NEWS SUMMARY.

General

General Cook predicts that there will be no trouble with Sitting Bull the coming season.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Thomas C. Anderson, at New Orleans, has been refused.

Thos. P. Cheney, Superintendent of the New England Mail Service, is charged with a number of irregularities. Congress will investigate.

Orris Winebar attempted suicide at Mechanicsburg, by shooting himself through the heart. A small note-book in his pocket saved him.

The Signal Service at Hatteras reports the wreck of the German bark Philip Luppicich. The crew was lost, and the body of the Captain washed ashore.

On Friday night a band of masked men took possession of a passenger train on the Texas Central Railroad, and robbed the express messenger's safe of two thousand five hundred dollars.

An old lady named Parker committed suicide at Fostoria, Ohio, Saturday, by hanging herself with a shawl in an outhouse.

In an altercation, Friday night, between George Elsnawgle and James Noble, of Nelsonville, Ohio, the latter was shot through the body, with probably fatal results.

Six men masked and armed boarded a train on the Texas Central Road, at Allen Station, Friday night, and robbed the express car of $2,500. It is said one of the robbers was killed.

A few days ago John Wharton, of North Benton, Trumbull County, Ohio, committed suicide by hanging himself to a sapling in the woods. He was not discovered until Friday evening.

It is reported that Wm. S. Harbeck, for many years a notorious gambler of Cleveland, has fallen heir to $75,000 worth of United States bonds, on account of the death of a relative in the East.

The Liberia emigration movement has taken a strong hold of the Freedmen in South Carolina and Georgia. Money is being raised to purchase a vessel to convey a large number of them to Liberia.

Charles Hayward, a photographer of Bourbon, Indiana, shot his wife three times, two shots taking effect in her abdomen, one causing fatal results, and then shot himself in the head, causing instant death.

Heinrich Wahlen, who has been confined in the county jail of Philadelphia on conviction of murder in the first degree—his victim being Max Hugo Hoehne, whom he afterward personated—was found dead in his cell, having committed suicide.

Some months ago, Joseph Brown, of Carmi, Illinois, committed suicide, and twenty days after his father, Elijah Brown, followed suit with a shot-gun, after having dug his own grave. Friday night, Mrs. Brown took laudanum and died from its effects.

A few weeks ago Emma Neal, daughter of a respectable farmer living near Evansville, Indiana, while in a fever rose from her bed, and, dressing, left the house and did not return and has since been missing. Saturday her body was found hanging to a tree in the woods near the city.

Abner Cook, a farmer, living five miles from Detroit Michigan, was found in his wood-lot Saturday pinned to the ground beneath an oak tree top, nearly dead. He has been missed for two days, and it is supposed he was caught by a falling tree in such a way as to render him senseless, at the same time fastening him so that he could not get out.

Robert Walker Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury, was stricken with paralysis on the morning of the 25th of February, in Washington, while at his desk. He was carried home and died in the afternoon.

A train on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad was wrecked in a singular manner, a few nights since, and W. C. Mainwaring, of Baltimore, killed and a number of passengers injured. The train, which was bound north from Richmond Virginia, when near Milford, was observed by the engineer to mysteriously increase in speed. Upon investigation it was discovered that the two sleeping coaches on the rear of the train had become detached through a defective coupling. The train was stopped, and the sleepers came dashing down a heavy grade and telescoped the train.

Commodore D. Curtis, a farmer, fifty years old, was shot through the head and killed, at his house near Mount Vernon, Ind., recently, by his stepson, aged thirteen. Curtis was trying to murder his wife, in a drunken spree, and the boy got the gun and shot him.

There is a general strike at Ontario among laborers on the Welland Canal for an increase of pay. At Allanburg the laborers on two sections also struck for an increase from ninety cents a day to $1.25. It is thought to be the commencement of a general strike.

Commissioner General McCormick says of the proposition that a delegation of American workmen visit the Paris Exposition, that the spirit in which the French manufacturers extend the invitation, and the advantages to result to this country, can not be too highly estimated.

Prompt measures are to be taken to carry the silver bill into effect as rapidly as possible. The mints are to be pushed to the utmost of their capacity, and bullion sufficient to keep them at work will be purchased as fast as needed.

Two hangings for murder took place on Friday, the 1st of March. John William Daniels, for the murder of Jesse R. Miller, in February, 1877, stretched hemp at Warrensburg, Missouri; and Richard Green, for taking the life of Deputy Marshal Hughes, expiated his crime at Kansas City. The executions in both cases passed off without accident.

The South.

