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The Eaton Democrat.

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FRESH TOPICS.

COL. ANTHONY, the Leavenworth editor, like Carruth, the Vineland journalist, still survives with a bullet in him.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, though insane, will continue to draw the pension of $250 per month from the government.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, the well-known newspaper correspondent, has assumed editorial management of the St. Louis *Times*.

COL. ROBERT M. AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, sons of Stephen A. Douglas, have just been awarded by the Court of Claims about $259,000 for cotton seized in Mississipi.

MR. TRENOR W. PARK, of Bennington, Vt., is said to be the fourth man in point of wealth in the United States, having property valued at $17,000,000. Park was one of the original owners of the Emma mine of Utah, and made his fortune by speculating in mining stocks.

THE Chicago *Tribune* thus plausibly explains the increase in the divorce business: "Under existing laws a woman can recover through the aid of an idiot jury such heavy damages from a defaulting lover that matrimony and divorce are preferable to a suit for breach of promise as being cheaper and less annoying. The coming man will marry and desert instead of paying heavy damages for a momentary weakness."

A PARIS sheet says there are four hundred and sixty-two German journals published in the United States, and all of them are in the secret pay of Bismark. Let it be hoped a time will come when he will be in their pay, and then the world will run all the smoother. In the meantime this tyrant, who salaries the press with a greasy hand, keeps up, moreover, five organs in Australia, and one at the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of Africa and China.

A RICH American in Paris discovered that an unpleasant-looking fellow followed him every day from morning till night. He became uneasy, and diplomatic inquiry was made as to whether the man who watched him was connected with the police. As a result of much negotiation, the unpleasant person was arrested, and proved to be a gatherer of buts of cigars. The rich American only smoked famous brands, and only smoked them half up, and it paid to follow him.

CINCINNATI claims to have the oldest woman in America, whose age can be positively authenticated. Her name is Podesta, and she was born in Italy. The officially attested baptismal register states that she "baptizata est die XII. Januari, 1769." This makes her over 106 years of age. The recent revival of the question, are there centenarians? has brought out a great many probable cases of the existence of people 100 years old and upward, and some in which the evidence is most convincing.

THE Burlington *Hawkeye* thus refers to Spring Hill, one of Burlington's most flourishing suburbs: "And here it was only yesterday morning that the favorite dog of one of the most respected families up there—a dog which never ate a mouthful of anything in his life without a napkin under his chin and a solid silver fork in his paw, crawled under the barn and dragged out a sk—sku—skun—well, we forget what they did call it, but it was awful, and when the dog went into the parlor and crawled under the sofa, he had the entire house to himself until the gentlemen of the family came up from down town."

IN the Cincinnati *Commercial* we find some interesting figures relating to municipal debts. Following is a comparative table of the existing public debts of the principal cities at the latest date published:

	Population in 1870.	Debt.
Albany, N. Y.	69,422	$ 2,700,000
Baltimore	267,534	29,000,000
Boston	292,497	41,000,000
Brooklyn	396,099	37,500,000
Chicago	298,977	17,000,000
Cincinnati	216,239	16,000,000
Jersey City	82,546	14,000,000
Louisville	100,753	10,500,000
New Orleans	191,418	22,000,000
New York	942,292	100,000,000
Philadelphia	674,022	61,000,000
Pittsburgh	86,076	7,527,301
Portland, Me.	31,413	5,000,000
Providence	68,904	5,400,000
San Francisco	149,473	3,700,000
St. Louis	310,864	14,303,000
Washington	109,199	25,000,000

Thus it will be seen that San Francisco has the least oppressive debt of all, or $23 to each inhabitant. Albany owes $40 to each inhabitant; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $55; Cincinnati, $75; Providence, $75; Pittsburgh, $80; Philadelphia, $90; Brooklyn, $95; Louisville, $100; New Orleans, $110; Baltimore, $115; Boston, $130; New York, $140; Portland, $160; Jersey City, $165; and Washington $240.

