News of the Week.

Reception of Weston.

Five thousand people were at Madison Garden, New York, at the reception of Weston.

An Affecting Accident.

Frank Gregory, a young man at Bloomington, Ill., accidentally shot and killed his mother the other day.

Kentucky's Colored Teachers.

The colored school teachers of Kentucky held a State meeting at Louisville with a large attendance the past week.

Greenbackers' Convention.

The Greenback party of New York State were in convention last Friday, and nominated Harris Lewis, of Herkimer, for Governor.

The Protective Tariff.

The Sheep-breeders' and Wool-growers' Association of Ohio have held a meeting and unanimously agreed to use all proper means to keep the protective tariff on wool.

The Trouble in California.

The latest intelligence from San Francisco says that Kalloch, in all probability, will recover. He is now able to sit up, and the excitement over the affair is speedily subsiding.

Last Friday's Executions.

Henri Stewart and Wm. Elliott were hanged at Ft. Smith, Ark., for murders committed in the Indian country. They both made an address from the gallows, and neither of them confessed their guilt.

Rowell and Weston.

Rowell and Weston, who are to contest in New York for the Astley belt, have just arrived from England, both accompanied by their trainers. They met with a hearty ovation upon their landing here.

Sale of a Railroad.

The Western Division of the Chicago and Lake Huron railroad, extending from Lansing City to Valparaiso, Ind., has been sold to Joseph Hickman and other representatives of the Grand Trunk railway.

Diplomatic Relations.

Diplomatic relations between Austrian and Russian Cabinets are less cordial than between any two Cabinets in Europe, and the friendly intercourse which existed between the two courts for many years has also entirely ceased.

Getting a Little Behind.

A Washington dispatch says: Unsettled accounts of banks on subscription to the four-per cent. loan amount to $32,900,000. This amount is due from the First National Bank of New York and Bank of Commerce of New York.

Labor Troubles.

The employes of the Belleville Nail Mills at Belleville, Illinois, two hundred in number, are on a strike. The difficulty seems to be that the employers object to the employment of men who are in any way connected with the Trades Union.

A Rash Deputy.

David Yeakle, a deputy in the Treasurer's office in Butler County, Ohio, who is now a nominee for the same office, has confessed to stealing $6,000 from the treasury since the campaign begun to aid in the success of his election.

Yanktonnais Sioux.

Indian outrages are reported on Jim River, 150 miles above Yankton, perpetrated by the Yanktonnais Sioux. Their plan is to gratify their own brutal lust and subsequently inflict human torture on the poor women and children who are at their mercy.

Bayard Indorsed.

The Jefferson Democratic Club, of Wilmington, Del., has unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the course of Hon. Thos. F. Bayard in the United States Senate, and declaring that he should be nominated by the Democratic National Convention for President in 1880.

Mining Matters.

Coal miners of Pennsylvania are said to be in possession of information that the purpose of President Gowen, in his recent visit to England, was to start an emigrant movement from the English coal regions to the Reading mines, and thus bring to a close his long struggle with Irish miners.

Kalloch Convalescing.

Kalloch is recovering, and since it has become known that he wilfully and knowingly misrepresented the mother of the De Youngs, who is eminently a respectable lady, he has few sympathizers. He has evidently done his party an injury; at least himself, so far as his candidacy for the Mayoralty goes.

The European Wheat Crop.

The Berlin *Boersen Zeitung* has just published statistics of the wheat crop throughout Europe. Taking one hundred as representing the average harvest, that of the present year in Austro-Hungary may be represented by 78, Germany 85, France 78, Switzerland 80, Italy 82, England 78, Russia 79, Roumania 90.

The Tri-State Reunion.

News from Steubenville, Ohio, says that she is "covered with glory." The Soldiers' Reunion of Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania has just been held there, and the gathering reached over thirty thousand. Prominent men of the States represented were present and delivered themselves of patriotic eloquence.

Insulting King Alfonso.