While workmen were engaged in raising the George & Weir bath-house at Hot Springs, Ark., the building fell, crushing it to atoms. There were nine men in the building, one was killed outright, another fatally and one seriously wounded. The other six miraculously escaped.

Thomas C. Anderson, of the Returning Board, was called before the bar at New Orleans, on February 25. The motion to default judgment was overruled, and when asked if he had anything to offer before sentence, Anderson said that he considered his case a cruel persecution under the forms of law; that he was in the power of the Court, and ready to receive sentence. Judge Whitaker answered that the accused had had a fair trial before an impartial jury, and that the verdict was fully justified by the evidence. He then sentenced Anderson, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the Court, to the lowest term under the law, to two years at hard labor in the State Penitentiary, and costs. A suspensive appeal was granted, returnable on Wednesday. A motion to transfer the case of Wells, Kenner and Casanave to the United States Court was filed, to be heard on Wednesday March 6.

Foreign.

The Turks have retaken Platanos, and entirely destroyed it by fire. The Greek insurgents, after a brave defense, retired to Konotos.

The Russian Government has entered into a heavy contract with a steam dredging firm of New York. The design is to dredge out a broad ship channel, twenty feet in depth and ten miles in length, through the lagoon which separates Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

As a reward for the Porte's ineffectual efforts to keep the British fleet out of the Dardanelles, the Czar has consented that the Russians shall not come nearer Constantinople than San Stefano; but, at the same time, informed the Porte that he had great difficulty to prevent the Grand Duke Nicholas from marching into Constantinople as conqueror.

The Russians are coming to San Stefano as friends, not exactly on the invitation of the Sultan, but with his consent, and the Grand Duke Nicholas will probably be invited by the Sultan to enter Stamboul with a military escort.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, in reply to a question, said the Russian demand for the Turkish men-of-war had been refused by the Porte. He hoped it would not be persisted in. If an Egyptian tribute was demanded by the Russians, the matter would require serious consideration. Respecting the alleged demand for the expulsion of Mussulmans from Bulgaria, Lord Derby said whatever the demand was originally, he believed it had either been withdrawn or materially modified.

All diplomatic negotiations which were left in suspense by the death of Pope Pius IX, between the Vatican and the Governments holding diplomatic relations with it, will be resumed on an entirely new basis, the steps already taken therein being disregarded.

The entire *personnel* of the Pontificial Court will be changed so as to eliminate hostilities which may formerly have existed.

The Pope has received Cardinal McCloskey.

Pope Leo, on receiving the Prussian Catholics, commended their patience under persecution.

It is said that the times of peace have been settled between Russia and Turkey, but the views are conflicting. The Sultan is to retain his fleet. The question of the Conference, when, if England, as is probable, proposes the preservation of the *status quo*, Russia, it is stated, will not seriously oppose her. It would seem, therefore, as if all the avowed British interests are respected, and the danger of a conflict between Russia and England is ended. Such, however, is not the opinion here. Negotiations have left much soreness. It is thought England's real aim is the humiliation of Russia. The feelings may possibly lead to most serious consequences. Prince Gortschakoff has quite recovered from his illness. A Paris correspondent says: Preliminary declarations are expected from Austria, which will either prevent a meeting of the Conference or render its programme acceptable to the Powers.

England's war preparations go on with great earnestness. Lord Napier has been appointed Commander-in-chief, with Sir Garnet Wolseley Chief of Staff. The First Army Corps is reported about ready for an expedition, and the Second is rapidly preparing. Troops will probably land at Besika Bay. England and Austria, backed by France and Italy, oppose the retrocession of Bessarabia. Germany has counseled Russia to renounce her claims, which she does not seem disposed to do. Russia insists on her claim to the Turkish ironclads and an entrance to Constantinople, in the event of which the British fleet will enter the Black Sea. Germany is preparing eight ironclads for the Mediterranean in case of war.

The Agence Russe says: "The conditions of peace published in London are inaccurate. Russia has never demanded the expulsion of the Mussulman inhabitants of Bulgaria. She has only demanded a recall of Turkish officials and troops. Russia does not hand over a portion of Bosnia to Servia. The question of the Straits is reserved for the consideration of Europe. The published version contains other gross inaccuracies."

Russia's Terms.

A dispatch from Constantinople, Feb. 21, via Syra, gives the principal points of the fresh conditions of peace demanded by Russia. The dispatch fully confirms the report from Vienna as to the proposed boundaries of the new province of Bulgaria, which will include the country between the Danube and the Balkans, and a portion of Roumelia, between the Black Sea and Servia, comprising Sofia and Philippopolis, a greater part of Thrace and Macedonia, and the whole valley of the Maritza, except Adrianople. The conditions provide for an assembly of notables to elect a Sovereign Prince for Bulgaria, whose nomination is to be submitted for sanction to the Porte and European Powers. The Bulgarian tribute to the Porte is to be equal in amount to the net revenue of the province.

