News of the Week.

Revolution in Paraguay.

A telegram from Rio Janeiro, states that General Goby has deposed the President of Paraguay and seized upon the Government.

New Hampshire Senator.

The New Hampshire House, in a recent vote for United States Senator, gave 161 votes for Henry W. Blair, and 95 for Harry Bingham. The vote in the Senate was—Blair, 20; Bingham, 4.

The Portland, Oregon, Election.

In the city election at Portland, Oregon, on the 17th, the Republicans elected the Mayor and two Councilmen and the Democrats the balance of the ticket. In the election in East Portland the Republicans made a clean sweep.

Hanged by a Mob.

John Moore, who grossly assaulted and then murdered Miss Woodward, on the 5th inst., near Williford, S. C., was hanged by a mob of one hundred and fifty armed men, who rode into Spartanburg. The jailor had removed Moore, but the mob discovered his whereabouts.

Swept Over the Falls.

Mrs. A. Rolland, of Leige, Belgium, at Niagara Falls, borrowed a drinking cup from her husband, while visiting the Three Sisters Islands, and stooping for a drink fell into the swiftly-running waters, and was swept over Horse-shoe Falls. The husband and wife were on a wedding tour.

Weston, the Walker.

Edward Payson Weston is the winner of the champion belt taken from this country by Rowell. His distance was five hundred and fifty miles in six days, the best long distance foot race on record. The walk took place in London. Weston brings the belt home, and it is said that Rowell will challenge him for a walk in New York.

A Man Literally Torn to Pieces.

At Cincinnati, Fernando Martin, employed as a laborer in the machinery department of Lane & Bodley's steam-engine works, met with a frightful death. He was in the act of placing a belt on a pulley, and by some means he was caught and whirled around the shaft at a fearful velocity. His legs and arms were torn from the poor fellow's body, and he was instantly killed. Deceased was fifty years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

Mexican Revolution.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* from San Antonio, Texas, says: Border dispatches bring information of the assassination of the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico. The Revolutionists are seizing towns in the State of Tamaulipas, and pressing men into service. They have developed considerable strength, and are said to be marching on New Laredo, immediately on the northern border. One of the causes actuating the Revolutionists is a determination to break up the National Exposition, which they say will have too great a tendency to invite foreign attention, foreigners now having a great hold on the mines and commerce of the country.

Destitute Father Kills his Three Little Children.

John Kemmler, a German, at South Holyoke, Mass., shot dead his three children, all girls, aged six, four and one year, being unable to support them. He has been out of work since February. At that time he went to Colorado, but recently returned, and had been ordered to vacate a tenement belonging to the Germania Mills, as he no longer worked in the mills. He sent his wife on an errand before committing the crime. When arrested Kemmler said: "Let the law take its course. He feared the children might grow up and enter houses of prostitution. He thought they would be better in heaven."

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

An explosion occurred at 3:30 in the morning, recently, at ore mines on the land of Stephens & Smoyer, two miles from Emaus, Pa. A boiler burst with terrific force, killing five men outright and seriously wounding four others. The killed are A. Ettinger, of Emaus, head blown off; Smith, a German workman; Fiegely, contractor; Snyder, land-owner, and one Derr. B. Keck, engineer, was badly scalded and had a leg broken. A brother of Derr and two others, names unknown, were also badly wounded. Two years ago a similar accident at the same place, killed four men and wounded several others.

Killed by a Steel Pen.

Several German papers announce the death of Herr Franz Motz, parish priest at Puchkirchen, in Styria, from a wound caused by a steel pen. He had a careless habit of leaving his pen in the inkstand, with the point sticking upwards. In replacing a book on his writing-table near the inkstand he inadvertently struck with the palm of his hand a rusty pen sticking upwards. The hand was slightly wounded, but it seemed so insignificant an affair that he took no heed. Next day, however, he felt seriously ill, and the doctor declared it was a case of blood-poisoning. On the third day the hand and arm were terribly swollen as high up as the shoulder, and after suffering great pain during eight weeks, he died.

Young Prince Napoleon Killed in South Africa.

A Reuters dispatch from Cape Town, via Madeira, states that Prince Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial of France, accompanied by other officers, left Col. Woods' camp to reconnoiter.

The party dismounted in a mealie field, when the enemy crept upon them and assegaied the Prince, killing him.

His body was recovered.

The London *Times'* correspondent, writing from Itelyi Hill, says: The body of Prince Imperial was discovered in a field of long grass. There were no bullet wounds upon it, but there were seventeen wounds made by assegai thrusts. The body was found stripped and the clothes taken away.

A dispatch from Cape Town says the news of the death of the Prince Imperial cast a gloom over the city. All flags were flying at half mast.