A cablegram from Paris dated the 28th says that the election at Bordeaux will be held on Sunday. The Republicans of Bordeaux have resented the presence of King Alfonso at Arcachon by placarding the town with insulting references to the King. The police tore them down immediately, and an inquiry has been instituted.

Serious Riots in Santiago.

A dispatch from Santiago, the capital of Chili, dated July 31, says serious riots have occurred in that city in consequence of a popular discontent at the conduct of the war. The populace erected a barricade and shouted "Death to the traitor ministry." Two persons were killed in the conflict with troops, and several wounded.

More Bills for the Poor Turk.

A commission has been appointed to consider the demand for the indemnification of Russian subjects for losses suffered during the war, and for the maintenance of Turkish prisoners. It is stated that England and France are deliberating upon a plan for the reorganization of the finances in Turkey, after the solution of the Greek question.

Matrimony, Fever, and Death.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 26th, says: Mrs. S. H. Collins, aged nineteen years, wife of Dr. S. H. Collins, formerly of Cincinnati, is lying very low with the fever. Both had the fever at Lagrange, Tenn., last year, which resulted romantically in marriage. She came here last Tuesday, was taken sick Friday and has had black vomit for the past two days.

Treaty of Commerce With the United States.

A cablegram from Paris says that besides the announcement relative to the appointment of Commissioners, the movement for a treaty of commerce with the United States seems otherwise in a fair way to success. Twenty-five Chambers of Commerce, including Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, voted resolutions favorable to such a treaty.

Vienna's International Grain Fair.

The International Grain Fair has opened in Vienna. The official report states the Austro-Hungarian wheat crop for the present year is nine million metric centrals less than that of the crop of 1878, but owing to accumulated stocks of 1878 only two million centrals will have to be imported. An importation of four million metric centrals of rye will be necessary, but the oat crop is sufficient to allow a margin for export.

Nihilist Executions in Russia.

Two prisoners who were recently sentenced to be hanged were found guilty of preparing explosives to kill the Czar when visiting Nicolaieff. One is a deserter from the Black Sea fleet. Their sentences will be carried out at Nicolaieff. Three other Nihilists of five sentenced by the military tribunal were hanged on the race course at Odessa. These make twelve executions for political offences in Russia in a year.

Honor to Minister Maynard.

The Russian authorities at Odessa had prepared a grand reception for Hon. Horace Maynard, the United States Minister, and the officers and crew of the United States steamer Wyoming, and ordered all public establishments should not accept any payment for expenses from Americans. Mr. Maynard, however, was obliged to leave Odessa before the principal *fete* took place, in consequence of a meeting of the diplomatic body in Constantinople.

A Toledo Tragedy.

At Toledo, Ohio, Police Sergeant Jacob Nohl arrested a man named Ross Saulsbury, an old offender, who has served in various penitentiaries for burglary, etc., on the charge of being a suspicious person. Saulsbury in return came out in a card abusing Nohl and reflecting on his character and qualifications as an officer. The next day Nohl called on Saulsbury and demanded a retraction, which being refused, Nohl shot Saulsbury twice, and then shot himself. Both died in a short time.

Wages in England.

A telegram from London says that the Manchester *Guardian* states that the Executive Committee of the North and Northwest Lancashire Masters' Association will meet the 24 of September to consider a proposal for a reduction of wages. The masters allege some step toward the alleviation of the depression in trade is absolutely necessary, but a general reduction is not likely to take place. A correspondent at Oldham says: "In the present temper of operatives, there is no telling what extreme measures they may adopt."

Pennsylvania Riot Bill Bribery Cases.

In the legislative bribery cases at Harrisburg, true bills were returned by the Grand Jury against Charles B. Salter, E. J. McClure and William H. Kemble, for corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature. A number of members testified that money had been guaranteed them for their votes in favor of the riot bill. The case of Salter was called for trial, but owing to the absence of counsel for some of the defendants, and want of time the present term, it was postponed with the other bribery cases until November 18.

Surgeon General Hammond.