A Russian Commission is to superintend the Bulgarian Government for two years, and fifty thousand Russian troops are to occupy the principality during the same period. The conditions also require a cession of Podgoritza and Antivari with territory to Montenegro, Russia to have power to cede the Dobrudscha to Roumania in exchange for Roumanian Bessarabia; cessions of territory in Bosnia and towards Nisch to Servia; prohibition of the passage through the Straits to men-of-war, except in isolated cases; absolute freedom of passage for merchantmen even in time of war; payment of an indemnity of 1,400,000,000 roubles, to cover which Turkey is to cede Batoum, Kars, Bayazid, Ardahan and adjacent territory; Turkey also to pay 40,000,000 sterling in bonds, the interest and sinking fund of which are to be guaranteed by Bulgarian and Egyptian tribes, the Anatonian revenue and Heraclea mines; ten million roubles to be paid immediately to indemnify Russian residents of Constantinople; Turkey to reimburse the Russian capital invested in Turkish bonds; also to pay for the maintenance of prisoners of war, and the reopening of the Sulina mouth of the Danube. It is now believed Russia will accept four ironclads instead of six, originally demanded.

News from China.

Per Oceanic, from China: A terrible disaster occurred at Tientsin. The refuge house, in which famine stricken refugees from the Northern provinces had assembled, took fire, and of nearly three thousand people in the building only about one hundred escaped.

The extremely cold weather that has prevailed has had a fatal effect on the refugees: many of them have been frozen to death, while thousands are suffering from insufficient accommodation and lack of food, which cannot be supplied in quantities to meet the demand.

Charles Ludd, of the China Inland Mission, at Wachung, who had recently visited the famine-stricken province of Sheusi, writes a heart-rending account of the suffering he had witnessed. The Government effort to supply food and assistance is to a great extent nullified by the dishonesty of the officials. Children are sold by hundreds by starving parents. In the large cities of Houcheng and Gucheng risings have occurred among the people rendered desperate by seeing their wives and children starving before their faces, and many other outbreaks are reported. In Pucheng the people beheaded the Mandarin for speculating upon the necessities.

The cold has been unusually severe throughout the country for several weeks. The money market has been very tight lately, but arrivals from England and San Francisco are expected to ease it some.

The boiler of the coasting steamer Yesso exploded recently, killing about eighty natives. The engineer was imprisoned for manslaughter.

It has always been understood among the Roman Catholic clergy conversant with the subject that the body of Pope Pius IX, after remaining in the Sarcophagus at St. Peter's until the death of his successor, would be removed to the Basilica of the St. Maria Maggiore, one of the four patriarchal churches of Rome. Instead of this, however, it appears by a dispatch to the Freeman's Journal, dated at Rome, February 18, the sepulture was to take place at the Church of St. Lawrence *extra muros*, in the Campo Verano. This Church is situated in the common burying-ground of Rome, about one mile from the Gate Tiburtina.

The dispatch to the *Freeman's Journal* is as follows: "This evening sixty Cardinals entered the Conclave. There is perfect harmony in the Sacred College. The will of Pope Pius IX has been opened. He desires to be buried at San Lorenzo di Cappercini, without the walls of Rome. His tomb, provided by himself, is exceedingly modest—a marble slab, sculptured with tiara, skull and cross-bones. *The entire cost was about four hundred dollars.*

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FEBRUARY 25.—*Senate*—Vice-President Wheeler, suffering recently from neuralgia, gave notice this morning of his intended absence for several days, and asked that a President pro tem be designated. He will leave for Pittsburg to-morrow, on a visit to relatives. Mr. Conkling presented the petition of James Gordon Bennett, asking Congress to aid him in seeking new discoveries at the North Pole. He had purchased the Arctic vessel Pandora, and intended to man and run her at his own expense. The petitioner desired that the vessel should carry the American flag. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Several petitions were presented on various topics, and amendments submitted to the Military Academy Appropriation Bill, which were referred. Mr. Voorhees called up the resolution submitted by him the 14th, providing for an inquiry in relation to the issue of certain bonds by several railroad companies, as contingent grants of lands of the Indians of the Indian Territory. The amendment of Mr. Dorsey, submitted the 18th, directing inquiry to be made also as to the money expended by the several tribes of the Indian Territory in support of the delegates to Washington, etc., was accepted by Mr. Voorhees, and the resolution as amended was agreed to. It was ordered that the investigation be made by the Committee on Territories. The Silver Bill was signed by the Vice-President, and now goes to the President. The House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to issue certain arms to Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., was taken up and passed.....*House*—A number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Banning, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported back the bill reorganizing the army, consolidating certain of its departments and reducing its cost. Printed and committed. Mr. Scales, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. Referred to Committee of the Whole. Mr. Miller offered a resolution directing the Freedman's Bank Commisioners to report why the funds already accumulated in their hands have not been distributed, and to give an itemized account of all moneys distributed to them, and the names of all debtors of the institution. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Southard in the chair, and resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and Indian wars. After discussion, the Committee rose without action.