GEN. SHERMAN'S life, as set forth in his memoirs, is a striking illustration of the fallacy of the popular superstition that a rolling stone gathers no moss. His career prior to his entering the Union army as a Colonel of regulars was one of constant change. He was a First Lieutenant of artillery in 1846, stationed at Fort Moultrie, in South Carolina. His desire to take an active part in the war with Mexico was defeated by circumstances. He was sent to California instead of Mexico, and was a passive witness of the excitements incident to the gold fever of 1848-49. A year later he returned to Washington, became a member of Mr. Ewing's family, married, and resigned his commission. He returned to San Francisco as a banker, where he underwent the experiences of the Vigilance Committee, which he opposed, and of the local panic; then he changed to New York, still as a banker, and then back to San Francisco to settle up a business which had not been specially remunerative. We next find him practicing law as a member of the firm of Sherman, Ewing & McCook, which, as he says, "helped to pass away the time, but afforded little profit." Then he became Superintendent of a military college in Louisiana, which he abandoned at the outbreak of the war. He went to St. Louis as President of a horse-railroad company, was offered the Chief-Clerkship of the War Department, but declined, and shortly after was appointed Colonel in the Regular Army, and from that has grown to be the General of the United States forces.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY has lately distinguished himself by inventing an indelible ink.

THE most difficult politician to interview at present is Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana.

SECRETARY BRISTOW is mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidential nomination.

LINDSEY CARSON, a brother of the famous Kit, is a candidate for the California Senate.

GEN. FARNSWORTH is spoken of as a probable anti-Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has declined the Independent nomination for Governor.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN has returned from Washington to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and purposes passing the summer in that State.

GENERAL BUTLER'S new house in Washington will, it is said, be the finest of the many fine residences there. It will be completed and ready for occupancy next fall.

GEN. SHERMAN is about as heavily under fire now as he ever was in his life. If he ever had any ambition for the Presidency he has probably abandoned it by this time.—*New York Tribune.*

GATH is now a St. Louis editor, and such little paragraphs as this have begun to float prismatically upon the current of events: "George Alfred Townsend says Missouri is a power *couchant*, and that St. Louis cannot help being the Future City."

HON. WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Milwaukee, formerly of Fox Lake, Wis., and once Secretary of State of Wisconsin, who was Wash'urn's principal competitor for the gubernatorial nomination in 1871, has suddenly appeared as a candidate for the same position.

MATT. CARPENTER announces that he will defend the whisky dealers or anybody else that will employ him, and says: "My present impression is—though I should want more time to consider it—that I should even defend an editor sued for libel."

THE death of Gen. Breckinridge leaves but four gentlemen living who have been elected to the second highest office in the United States. They are Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, Schuyler Colfax, and Henry Wilson. The mortality among Vice-Presidents does not seem to be as great as among the Presidents. Mr Johnson is the only ex-President now living, and he was not elected to that office by the people.—*Exchange.*

THE liquor dealers of Connecticut have found the license law so irksome that they have issued a circular inviting contributions from the different liquor interests to a fund to be employed in the procurement of favorable legislation. The circular conclude with the declaration that "they have no doubt that they will be able to accomplish much, provided funds are obtained for the employment of sufficient counsel and a lobby force."

Responsibility of Savings Banks.

An interesting case has just been decided in the City Court of Brooklyn. William Allen sued the Williamsburg Savings bank for $4,000, and the result shows that banks cannot be too careful in paying out money.

Mr. Allen had deposited in the bank named $4,000. In October last, Mrs. Allen procured false keys and opened the trunk in which her husband kept his bank book. She abstracted the book, filled out a draft for $2,950, presented the book and the draft at the bank, and got the money. In January last Mr. Allen went to the bank to have his interest account written up. He was then told that his wife had drawn out $2,950, and the draft and the entry in the book were pointed out as proof of the statement. Mr. Allen denied all knowledge of the transaction, and demanded that the $2,950 be restored to his credit. The bank declined to do this. Then he asked for the return of the whole $4,000. This request was likewise denied. His last resort was an action of the law, which was begun and decided forthwith. The bank urged that all the by-laws required was that the entry should be made in the book, and that that was a sufficient proof of the transaction. On the other side, another by-law was pointed out, which provided that a savings bank must use its best endeavors to prevent fraud. It was shown that instead of doing this, the bank had accepted a draft with Mr. Allen's name attached, but that it did not even pretend to be an imitation of his signature. The jury were out five minutes, and gave the plaintiff a verdict for the full amount.

THE PRINTER'S STORY.—We Ice saw a young man gazing at the *ry heavens, with a † in 1 ☞ and a ‿ of pistols in the other. We Ndeavored 2 attract his at 10tion by .ing 2 a paper we held in our ☞, relating 2 a young man in that § of the country who had left home in a st8 of derangement. He dropped the † and pistols from his ☞ ‿, with the !: "It is I of whom U read. I left home b4 my friends knew my design. I s0 the ☞ of a girl who refused to listen to me, but smiled upon another. I ——ed from the house, uttering a wild ! 2 the god of love, & without replying to the ?? of my friends came here with this † and ‿ of pistols, to put a . to my xis10ce. My case has no ‖ in this §."