The Secretary of War has reviewed the proceedings and findings of the court martial of January 16, 1864, by which Surgeon General Hammond was dismissed from service, and recommends that the findings and sentence be annulled and set aside, and that in accordance with authority conferred by the act of March 15, 1878, the name of Wm. A. Hammond be placed on the retired list of the army as Surgeon General, without back, present, or future pay or allowance of any kind whatsoever. The recommendation of the Secretary of War has been approved by the President.

Tramp Tribulations.

The tramps between Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, seem to steadily grow more and more audacious in their ill-behavior. In one day two sisters were simultaneously attacked by two burly brutes, but one of the girls happened to carry a large hickory stick, and with that, she put her assailant to flight, and then went to the aid of her sister. The tramps, seeing they were worsted, procured clubs and returned to the "scene in the lane" to renew the attack, but were prevented only by the appearance of a wagon emerging from the woods. Let all girls carry hickory clubs—that is, those who can't carry a gun.

Indian Affairs.

A dispatch from Deadwood says that Colonel N. A. Miles arrived at Fort Keogh, last week, with his command, consisting of seven companies of the Fifth Infantry, bringing with him nearly a thousand half-breeds, who have been furnishing arms and ammunition to the Indians between the Yellowstone and the boundary line. He has cleared the country of all raiding bands, and driven Sitting Bull's followers across the American line, besides breaking up the illicit traffic in arms and ammunition between the half-breeds and hostile Indians. The campaign was very successful, considering the small loss to Miles.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

The Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington has prepared a statement showing that the number of gallons of spirits produced during the fiscal year 1879 was 71,892,617 gallons, against 56,103,053 gallons in 1878. Gallons withdrawn from bond with tax paid in 1879 number 57,896,779; in 1878, 69,573,639. Gallons withdrawn from bond for export in 1879, 14,837,581, against 5,499,252 in 1878. The number of gallons of bonded abroad in 1879 was 7,799,971; in 1878 the number was 3,364,616. Gallons remaining in bonded warehouses June 30, 1879, was 19,208,478; on June 30, 1878, only 14,988,773.

Organized Incendiaries.

Columbus, Ohio, for the past six months, has been inflicted by the presence of what appears to be an organized band of incendiaries. Last winter a paper of that city received anonymous postal cards threatening the destruction of property by fire, the faces of which bore upon them spots of blood. Immediately thereafter four fires occurred, one of them being the Neil Stock-yards, which the writer had mentioned on the postal card as one of the premeditated incendiaries. Other communications are now being received to the same effect, in the same hand writing—the writer declaring that he is not a tramp, but desires to give work to unemployed workingmen.

Political Trouble in Hayti.

The Northern Provinces of Hayti are disturbed. The North is under control of the Liberals under Bazelaus and the South under the Nationals. The Provisional Government dispatched the war steamer called the "1804," with troops, against the Liberals, but the vessel returned unable to land the troops at Cape Haytien or Gonaives. On the 8th the "1804" blew up in Port au Prince harbor and became a total wreck. Several person were killed and wounded. The catastrophe deprived the country of its only war steamer. The explosion is supposed to have been the result of party spirit among the officers.

The Ten-Dollar Certificates.

A Washington special says that the daily transactions of the Treasury Department with the $10 refunding certificates prove conclusively the utter failure of the good intentions of Congress in providing a low bond, which would be of use to persons of small means as an investment of their savings. Of $40,000,000 issued, $35,323,000 have already been returned to the Treasury for conversion into 4 per cent. bonds, and, although the amount outstanding is now less than $5,000,000, the certificates continue to be returned at the rate of nearly $3,000 a day. It is also evident that these certificates are not returned by persons holding them in small amounts, since the average of the separate sums received is about $5,000.

Freighters Attacked by Indians.

News from Deadwood, Dakota, says Armand Knudzson and George Beecher, the freighters from Ft. Pierre have arrived and report that while encamped at Pine Springs, eighteen miles below Cheyenne River, they were attacked by Indians. Their wagons were riddled with arrows and bullets, and some horses killed. They noticed Indian signs previous to going into camp, and slept in their blankets some distance from the wagons and close by their picketed horses. They mounted the horses, and Knudzson's dying from the effects of a wound, they escaped on one horse to the next station, secured aid, and returning early the next morning, found the wagons undisturbed, but the balance of the stock gone.