FEBRUARY 26.—*Senate*—Thos. W. Ferry was elected President pro tem. of the Senate by a vote of 29 to 28, Mr. Thurman being in opposition. Mr. Thurman escorted Mr. Ferry to the President's desk. Mr. Beck presented resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature favoring the repeal or reduction of the tax on tobacco. Referred. Also, a resolution that the Legislature favor an appropriation for the improvement of the navigable waters of Kentucky. Referred. Mr. Cockrell submitted a resolution directing the Commissioners of Agriculture to furnish the Senate such information and facts as may be in his possession in regard to the disease known as hog cholera, and the diseases of animals generally, with such suggestions as he may deem pertinent. Agreed to. Mr. Beck called up the resolution submitted by him on the 21st of January, declaring it inexpedient to impose taxes at this time for the purpose of providing for a sinking fund, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury not to purchase any bonds for the reduction of the principal of the National debt until further order of Congress. Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the subject was laid aside. Mr. Wallace called up the bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings, so that it should be unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate went into Executive Session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.....*House*—A petition seven hundred yards long, and signed by fifty thousand names, for the repeal of the law in relation to the transmission of matter through the mails, was referred. The Speaker then called the committees for reports. Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the origin of and the best means of destroying the cotton army worm. The bill appropriates $10,000 for the expenses of the Commission. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Edmunds, of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill providing in case of the death or resignation of a Pension Agent, the President may temporarily appoint his successor. Passed. Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, endeavored to induce the House to proceed with the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war, but the House preferred to give Mr. Butler an opportunity to make his speech on the financial question. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Eden in the chair, and Mr. Butler proceeded to make his speech.

FEBRUARY 27.—*Senate*—A bill was introduced and referred to establish the rank of Senior Inspector of the army. A bill to continue the improvements on Capitol grounds now passed also, one after a spirited discussion, to authorize the President to make temporary appointments for Pension Agency vacancies.....*House*—A bill was passed to authorize the President to annul court-martial proceeding in 1864 in the case of Surgeon General Hammond, and to place him on the retired list, without pay; also, one to authorize the publication of a revised edition of the United States Statutes and one to grant the use of army tents for the soldiers' reunion at Marietta, Ohio. In committee of the whole there was a warm discussion on the bill to provide pensions for veterans of the Mexican war. A vote was not reached.

FEBRUARY 28.—*Senate*—A bill was introduced to provide for the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at Decatur, Neb. The Silver Bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 46 to 19, making it a law. A bill was passed to authorize a special term of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.....*House*—A bill relative to a North Sea expedition was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A message from the President was read, vetoing the Silver Bill, and the bill was passed over it by a vote of 196 to 73. The House then paoceeded to the consideration of the Mexican War Pension Bill, in which a letter was read from Jefferson Davis, stating that if his name was hindering the passage of the bill, he begged to be excluded from the benefits of the same.

MARCH 1.—*House*—Among the new bills reported was one by Mr. Shelly, to aid the Great Southern Railroad Company to construct a line of railway in Georgia and Florida. Referred. It provides that the company may issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $15,000,000, payable in fifty years, in gold, at the rate of five per cent. interest per annum, and authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to indorse the guarantee of the United States for the payment of interest on said bonds. On motion of Mr. Waddell, the bill to prevent the speculation in postage stamps by Postmasters, which entailed, he said, a loss of $100,000 a month to the Government, was made a special order for Wednesday, and the House adjourned till Monday.

Tidal Wave at Callao.

Accounts from Callao of a tidal wave say the alarm is indescribable and the damage incalculable.

The oldest inhabitants state they have never seen anything compared with the scenes of Sunday and Monday, January 27th and 28th.