A SPLENDID climate. The Bay City (Mich.) *Tribune* says: "May 1, ten inches of snow fell here; May 24, a man died from the effects of sunstroke."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

Pemberton, who murdered Mrs. Bingham at Boston recently, has been convicted of the crime, and will probably suffer death, as the murder was a most atrocious one.

Wm. H. Talcott, buyer of the silk department of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, has been arrested and held in bail of $10,000 on the charge of purchasing $400,000 worth of silks from alleged smugglers.

W. F. Leslie, Receiving Teller in the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, has absconded, taking with him $12,000.

James M. Sweeney, a brother of Peter B. Sweeney, according to a cable dispatch, died in Paris recently. The deceased was recently indicted jointly with his brother in suits growing out of the affidavit made by Ingersoll, the pardoned Tammany ring convict.

The Atlantic Cotton Mills of Lawrence, Mass., employing 1,250 operatives, will shut down on account of the dull market on the 10th of July, and remain closed till Sept. 1.

The members of the well-known dry goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, have been indicted for smuggling silk goods through the Custom-House.

The Orangemen of New York have decided not to parade this year, and to honor King William of glorious and pious memory by a grand excursion and picnic July 12.

The West.

Gordon's party, who were taken to Fort Randall by the military, have been unconditionally released, and allowed to return to Gordon City.

Gigantic frauds have been discovered in connection with the Missouri State Treasury. Over a million dollars have been abstracted from the treasury by means of forged war claims.

In the case of the twenty-two contemptuous Chicago Aldermen, who, at the advice of six lawyers, canvassed the votes of the city incorporation election in defiance of the judicial injunction, Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, sentenced each of the Aldermen to pay a fine of $100 and costs, and each of the advising lawyers $300 and costs.

The champion base ball club of Boston sustained a crushing defeat in their game at Chicago last week, the score standing 2 to 0 in favor of Chicago. The Bostons had previously been defeated by the St. Louis club. In their games in the East the Red Stockings had scored twenty-seven victories, and it seemed as though they would win every game they played this season; but base ball is very uncertain, and it is not safe at any time to bet odds of 2 and 3 to 1.

The Quahada band of Comanches surrendered last week to the commandant at Fort Sill. The band comprised 180 warriors, and 300 women and children, with 1,400 ponies.

A desperate encounter recently occurred in the vicinity of Stockton, Rooks county, Kansas, between Mr. Alexander, Sheriff of Ellis county, and a horse thief, resulting in the death of both.

The plan of paying a bounty per bushel for dead grasshoppers in Le Sueur county, Minn., has been a success. So far the greater portion of that body of the posts has been destroyed. Two hundred and twenty-seven bushels were captured in two towns in Le Sueur county.

A disease known as the "Black Death," is making great havoc among the swine on the Upper Ottawa river, Canada.

The National Sportsmen's Association held their second annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, with a large attendance of delegates. Hon. J. V. Le Moyne, of Chicago, was elected President of the association for the ensuing year.

Gen. Sheridan has forbidden a lot of gold-hunters from entering the Big Horn country. He says that territory is included in the Sioux reservation under the treaty of 1869, and white men will be prevented by the military from entering it for any purpose whatever until the treaty is abrogated.

Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, of Lexington, Ky., has been elected Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis.

Prof. Janney, of the government exploring expedition in the Black Hills region, officially reports that there is no gold there.

The South.

An aged spinster of Savannah, Ga., Miss Mary Telfair, a daughter of ex-Gov. Telfair, and who died last week, in her will devised to various religious, educational, and charitable institutions in Georgia, legacies amounting to a total of over $1,000,000.

Crosby, the Vicksburg (Miss.) negro Sheriff, who created so much trouble last winter, was last week shot and dangerously wounded in a saloon in that city, by a white man named Gilmer, with whom he was drinking.

In the case of the editor of the Galveston *News*, arraigned for contempt of court in charging the Judge with partiality in a pending case, Judge Morrell decided that it was within the province of the press to criticise freely the acts of the judiciary, and concluded with the declaration that "the publishers have unrestricted liberty to apply an epithet to the Judge of the court without being in contempt for so doing.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, is called to meet in Baltimore, on Wednesday, July 21.

Washington.

