

NEWS CONDENSED.

EASTERN.

Petroleum advanced on the Pittsburgh exchange, last week, to \$1.10, the highest figure of the year.

The remains of the late Charles Soehner, Sr., of Indianapolis, were cremated in Lemoyne's furnace at Washington, Pa.

The remains of John Howard Payne arrived at New York the other day, and were thence transported to Washington, where they were placed in custody of the Oak Hill Cemetery authorities until June 9, the twenty-first anniversary of the poet's birth, when the final funeral ceremonies will occur.

In a game of poker at a Philadelphia club, Thomas A. Scott, Jr., held four queens and Mr. John Tucker a straight flush. Betting ran high between the parties until the pot reached \$8,000. Of course it was captured by the man with the royal flush, much to the disgust of the holder of the four queens.

J. B. Marston, recently employed by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, has confessed that he is an embezzler and departed for places unknown. An examination of his books, as interest clerk, shows that in the last four years he purloined \$81,000.

New York shoe manufacturers resolved to resist in the courts the payment of future royalty for the use of the Donald McKay machines, the patent on which expired May 6, 1879.

A clergyman of Newburyport, Mass., saw order warrants for the arrest of the manager and leading members of a traveling theatrical company, who were advertised to bring out a play based upon the life and adventures of Jesse James, the complaint setting forth that such a drama was calculated to demoralize the youth of the country by surrounding deeds of outlawry with an atmosphere of romance.

WESTERN.

The Exchange Bank of Denver, Col., has closed its doors.

A child of five years, who was bitten by a dog at Sioux City, Iowa, died five days afterward of hydrophobia.

The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company has ceased to exist, being succeeded by the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

Reports from the pineries of the Upper Mississippi say that the crop of logs secured this season will be about the same as last.

The most notable transaction in fast horse-flesh that has taken place during the last two years was consummated in Chicago last week, it being the purchase by Messrs. H. C. Jewett & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., of the trotting stallion, Jerome Eddy, record 2:16 1/2. The sum paid was \$25,000, cash in hand, and with the exception of Smuggler and Piedmont, it is the largest sum ever paid for a trotting stallion.

A feud between cattlemen culminated in a fight near Fort Huachuca, on the Mexican border of Arizona, in which six men were killed.

Near Charlestown, Arizona, a party of coal prospectors were set upon by a band of twenty Apaches, who killed several of the party and wounded three.

A wagon that was used by old John Brown in the transportation of runaway negroes and in carrying arms for the raid on Harper's Ferry has passed into the possession of the editor of an Iowa City paper.

The Clem family, notorious in the criminal record of Indiana, are once more before the public, the husband, William F. Clem, having instituted proceedings for divorce from his wife, Nancy, who is at present serving out a sentence in the penitentiary for perjury.

In the Seminole Nation, I. T., a dispute arose between an Indian and three white men who were playing cards, the Indian killing two of them, while a spectator was accidentally but fatally shot. Friends of the dead man pursued the Indian and riddled him with bullets.

The persons killed by the Apaches at Clark's coal camp, Arizona, number four. The same band are now in the Whetstone mountains, and on their way murdered a Frenchman and four Mexicans.

At Clinton, Ill., Dr. Wright refused to give expert testimony unless he received a fee of \$10 therefor, when the Judge fined the M. D. \$5 for refusing to answer. The question of the doctor's rights will be taken to a higher court.

At the Diamond mine in Braidedwood, the scene of the disaster, the bodies of four of the victims were recovered March 25, and two more corpses were found buried beneath a great mass of rock and earth.

Patrick Egan, the Irish patriot, who is in this country to promote the new National League of Ireland, is now in Chicago.

Thirteen buildings in Duluth, Minn., including the Central House, were destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at \$47,500, upon which there is an insurance of \$35,000.

SOUTHERN.

Off Baltimore two oyster-boats came in collision, one sinking. Four persons were drowned, and of two men who had lashed themselves to the rigging one was frozen to death.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., reports that near Booneville, Logan county, Sheriff Grady and posse attacked four men supposed to be the Little Rock and Fort Smith train-robbers. A running fight followed, and one of the fugitives was fatally wounded. Capt. Ellington, of the Sheriff's posse, was wounded.

The burning of the Fontaine cotton warehouse at Columbus, Ga., entailed a loss of \$100,000.