The sea was covered with floating debris, and the immense waves, thirty and forty feet high, broke over the mole and along the whole coast line, spreading havoc and destruction around them. Most of the wooden structures built for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and for other purposes, have been swept away. Coal for the English Company, two thousand tons, has disappeared, and merchandise on the docks has been completely ruined. The wheat mole, the Chucinto mole, and the Meiggs mole are destroyed. Various timber yards, coal deposits and bathing establishments are greatly damaged.

The railroad running from the dock to Chucinto has been completely undermined.

Eight persons were drowned. At Pisagua the condenser was broken to pieces, and a considerable quantity of coal and saltpeter lost.

In Iquique the earthquake shock was terrific, and threw the whole town into a state of consternation and alarm. It lasted one minute and thirty seconds. This main shock was followed during the night by forty minor shocks.

Laudslides are reported along the railroad. In La Noria several houses fell, and the steamer Karnak is reported lost.

EDITORS never commit suicide, the cynical *Hawk-Eye* says, because they can't get strychnine on long time. The river is handy, in many cases, however if they hadn't such a perfect aversion to the taste of water.

THE SILVER BILL.

President Hayes's First Veto.

To the House of Representatives:

After very careful consideration of the House Bill 1,093, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of a standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

Holding the opinion which I expressed in my annual message, that neither the interests of the Government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial value will permit, would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, it has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, nor injuriously affect the public credit.

It is only on the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval.

My present official duty as to this bill permits only an attention to specific objections to its passage, which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congress that further consideration of the bill, for which the Constitution has in such cases provided.

The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars, of the weight of 412½ grains each, of standard silver, to be legal tender to their nominal value for all debts and duties, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in contracts.

It is well known that the market value of that number of grains standard silver, during the past year, has been from ninety to ninety-two cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth from eight to ten per cent. less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coin as lawful money. The right to pay duties in silver, or in certificates of silver deposits, will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipts of revenue in gold, and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt. $1,143,493,400 of the bonded debt now outstanding was issued prior to February, 1873, when the silver dollar was unknown in the circulation of this country, and with only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation. $583,440,350 of the bonded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin for which the bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid. These bonds entered into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold when silver had greatly depreciated, and when no one would have bought them if it had been understood they would be paid in silver. The sum of $225,600,000 of those bonds has been sold during my Administration for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of these sales by a reduction of the rate of interest to four per cent.

During the progress of these sales, a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which the payment of these bonds would be made. The public announcement was thereupon authorized that it was not to be anticipated that any further legislation of Congress or any action of any department of the Government, would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of interest thereon in coin of less value than the coin authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds, being the coin exacted by the Government in exchange for the same.

In review of these facts it will justly be regarded as a grave breach of the public faith to undertake to pay these bonds, principal or interest in silver coin worth in the market less than the coin received for them.

It is said that the silver dollar made a legal tender by this bill will, under its operations, be equivalent in value to the gold dollar. Many supporters of the bill believe this, and would not justify an attempt to pay debts, either public or private, in coin of inferior value to the money of the world. The capital defect of the measure is that it contains no provision protecting from its operation pre-existing debts in case the coinage which it creates shall continue to be of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were contracted. If it is now proposed, for the purpose of taking advantage of the depreciation of silver, to pay the payment of debts, to coin and make legal tender a silver dollar of less commercial value than any dollar, whether of gold or paper, which is now the lawful money of this country, such a measure, it will be hardly questioned, in the judgment of mankind, will be an act of bad faith.

As to all debts heretofore contracted, the silver bill should be made a legal tender only at its market value. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. The National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. There is no power to compel a Nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends on its honor. The Nation owes what it has led or allowed its creditors to expect.

I cannot approve a bill which, in my judgment, authorizes the violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest experience as of most necessary duty, and should ever be carefully guarded by the Executive, by Congress and by the people. It is my firm conviction that if the country is to be benefited by a silver coinage it can be done only by the issue of silver dollars of full value, which will defraud no man. A currency worth less than it purports to be, will, in the end, defraud not only the creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more assuredly than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 28, 1878.

A Wandering Bard.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"Truman Harmony, you look sad," said his Honor to the first prisoner out.

It was a tall, lathy, spindle-legged man, whose eyes had a hollow look and whose voice was that of a child crying out in the night for bread and butter with sugar on it. He blew his nose in that off-hand manner which betrays a wounded heart and replied:

"Was I doing anything when they arrested me?"

"Yes, you were seated on a faded and timeworn dry goods box, shedding tears and sobbing like a pine tree in November. When the officers asked the cause of your sorrow you wept the more. You refused to give your name and place of residence, and believing you to be either drunk or crazy, you were sleighridded down here."