The negotiations of the Interior Department with the Sioux Chiefs, for the cession of the Black Hills territory, have come to naught. Spotted Tail said to the Indian Commissioners that the Indians own the country the Great Spirit gave them, and they never steal the country of any one else, while the whites, who have a big country, still want to steal what little the Indians have.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, is of the opinion that the substitution of silver for fractional currency can probably begin early next fall. He bases his opinion upon the concurrent operation of two favorable conditions: First, the decline in the value of silver, and second, the appreciation in values of the legal tender notes.

Mr. Jewell finds a good deal of difficulty in preventing straw bidders from obtaining contracts for carrying the mails. He has just awarded a large number of contracts, but is satisfied that some of the successful bidders are not responsible. He will take active measures to put a stop to their operations as soon as he finds them out.

A few days since, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office was removed, for the reason that he had made use of an official circular of the Postoffice Department, in an endeavor to secure a pass from the Cunard Steamship Company.

General.

Carl Vogt, the Belgian valet who murdered his master, the Chevalier de Bianco, in Brussels two years ago, has been delivered up to the Belgian authorities, and sailed for Europe in custody a few days since.

Postmaster-General Jewell is about to undertake a trip to the West for the purpose of looking into the management of affairs connected with his Department.

An account of a singular duel comes from Cuba, between Dr. A. S. Curtis, of New York, and his friend Salvador Cortreal, a wealthy tobacco merchant of Havana. Cortreal had suspicions of criminal relations between his wife and Dr. Curtis, and a challenge was the result. In the duel which followed Dr. Curtis fell, wounded in the hip, and, supposing him dead, his friend and host coolly reloaded his pistol, placed it to his own temple, fired, and fell dead. Curtis is in custody.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is reported as having expressed an opinion that the government is upon the verge of bankruptcy, and that the only way out of the present troubles is the calling of a special session of Congress.

Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, sitting as Judge of the United States District Court at Winona, Minn., has rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.

Political.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives has adopted resolutions instructing the Speaker to request the Supreme Court to name as early a day as possible for the hearing of the Senatorial question; also, to allow both sides to be represented by counsel with briefs and arguments.

It has been decided by the Missouri Constitutional Convention that when the new Constitution is voted on by the people of the State a provision for woman suffrage shall be submitted as a separate proposition.

The Justices of the New Hampshire Superior Court rendered a long opinion to the Senate, recognizing the Democratic Senators as the duly elected members from the contested districts, and declining to go back of the action of the Governor and Council in declaring them entitled to their seats, on the ground that the judiciary has no right to interfere with the action of a co-ordinate branch of the government.

The executive committee of the "Independent Reform" party of Illinois, in session at Bloomington, last week, decided to call no State convention this year, but the members of the party throughout the State were advised to make nominations for local offices in the several counties.

The Legislature of New Hampshire elected P. G. Cheney, Republican, Governor of the State, vice Weston, Democrat.

Bills have been introduced in the British Parliament for the regulation of strikes. They provide that breaches of contract calculated to cause public injury by work people employed in public capacities, as in the supply of gas and water, shall be dealt with criminally.

Foreign.

The port of Macao, China, was visited by a terrible hurricane, lasting several hours, and doing considerable damage to shipping in the harbor. A number of lives are reported lost.

The Carlist General Saballa, with 2,000 men attacked Blanco, and was repulsed with a loss of sixty killed.

In the great international racing event of the European continent, the Prize of Paris, contested last week, a French horse was victorious, while the English thoroughbreds, the cream of the racers throughout the Kingdom, failed to get a place, being nowhere near at the finish.

The corporation of London has resolved to invite the Mayor of New York city to the international banquet soon to be held.

Messrs. Odger and Wicks, of London, who were appointed by the Federal Union of Agricultural Laborers to make examination of the Mississippi valley for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability for settlement by emigrants, have left England on their mission.

The Assembly of the Province of Quebec has been dissolved by proclamation from the Lieutenant-Governor. New elections will be held on the 8th of July.

Weisinger, who attempted to extort money by implicating persons in the plot to assassinate Bismarck, has been committed for trial at Berlin.

From Panama is reported the loss of the English ship Prince Alfred, with guano, for London. She foundered at sea in the vicinity of Coquimbo. The crew were saved.

Dispatches from Spain state that the Alfonsist government is in a weak and tottering condition, and that the Carlist cause is improving daily and gaining much strength.

Fourteen stores, besides several dwellings, were destroyed by fire in Toronto last week, causing a loss of $550,000, a large part of which is uninsured. A fire at Minatitlan, Mexico, destroyed property to the value of $400,000.

