Ashtabula Telegraph.

JAMES REED & SON, Prop'rs.

ASHTABULA, : : OHIO.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gathered from All Quarters.

WASHINGTON.

A DISPATCH was received at the military headquarters at Chicago on the 26th giving the particulars of the recent victory over Victorio's band. The Indians were surrounded in the Costello Mountains and Victorio, sixty warriors and eighteen women and one child were killed. Sixty-eight women and children and two white captives were taken and one hundred and sixty-eight animals recovered, with all the arms and plunder. The attacking force lost three men and twelve wounded. Thirty Indians escaped.

THE annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, shows that on that date postal service was in operation on 1,118 railroad routes, aggregating 55,320 miles in length, at the annual cost for transportation alone of $10,498,986. The cost of transportation on 9,863 Star service routes (aggregating 235,948 miles), for the year was $7,321,449. This was $919,619 in excess of the expenditure for the same branch of service in the preceding year, and was $1,421,449 greater than the estimate submitted by the department to Congress in December, 1878.

THE number of immigrants landed in this country during September was 54,875.

THE excess of exports over imports of merchandise, stated in specie values, for the nine months ended September 30th, was $79,700,430; the excess for the corresponding nine months of 1879 was $161,498,336. Excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion during the nine months ended September 30th, 1880, $29,329,705; corresponding months of 1879, $25,481,752.

THE Treasury Department announces that in the purchase of bonds hereafter preference will be given to dates maturing December 31, 1880.

THE EAST.

JOHN DUFF, builder of the Hannibal & St. Joe and Union Pacific Railroads, died at Jamaica Plains, Mass., on the 26th.

THE steamship Wieland, which arrived at New York from Europe on the 26th, brought $2,346,000.

C. KISLEY & Co., New York, coffee dealers, failed on the 27th ult. Liabilities about $800,000, assets $400,000.

THE Ansonia Watch and Clock Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on the 27th ult. Loss estimated at $1,000,000.

SARA BERNHARDT, the French actress, arrived at New York on the 27th ult.

THE family of Dr. P. H. Talbott, editor of the Greenback paper at Maryville, Mo., who was assassinated a short time ago, have been arrested on the charge of committing the murder.

KENWOOD PHILP, editorial writer on the *Truth*, was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 27th, on the charge of malicious libel in publishing the so-called Garfield Chinese letter.

MRS. LINCOLN, widow of the late President Lincoln, arrived at New York from Europe on the 27th ult. She was very ill and no one was allowed to call upon her.

AT a political row in New Haven, Conn., on the night of the 28th ult., Peter Sweeney, an Irish Democrat, was shot and mortally wounded by a negro.

THE Woman's National Christian Temperance Union assembled at Boston on the 27th ult.

A FIRE at Lynn, Mass., on the 28th ult., destroyed property valued at $145,000.

MICHAEL O'HEARN, a man of considerable wealth, who resided at Pittsfield, Mass., stabbed his wife to death on the 26th ult., and then killed himself.

MRS. MEAKER, who is confined in the Montpelier (Vt.) Jail on the charge of having with her son Almor, murdered the half-sister of her husband at Waterbury last spring, attempted to set fire to the jail the other day. She came very near being successful. She set fire to the cell but the flames were discovered in time.

THE total population of the State of Rhode Island is 276,530; of the District of Columbia, 177,658.

A ROTARY bleacher and boiler in a paper mill at Hinsdale, N. H., burst on the 29th ult., killing one man and injuring several others. The mill was completely ruined.

A FIRE at Bridgewater, Pa., on the morning of the 29th ult., destroyed one frame and one brick building. An old lady named Mrs. Hamphill, eighty years of age, who was too feeble to help herself, was consumed in the flames. Two little boys who were in the habit of carrying coal for the old lady were also missing and were supposed to have perished.

A RAILROAD accident occurred on the Pan Handle Road, at Burgettstown, Pa., on the 29th ult., causing the death of James Cunningham, Charles Cunningham, Michael Lanigan and Thomas Anderson. The engineers of both trains were badly injured.

WEST AND SOUTH.

A TERRIBLE fight occurred in a low den of iniquity near Camp Sheridan, Neb., on the night of the 24th, between a dozen cow boys and some soldiers. One man was killed and three or four mortally wounded.