The scoundrels who captured a train on the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad and killed the conductor have been jailed and have confessed their crime. According to their story the murder of the conductor was all a mistake, the thieves having agreed

not to kill anybody unless it became necessary in order to effect their escape. But one of their number "became excited" and the conductor fell a victim.

Richard Crowley, a Texan lunatic, escaped from the San Antonio Asylum, went to his mother's house and brainied her with an ax.

There was a severe snow-storm on the 23d of March in Virginia, extending as far south as Wilmington, N. C.

The Hon. Timothy O. Howe died at Kenosha, Wis., March 25, aged 67 years. He was a native of Maine, and served one term in the Legislature of that State. He removed to Green Bay, Wis., in 1845, where he held the office of Circuit Judge from 1850 to 1855. He served three successive terms in the United States Senate, beginning in 1861 and ending in 1879. He was appointed Postmaster General, to succeed Thomas L. James, soon after Mr. Arthur's accession to the Presidential office, and held the position up to the time of his death.

Statements as to the strength of the Apaches deprecatory on the border of Arizona and Mexico vary from fifteen to 200. Further outrages upon settlers by the savages are reported. The Mexican troops in pursuit of the Apaches have orders to take no prisoners.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Chandler has issued an order that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor in the navy-yards.

Secretary Folger's sudden departure from Washington on Sunday was rendered necessary by the fact that his health required an immediate change of air and entire relief from the cares of office. He will remain for some time at Fortress Monroe.

Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, has invited Dr. Solomon, a disciple of Pasteur, to conduct his experiments as to the germ theory of disease under the auspices of the Bureau of Agriculture. Dr. Loring is hopeful that farmers of the United States will find inoculation potent in preserving their live stock from disease.

Washington telegram: "The President has decided upon his vacation trip. He has improved so much within the last few days that he has concluded not to leave Washington until after he has had an opportunity to extend suitable courtesies to Diaz, who, Minister Romero says, will be here next week. The President will give Diaz a dinner, after which he will proceed to Fortress Monroe and stay a day or two, when he will go to Florida by rail, and spend two weeks in fishing at the head of the Indian river. He will endeavor to make his trip as quiet as possible, and will decline all public demonstrations."

The internal revenue receipts from July 1, 1882, to March 21, 1883, are \$2,300,000 in excess of the receipts for the corresponding period the preceding year.

The Treasurer of the United States has referred to the Attorney General the question whether under the new Tax and Tariff law banks are required to pay taxes during the periods of Jan. 1 and March 3, 1883, according to the old law. The Treasurer, who is charged with collecting a part of this tax, is of the opinion that the banks are liable.

James B. Price, a star-route mail contractor, is alleged to have made an affidavit stating that on one occasion he bribed James T. Brady, then Second Assistant Postmaster General, by the payment to him of \$5,000, and that he also paid Senator Kellogg of Louisiana, \$20,000 for his influence.

The British Minister at Washington does not apprehend strained relations between America and England because of the violent utterances of certain Irish citizens regarding the London explosion. He says the present feeling is very cordial.

John J. Flinn, of Chicago, United States Consul at Chemnitz, Saxony, is to be displaced, after a brief tenure of office, by Mr. J. L. Parish, also of Chicago, a member of the Illinois Legislature.

Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson who was in command of the United States naval vessels present at the bombardment of Alexandria, in July, 1862, has been placed on the retired list. Rear Admiral E. R. Calhoun will be retired in April.

POLITICAL.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill pensioning all Confederate soldiers who lost an eye or eyes during the late war. One also to Federal soldiers not pensioned by the United States Government.

The Governor of Tennessee has signed the bill to pay the State debt at 50 cents on the dollar and 3 per cent. interest. It is thought this will be a permanent settlement of a question which has agitated the minds of the people of that State for the last eight or ten years.

A bill was passed by the Tennessee Legislature abolishing public executions in Tennessee.

A law has been enacted by the New York State Legislature requiring that all telegraph and telephone lines in the cities of New York and Brooklyn be laid under ground.

Ex-Senator Sprague, recently nominated for Governor by the Rhode Island Independents, is endorsed by the Democrats.

The bill in the Michigan Legislature making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or imprisonment, for Judges, State officers or Legislators to accept free railroad passes was defeated.

A bill passed both branches of the Missouri Legislature, making homicide committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate arson, rape, robbery, burglary or mayhem murder in the first degree.