"Is it agin the law to cry when a fellow feels bad?"

"I don't know as it is, unless your sobs disturb the peace. Why did you sorrow?"

"Cause I was sad?"

"And why were you sad?"

"Cause I got to thinking."

"About what?"

"About dead folks—and Heaven—and angels—and graves—and coffins!"

"Was it pure and unadulterated sorrow, or was it three parts whisky and one part sorrow?"

"She was all sorrow, sir. It comes on me every time it looks like rain, and I have to weep or bust, sir. It's awful to be sad, sir."

"Yes, I think so. Next time you feel it coming on you had better write poetry to ease your bursting heart. That will take the load away when even tears fails."

"No—no—she won't!" gasped the man as he took a paper from his pocket and placed it on the desk.

He had tried it, as follows:

"SUM SAD THOTS."

"When I am dead and gon
Will ensybody caire?
Will they laff as they pass my grave,
And forget that I was fare?"

His Honor read the first verse, returned the paper, and meekly said:

"Please go away. I'll tell the officers not to disturb you any more."

He went.

SILVER plated quarter dollars are in circulation. The man who makes silver a study can soon detect them, however. Like every thing that is false, they are known by their ring.

TOPICS FOR THE FARM.

The Ben Davis Apple.—A correspondent from Holmes County, Ohio, writes to the *Country Gentleman* concerning this apple: I wish to say, through your paper, a few words in favor of the Ben Davis apple. For some cause, and I cannot tell why, this showy apple is not much cultivated in this part of Ohio. The tree is a strong grower; early and prolific bearer; fruit, when grown here, tolerably fair, but only second rate in quality. I have a few of the trees growing, but have not tested it. Some of my acquaintances who have, say it is not adapted to our soil and climate. From what I have seen and heard of the Ben Davis apple I was somewhat prejudiced against it until last fall; but on seeing it growing on the rich, alluvial soils of Western Missouri and Kansas, my prejudice was entirely removed.

Late last October I left home for the West. My route was through Southern Illinois, crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis, and thence by the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Kansas City. While passing through Illinois I was surprised to see in the orchards, especially at that late season of the year, so much fruit. My attention was particularly directed to a number of trees in most of the orchards, heavily laden with bright red apples. I inquired of a gentlemen sitting near me, who seemed to be well acquainted with the country, the name of this attractive apple. He said it was the Ben Davis, one of the best market apples grown in the West. Continuing my journey, without stopping at St. Louis, I passed through Eastern Missouri in the night, arriving at Sedalia about daylight. From Sedalia to Kansas City, the trees in the orchards were very heavily loaded with apples, and notwithstanding the great speed at which the cars were moving, I could readily distinguish the Ben Davis from the other varieties of apples.

While in Kansas I made the acquaintance of a number of fruit-growers, and visited several orchards in Johnson County, where I saw growing quite a number of trees of the Ben Davis, and was delighted with the appearance of the fruit, and found it to have better quality than I had hitherto supposed it to possess. Most of the gentlemen with whom I conversed about the fruit said the Ben Davis is the best market apple. I noticed more trees of Rawle's Janet growing in Kansas than any other variety of apples. After spending a few days in Kansas, I crossed the Missouri River and went to Cameron, Missouri, situated on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and about sixty miles from the river. It was not until I reached this part of Missouri that I saw the Ben Davis apple growing in its greatest beauty. I saw quite young trees, others fifteen or more years old, with their branches bending to the earth under the great weight of fruit they bore; nearly every apple perfect, and without a speck of any kind upon them. While in this part of Missouri, I traveled over the counties of Clinton, De Kalb, Davis, Caldwell, Livingston, Grundy, Sullivan and Linn. In all these counties apples were in abundance, and very beautiful, but none more so than the Ben Davis, excepting only the Smokehouse and Rome Beauty; and which, I think, were the finest I have seen growing anywhere.

Sulphur for Swine.—The practice in some parts of the West (Iowa especially) of throwing bituminous coal to hogs, is a poor mode of administering sulphur. Their liking for it is also a proof that they are not generally in a healthy condition. Too much corn, too few roots, a constant confinement to pasturing over their own excrement, contaminated water, and foul air generated by crowding at night, are certainly conducive to ill health.

Pork, even in its best condition—that is, when produced by stock kept entirely healthy from birth to killing time—is the most unhealthy for man, and an abomination to a large portion of the world's population. What must it be when made from animals so constantly in ill health as to crave for such food as coal.