AT Danville, Va., on the night of the 23d, Mary Mitchell was fatally shot by her paramour, Baston Smith. John Raney killed Dennis Maroney. They quarreled about a dog. David Graves and Edward Coleman got into a difficulty about the wife of the former and Coleman was probably fatally shot. On the following morning the body of Scott Hankins was found in the canal. It is thought he was murdered. On the night of the 25th a peddler named Haggerty seized a bludgeon and knocked insensible another peddler named Conrad.

HON. E. D. MANSFIELD died at his residence near Morrow, Ohio, on the 27th at an advanced age. He has been widely known as a political and general writer for the Cincinnati *Gazette* and New York papers.

THE Baltimore municipal election on the 27th ult., for members of the first branch of the City Council, resulted in the election of eighteen Democrats, one Republican and one tie; aggregate Democratic majority, 8,137.

BISHOP D. S. DOGGETT, of the Methodist Church, died in Richmond, Va., on the night of the 27th ult.

ROBERT LOWE, of West Albany, Wabasha County, Minn., shot and instantly killed his wife and infant child, and then blew his own brains out on the 27th ult. Domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

THE value of the wheat crop is estimated at $410,000,000 and that of the cotton crop at $250,000,000.

A PORT TOWNSEND, Washington Territory, dispatch says the revenue cutter Wolcott seized the English sloop Alert for cruising in American waters without papers.

A GUNNISON, Col., dispatch on the 28th ult., stated that a small band of Indians were scouring the country around there, endeavoring to create an outbreak.

A FRIGHTFUL accident happened at the Public Library building at Cincinnati on the 28th ult. Two painters, Charles Taroop and Henry Munn, were on a scaffold at the cornice, eighty feet above the sidewalk, when a hook broke and the two men were thrown to the ground. Both were instantly killed.

THE United States District Court at Denver, on the 28th ult., refused to comply with the petition requesting that Agent Berry be turned over to the State authorities.

THE examination at Maryville, Mo., of Mrs. Talbott, her two sons and the hired man, for murdering Dr. Talbott, the husband and father, on the night of September 19th, resulted in the committal of the two sons and the hired man without bail and finding Mrs. Talbott an accessory.

A CHICAGO paper says a Mr. Taylor recently started from Ontario for Manitoba with a party of emigrants numbering 487. The party passed through the United States, which absorbed 237 of the emigrants, so that Mr. Taylor had only 100 companions when he reached Winnepeg, whereat he was exceedingly angry.

A STRANGE and fatal accident occurred in a church in Rock Hill, N. C., on the night of the 25th ult. The collection-plate was being passed around. An earnest exhortation had been made for money to help the Christian cause. James Gooch, a young man in the congregation, did not have a cent, and, being moved by the minister's appeal, he attempted to borrow ten cents from a man next to him. The man refused. Gooch then took a pistol from his pocket and offered it as collateral. The man took the pledge, and while examining the weapon it went off, sending a ball through the brain of Gooch, killing him instantly.

A NUMBER of the $1,000 bonds found in the possession of J. B. Doyle, now in jail at Chicago, were examined by the Treasury experts on the 27th ult and pronounced counterfeits, although excellent ones.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party arrived at Denver, Col., on the 29th ult.

DEPUTY SHERIFF GEORGE HEBER was shot and instantly killed by Sylvester Merritt at Sturgis City, D. T. Heber was the aggressive party and the killing was in self-defense.

PETER WRIGHT, colored, was hanged at Liberty, Va., on the 29th ult., for the murder of Robert M. Maupin, white, in January, 1879.

TWO persons were killed and several injured by the explosion of a boiler in the mill of Jasper Smith at Gunterasville, Tenn., on the 28th ult.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, on the 29th ult., recapitulated the results of the great storm on the lakes October 16, 17 and 18. Over $500,000 worth of damage was done to vessels and cargoes. Ninety-three persons perished and seventeen vessels were totally wrecked, involving a loss of $153,000, and sixty-six vessels were damaged.