Crushing Out the Gamblers.

St. Louis has become an unhealthy place for gamblers. A telegram from there dated on the 30th ult., says: "There has been a lively fluttering to-day among venders of lottery tickets and managers of gambling-houses and gamblers generally. During the week notices were served on each of the professionals by the Chief of Police, ordering them to close their houses on Monday next in accordance with a law passed by the Legislature last winter. The penalty for the violation of this law is a heavy one, and the general belief is that it will put an end to gambling and lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets in the State of Missouri. All the gambling-houses throughout the city are crowded to-night by players, taking advantage of their last chance."

A Widow's Strange Abduction.

The adjoining county of Elbert, Georgia, is excited over the kidnaping of Mrs. Pullian, a fine looking and well-to-do widow living near the county town. Her house was forcibly entered at night by a man who broke down her door, and announcing that he was a revenue agent, ordered her to get up and dress. She asked to be allowed to light a lamp so that she could get her clothes, but her abductor would not allow this. Her little daughter was left in the bed alone. There were persons near the door, but only one entered the house. There is not the slightest clue to the cause of the abduction or the men who did it, although the country has been scoured by scouting parties ever since it occurred. It is guessed that some lover may have carried away the comely widow.

Labor Statistics.

Commissioner Le Duc is collecting statistics for his next annual report concerning the rate of wages and the cost of living among farm laborers throughout the United States. Within the last year he has ascertained the cost of living and the average rate of wages paid have decreased about fifteen per cent in all parts of the country, with the exception, perhaps, of Minnesota, Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington Territory. In Colorado and New Mexico there has been an increase in the rate of wages paid, and a corresponding increase in the cost of living, owing to the demand for labor resulting from the large mining operations that have developed within the last twelve months. In Minnesota, and in the other States and Territories named, the rate of wages paid and the expense of living are about the same as they were a year ago.

"Castle Thunder" Gone.

"Castle Thunder," at Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire, together with other property, to the amount of $100,000, the past week. "Castle Thunder," like Libby Prison, was originally merely a mercantile building, which was converted to a military prison by the Government of the Confederacy. "Castle Thunder" in 1863 contained about 1,500 inmates—Northern citizens, Southern Unionists, Yankee deserters, Confederate convicts, and eighty-two free negroes, captured with Federal officers in the field. Its reputation was worse than Libby's, but Mr. Richardson, in his book of personal reminiscenses of the war, says that courteous treatment from the authorities at the Castle was quite the rule, while at the other famous prison the treatment was far from deserving even that commendation.

Breaking a Quarantine.

A dispatch from Galveston says: This afternoon a train prepared left for Houston to test whether that city would enforce its quarantine in disobedience to the Governor's proclamation, ordering it removed. With the train went a United States Marshal, forty deputies, the United States Commissioner and District Attorney; it being the intention of these officers to arrest all parties attempting to stop the train, and try them for interfering with United States mails. The train was stopped at the county line by the Houston Health Officers, who were promptly arrested, as were the Health Officers at Webstertville. Both were released on bond. The train proceeded. Trouble is apprehended when the train reaches Houston.

The *News'* special from Houston says the Galveston train arrived at 6:45 p. m. Obstructions were placed on the track below the city, and when the train stopped all the persons aboard were arrested by Marshal Morris, who refused to recognize the authority of the Governor or the United States Marshal. Great excitement prevails.

A She-Devil's Deed.

Mrs. Silas H. Graham lives at Portsmouth, Ohio. With her lives a girl named Miss Hattie Parker, aged about fifteen years. Miss Parker was taken from the infirmary when quite a child. The brutality of Mrs. Graham toward the child has always been of the worst type, but finally culminated in a most terrible deed during the past week. For an offense committed by a cat, while the girl was ironing, she was stripped of her clothing, laid upon a table and whipped until the blood ran from her body. She was then turned over, and the other side of the writhing girl was beaten until the blood burst forth. Not satisfied with this, the she-devil took red pepper pods and rubbed them in the wounds cut by the lash. The poor child cried for mercy, but crazed in her anger the torturing demon prepared salt water and bathed the bleeding body. Still not satisfied with this, she then turned her attention to the excrement upon the floor and endeavored to force it down the girl's throat. Well, the woman was arrested, but the question now comes up, Is there a hell?