Saengerfest Profits.

A Cincinnati paper, from reliable statistics, computes that about ten thousand kegs of beer were sold daily in the city during Saengerfest week. At two dollars per keg this would amount to $18,000 per day for the brewers, or $108,000 for the week. Experienced bar-keepers say that they draw one hundred and sixty glasses out of a keg when there is a rush, and that one hundred and twenty glasses would be a low average. That would give 1,200,000 glasses of beer drank in the city every day during the festival, and for the six days 7,200,000 glasses. At five cents per glass that would amount to $360,000 for beer alone, to say nothing of the immense sums spent in other ways by the visitors, many of whom made the occasion an opportunity to lay in a stock of goods. At the lowest calculation the Saengerfest has not left less than $1,000,000 dollars in the city.

Horrible Tragedy.

A horrible tragedy has just been enacted in Meade County, Ky. Wm. Padgett, his wife Nancy and three children lived in a cabin. Padgett had been absent from home about nine weeks, but returned about midnight on Saturday night. He had lived on bad terms with his wife for a long time, frequently treating her in a very cruel and abusive manner. On his return home, one of the children, a girl, was absent at a neighbor's, where she was employed as a domestic to aid in her mother's support. This greatly angered Padgett, and he immediately commenced abusing his wife. In the morning he sent one of the children to the town for some coffee, while the other child was sent out on some other errand. The wife, in the meantime, was preparing breakfast.

Padgett, it is supposed, continued his abuse of his wife for a time during the absence of the children, and then going to the wood pile he secured an ax, entered the house, and attacking the wife, literally cut her head open, and then crushed in the skull. She died in a few hours after.

Padgett then got a razor and cut his own throat, inflicting a frightful wound, but not a necessarily fatal one. He is still alive.

When the child returned from town with the coffee he found his father and mother lying side by side on the floor. The wife never spoke, nor returned to consciousness. The father said to the child: "I did it. I killed Nancy." It is thought had the children been at home he would have killed them also.

California Republicans in Convention.

The California Republican State Convention met in San Francisco, and adopted a platform, of which the following are the leading points: It reaffirms the principles of the Republican party; denounces the attempt of the Democracy to interfere with the purity of elections; sustains the President's veto policy; pledges the party to the faithful application of the new Constitution and the support of progressive education; pledges candidates for the Legislature to attempt to settle differences in some portions of the State between agricultural and mining interests; affirms that Congress should regulate freights and fares in Inter-State commerce, and pledges the Railroad Commissioners of the State to fair reductions within the borders of the State, but does not define the amount of reduction. There are also an Anti-Chinese plank and a declaration in favor of small holdings of land.

George C. Gorham, who holds a proxy, and was placed on the Committee on Platform, presented a separate resolution, reciting the receipts and expenditures of the railroad company, and demanding a reduction of one-fourth of the rates of charges after June 1 of the current year. After a long discussion this was adopted and incorporated in the platform. The Convention nominated for Lieutenant Governor, General John Mansfield, of Los Angeles, by acclamation; for Secretary of State, D. M. Burns, present Clerk of Yolo County; for Controller, D. M. Kenfield, of Tuolumne, by acclamation.

Exciting Scene in the Senate.

The Congressional report gives the following account of the close of an exciting debate in the United States Senate on the Army Appropriation Bill: Mr. Conkling having charged the other side with bad faith in not allowing the time taken by the Mississippi River Commission Bill to be allowed in debate on the Army Bill, Mr. Lamar (Dem.), of Miss., rose at the conclusion of Mr. Conkling's remarks, and said that as far as any intimation of bad faith to him was concerned, he had lived in vain if he was not superior to such a charge from such a source. It is not my purpose, he said, to indulge in personalities, but I will say to the Senator that if he intended to intimate anything I have done was not in good faith I pronounce his statement a falsehood, which I repel with all the unmitigated contempt that I feel for the author of it.

Mr. Conkling, who had been walking slowly back and forth behind the benches, advanced to his seat and said: "Mr. President I was diverted during the commencement of the remarks, the culmination of which I heard from the member from Mississippi. If I understood the member right, he intended to impute, and did in plain and unparliamentary language impute, to me an intentional misstatement," and pausing said, "the Senator does not disclaim that?"

Mr. Lamar—I will state what I intended, sir, so there can be no mistake.

The presiding officer (Mr. Cockrell) called Mr. Lamar to order, and Mr. Conkling proceeded. Whether I am willing to respond to the member from Mississippi depends entirely upon what that member intends to say and what he did say, and for the time being I do not choose to hold any communication with him.