A PORTLAND, Oregon, dispatch, on the 29th ult., stated that Lieutenant Seymour had just returned with a company of infantry from Skagit river, where he went to settle the trouble with the Indians, who had driven the United States surveyors from field work. He found about 150 warriors well armed and provisioned. They claimed that they had never traded the lands being surveyed to whites and would not give them up without some equivalent matter. Finally amicable arrangements were made allowing the surveyors to go up the Skagit river as far as Sauk river.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A MESSENGER sent by Riza Pasha with a proclamation to the inhabitants of Dulcigno in reference to the cession of that place has been murdered.

KURDS have destroyed several towns in Northern Persia.

A SERIOUS riot occurred in Canton, China, on the 15th, between two rival factions of the lower order of natives. French priests trying to quell the disturbance were assaulted with missiles by the rioters. The military fired one or two volleys and dispersed the mob. Some rioters were killed and one priest wounded.

BY a railway collision at Herstal, Belgium, on the 28th ult., seven persons were killed and a number injured.

A LONDON dispatch on the 29th ult., stated that there had been serious floods at Banbury, Bournemouth, Chester, Cotes Hill, Derby and Darlington, causing much damage to crops and property. Numerous vessels were wrecked during the storm on various parts of the coast, with loss of life.

THERE was seven hours continuous rain on the 29th ult., in the city of Reggio, di Calabria, Italy. Seventeen persons were killed in two neighboring villages, cottages being swept away.

A CAPE TOWN, South Africa, dispatch says it is reported that four missionaries have been murdered by the natives.

ONE HUNDRED vessels of different sizes were destroyed by the late storm in Denmark.

LATER NEWS.

COINAGE at the Philadelphia mint during October: Gold, 157,180 pieces, valued at $935,400; silver dollars, 120,000, and cents to the value of $12,000.

A PARIS dispatch says the banks and bankers interested in the Panama Canal have appointed their Executive Committee.

A NAPLES dispatch of the 30th ult. stated that Mount Vesuvius continued in active eruption and streams of lava were flowing down the western side.

THE pedestrian contest for the championship of the world began at London on the 31st ult. Six competitors started in the race, namely, Littlewood, Pegram, Brown, Rowell, Dobler and Howard.

A MOB of about 1,500 attacked the Chinese quarters at Denver, Col., on the night of the 31st ult., and gutted every house. One Chinaman was hung over his front door and several badly beaten and wounded with stones and other missiles. In nearly every instance the policemen rescued the Chinamen through the back door, while the mob were forcing the front door. Four or five rioters were slightly wounded, and one seriously. Special police to the number of 300 were sworn in and the militia were ordered to be prepared for action at a moment's notice.

IN England American railway shares are very buoyant, owing to their increased net earnings.

THE President has designated Thursday, November 25th, as a day of National Thanksgiving.

A POLITICAL row occurred at St. Louis on the night of the 30th ult. One negro was killed, and another fatally injured.

ON the 31st ult. the total amount of United States currency outstanding was $362,622,805.

PARNELL, speaking at Tipperary on the 31st ult., referred to the sending of the Constabulary from Tipperary to Mayo and said if the people would only organize it would be impossible to get enough police to intimidate the whole country. He could not formulate a land scheme until the question was ripe.

THE Austrian bark Leander, which arrived at Boston on the 31st ult., reported picking up at sea on the 20th ult. the first officer and one of the crew of the bark County of Richmond, which vessel foundered in a gale on the 14th ult. The men were on a raft six days without food or water. The rest of the crew were drowned.

A LIFE-BOAT capsized in the harbor of Wells, Norfolk County, England, on the 29th ult. Eleven of the crew were drowned.

THE great Chicago pork corner ended on the 30th ult.

THE total stock of sugar in the United Kingdom by the latest return is 36,000 tons less than in 1879.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The Boston "Ladies' Deposit" Swindle.