Gen. Grant, Dixon and Dixon's Widow.

The following letter was given by ex-President Grant to Mrs. Dixon, mother of Mr. Henry Dixon, lately killed in Mississippi. Clarence P. Dixon, the young son of Mrs. Dixon, now holds an appointment in the Treasury Department, having been appointed on the presentation of the original letter, a certified copy of which is now on file in the department, with other testimonials:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1866.

"*To Hon. A. W. Randall, Postmaster General:*

DEAR SIR.—Permit me to recommend as a most worthy lady for employment in the Post-office Department, Mrs. Dixon, of Virginia, now a resident of this city. Mrs. Dixon is a widow of a loyal Virginian, who was driven out of the State at the beginning of the rebellion on account of his loyalty. He took service in the Union army as paymaster, and continued in it till the close of hostilities. Last year he was murdered by a Virginia ex-rebel officer, leaving the widow and eight children who found their home so unpleasant for them, and even dangerous, that I sent government teams to move them to this city. They are dependent for support upon what they can earn. I regard this as a very deserving case, and shall be glad if suitable employment can be given to Mrs. Dixon.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT."

Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

Opening day, September 10, 1879. The procession will move at two o'clock over the line of march as designated by the Grand Marshal to the Grand Hotel, at which place the President of the United States, the Governor of Ohio and other distinguished visitors accompanied by the Commissioners of the Exposition will take their carriages and join the column, proceeding thence with the procession to the Exposition Buildings.

As the head of the column arrives (at 7 p. m.) at the grand stand in front of the buildings, it will halt. The escort will open ranks, facing inwardly, allowing the Governor and his carriage and the Carriage Division to pass between the ranks to the stand, where the invited guests and the Commissioners will take their station.

The column will then march past in review, the military wheeling into Washington Park, where they will stack arms and rest, the civic column passing on and disbanding, after clearing Court-street.

After the column has passed (say at 4 p. m.) the President, Governor and visitors attended by the Commissioners, will take the stage of the main hall—the organ playing as the stage is being occupied—where the formal opening exercises will take place, as follows:

1. Music, chorus of school children.
2. Prayer, offered by Rev. Thomas Loe.
3. Opening address, by the President of the Exposition.
4. Response, by the President of the United States.
5. Response by the Governor of Ohio, called on by Chairman of Opening Ceremonies.
6. Response by the Mayor of Cincinnati, called on by the Chairman of Opening Ceremonies.
7. The Exposition formally announced as open to the public by the President of the Exposition.
8. Music by chorus of school children.
9. The distinguished guests, Commissioners, etc., will retire from the stage to the Commissioners' room, and from thence will attend the different departments of the Exposition as opportunity may offer, the great organ playing as the stage is being vacated.

The Committee, of which George W. Jones, Esq., is Chairman, will attend the guests of the Exposition on their arrival in the city; also after the opening exercises are through and during the remainder of their stay in the city—in the meantime looking after their care and comfort.

WM. L. ROBINSON,
M. E. INGALLS,
W. B. BRUCE,
Committee on Opening Ceremonies.

Yellow Fever Notes.

The fever is still confined principally to Memphis, from whence the monotonous report of twenty-five to thirty-five new cases per day come. The death rate is still ten to twelve. That part of the city in which the fever was worst, is now almost entirely free from it, the disease having spread into new districts

They are having some trouble in Texas over quarantine regulations. When the United States authorities attempt to break the quarantine by running the U. S. mail through, the city authorities of Houston arrest them.

DEVOURED ALIVE.

A Specimen of Australian Vengeance.

