I'll refresh your memory. At Shiloh, while the battle was raging in murderous fury, I found you lying on the field shot through both legs. I took you on my back and carried you to a spring in the shade. Now don't you recollect me?"

"Let me see," mused the major, "I remember having been wounded; but I can't recall the fact, if it be a fact, of any one taking me to a spring."

"This is indeed strange," said the disappointed man. "I looked forward to meeting you with such anticipations of a warm greeting. Well, well, the world has indeed reached its ungrateful age. The occurrence is as fresh to my mind as though it had taken place yesterday. I gave you a drink of whiskey and—"

"What!" exclaimed the major, springing to his feet, "gave me a drink of whiskey! O, yes, I remember now," seizing the man's hand, "Oh, I'll never forget that drink! The whiskey was so new that corn meal was floating round on it, but we enjoyed it. Remember you! Why, I should cavort. Why didn't you guard against possible embarrassments by mentioning some of the main features of the occurrence?"—Arkansaw Traveller.

A Minnesota Minister's Experience in Russia.

At the meeting of the Minneapolis pastors, Monday morning, Dr. R. F. Sample read a paper giving his observations made in his recent trip in Europe. "The old world," said Dr. Sample, "is much in advance of us here. It is finished and polished. Its cities are substantial, beautiful and clean. One will not realize how ragged are the streets of New York until he comes back from the beautiful cities of Stockholm, Berlin or St. Petersburg. Though their civilization is old it is by no means in decay. There is more refinement and culture there, more art and a philosophy much more profound than our own. They have more respect for authority in the old world. This is seen not only in the governments, but in the family, where children obey and respect their parents more than do the children in our land. Our republican form of government does not seem to command the respect for authority that could be wished. In the old world, also, there is a great deal of devotion to pleasure. The orchestra is by the side of the workshop, and the theater and opera are well patronized. People flock to the beer gardens, and in fact a good deal of the time is devoted to social enjoyment. The speaker thought that in most respects America is to be preferred to the old world. Take it all in all, its government is the most favorable to happiness and advancement of any on earth. And it is right here in the valley of the Mississippi that the highest civilization tends to move. The speaker gave an account of his entry into St. Petersburg. Notwithstanding his correction, they insisted on writing his name on his passport as Robert, son of John or Robert Johnson, and as a sample of mankind he was, so to speak, dropped out. There was a great deal of importance attached to the matter of passports. The doctor found himself very closely watched. If he regarded any particular building or person or place attentively, a policeman was likely to be detailed to watch him and all his movements. This espionage sleeps not night or day and one gets in a measure used to it. Great freedom is taken with the mails by the government. Letters are opened and scrutinized, foreign newspapers are closely watched, and if in any way objectionable to the government, are destroyed or the objectionable paragraph is blotted out. It is almost impossible to get any unfavorable comment on the emperor from any one. There is no free expression of opinion, for no one is sure but what he is being watched by government spies. The emperor is never seen on the street. When he goes out he is either in disguise or surrounded by a strong guard. Assassins are known to be everywhere on the alert. Especially has this sort of thing existed since the assassination of Alexander II. The doctor strongly expressed his opinion that an absolute monarchy is far preferable to this nihilist despotism. The czar is absolutely the head of state and church. Of course the highest kind of freedom cannot be found under such a government. They have a church in Russia which is called Christian, but the light of gospel truth is dim. Africa, with its paganism, is in a better state than Russia. The Greek church differs from the Roman church in several important respects. It does not of course acknowledge the primacy of Rome. There is no instrumental music in the ceremonies of their religion, but a great deal of vocal music. They claim a direct apostolic succession for their church. Piety seems to be confined to a few. This is largely because of the ignorance that prevails. Even many wealthy people are unable to read and write. As the religious rites are conducted in the unknown Slavonic tongue, but few understand anything of it. Yet the Russian churches are constantly crowded. Shrines abound everywhere. The dead formality and rank superstitions of the Greek church calls loudly for another Luther. There are Protestant churches in Russia. They are not molested so long as they make no attempt to proselyte. The speaker paid a high tribute to the work of Pashkoff in Russia. He thought Christianity was needed greatly. It would give Russia greater prosperity than she has yet known. It would soon drive nihilism to the wall. The doctor thought the Russian railroad system better than the English. It is borrowed from the American system.

Life's Journey.

Carlyle. The last stage of life's journey is necessarily dark, sad and carried on under steadily increasing difficulties. We are alone; all our loved ones and cheering fellow pilgrim's gone. No welcome shine of a human cottage with its hospitable caudle now light for us in these waste solitudes. Our eyes, if we have any light, rest only on the eternal stars. Thus we stagger on, impediments increasing, force diminishing, till at length there is equality between the terms, and we do all infallibly arrive. So it has been from the beginning; so it will be to the end—forever a mystery and miracle before which human intellect falls dumb. Do we reach those stars, then? Do we sink in those swamps among the dance of dying dreams? Is the threshold we step over but the brink in that instance, and our home thenceforth an infinite inane? God, our Eternal Maker, alone knows, and it shall be as he wills, not as we would. His mercy be upon us!