I understood the Senator to state in plain, unparliamentary language that the statement of mine, to which he refers, was a falsehood. If I caught his words aright I have only to say, this not being the place to measure with any man the capacity to violate decency, to violate the rules of the Senate, or to commit any of the improprieties of life—I have only to say that if the Senator, the member from Mississippi, did impute, or intended to impute, to me a falsehood, nothing, except the fact that this is the Senate, would prevent my denouncing him as a blackguard and a coward. [Applause and hisses.] Let me be more specific, Mr. President; should the member from Mississippi, except in the presence of the Senate, charge me, by intimation or otherwise, with falsehood, I would denounce him as a blackguard, as a coward, and a liar. The rules and proprieties of the Senate are the only restraint upon me. I do not think I need say anything else, Mr. President. [Applause and hisses.]

The Chair demanded quiet in the galleries.

Mr. Lamar—I have only to say that the Senator from New York understood me correctly. I did mean to say just precisely the words and all that they imported. I beg pardon of the Senate for such unparliamentary language. It was very harsh, it was severe, it was such as no man would deserve, and no brave man would wear. [Renewed demonstration of approval and disapproval.]

The Chair—The galleries will be cleared upon a repetition of the applause.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

JUNE 16.—*Senate.*—Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, stated that on consideration of the present state of business, before the Senate the committee was unable to concur in the date in the House joint resolution fixing tomorrow as the day of adjournment. They hoped to be able to report a resolution soon, and fix an early day for adjournment. At the expiration of the morning hour, the Judicial Appropriation Bill was taken up, and passed.....*House*—A bill was introduced by Mr. Sanford, and referred, prohibiting the hoarding of money in the treasury, and prohibiting the increase of the interest-bearing debt of the United States. The bill makes it unlawful for money to be hoarded in the Treasury, and provides that all money in the Treasury not necessary for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, shall be used for the payment of outstanding United States bonds. Section two prohibits the increase of the interest-bearing debt, and Section three inflicts a penalty of five thousand dollars, together with removal from office, upon any Government official violating the provisions of the bill. Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Elections, moved to suspend the rules and pass the following bill to prohibit military interference at elections: "WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore, be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful to bring or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the army or navy of the United States as a police force to keep the peace at the polls." The motion was lost—yeas 108, nays 82—not the necessary two-thirds in the majority. It was a strict party vote, all Democrats voting aye and Republicans no.

JUNE 17.—*Senate*—The bill to amend the act of 1793 for enrolling and licensing of vessels in the coasting trade was again taken up. The bill passed after discussion. The Army Appropriation Bill was then taken up. Mr. Withers explained its provisions.....*House*—Mr. Atkins reported back the Legislative Appropriation Bill and the Senate amendment thereto, with a report recommending concurrence in some, and non-currence in others. The report was agreed to. The Judicial Expenses Bill was received from the Senate and referred to the Appropriation Committee. The House then resumed consideration in the morning hour of the bill prohibiting political assessments. Pending consideration of the bill the morning hour expired, and the house proceeded to the consideration of the Test Oath Bill, on which the previous question had been called. A Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs. Atkins, Blount and Baker, was appointed on the Legislative Appropriation Bill. The attempt to have action taken on the bill in relation to juries, was again made and again resisted, and about two hours spent in the struggle. It was abandoned by the Democrats, and the House adjourned.

JUNE 18.—*Senate*—The Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, to which was referred the memorial of J. R. Green and others, of Rhode Island, relating to alleged violations of sections 1,755 and 1,755 of the revised statutes and alleged violations of civil service reform, was authorized to sit during recess and appoint a subcommittee to conduct an investigation. The Mississippi River Improvement Commission Bill was taken up. The bill passed with Senate amendments providing that the commission shall consist of seven members: three from the Engineer Corps of the army, one from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and three from civil life, two of whom shall be civil engineers. Messrs. Chandler, Morrill, Platt and Saulsbury were the only Senators voting nay. The Army Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and up to a very late hour there seemed to be no prospect of adjournment. During the debate on the bill there was an exchange of personal allusions between Lamar and Conkling, which created an intense sensation.....*House*—Mr. Neal introduced a joint resolution defining the meaning of section two of the act making appropriations for the payment of the arrears of pensions. Passed. It includes within the provisions of that act all persons who have been or who may hereafter be placed upon the pension rolls by virtue of any special act of Congress. The House then resumed consideration of the bill prohibiting political assessments. Mr. Hostetter, who had charge of the bill, insisted on the previous question, as the Republicans declined to fix any time for action on the bill before January next. The Republicans thereupon declined to vote, leaving the House without a quorum. The morning hour was consumed in voting upon dilatory motions, and the bill relating to political assessments went over without action. Mr. McMahon, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the Judicial Expenses Bill with Senate amendments, and on his motion amendment 3 (excepting from the provisions of the bill section 3,732 of the Revised Statutes) was nonconcurred in. Mr. Stephens, Chairman of the Coinage Committee, reported a bill for the exchange of trade dollars for legal tender dollars, and debate thereon was limited to two hours. Pending consideration of that bill, Mr. Atkins submitted a conference report on the Legislative Appropriation Bill, which was agreed to. Debate upon the bill reported by Mr. Stephens, from the Coinage Committee, was then had, and it finally went over till to-morrow.