A writer of Australian life relates the following story in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*: One evening, on return of the miners to camp, there was a terrible outcry from one of the tents Scores of miners rushed in a body to the place whence the cry issued and found a miner bending over his mate, who, having been sick, had not gone out that day. The sick man was dead, with a dagger in his heart, and the box on which he lay for a bed showed evidence of having been broken open and rifled of its contents. The body was still warm, showing that the deed had but recently been perpetrated. The miners immediately scattered in pursuit of the murderer or murderers. An hour later a man was brought in—one of the most villainous-looking characters I ever beheld. His pockets were filled with gold, which was identified by the surviving mate as the property of himself and his dead comrade.

There was no mistake about the matter. The bags in which the dust was contained were marked with the joint names of the mates, and the identity of the nuggets the surviving mate swore to. This was sufficient to establish the guilt of the accused. Some were for hanging him on the spot, but the law-abiding portion of the community, being in the majority, insisted upon his having a fair trial. He was remanded for the night and a guard placed over him.

Next morning he was missing. How he eluded the guard they knew not, but that he had escaped there could be no doubt. What was worse, he carried off the gold with him which had been placed for safe keeping in the prison to be used as testimony against him.

It was deemed idle to pursue him, but a description of the murderer was drawn up and circulated, and a reward offered for his capture, dead or alive. A week passed away without any tidings being heard of the fugitive. At the end of that time a native came into camp and, leaving a letter for the presiding magistrate, disappeared as suddenly as he came. The letter was short, but it was to the point:

MR. MAGISTRATE: Jim Bell (the murdered man) was once a mate of mine. He was a good man. You will find Bill Grimes, his murderer, at the head of Dead Horse gully; I have kept the gold for the reward.

KANGAROO BILL,
Captain of the Bushrangers.

A party of miners immediately proceeded to the locality described, expecting to find the murderer fastened to a tree or rock. What was their horror on approaching the place to find nothing but a fleshless skeleton, every bone picked clean until it glistened like ivory in the sun. The bushrangers had robbed the murderer, and then, driving stakes into the ground, they had fastened him, back down, to an ant hill. The ants of Victoria are as voracious as death. The murderer had been eaten alive!

Keeping on the Farm.

The census table suggests serious thoughts to every true patriot. In the older States the cities are growing rapidlp, while the country population is diminishing. The young men leave the farms and crowd the stores of the city. Many farms are deserted, and houses are going to decay, while in the cities thousands of young men are vainly seeking for employment.

One reason for the desertion of the country is that young men grow weary of a monotonous life. Farm-houses have few papers and few books; no public libraries are within reach, and there are no lectures or concerts. It is all work and no play, and the young men long for more variety in life.

A farmer of superior intelligence and refinement, who has kept all his boys at home, tells how he has done it.

"My eldest is near 21, and the other boys in the neighborhood younger than he have left their parents. Mine have stuck to me when I most needed their services, and I attribute this result to the fact that I have tried to make their home pleasant.

"I have furnished them with attractive and useful reading, and when night comes, and the day's work is ended, instead of running with other boys to the railroad station and adjoining towns, they gathered around the great lamp, and became interested in their books and papers."

If farm-houses are made attractive to young people they will cling to them, and think little of emigration. Pleasant homes, with a little amusement to relieve hard toil, will hold the sons to their father's occupation.

First Look in a Mirror.

The effect which the sudden seeing of themselves as others see them had upon several Siamese women, is narrated by a lady:

A few weeks ago a company of Siamese women came to see me and to look at my house. They consider it a great event if I invite them through my rooms, and let them look at my bed, my tables, my chairs, my pictures and nick-nacks, and especially if they can get a look at themselves in the mirror on my bureau.

One or two of those who came had been here before, and they were telling of hew they looked in the glass, till the others were all anxious to see too, so they gathered in a crowd and stood before the mirror.

One quick look, and then a surprised, startled cry, and some of them hid their faces, others jumped away, and some looked about to see who was really there.

They had never seen themselves before, and did not know how miserably they looked, with their black teeth and naked bodies. They drew their scarfs over their breasts, and tried to hide from the sight of themselves.