The nomination of Noah A. Plympton for Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts was rejected by the executive council, by a strict party vote—7 to 1. Immediately after this action had been taken, Gov. Butler again nominated Mr. Plympton for the same office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first contract for the establishment of a mail route in Alaska has been awarded to a representative of the New York Presbyterian Mission Society. The service will be monthly, the distance being 103 miles, by canoe.

Five murderers paid, on Friday March 23, the extreme penalty of their crimes—William Barks and Green Cunniff

ham being executed at Lafayette, Ga.; Fred K. Wall, at Dallas Texas; Nicholas Walker (colored), at Little Rock, Ark.; and Jerome Holt (colored), at Graham, N. C.

The burning of a sewing-machine factory in a suburb of Montreal caused a loss of nearly \$300,000. The establishment was built and equipped by a stock company, of which the late Sir Hugh Allan was President, and was the largest of its kind in Canada.

A call for a convention to be held in Philadelphia April 25 has been issued by the Central Council of the Irish-American Land League. Messrs. Parnell and Egan will be present at the convention, at which in all probability action will be taken placing the movement in behalf of Irish freedom on a wider basis than heretofore.

The 4,300-ton steel cruiser to be constructed by the United States Navy Department is to be named the Chicago.

FOREIGN.

A rebellion against the importation of foreign woolen thread has taken place in several Turkish towns.

The French Constitutional Revision League says the existing constitution was framed in the interest of an oligarchy, and doubts that a durable Government is possible when the two legislative houses are hostile to each other.

Three French soldiers convicted of Socialism have been assigned to regiments serving in Algeria.

Avalanches from Mount Ararat are reported to have killed 150 persons and injured 100 others.

Prince Bismarck's latest reported ailment is sciatica.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, who, some two or three years ago, resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to enter into railroad speculation, has grown very wealthy. He is now a citizen of Florida, and again longs for his old Senatorial life. It is said he is a candidate for the seat in the Senate, now occupied by Hon. Wilkinson Call.

When Stephen W. Dorsey, one of the star-route defendants, was called as a witness, the question immediately arose as to his beliefs on the sanctity of an oath, and whether he had doubts of future rewards or punishments. The Judge decided that Dorsey should be sworn, and that gentlemen then formally denied that he conspired against the Government; that he ever had transactions, directly or indirectly, with Brady; and that Berdell's testimony was false from beginning to end. The irascible temper of the witness was evident throughout his examination.

London is to have a political police force, after the model of the police of Paris and Berlin.

"No. 1," whose name is Tyner, is alleged to have escaped from Dublin to America by way of Hull and Bremen. The Freeman's Journal says the Government has abandoned the hope of securing him.

The fancy dress ball given at New York by Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is said to have been the grandest society event of the metropolis.

A New York corporation bought 75,000 head of cattle from Texas stockmen, the consideration being nearly \$2,000,000.

Mr. J. C. Bigelow, of Washington, who was attorney for Sergeant Mason, the would-be executioner of Giteau, has brought suit for \$3,500 for his services. It is understood the "Betty-and-the-baby" fund amounted to \$12,000, of which \$7,000 is on deposit in Washington.

A snow-storm of unprecedented severity for that section has occurred in North Carolina. At Kittrell houses were crushed by the weight of snow upon the roofs. Telegraph lines north of Greenville were prostrated. Great injury to crops is expected to result from the storm.

Gibb, Laird & Co., of Quebec, have failed, with \$100,000 liabilities, which is largely in excess of the assets.

The young man with the fewest hairs on his face is the young man who gets shaved the ofttest.

The greatest talker in the Maine Legislature is Representative Gushoe, of Knox county.

THE MARKET.

Table with market prices for various commodities like BEEVES, HOGS, FLOUR, WHEAT, etc., across different locations like NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, etc.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

An Artificial and Cumbrous Establishment Standing Upon By-Gone Ages.