JUNE 19.—*Senate*—Senate sat up all night on the Army Bill, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was kept busy hunting up the absent. At intervals of about a half hour motions were made to dispense with further proceedings under the call, but only to be regularly voted down. At 11:50, failing to obtain an attendance of the members, a motion was made to adjourn till noon, which was carried. At noon Senate reassembled, without transacting any business; at three o'clock the deadlock came to an end, and an adjournment was had until to-morrow. .....*House*—Mr. McMahon submitted a conference report upon the Judicial Expenses Bill. Section 2 prohibits the making of any contract or the incurring of any liability, under the provision of the revised statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals, for services in connection with elections on election day. The report brought on a discussion. The conference report on the Judiciary Bill was adopted by a strict party vote, 102 to 97. The Trade Dollar Bill was then taken up, and after some amendments, was passed. The following is the text of the bill as passed: "Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be exchanged at the Treasury, and at all subtreasuries of the United States, legal-tender silver dollars for trade dollars, at par, provided the weight of said trade dollar has not been reduced below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and shall recoin said trade dollars into legal tender dollars, as now provided by law, and shall stop further coinage of trade dollars; provided that the trade dollars recoined under this act shall not be counted as a part of the coinage of silver required by the act of February 28, 1878, and provided further that trade dollars that have been 'chopped' or restamped for circulation in China or other foreign countries shall be excluded from the provisions of this act."

JUNE 20.—*Senate*—The Army Appropriation Bill was passed to-day, after speeches by Conkling, Ingalls and Thurman.....*House*—No business of importance was transacted.

JUNE 21.—*Senate*—By request, Senator Davis introduced a bill which proposes to authorize the State of Illinois, in her own behalf, or as trustee, to commence and prosecute in the United States Supreme Court an action for the recovery of any moneys or land which may be due that State by the United States on account of the disposal of swamp and overflowed land, and requires the Court to advance the case on its docket and render judgment on the merits without regard to opinions heretofore entertained by the Department of the Interior. .....*House*—The Mississippi River Commission Bill passed the House to-day by an overwhelming majority. The feature of the proceedings was a speech by Mr. Garfield advocating the measure, setting forth in strong language the importance of the Mississippi and reasons why it should have the fostering care of the Government.

How the Chinese Secure a Pastor.

Feb. 4 is the day on which the Chinese select one of their number to preside over their Joss house. The discharge of fireworks constitutes an important factor in the day's observance. The manner of proceeding is as follows: The two companies here are permitted to have each a certain number of representatives, and the fleetest and strongest men are generally chosen. These delegates repair to a vacant lot at the rear of the Joss house. A stipulated number of bombs, each one containing a metallic ring, are placed in charge of a committee. It is the duty of the committee to fire off these bombs one at a time. When the explosion takes place the ring contained in the bomb is sent flying into the air. It is the desire of the two factions to have their respective delegates secure as many of these as possible. When the ring drops there is a general scramble on the part of all duly authorized to obtain possession of it. After the bombs have all been fired the two companies compare notes, and the side having the larger number of rings is entitled to elect a Joss (equivalent to minister of the gospel with us) from among their number.—*Nevada Transcript.*

Leadville.

Leadville, the new Eldorado in Colorado, is built exclusively of wood, and a prediction is current in the city that it will soon be burnt in order to let the carpenters and lumberers build it over again. Two attempts have already been made to burn it; a guest of the Grand Hotel, coming up from dinner, found some shavings in a blaze under his bed, and a lot of boxes and kindling in the rear of a restaurant were lighted, but extinguished by the cook, who happened to step out that way. Still new houses are daily run up as if by magic.

ENGLISH newspapers very rarely contain in the obituary column a notice of a funeral, because, except in the case of an eminent public person, it is not desired that any but near relatives or very intimate friends should attend, and men worth a million go to their graves with less pomp and parade than a New York car-driver.

The Dress of a Mexican Horse.