One turned and said to me, "We are very hateful-looking; don't you think so?"

I did not tell them I had always thought so, but I said:

"Now, since you know how you look, is it any wonder that we always tell you to wear more clothes, and to quit chewing betel?"

Some of them would not be induced to look the second time, while others stood and stared.

AMONG the convicts lately sent out to the island of Saghalien by the Russians were 100 Tartars, found guilty of assassination and pillage, and a few Bulgarians sentenced to penal servitude by Russian tribunals during the war, three incendiaries, and an old man, aged 79 years, who had committed forty-nine murders. Agricultural implements were sent out by the same ship.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

CASTOR OIL, besides being an excellent dressing for leather, renders it vermin-proof. It should be mixed, say half and half, with tallow or other oil. Neither rats, roaches, nor other vermin will attack leather so prepared.

MANY persons dislike lettuce as a salad. They may not be aware that, when boiled, minced, and properly prepared with butter, salt, and pepper, it is a very pleasant addition to the dinner-table, and finer than cabbages, which are a great deal more expensive. A trial will convince the most skeptical of this fact.

PYROLIGNEOUS acid may be used with success in preserving leather from the attacks of mold, and is serviceable in recovering it after it has received that species of damage by passing it over the surface of the hide or skin, first taking due care to remove the moldy spots by the application of a dry cloth.

AS FAR as real beauty is concerned a plaster figure is as satisfactory as marble, but the cheap material shows its inferiority by turning yellow and gathering dust to an extent that makes it very unlike the thing of beauty which it is meant to be. A coating of whiting and very thin glue, applied with a brush, will restore its whiteness and make it once more a real ornament.

TO REPAIR a damaged mirror: Pour upon a sheet of tin-foil about three drachms of quicksilver to the square foot of foil. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass upon a flat table, face downwards; place the foil upon the damaged portion of the glass; lay a sheet of paper over the foil, and place upon it a block of wood or a piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; put upon it sufficient weight to press it down tight; let it remain in this position a few hours. The foil will adhere to the glass.

TO CLEAN PICTURES: Wash with a sponge, or a soft leather, and water, and dry by rubbing with a silk handkerchief. When the picture is very dirty take it out of its frame, procure a clean towel, and, making it quite wet, lay it on the face of the picture, sprinkling it from time to time with clear, soft water; let it remain wet for two or three days; take the cloth off and renew it with a fresh one. After wiping the picture with a clean, wet sponge, repeat the process till all the dirt is soaked out; then wash it well with a soft sponge, and let it quite dry. Finally, rub it with some clear nut or linseed oil. Spirits of wine and turpentine may be used to dissolve the hard old varnish, but they will attack the paint as well as the varnish, if the further action of the spirits is not stopped at the proper time.

THE reasoning of the scoffers who claim that the story of Eve's temptation could not have been true, because snakes don't climb trees, has received a crushing blow in a recent occurrence in Massachusetts. Mrs. Simeon Merritt, of Ashburnham, hearing an unusual noise among the birds in the garden, went out, and, looking into a tree, saw a large black snake in the act of taking a young robin from its nest. She immediately ran to Mr. Holmes, who returned with a hoe, but his snakeship was gone. Thinking he would soon return, he awaited in ambush, when the snake was soon aroused by the noise of the birds. Springing to the tree, Holmes struck him with his hoe and killed him. He had another young bird in his mouth, which he had killed.

THEY are standing at a window. "In looking out-doors do you notice how bright is the green of the grass and the leaves?" asked an elderly gentleman of a little girl whose home he was visiting. "Yes sir." "Why does it appear so much brighter at this time?" he next asked, looking down upon the bright face with tender interest. "Because ma has cleaned house and you can see out better," she said. The elderly gentleman sat down.