The different Nonconformist churches, the Salvation Army and other religious movements are having a great influence in England. The signs of the times indicate that the day is not distant when church and state will be dissociated in that country. The London Mail sounds the following warning to the Church of England: "There is no church, there is no government, there is no institution in the world that so little adapts its means to its ends, its resources to work, its men to its positions, as the Church of England. The fact is proved, the want supplied and the evil mitigated by the surrounding atmosphere of nonconformity, everywhere pressing in to fill the void. Always and everywhere there are to be found those who will reap a harvest of souls wherever it may offer itself. The kingdom of grace has a spontaneous development, which ever supplies the shortcomings of human government and administration. No Bishop, however exalted, no theologian, however narrow or however Quixotic, can deny, even upon his own theories, a divine origin and order to the self-denying zeal of the men who do their best, by the simplest means at hand, to raise the surrounding tone of morality and religion, to rebuke vice and to encourage the virtues that all alike recognize, even if they practice them not. The good work to be done is as plain and universal as the sun in the heavens. The school and the field of true faith is all the world, and knows no demarcations or prohibitions. An artificial and cumbrous establishment, standing upon by-gone ages, and inheriting innumerable anomalies, hindrances and scandals, may be too sacred a thing to be rudely handled. But it cannot cover the ground nor reap the harvest. Part—indeed, the greater part—must be left to those who, if less privileged, are less trammelled, and who have the power, not of authority, but of freedom. In such a case there must be some jarring, some antagonism. How shall it be cured? How shall the established church acquire for itself that full liberty of action which it sees continually employed against it? It must descend to gather all the lessons it can from the organizations and tactics of those whom it only too naturally regards as its rivals, if not foes. How do they get possession of the ground? How do they advance everywhere, and hold the ground they win? They do it by the use of common sense. That is what the Church of England will have to submit to. The ministry—that is, the entire system of employment in the service of the Church of England, will have to be adapted to the work everywhere to be done, unless the church is to find itself one day the shadow of a great name.

SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

INDIAN meal and vinegar or lemon juice used on the hands will heal and soften them.

CELERY tops dried and kept in a glass jar make a very fine flavoring for soup when needed.

KID boots may be nicely cleaned with a mixture of oil and ink; the oil softens the leather, and the ink blackens it.

KEROSENE will make tin kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it; it will also remove stains from varnished furniture.

CHLORIDE of lime sprinkled about a place will drive away the rats, mice and insects. Bits of broken glass and plaster of Paris will effectually stop up the rat holes.

TO CLEAN pie-plates that have long been used for baking, put them in a large kettle of cold water and throw on them a few hot ashes or cinders, and let them boil for an hour.

TO REMOVE clinkers from stoves, place a few oyster-shells in the grate while the fire is burning, and the clinkers will at once become loosened and may be readily removed without injuring the lining.

LEMONS can be kept in good condition for a long time by putting them in a tight cask and covering them with water. They must be kept in a cool place, and the water should be changed every other day.

A MOST delicately perfumed powder for washing the hair or making sachets may be prepared from orange-blossom. Into a box which contains three ounces of powdered starch throw three-quarters of an ounce of fresh orange-blossom; mix well with the hand, so that the flowers are divided equally over the powder; stir up three times a day. After twenty-four hours, remove the flowers and put in the same quantity of fresh ones; repeat this for three days. To retain the perfume the box must close tightly.

DO YOU KNOW?—That a little water in butter will prevent it from burning when used for frying? That a little saltpetre worked into butter that has become sour or rancid, will render it sweet and palatable? That pennyroyal distributed in places frequented by roaches will drive them away? That wild mint will keep rats and mice out of your house? That five quarts of boiling water poured on a basket of pearl-line will make an excellent soft soap? Let it remain over night to harden. That lime, sprinkled in fire-places during summer months, is healthful? That Spanish brown mixed with a little water, will make the hearth look pretty? A pound costs ten cents, and will last two or three months; use a little at a time. That leaves of parsley, eaten with a little vinegar, will prevent the disagreeable consequences of tainted breath by onions? That flowers and shrubs should be excluded from a bed-chamber? That all paintings, hung over the mantel-piece, are liable to wrinkle with the heat?

The Typical Ball-Pitcher.