Gov. Davis, of Minnesota, declines to be a candidate for renomination to that office, but intimates a willingness to go to Congress instead, as the successor of Bill King.

DEATH ON THE DEEP.

Steamer Crushed by Icebergs—Fifty Lives Lost.

News is received of the wreck of the steamship Vicksburg, with the loss of fifty lives. Capt. Cooper, of the steamer Germania, which arrived at New York recently, makes the following statement: "June 5, latitude 46:34 north, longitude 47:58 west, we discovered a ship's boat, with sails set, on the port bow. I made immediately for her, and she proved to be boat No. 1 of the ill-fated steamer Vicksburg, of Liverpool, belonging to the Dominion line, and commanded by Capt. Bennett. There were five men in her, in a very exhausted state. Their feet and legs were very much swollen, so much so that their boots had to be cut from their feet."

James Crowley, one of the rescued men, says: "The Vicksburg left Quebec on Thursday morning, May 27, with a ship's crew of 60 men, all told, and eight saloon passengers. At 9:30 p. m. on Monday, all hands were called to shorten sail. The ship was stopped among heavy ice, and headed to the south, when we proceeded at full speed to get clear of the ice. At 12 o'clock, at full speed, we struck the ice. The engines were immediately reversed. The ship struck heavily aft on the port quarter, carrying away the fans of the propeller, and a hole was knocked through the plates on that quarter, through which the ship made a great deal of water. The Captain gave orders to launch the boats, with their respective crews, and told them to mind that the distance from St. Johns was 120 miles northwest. The ship sank about 10 o'clock, floating boat No. 2 from her davits with the chief officer and about thirty people in her. She got clear and pulled to the windward. After the ship went down, we saw the Captain and some other person floating on a bale of hay, among the wreckage. We tried all we could to pick them up, but owing to the boat being half full of water and the ice about, were not able to do so."

Other interviews with survivors are published, and from these it seems that those of the crew and passengers who escaped in the boats abandoned the vessel and those on board to their fate in a manner which is somewhat discreditable, to say the least. It is also quite clearly shown that nearly fifty lives were lost. The steamer was used only for the transportation of freight; otherwise the loss of life would have been much heavier.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Hillsboro crusaders, who have had a long suit for damages on hand, have been assessed by the last jury only $5; but the costs amount to $1,600.

MISS MAGGIE BOYD has been appointed to a position in the faculty of the Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati. She is the first lady graduate of Ohio University.

HON. BELLAMY STORER, ex-Judge of the Superior Court, a member of Congress about 1824, and widely known throughout the country, died last Tuesday at Cincinnati, aged 89.

REV. A. W. DEAN, who, for some years has been laboring in the Christian Church at Randolph, has removed to Smithfield, Jefferson county, to labor half the time for the denomination there and half at Unionport.

A WRIT of error has been granted by the Ohio Supreme Court in the case of Egner, one of the perpetrators of what is commonly known as "the Cincinnati tan-yard cremation case," and who was under sentence of execution July 14.

BY the explosion of the boiler of an engine on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad last week, the engineer, Thomas Larkin, was killed, fireman Lees mortally wounded, and John Baunehan, who was riding on the engine to Tiffin, was severely injured.

AT Cleveland, on Friday, J. B. McLaughlin, a lawyer, was fined $25 for contempt of court by Judge Young, of the Police Court. Tuesday McLaughlin, meeting Judge Young on the street, assaulted and knocked him down. McLaughlin was arrested, and put under bail to await trial.

OHIO postal affairs: *Established*—Bundysburgh, Geauga county, Edwin P. Baird. *Postmasters Appointed*—Buckland, Auglaize county, William T. Blackburn; Fenton, Wood county, Wesley Shauer; Friendship, Scioto county, W. H. Williams; McCleary, Noble county, P. C. McGovern; Montville, Geauga county, Henry Whitney; Nova, Ashland county, George Miller.

AT Dayton, last week, Jacob Suebard was arrested, after he had confessed to murdering a man in front of William Glenn & Son's grocery, corner of Walnut and Columbia streets, Cincinnati, in 1856. The name of the man was not given. A reward of $1,000 was offered at the time for the arrest of the murderer, and now, after the lapse of nineteen years, he was identified by a friend of the murdered man, and, being drunk, confessed his guilt.

DURING a game of base ball at Columbus, on Tuesday, an old shed just outside the grounds, on which about 100 men and boys were seated, gave way, falling with a terrible crash, burying the entire party in the debris. Most of the party were more or less scratched and bruised, but eight persons are severely injured. Charles Grau, William Lawrence and John Williams all had arms broken and severe bruises, and several persons were severely injured internally.