The decorations of the horse were even more dashing and infinitely more costly than those of his rider. A small bridle, heavily ornamented with silver, with a very large and powerful bit, by means of which the most stubborn animal can be instantaneously stopped when at full speed; stirrups of solid or plated silver, and an immense saddle with large saddle-flaps of skin, dressed with the hair on, hanging down in front to the horse's knees, while a heavy petticoat-like covering of stiff, elaborately-stamped brown leather, called a Cortez shield, inclosed the whole hind parts well down to the haunches. At this point it terminated in a deep, heavy fringe of iron chain-work, whose jingling poise seems to constitute the chief happiness of the Mexican rider. All these accoutrements—the bridle, saddle, reins, etc.—were richly embroidered and decorated in the gold, silver and colored silks which make the equipment and harness of a Mexican cavaliero so expensive. The leggins, spurs, leathers and coverings of the stirrups are all embroidered; some of the former are so elaborately ornamented as to cost $150 a pair, while the whole dress, if it has any pretense to fashion, cannot be purchased for less than $500. The saddles are particularly expensive, and, in almost any saddler's shop, may be seen half a dozen of them, ranging in price from $200 to $500, and even as high as $1,000. It is said that the saddlers of no other country can make a Mexican saddle, and it is to be hoped that no decent workman will attempt it. Large and heavy, they are very safe and easy for the rider, but it is a rare thing to see a horse return from a journey without a sore back.—*Cor. New York Evening Post.*

A Chinese Wedding.

Ah Quy is the Chinese for Alice, the Angel. Miss Ah Quy began to get married in San Francisco, on Thursday night of last week, to Charles Jamison, an Englishman. The marriage was the first one according to Chinese rites that has ever been celebrated on this continent. The marriage ceremony began on the day mentioned, and, as it continues for seven days, doubtless was concluded day before yesterday. On the morning of the first day the groom received the money contributions of 111 friends, and with the money hired the Chinese restaurant and its kitchen for the day. The 111 guests arrived before noon and sat at the table. The bride then made her appearance. She held a large fan before her face, completely screening it. She passed before the 111 guests and curtsied slowly three times before every one, or 333 times. Proverbs were recited by all the guests. What the proverbs are like we are not told, but presumably something of this style: "Never use the broomstick but to sweep." "When you dine on butter, dine on it, and when you dine on hair, dine on hair." After the guests had been curtsied to, tea was drunk. As the nuptials were in progress when the last mails received from 'Frisco left, there is no telling how the wedding ended.—*Exchange.*

Amelia Linkhaw's Crime.

Amelia Linkhaw went to the hotel in Lumberton, N. C., and inquired for J. E. Harriman. He was a traveling salesman from Baltimore, a frequent visitor to the village, and had been regarded as Miss Linkhaw's accepted suitor. She was a somewhat famous beauty of that isolated part of the State, an active worker in religious charities, and the daughter of a moderately-wealthy man. Harriman joined her in the hotel parlor, and they shook hands; but, while she held his hand with her left, she drew a pistol with her right, and shot him dead. That was five months ago, and she has since been in jail, except when lately taken into court on the day appointed for a trial. The interest in the case was so great that 4,000 persons, nearly the entire population of two counties, gathered in and around the Court House. Miss Linkhaw addressed the court saying that she killed Harriman because he broke his promise of marriage; that she did not believe she had done any wrong, and that she did not desire a lawyer to defend her, as she was entirely willing to leave herself in the hands of God, who would take care of her. Her father, however, had engaged counsel, and the trial was postponed.

An Humble Hero.

There died in Cincinnati, a few days ago, a man who richly deserves the honors of martyrdom. His name was Peter Rapp. He drove a street car, was young—only 26—and the sole support of an aged and infirm father and mother. The parents were unable to do anything. He provided them with shelter, clothing, food and fuel. His wages were so small that, after paying the bills of the household he had nothing left for himself. He could not buy either an overcoat or undergarments to protect him from rough weather. In order to go out with his car at 6½ every morning, he was obliged to walk four and a half miles. The rules of the company forbidding the employes to ride without paying fare, when not on duty, forced him to walk back every night. Thus, in addition to his fifteen hours of hard work, he had a daily walk of nine miles. For two months he never spent a single cent of his earnings. All went home to his mother. Continued toil, exposure and privation broke down his health. He was attacked by quick consumption and died, literally that his father and mother might live.

An Ancient Odor of Spices.