Until we follow the example of the Jews, Mahometans and other nations who discard swine flesh, we must expect to be only what we now are—transmitters of scrofula to our children, even to the third and fourth generation. I doubt if that filthy disease could be eradicated from pork eaters under ten generations. If this is conceded, why does not public opinion demand a mode of treatment which shall make the least possible objectionable quality of this great staple?

Farm and Home Brevities.

NINETEEN thousand sheep from one county in Texas, alone, are being grazed on the North Platte.

THE large number of negroes who have rented land in Alabama and gone to farming for themselves, has caused a great scarcity of hands among landowners who desire to farm their own land.

THE total imports of barley from the Province of Ontario into the United States in 1877 were 6,825,082 bushels as against 7,521,382 bushels in 1876. The imports at Oswego from Canada in 1877 were 8,812,154 bushels, an increase over the previous year.

THE free use of saleratus, so much consumed in bread, is excessively injurious to the human system. It is particularly liable to induce muscular prostration or paralysis, and is sure to injure the digestive organs. Of course, it is most fatal to children, whose delicate organization is more sensitive than that of grown persons.

A STEAK that resists the sharp incisive blows of the pounder or chopping knife; in boiling or frying, increases in bulk, and defies mastication—that steak is beyond redemption. Coax it into a stew. A roast of doubtful tenderness may be improved by adding more water, seasoning higher, hastening oftener, and diminishing somewhat the heat of the oven.

SOIL suitable for most house-plants may be made of one-fourth leaf mold, one-fourth well decomposed horse manure, and one-fourth sand, thoroughly mixed. Constant attention must be given to keep the plants free from insects, but if the first that appear are destroyed, the task will not be so difficult. The safest, and perhaps the best way to get rid of them is to brush them off upon a paper with a soft, dry brush, and then destroy them.

A GENTLEMAN writing to the *Planter and Farmer*, gives the following remedy for a choking cow. It will probably act just as well with other animals, and it will be well to remember it. He says it never failed in any instance, and has been tried by him and others hundreds of times. The remedy is to take a spoonful of saltpetre, open the animal's mouth, throw it well back upon the tongue, let the animal go, and the obstruction will either go up or down in a very few minutes.

WAX is generated in the bodies of bees at will, oozing out between the scales of their abdomen in little plates no larger than the top of a pin's head. When bees are engaged building rapidly, the floor-board is often thickly sprinkled with the wax scales which have fallen from the workmen's mouths. Each bee generates two scales at a time, and is unable to do so on scanty diet, but must feed liberally on honey during the time. The consumption of honey is very great when wax production is going on. Liebig was of opinion that twenty pounds of honey were required to manufacture one pound of wax.

ALL fresh meat should be cooked in boiling water, that the outer part may contract and the internal juices be preserved. For making soup, when you wish all the juices extracted, put on in cold water, and the salt may be extracted in cooking. In boiling meat it is important to keep the water constantly boiling, otherwise the meat will absorb it. Be careful to add boiling water if necessary to replenish. Remove the scum when it first makes its appearance. Allow but twenty minutes' boiling for each pound of meat. In broiling, have each gridiron hot before beginning operations. A heated skillet, barren of grease, will make a respectable substitute In roasting beef that is not particularly tough use a brisk oven, allowing about twenty minutes for each pound of meat.

W. M. LAFFIN says in *Scribner's Magazine*: The Chesapeake has conferred upon Baltimore the title of the "gastronomic capital" of the country. The fish, the game and the reptiles of its generous waters, and the traditions of the Maryland kitchen, have made Baltimore a Mecca toward which the eyes of all American *bonvivants* are turned with a veneration that dyspepsia cannot impair. Places have their dishes and exult in them. New England points with pride to an unsullied record of pumpkin pies. New Orleans has its pompano, and boasts it much as Greenwich does its white-bait. In San Francisco you win the confidence of the Californian by praising his little coppery oysters and saying that they remind you of "Ostend penn'orths" or Dublin's Burtin-Bindins, and that after all the true taste of the "natives" is only acquired in waters where there is an excess of copper in suspension. At Norfolk the sacred dish that is offered upon the altar of hospitality is the dog-fish. The modest New Yorker, in the acerbity of the Lenton season, asks his foreign friend if he ever saw anything like "our shad." In Albany you partake of "beef" sliced from a Hudson river sturgeon; a fish of which cutlets from the shoulders are served in *filets de sole*. Chicago has been heard to speak of white fish. In Calcutta one inwardly consumes with curry. Bird's nest soup, made from the gelatinous and insipid secretion of the sea-swallow, is the dish of honor at Shanghai. But Baltimore rests not its reputation upon the precarious tenure of a single dish; it sits in complacent contemplation of the unrivaled variety of its local market and calmly forbids comparison. While the Chesapeake continues to give its terrapins, its canvas-backs, its oysters and its fish, this may be done with safety; and among the pleasant recollections that a stranger may have shall be those of a Maryland kitchen in the "season." Visitors from the mother-country seldom overlook it and they have recorded their sentiments ever since the old colonial days. In these days of rapid transit it were strange if our trans-Atlantic cousins did not know more about it; and Liverpool receives many a crate of canvas-backs, many a barrel of choice oysters, and many a can of terrapin, cunningly packed in Baltimore. There have recently been dinners given in London and Paris at which every article of food upon the table came from America.