AT Columbus, on Tuesday evening, three convicts at the penitentiary attempted to escape by opening the inner gate by the use of a long pole with a nail driven in the end. Just after opening the gate they were seen by two of the guards, who fired their guns at them. Wm. Newman, colored, a lifetime man, was shot in the side of the head; John Wilson, whose real name is John H. Dawson, a five year man from Hamilton county, was shot in the head. John Weldon, the leader of the gang, was considerably injured by a stone thrown by a prisoner in charge of the gates.

AT the meeting in Cleveland, last week, of the Ohio State Sportsmen's Association, the name was changed to that of the Ohio State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish. The constitution was changed so that no shooting tournament, where pigeons or other birds are used, can be held or permitted under the auspices of the association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas A. Logan, of Cincinnati; First Vice President, C. O. Brigham, of Toledo; Second Vice President, Col. D. W. Thomas, of Akron; Recording Secretary, R. C. Smith, of Bedford; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Wiltbank, of Toledo; Treasurer, H. H. Brown, of Cleveland. A resolution was adopted instructing the Treasurer to have the game laws of the State printed in proper form for distribution, and that they be posted in conspicuous places throughout the country.

OHIO patents: saw-handles, Alex. C. Martin, Hamilton; vehicle seat locks, Daniel Argerbright, Troy; car couplings, L. D. Evans, Newark; whip sockets, Jacob J. Markel, Nankin; railroad signals, Festus C. Bolton and Michel Bdams, Cleveland; nut locks, Horace L. Healon, Lilly Chapel; temporary binders, E. Buell, Columbus; measuring devices for knitting machines, James Polk Reisinger, Ashland; combined driers and bake ovens, John Zimmerman, Mansfield; crank wheels, Lewis Miller, Akron magazine stoves, William W. Baldwin, Cleveland; printers' lead and rule cutters, Judson A. Stanton, Cleveland; bed-bottoms, Pulaski C. Hard, Wadsworth; apparatus for steaming grain, Michael H. Steele, Cleveland; stove pipe shelves, M. Bennett, Dayton; hames, John G. Eberhard, Akron; spring bed bottoms, Alva P. Brown, Texas; rolls for reducing old rails, John P. Edwards, Cleveland, and Ambler J. Rogers, Jackson, Mich.

Heroic Women.

A cotemporary, speaking of heroic women, says, as a rule, that bravery and heroism do not accompany beauty, and instances Joan of Arc, who was not handsome, though a true heroine; the Maid of Saragossa was also a very plain person; also naming other instances in corroboration of the idea. The rule is not an infallible one, certainly, and no doubt by a little research one might easily support the opposite proposition. Without time upon our hands to rake over the musty records of the past, one striking instance of beauty and heroism combined occurs to us, relating to the lovely Madame du Frenoy, a French lady of great personal beauty, and who became famous for her extraordinary and gallant conduct on more than one occasion. She was remarkable for the delicacy of her beauty, and its refined and touching character, yet she could be bold when the occasion required—bold as a lioness.

Madame du Frenoy was once on board of a polacre in the Mediterranean, bound for Genoa. It was during the wild days of Algerine pirates in those waters, and a corsair attacked the vessel. The rover ranging alongside by means of his strongly-manned sweeps, poured a broadside into the polacre, then casting his grapnels, prepared to carry the vessel by boarding, the piratical captain leading his men said cutting down all before him. The crew of the polacre made a stout resistance, because they knew that to yield was simply to be murdered a half hour later, but being so largely outnumbered they began to be disheartened, many of them lying dead and bleeding upon the deck. It was a very unequal contest—a peaceful crew defending themselves against an organized band of corsairs, and the polacre's men were about to submit to the enemy when the tide of battle was suddenly changed.

Madame du Frenoy rushed out of the cabin with a pistol in her hand and shot the leader of the pirates dead; then seizing a cutlass from a dying sailor, she cut with a vigorous arm right and left among the corsairs, giving terrible wounds in their faces and upon their heads. She seemed endowed with superhuman strength, and paused in amazement, actually dazed by her wondrous beauty and her deeds. The crew of the polacre rallied at the sight, and drove the invaders from their deck. The pirates thought that a Saint had come to the protection of the polacre, and so made a hasty retreat.

For this brave and gallant conduct the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta sent, as a present, a costly bracelet of rubies to Madame du Frenoy, and she was received with acclamations by the people of Genoa.