An interesting archæological observation has recently been made quite accidentally. It is well known that the urns found on Roman burial-grounds, and containing the bone remains of cremated bodies, are often covered with clay cups or dishes. The object of these dishes was supposed to have been to contain spices, which sent forth agreeable odors during the progress of the cremation. Herr Dahlem, a well-known German archæologist, was able to verify this view in the following manner: He had obtained a dish of this kind which was broken, and, after cementing it, had placed it upon a stove for the purpose of drying the cement. Shortly afterward he noticed a strong and by no means unpleasant odor proceeding from the heated dish. It seems, therefore, that the ingredients burned in the dish some fifteen centuries ago had left traces behind, which announced their presence upon becoming heated. Herr Dahlem remarks that the odor was not unlike that of storax.—*Nation.*

MR. GIBSON, proprietor of the Gibson House, Cincinnati, wooed Miss Bunce, but his parents objected to the match, and he, although 45 years old, conformed to their wishes. Miss Bunce held him to his engagement, however, until he had bought her release for $50,000 in notes of $10,000 each. Afterward he renewed his courtship, and she gave him back the notes, whereupon he cut her acquaintance. That is the story as told by Miss Bunce in her suit for damages.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH employes in New York have caught the athletic fever, and arranged for some out-of-door sports. If every large corporation were to favor diversions of the same kind, there would be clearer heads indoors

Faintness and Its Causes.

Faintness consists in a temporary failure of the activity of the heart; the blood, in consequence, is not properly circulated. It does not reach the head, and the patient loses clearness of vision and color, and, if not prevented, falls on the floor, where, however, or even before reaching it, he recovers. There is no convulsion, and, though he can scarcely be said to be conscious, he is not unconscious, so as not to be able to be aroused, as happens in epilepsy. There are all degrees of faintness, from merely feeling faint and looking slightly pale, to the state we have described; and in some cases the state of fainting is hardly recovered from well before it begins again and again, for hours and days together. We need hardly say that such cases as the latter are altogether beyond the reach of domestic medicine. What are the causes of faintness? It is not very difficult to describe these. Some people are so easily affected that they faint if they cut their finger, or even if they only see the cut finger of another. All one can say of such persons is that their muscular fiber is not strong, and that their nerves are sensitive. The heart, which goes on for years circulating the blood, is essentially a muscle. It is weak in some people, stronger in others. As a rule, it is weaker in women, and stronger in men. Hence women fain more rapidly than men. Whatever weakens the heart and muscles generally acts as a cause of faintness. Close, foul air is a common cause of faintness or of languidness. Anything which greatly affects the nervous system, such as bad news or the sight of something horrible or disagreeable, will sometimes cause fainting. But, of all classes of fainting, none is so serious as the loss of blood. The muscles, in order to act well, must be supplied with the blood; and if the blood of the body is lost—if it escapes, from a vein open purposely, or from piles, or from the source from which menstruation proceeds—in excessive quantity, then faintness will happen. The degree of it will depend on the constitution, and on the amount of blood lost. A loss of blood that would scarcely be felt by one person will be a serious cause of faintness to another. Sometimes frequent faintness arises from becoming very fat, the muscular system of the heart being impaired by fat deposit.—*Cassell's Household Guide.*

The Circus.

The circus business has decidedly waned from what it was twenty years ago, and for the coming season the traveling concerns will be very few compared with former times. Many of the names once familiar on the flaming bills are not seen now in connection with circuses. Dr. Spaulding is living on his money in Saugerties, N. Y. Yankee Robinson is an actor in Western theaters. Ben Maginley, Tony Pastor and Frank Pastor, formerly clowns, are also on the theatrical stage. Andrew Haight, once owner of the Great Eastern Circus, is keeping a hotel in Chicago. Of other proprietors, Joseph Cushing is farming in New Hampshire, J. M. Nixon is managing a theater in Chicago, Montgomery Queen is interested in Brooklyn street railroads, Levi North is also living in Brooklyn, W. J. Metchear keeps a hotel in Providence, George K. Goodwin runs two theaters and a dollar store in Philadelphia, Eaton and Daniel Stone are farming in New Jersey, R. E. J. Miles owns a Cincinnati theater, Burr Robbins is lecturing in the West on temperance, and the Cooper of Cooper & Bailey keep a horse mart in Philadelphia; Dan Rice, after many ups and downs, is building a floating theater to run on the Mississippi. Barnum, Forepaugh, Robinson and Lent are about the only old proprietors still in the business.—*New York Sun.*

Jefferson's Home Sold.

Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, was recently sold at public auction, with 218 acres, about two-thirds of the original estate, under decree of court to effect a distribution of the property of the late Commodore Uriah P. Levy. The purchaser was Jefferson M. Levy, of New York city, one of the heirs, and the price paid was $10,000. Asabel S. Levy, of New York city, was a bidder. No other foreign bidders were present. The purchaser has already acquired by purchase from the other heirs six-sevenths of the property. He proposes to put it in repair for a summer residence.