The following description of an amateur pitcher will be found rather entertaining and cannot fail to recall to thousands of players precisely similar characteristics: The pitcher is, as usual, of the most interesting. He is approached in apparent importance only by a big-chested Drum-Major or the driver of a four-in-hand. The lordly air that the pitcher exhibits is at once impressive and instructive. After the other men are crouched about the field, with their hands on their knees and their eyes riveted on home, the pitcher, with his hat very much over his eyes and his thumb in his belt, moves forth to his post before the bat. Once there, he gazes earnestly at the western sky and gently twirls his finger, assuming an air of total indifference to all save the sunset. Meanwhile the batter stands poised with legs apart, his lips compressed, and his eyes resting uneasily on the indifferent-looking pitcher, while he swings his bat warily. After a tantalizing wait the pitcher turns his eyes casually toward the expectant batter, backed by the anxious catcher and the vigilant umpire, and after gazing at them as though they were beings from another planet he wearily turns away and casually draws up his stocking or resumes his inspection of the western sky. Then like a flash he draws back his arm, and with a twist that nearly lifts him from the ground, sends the ball rushing toward the batter like a bullet from a gun. Sometimes he allows it to whirl by him, and almost imbed itself in the fence at his back. Then he gently tosses it to the pitcher, and the play goes on again. The balls sent in are often cruel, and it is a very expert batter who can get one away from the diamond. When the batter is hit by the ball, the pitcher always runs up kindly and apologizes with great good-fellowship, while the ladies wave their handkerchiefs and look sympathetic.

Hints to Inventors.

A conveyance of "all my right, title and interest in and to" a patent, though properly recorded, does not include the right for two counties covered by a prior conveyance, although the prior conveyance was not recorded in the Patent Office.

In an infringement case, where the defense was that the defendant's machine was purchased of another person who had settled with the patentee therefor, and the proof failed to show that the defendants purchased before the date of settlement, held, that the use by the defendants of such apparatus is an infringement.

In reducing his patent to practical application, a patentee is not held to strictly and entirely follow the mere mechanical device shown in his drawings, but he may deviate so long as he does not violate the principle involved in his patent.

In a case of infringement, where the defendants used the combination that gave a peculiar value to the plaintiff's patent, they are chargeable with damages in respect to the entire patent.

The measure of damages for infringement of a patent is the profits that the plaintiffs would have made on the sales of the patented article had they supplied the customers to whom the defendants sold such article.

In estimating the amount of such

profits, the cost of manufacture and sale should be deducted, and, on sales of a large amount, clerk's hire, storage freight, etc., should be considered as part of such cost; but, when these expenses would make only a trifling difference, they need not be taken into account.

Decisions of the courts operate upon all cases alike from the time they are rendered, while rules of practice should only be applied to cases filed after their adoption.

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A Wonderful Wine-Taster.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald visited the great wine-vaults in London, and tells of the old wine-grader's skill at tasting wine. He blindfolds himself and there is poured into a glass four different kinds of sherry. He takes a mouthful on his tongue and at once declares a mixture of four cheap bar-room sherries, two of which have been sweetened with brown sugar and called by the abominable title of brown sherry. He is right, and his next experiment is with port, which he correctly tests on each trial. But when a bottle of Cook's imperial champagne from St. Louis is opened, he hesitates and declares it is a new one for him, but it is a good wine, with more brandy in it than it ought to have, and he thinks it is from some northern-grown grape. He was entirely non-plussed over some apple whisky; but, when bottle after bottle of champagne of the standard brands was opened, he named every one with great accuracy, giving the year in each case, Pomey '74, G. H. Mumm's '77, Veuve Cluquet '80, Heidsieck '78, King, and so on through the list without an error. In each case he simply brought a taste to his lips and spat it out again almost directly, and then inhaled a breath from some ammonia-flavored water. I am told that he has an income of nearly \$3,000 a year from this branch of business alone, but that he is so inordinately vain of his faculty that he will neglect everything to show it off, and even buy the wine himself to do it with, if he can secure a crowd of admirers.

The Dismal Swamp.

A recent visitor to the Dismal Swamp in Virginia found it much reduced in extent compared to what it was twenty years ago. It now contains some of the best farming land in the State. A railroad runs across it, and it is on its way to final extinction. The drainage of Lake Drummond, a central body of water lying higher than the average level of the swamp, would make the whole area fertile. This is a project of Governor Benjamin F. Butler, who once had surveys made, but at length abandoned it. The great industry of the swamp is lumbering. It is penetrated by small ditches in connection with larger canals, and by rude tram-roads, over which the logs are rolled to be saved up into shingles, railroad ties and fencing. The lake itself, however, with its almost impenetrable fringe of cypress and its protecting roots and broken stumps, is quite as dismal as ever.

A KRUFF gun, just completed for Denmark, is 32 feet 9 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches in diameter at the breach, and weighs 58 tons.

HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

LOVELY little brackets for the wall are now made of ebony wood, with the back shaped exactly like a round Japanese fan. The shelf and the lower part, including the handle of the fan, are of the plain black, but the fan must be decorated in gay colors. An ingenious woman may improve the appearance of an ordinary bracket by tacking an ordinary round fan to the wall behind it.