A Free and Easy Watering Place.

Berek is on the French coast, a short distance from Boulogne. The fishwomen set the fashion, and the wealthiest visitors easily follow it. A single thin garment, falling from the neck to a little below the knee, and a pair of gay-ly-worked slippers, constitute the entire costume at Berek. Stockings are unknown, or, at least, if any lady appears with stockings she is recognized as a new-comer. It may require twenty-four hours for her prudery to wear off; at the end of that time she will appear in as scanty a dress as the rest. About half of them, indeed, dispense even with the slippers, and one sees groups playing croquet, the gentlemen clad in snowy linen and wearing red or blue caps, and the ladies in hats and short, bright-colored skirts, but neither encumbered by shoes or stockings. Oftentimes, however, the wind blows the dry sand for miles over the beach, and to prevent this from getting into the eyes, glasses or spectacles with wire-gauze frames are worn, which on young and fair faces have a droll effect. One would think also that the same sand would sting the lily-white ankles and calves which are so freely exposed, but if so the effect is not severe enough to induce their owners to don the stockings.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Only a Basket of Flowers.

Last evening a dapper young gent, with educated mustache and patronizing smile, entered an up-bound car on St. Charles avenue, and having deposited his fare with the tips of his gloved fingers, took a seat and drew imaginary maps of Africa on a shining pair of boots with a delicate malacca cane. The only other occupant of the car, excepting the John, our informant, was a modest young lady, who sat next to the lion. Soon a flower boy entered the car and proffered his wares for sale. The self-satisfied young man gallantly directed the boy to present the basket to the young lady with his compliments, with instructions to help herself as she pleased. The young lady slowly and deliberately proceeded to relieve the flower boy of his entire burden, which so pleased the young man that he smiled a most approving smile, and promptly paid down the whole amount to the boy. When the lady saw that the boy had been paid, she slowly proceeded to pile the flowers together, after which, with an expression of scorn that added immeasurable to her loveliness, she threw the whole of them out into the street. Tableau!—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Culling Flowers.

Never cut flowers during intense sun shine, nor keep them exposed to the sun or wind. Do not collect them in large bundles, or tie them together, as this hastens their decay. Do not pull them, but cut them cleanly off the plant with a sharp knife—not with scissors. When taken indoors, place them in the shade and reduce them to the required length of stalk with a sharp knife, by which the tube, through which they draw up water, is not torn and mutilated, and the water is permitted to ascend freely; whereas, if the stems are bruised or lacerated, the pores are closed up. Use pure water to set them in, or pure white sand in a state of saturation, sticking the ends of the stakes into it, but not in a crowded manner. If in water alone, it ought to be changed daily, and a thin slice should be cut off the ends of the stalks at every change of water.

BOXING THE EARS.—The drum of the ear is as thin as thin paper, and is stretched like a curtain between the air outside and that within; and thus, having to support it, and being extremely delicate, a slap with the hand on the side of the face, made with the force which sudden and violent anger gives it, has in multitudes of cases ruptured this delicate membrane, resulting in the affliction of deafness for life. As the right hand is almost always used, it is the left ear which is stricken; this aids in accounting for the fact that the left ear is more frequently affected with deafness than the right.

BRET HARTE'S IMPROVED ÆSOP.

For Intelligent Modern Children.

I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

A thirsty fox one day, in passing through a vineyard, noticed that the grapes were hanging in clusters from vines which were trained from such a height as to be out of his reach.

"Ah," said the fox, with a supercilious smile, "I've heard of this before. In the twelfth century an ordinary fox of average culture would have wasted his strength and energy in the vain attempt to reach yonder sour grapes. Thanks to my knowledge of vine culture, however, I at once observe that the great height and extent of the vine, the drain upon the sap through the increased number of tendrils and leaves must, of necessity, impoverish the grape, and render it unworthy the consideration of an intelligent animal. Not any for me, thank you." With these words, he coughed slightly and withdrew.

Moral: This fable teaches us that an intelligent discretion and some botanical knowledge are of the greatest importance in grape culture.

II. THE FOX AND THE STORK.

A fox one day invited a stork to dinner, but provided for the entertainment only the first course—soup. This being in a shallow dish, of course the fox lapped up readily, but the stork, by means of his long bill, was unable to gain a mouthful.

"You do not seem fond of soup," said the fox, concealing a smile in his napkin. "Now, it is one of my greatest weaknesses."