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Winter family, $4 35; fancy, $5@5 75; patent, $5 85@6 50; spring, $5@5 50; extra, $4@4 25; superfine, $3@3 50. Rye flour, $3 15@3 45. Grain—Wheat, 93@93c. Corn, 37½@41c. Rye, 54@55c. Oats, 26@27c. Barley, No. 2, 82c. Hay, good to prime mixed, $12@13 per ton. Mess pork, $8@8 02½. Lard, prime steam, 5.55c. Cotton, 10½@11½c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—Superfine State and Western, $3 40@4 00; common to good extra Western and State, $4 20@4 40; good to choice Western and State, $4 50@6 25; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $4 75@5 25; common to good Ohio extra family, $4 25@5 75; common to choice St. Louis extra family, $4 50@6 25; Minnesota patent process, good to prime and choice to double extra, $5 75@7 60. Grain—Wheat, 98c.@$1 11½. Rye, No. 2 Western and State, 61@64½c. Barley, common Western, 55c. Corn, 46@49½c. Oats, 26@31c. Lard, prime steam, 5.90@5.95c. Cotton, 12½@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Minnesota extra family, medium, $5@5 25; and choice to fancy, $5 50; Ohio extra family, new wheat, $5 00; winter wheat, Minnesota patent process, $5 50; spring wheat Minnesota patent process, $5 37½. Rye flour, $3 37½. Grain—Wheat, rejected Western red, 93c.@$1 04; No. 2 Western red, on track, $1 09. Corn, steamer Western, on track, 43½c.; Western mixed, on track, 47c.; yellow Western, on track, 47@48c. Oats, musty and stained Western, 33c.; white Western, 32@37½c. Lard, Western tierce, 6@6¼c.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour—Extra, $3; extra family, $4; A No. 1, $5; fancy, $5 25@5; patent, $5 50@7 50. Grain—Wheat, new red and amber, inferior to choice, 93c. Corn, white and yellow, 41½c.; mixed, 38c. Oats, white, 23½c.; mixed, 24½c. Rye, new, 53½c. Hay, common to choice, $14@18 per ton. Mess pork, old, $10. Lard, choice leaf, in tierce, 7½c.; choice in kegs, 8½c. Cotton, 11½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, new, 92½@93c. Corn, new Western mixed, 33½c. Oats, No. 2 white Western, 22½@24½c. Bulk Meats—Green shoulders, 3.25c.; clear rib sides, 4.60c. Lard, prime steam, current make, 5.50@5.60c. Sweet pickled hams, 7½@8c. per lb. Hogs, good to choice, $3@3 80.

STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—Beef Cattle—Common, 1½@2c.; fair to medium, 2½@3c.; good to choice butcher grades, 3½@4c.; fair to good shippers, 3.90@4.30c.; fair to good dairy cows, 3@4.40c.; fair to good heavy oxen, 2½@3½c.; fair to good Texas and Cherokees, 2.50@3.25c.; common to fair stockers, 2@2½c., and good choice do., 3½@4c. Hogs—Common, $2 80@3 30; fair to good light, $3 25@3 45, with the supply short of the demand; fair to good packing grades, $3 35@3 55, and selected butchers' qualities, $3 55@3 60; fair to good stockers, $2 90@3 20. Sheep—Common to fair, 2@3c., and good to choice, 3½@4½c., and fair to good stockers, 2@3.25c. per lb. gross. Lambs—Common to fair, 2½@3½c., and good to choice, 3½@4½c. per lb. gross.

NEW YORK.—Beef Cattle—Native sides, 7½@10½c.; Texas sides, 6½@8c. Sheep and Lambs—Market steady at 3½@4½c. per lb. for sheep, and 3½@5½c.; lambs, but sales were made mainly of fair to good sheep at 3c., and fair to good lambs at 5@5½c. per lb. Hogs—Prices nominally quoted at $3 60@3 85.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Beef Cattle—Extra cattle scarce at $5 per 100 lbs. Sales made of fair to good cattle at $4 60@4 90; common, $3 20@4 per 100 lbs. Hogs—Sales made of Yorkers at $3 50@3 83 per 100 lbs.; Philadelphia hogs, $3 70@4 20. Sheep selling at $3 25@4 15 per 100 lbs.; extra export sheep, $4 50.

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