A CARRIAGE rug of colored felt looks very well with a large monogram worked in the center and a spray of flowers in each corner. Brown holland and chintz flowers in olive shades arranged all around and appliqued, look well. A design of flowers and leaves on a broad band of dark blue, green or red, stitched on to a carriage cloth, is effective, adding long stitches on either side of the band with thread the same color. They should be very long, "spiky" stitches, which are pretty and quickly done.

FOLDING screens are being used considerably. Some are quite small for standing before fire-places, others are high enough to hide a door. A very effective one can be made of a common kitchen clothes-horse, with a coarse muslin nailed tightly down each side, and a strip of red plush or velvet turned over the wooden edges and tacked around forms the binding. To form the panels use blue satin and embroider in colors a design of one or two long-stalked ox-eyed daisies, a few leaves and blades of grass and several rich-hued butterflies. Another pretty way of decorating is to press flowers and grasses, tie them in bunches as desired and fasten on the panels; then back of the spray paint shadings of flowers and leaves and long, bending grasses.

For a piano mat procure some canvas not too coarse, cut it the size you wish your mat, leaving a margin at least an inch, a wood mesh one inch deep, and a dozen large and strong rug needles. A small pattern with border is the most suited to the work. You should mark on the canvas a border of two or three inches in width, and line this border on each side with two stitches of very dark grenat wool. In the middle of this border work a small star or scroll of thirteen stitches; work this in white, and the ground between the two lines in a lighter shade of grenat; for the center mark your design on the canvas with pen and ink—a small geometrical one would be in character. When this is marked thread your needles with very long pieces of wool and work them double. The work is now commenced. Work carefully in rows and every stitch pass the wool over the mesh for each part of the stitch. Have a few stitches of one color, and then change the color. To effect this leave the needle, just running the wool in and out of the canvas under the mesh, and draw the thread out and cut off; if it does not waste too much, carry it on to the next place where required, as the fewer joints the better. It is better to cut the rows when all are worked. A skillful cutter will make this kind of work look much like velvet pile, but an amateur would not succeed in producing that effect, especially with such coarse material. We have seen steel meshes half and three-eighths of an inch in width, with a little moveable knife at one end. When the whole row was worked this way the knife was slipped into the place. The mesh was then pulled through the work, and the knife cut as it passed through, making the work very even and the work softer than velvet pile. After the mat is completed it should be lined throughout with burlap or cotton flannel and trimmed all around with an edge of colored cloth pinked out, or with a wool fringe of gay colors, to match the shades used in the work.

How the British Won the Battle.

London Truth has mercilessly punctured the flaming dispatches which were sent home from Egypt by the English commanders of great battles and famous victories over almost countless hordes of Egyptian soldiers. Here is a specimen: "As regards our attack on Tel-el-Kebr, this, I am informed by a gentleman who was with Arabi, is what really took place. The Egyptians had three reliable regiments, a number of hastily-recruited fellahs, and a quantity of Bedouins within their lines. Two of the three regiments had been sent away to occupy a position where it was thought we might advance, and two other good regiments were to arrive at 7 a. m. on the day of our attack. When it was made, the Egyptians had consequently only one reliable regiment. A few days previously Sultan Pasha had been among the Bedouins, and had distributed money among them. No sooner did our attack commence than the Bedouins ran about among the fellahs, creating confusion. Subsequently the Khedive presented Sultan Pasha with £10,000 as a present. This, it is understood, was the money which had been expended by him in bribery."

Made an Exception.

A Boston capitalist, while in the lumber regions of Wisconsin, struck a country hotel one night during a blizzard. The landlord was doing his best to heat up and make everything comfortable, but, after his heels had been frosted within six feet of the bar-room stove, the Bostonian hinted that he would go to bed.

"Stranger in these parts, aren't you?" whispered the host.

"Yes."

"From Boston, ain't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'll make an exception in your case and give you your choice between a room where the boys will likely sit up till 3 o'clock and play old sledge, or one next to where me and the old woman will begin jawing and fighting about 10 and keep it up till square daylight. You look like a man of culture, and I'll make it as comfortable as I can for you!"

The Bostonian compromised by taking a north room with seven panes of glass broken out of the window.—Wall Street News.

A MEMBER of Congress, can place himself on the retired list by