"You certainly seem to project yourself outside of a large quantity," said the stork, rising with some dignity, and examining his watch with great empressment; "but I have an appointment at 8 o'clock which I had forgotten. I must ask to be excused. Au revoir. By the way, dine with me to-morrow.

The fox assented, arrived at the appointed time, but found, as he fully expected, nothing on the table but a single long-necked bottle, containing olives, which the stork was completely extracting by the aid of his long bill.

"Why, you do not seem to eat anything," said the stork, with great naviete, when he had finished the bottle.

"No," said the fox, significantly, "I am waiting for the second course."

"What is that?" asked the stork blandly.

"Stork stuffed with olives," shrieked the fox, in a very pronounced manner, and immediately dispatched him.

Moral—True hospitality obliges the host to sacrifice himself for his guests.

III. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

A wolf, one day drinking from a running stream, observed a lamb also drinking from the same stream, at some distance from him.

"I have yet to learn," said the wolf, addressing the lamb with dignified severity, "what right you have to muddy the stream from which I am drinking."

"Your premises are incorrect," replied the lamb, with bland politeness, "for if you will take the trouble to examine the current critically, you will observe that it flows from you to me, and that any disturbance of sediment here would be, so far as you are concerned, entirely local."

"Possibly you are right," returned the wolf, "but if I am not mistaken, you are the person who, two years ago, used some influence against me at the primaries."

"Impossible," replied the lamb; "two years ago I was not born."

"Ah! well," added the wolf, composedly, "I am wrong again. But it must convince every intelligent person who has listened to this conversation that I am altogether insane, and consequently not responsible for my actions."

With this remark he at once dispatched the lamb, and was triumphantly acquitted.

Moral: This fable teaches us how erroneous may be the popular impression in regard to the distribution of alluvium and the formation of river deltas.

Against Trains.

Oliver Wendell Holmes writes: "Our landlady's daughter is a young lady of some pretensions to gentility. She wears her bonnet well back upon her head, which is known to all to be a mark of high breeding. She wears her trains very long, as the great ladies do in Europe. To be sure their dresses are so made only to sweep the tapestried floors of chateaus and palaces; as those odious aristocrats of the other side do not go dragging through the mud in silks and satins, but, forsooth, must ride in coaches when they are in full dress. It is true that, considering various habits of the American people, also the little accidents which the best kept sidewalks are liable to, a lady who has swept a mile of them is not exactly in such a condition that one would care to be her neighbor. But confound the make-believe women we have turned loose in our streets! Where do they come from? Not out of Boston parlors, I trust. Why there isn't a beast or a bird that would drag its tail through the dirt in the way these creatures do their dresses. Because a queen or a duchess wears long robes on great occasions, a maid of all work or a factory girl thinks she must make herself a nuisance by trailing about with her—pah! that's what I call getting vulgarity into your bones and marrow. Making believe what you are not is the essence of vulgarity. Show over dirt is the one attribute of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women and see what she rakes up as she goes, and not feel squeamish, he has got a tough stomach. I wouldn't let one of 'em into my room without serving them as David served Gaul at the cave in the wilderness—cut off his skirts, sir, cut off his skirts. Don't tell me that a true lady ever sacrifices the duty of keeping all about her sweet and clean to the wish of making a vulgar show. I won't believe it of a lady. There are some things that no fashion has a right to touch, and cleanliness is one of those things. If a woman wishes to show that her husband or father has got money which she wants and means to spend, but doesn't know how, let her buy a yard or two of silk and pin it to her dress when she goes out to walk, but let her unpin it before she goes into the house."

CHINESE MAXIMS.—1. Let every one sweep the snow from his own door, and not busy himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles. 2. Great wealth comes by destiny; moderate wealth by industry. 3. The ripest fruit will not fall into your mouth. 4. The pleasure of doing good is the only one that does not wear out. 5. Dig a well before you are thirsty. 6. Water does not remain in the mountain, nor vengeance in great minds.

SOMEBODY'S LOVERS.

BY ALICE CARY.

Too meek by half was he who came
A-wooing me one season,
For he thought so little of himself
I learned to share his scorn.

At night I had a suitor, vain
As the vainest in the land;
Almost he seemed to condescend
In the offer of his hand.

In one who pressed his suit, I missed
Courage and manly pride;
And how could I think of such a one
As a leader and a guide?

And then there came a worshipper,
With such undoubting trust,
That when he knelt he seemed not worth
Uprising from the dust.

The next was never in the wrong,
Was not too smooth nor rough;
So faultless