Geographical Class.

Teacher—"What are the chief products of Havana?"

First Boy—"Five-cent cigars and lottery tickets, mum."

Teacher—"What similarity is there between these two?"

First Boy—"For one cabbage heads are sought after, and the other is sought after by cabbage heads."

Teacher—"True, but not entirely correct. Next boy."

Second Boy—"I don't know, mum, unless it is that neither draws."

He had evidently "been there."

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Winter family, $5 25@$5 50; fancy, $5 57@$5 15; patent, $6 25@7 25; spring, $4@5 25; extra, $4 65@5; superfine, $3 75@4 25. Rye flour, $3 15@3 35. Grain—Wheat, 90c. @$1 14; corn, 38@43c.; rye, 53@60c.; oats, 32@35c.; barley, choice, 65@70c. Hay, fair to prime mixed, $10@11. Mess pork, $10 25@10 50. Lard, prime steam, 6¾c.; prime kettle, 6¾@6¾c. Cotton, 11¼@14¼c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—Superfine state and Western, $3 40@3 75; common to good extra Western and State, $3 90@4; good to choice Western and State, $4@4 50; common to choice white wheat Western extras, $4 55@5 25; common to good Ohio extra family, $4@6; common to choice St. Louis extra family, $3 90@6; Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime, and choice to double extra, $5@7 75. Grain—Wheat, 91c.@$1 16½. Rye, No. 2, Western and State, 60@61½c. Barley, common Western, 80c. Corn, 39½@48½c. Oats, 36@41½c. Lard, prime steam, 6.40@6.42c. Cotton, 12 5-16@12 7-16c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Western superfine, in lots, $2 50@3; Minnesota extra family, low brands, $4 25; Minnesota fair family, $4 50. Ohio extra family, good to fancy, $4 75@5 25. Missouri family, fair, $4 50, Minnesota patent process, $6 75@7 25. Rye flour, $3 12½. Grain—Wheat, extra white Michigan, at grain depot, $1 17; No. 2 Western red winter, in elevator, $1 14½; amber Western, $1 19 free on board. Rye, Western, 48@50c. Corn, rejected Western, on track, 33@35c.; steamer Western, mixed and yellow, on track, 37@390c. Oats, mixed Western, 36@37c; white Western, 38½c. Lard—Western tierce, 6¾@6½c.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour—Extra, $4@4 25; extra family, $3 50@3 75; A No. 1, $4 25@4 50. Grain—Wheat, amber and red, inferior to choice, $1 05@1 07. Corn, white, 44c.; mixed, 40c. Oats, white, 38c.; mixed, 35c. Rye, new, 56c. Hay, common to choice, $9@11 50 per ton. Mess pork, old, $10 50. Lard, choice leaf, in tierce, 7¼c.; choice leaf, in kegs, 8½c. Cotton, 12½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, new, $1 01@1 07. Corn, new Western mixed, 36½@37c. Oats, No. 2 white Western, 33@35c. Bulk Meats—Green shoulders, 3½@4c.; clear rib sides, 5c. Lard, prime steam, current make, 6¾. Sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9c. Hogs, common to fair, $2 75@3 50.

STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—Beef Cattle—Common, 1¾@2½c.; fair to medium, 2¼@3½c.; good to choice butcher grades, 3¼@4½c.; fair to good shippers, 4@4.65c.; fair to good heavy oxen, 2¾@3½c.; common to fair good Texas, 2½@3½c.; common to fair stockers, 2¼@3c., and good to choice do., 3¼@4c. Hogs—Common, $3@3 65; fair to good light, $3 70@3 93; fair to good packing grades, $3 75@3 95; selected butchers qualities, $3 96@4 02½; fair to good stockers, $3 25@3 50. Sheep—Common to fair, 2½@3½c., and good to choice, 4½@5c. per lb. gross. Lambs—Common to fair, 3½@4½c., and good to choice, 4½@5c., with some extra at 5.10@5¼c per lb. gross.

NEW YORK.—Beef Cattle—Excepting 4 carloads of light Cherokee cattle at 7¾c., the extreme range of prices was 8@10c. per lb., with less than 50 head sold for more than 9¼c or under 8½c. The exporters used 550 head at 9¼@9½c. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, 3½@5¼c. per lb. for poor to prime grades; lambs more than plenty, and dull at 4½@6¼c. for Southern and Western grades. Exporters paying 5¼@5½c per lb. for all the good sheep offered, and would pay more for choice wethers. Hogs—Nominal prices, $4@4 20 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Beef Cattle—Best grades, $4 75@5 per 100 lbs.; fair to good cattle, $4@4 60; common cattle, $3 50@3 80; bulls and rat cows, $2 75@3 50. Hogs—Sales made of Yorkers at $3 75@3 90 per 100 lbs.; Philadelphia hogs, $4@4 10. Sheep—Sales rather slowly of common to extra sheep at $3 80@4 60 per 100 lbs.