That Strange Woman, Clara Morris.

[Dramatic News.]

The same painful and yet sensational interest which has attached to all Miss Morris's latter day appearances was present on Monday night. The assumed suffering of Jane Eyre was intensified by the real suffering of Clara Morris, and it seemed at times as if she would be unable to carry the performance to an end. We have before commented on the barbarity of this spectacle of an agonizing woman striving through her real tears to assimulate herself a fictitious character. In the third act, what was to be a simulated fainting fit became almost a real one, and the audible groans of the woman lent a strange and painful aspect to the performance. A cup of medicine was brought on the stage, and not until Miss Morris had drank copiously from it did she recover the vital energy to go on with her part. The curtain remained down thirty-two minutes between the first and second acts, twenty-seven minutes between the second and the third, and something over twenty minutes between each of the others. We therefore have, besides the sight of real genius in Miss Morris, the constant though morbid interest in seeing her which is described by Eugene Sue in the case of the Englishman who follows the wild beast tamer Morok, whenever he exhibits, in the certainty of at last seeing him eaten up. Every time we see Miss Morris we feel that it may be the last time she is ever seen on the stage. Every engagement she has played during the last two years has been predicted her last. Yet ever and anon she starts again from her privacy to give us another sight of her gradually failing powers; we mean gradually failing in their continuity, for this remarkable woman still has bursts of thrilling power which take an audience by storm.

MOCK TURTLE—The public billing and cooing of home incompatibles.

THE wickedest city: Sansinnati.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Extra, $4 8@$5 15; spring, $3@5 50; patient, $7 25@8 25; family, $5 25@6 75; superfine, $3 60@3 85; low grades, $3@3 45. Rye flour, $3 25@3 50. Buckwheat flour, $4 75@5 25. Grain—Wheat, prime to choice red, $1 15@1 18; prime to choice amber, mill and white $1 18@1 23. Rye, 58@62c. Corn, 38@40. Oats, 28@31c. Barley, 35@55. Hay, prime to choice timothy $9@10. Mess pork, $10 75@11. Lard, prime steam, 7.20@7½c. Cotton, 7⅞@8½.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Flour—Fancy, $6 25@6 75; family, $5 50@6. Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, $1 17@1 21. Corn, 39c. Rye, 56c. Oats, 26@26c. Bulk shoulders, 5 60c.; clear rib sides, 5.20. Lard, 7½c. Sweet-Pickled Hams, 7½c. Hogs, $3 80@3 95.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour—Extra, $5@6 25; family, $5 25@5 75. Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1 18@1 25; amber, $1 23@1 26; white, $1 23@1 28. Corn, white, 41½c.; mixed, 41c. Oats, 31@32½c. for mixed. Rye, 56c. Hay, $9@12 per ton. Mess pork, $10 75@11. Lard, choice leaf, in tierces, 8c.; choice leaf, in keg, 9c. Bulk meats, shoulders, 5¾c.; clear rib sides, 7½@5¾c.; clear sides, 5⅞@6c. Bacon, shoulders, 4½c.; clear rib sides, 6.10c.; clear sides, 6.40c. Sugar-cured hams, 9½@9¾c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—No. 2, $2 75@4; superfine State and Western, $4 10@4 90; common to good extra Western and State, $4 90@5; good to choice Western and State, $5 20@6; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $6 05@6 75; fancy white wheat Western extras, $6 80@8 25; common to good extra Ohio, $5@7 25; common to choice extra St. Louis, $5 10@8; Minnesota patent process, $6 75@8 50. Rye flour, $1@3 75. Grain—Wheat, $1 20@1 36. Barley, two-rowed State, 70c. Corn, 50@56c. Oats, 35½@40c. Mess pork, new, $11 10@11 35. Lard, prime steam, 7.55@7.60. Cotton, 10⅞@11c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Western superfine,