WOOL.—In Boston, new wool is arriving freely. Ohio fleeces nominally 37½@42c.; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, combing and delaine, 34@38c.; Kentucky combing 34c.

The Deacon's Rebuke.

"See h'yar," demanded Deacon Hastings, as he fished a tin stispender-button out of the contribution-box, "who's been dessycratin' de house ob de Lord dis way? Hit am my solem' conwiction dat de brudder who 'tempts to cheat de Almighty out ob his fer'rage obber de Jordan to de sweet green fields beyant, 'll crawl in under de canvas arter he gets dar, instead ob goin' past de ticket-wagon and obtaining his credenahuls along wid de oder bredrin."

ON what sort of milk does the eagle's scream rise?

Fresh Supplies of Vitality

To renew a waning stock may be gathered from a source accessible to all, and never sought in vain by any whose constitution and vigor are not so much dilapidated as to be wholly past repairing. Evidence direct, convincing and ample, indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic of unexampled efficacy and perfect purity, and possessed of properties that constitute it an invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, urinary and uterine weakness, rheumatic complaints and malarial fever. Delicate females and infirm old persons are invigorated and solaced by it, and the physical prostration which usually follows a severe illness is in a great degree remedied and convalescence accelerated through its use. It occupies a leading position among medicinal staples.

THE latest experiments for determining the velocity of sound, give one thousand and eighty-eight feet per second.

Speculation.

Since the creation, it is estimated that 27,000,000,000,000 have lived on the earth. This sum divided by 27,864,000 the number of square miles, gives 1,314,522,086 to a square rod, and five to a square foot. Suppose a square rod be divided into eleven graves, each grave would contain one hundred persons. But this is speculation, and of no benefit to the 1,000,000,000 people that now exist, 500,000,000 of whom are invalids, 33,000,000 dying each year. What they most want are the facts concerning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. For years his Golden Medical Discovery has been the standard remedy for the cure of all scrofulous, throat, and lung diseases; while for over a quarter of a century, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been unrivaled as a positive cure for catarrh. The testimony of thousands of ladies has been published, certifying that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. For full information, see the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over nine hundred pages, price (postpaid), $1.50. Over one hundred thousand copies sold. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, New York.

WHAT a barber should talk about whilst shaving a man—about two seconds.

IF ever there was a specific for the cure of all malarial diseases, such as are produced by swamp poison, like Intermittent, or Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Enlarged Spleen, it is certainly Dr. F. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic. From its composition, which accompanies each bottle, it may be seen that it contains no dangerous drug; and that in these diseases it never fails, as guaranteed by its proprietors, Wheelock, Finlay & Co., New Orleans, La. For sale by all Druggists.

"CIDER," says the Philadelphia *Chronicle-Herald*, "is one of the most striking illustrations of the power of the press."

THERE is NOTHING TO CLEANSE an impure circulation or wake up a dormant liver like SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. It does the business *thoroughly* in either case, promoting active bilious secretion, restoring to the life current the purity of perfect health and removing from the cuticle disfiguring eruptions and sores. Chronic Rheumatism and gout also succumb to its curative influence. For the diseases peculiar to the gentler sex it is a capital remedy. All Druggists sell it.

MORE snow on Mount Washington the past winter than forty years before.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs.

THE Grecian ladies counted their age from their marriage, not from their birth.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

WHEN we have a grievance we must treat it as a weed and pull it up.

IF each one of several makers had taken the highest medal at one of the great world's expositions there would be room to question which was best; But Mason & Hamlin have taken the highest honors at every such competition for twelve years.

WORK is the weapon of honor, and who locks up the weapon will never triumph.

The Common Sense Medical Book advertised in our columns, to-day, by Dr. N. B. WOLFE, of Cincinnati, is a work that will interest anybody, and especially those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma and Catarrh.

TROUBLE does not come by chance—it is sent to make us rise and not to make us sink.

THE Mendelssohn Piano Co., No. 21, East 15th Street, N. Y., sell Pianos at Factory Prices. Write for a catalogue.

SMOKE Pogue's "Sitting Bull Durham Tobacco.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Upham's
Freckle, Tan
& Pimple
BANISHER.

A few applications of this preparation will remove freckles, tan, sunburn, pimples or blotches on the face, and render the complexion clear and fair. For softening and beautifying the skin it has no equal. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, for