THE Boston newspapers furnish a number of interesting details of the "Ladies' Deposit" swindle in Boston, and of the so-called President, Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, that have not been published in the *Times'* specials. She and her agents have repeatedly declared that their "bank" was no experiment; that it had been in operation for forty years in Alexandria, Va., where it had been founded by capital furnished from time to time by benevolent Quakers anxious to aid virtuous and unprotected women. The object of the Deposit was never to accumulate money, but to benefit humanity, especially its feminine portion. Consequently, it was as willing to pay ninety-six per cent. per annum as half a quarter of that rate. At least three-fourths of the depositors are asserted to live out of Boston, and never to have drawn their interest when it had fallen due, which has materially helped the "bank" to pay off city creditors. The fact has been revealed that a large number of Boston business men have, singularly enough, raised every dollar they could by selling securities, household furniture and personal property in order to put it in the Deposit. While they had no faith in its management or ultimate solvency, they were willing to incur the risk, reasoning that, if the establishment should only last one year, they would nearly double their capital, and then draw out the whole amount. The opinion that most of the deposits have been from the middle and lower classes is entirely erroneous. Many of the first families in that city are declared to have intrusted Mrs. Howe with the care of their funds to the extent of from $1,000 to $10,000 each, and to have sustained, as well as the business men, very heavy losses. The house in East Brookline street, where the bank was situated, was most expensively, though tawdrily, furnished. So many costly articles were bought and carried there last spring, at the time of its removal from humbler quarters, that the whole neighborhood wondered at such luxury. There are, doubtless, various branches of the Deposit, and not a few of the depositors are reported to be residents of this city. Mrs. Howe's record, which has been industriously traced, shows to extreme disadvantage. Her age is given at sixty, and she is described as short, fat, very ugly, and so illiterate as to be unable to write an English sentence, or to speak without making shameful blunders. How such a woman could have been so successful a swindler defies conjecture.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Remarkable Case.

THERE died on Tuesday last at Bayview Asylum one of the most singular persons that has ever lived—a female with a woman's head and the body and arms of a child. Visitors to Bayview have noticed this singular case, and it has attracted largely the attention of medical men. Her name was Kate Dashields. She was received in the old County Almshouse in 1862 with her mother. The latter died of the cholera and the child has been cared for ever since by the city. On the separation of county and city and the erection of Bayview Asylum for the city poor Kate was removed to the latter place. During all the time she has been in the institution her head has grown with each day and year until it became the head of a woman, but below the neck nature was at a stand-still. She occupied to the day of her death the child's chair she occupied when three years old, and slept in the same cradle. Her arms and hands were beautiful, and she would show them with great pride to each visitor. This vanity was about the only womanly trait she exhibited, and with the exception of being alive to remarks complimentary to the whiteness and perfection of her hands and arms, she seemed to be insensible to all else passing round her. This singular creature was subject to epilepsy, and this is what caused her wonderful condition. She ate and slept well, and seemed in her usual health up to fifteen minutes before her death, when she was seized with an epileptic fit, from which she never recovered. Katie was forty-eight years of age at the time of her death. Forty-five of these she was cared for at the county Alms House and Bayview Asylum, and it is perhaps attributable to the care and treatment she received in those institutions that she had survived so long.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Railroad Accidents.

THE *Railroad Gazette* of a recent date has a record of 124 accidents during September, whereby 15 persons were killed and 54 injured. Eleven accidents caused the death of one or more persons; 22 caused injury but not death, while in no less than 92 or 73.6 per cent. of the whole number, there appears to have been no injury to persons serious enough for record. As compared with September, 1879, there was an increase of 49 accidents; of 7 in the number killed, and of 7 also in that injured.

For the year ending with September the record is as follows:

	Number of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
October	104	15	96
November	86	16	61
December	69	18	22
January	62	11	52
February	64	16	45
March	65	9	5
April	71	11	42
May	46	30	107
June	56	15	77
July	78	21	108
August	112	49	214
September	124	15	54
Totals	937	240	903
Totals same months, 1878-79	779	200	683

The averages per day for the month were 4.13 accidents, 0.50 killed and 1.80 injured; for the year they were 2.56 accidents, 0.67 killed and 2.53 injured. The average casualties per accident were for the month, 0.121 killed and 0.436 injured; for the year, 0.263 killed and 1.026 injured.

Three Brave Boys.

ON the afternoon of the Seawanhaka disaster, last summer, three boys, Fred H. Wightman, Herbert H. Dean and Edward L. Lamb, were fishing in a rowboat near the float of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club. As they saw the burning steamer coming through the Gate, they sprang to their oars, and rowed pluckily to the rescue. They reached the shore of Ward's island just as the steamer grounded, and theirs was the second boat on the spot; the brave boys succeeded in rescuing fourteen persons, among whom was the Captain of the steamer. The matter came to the attention of the Irving Club, an association composed of prominent residents of Harlem, and it was unanimously voted to make a public recognition of the gallant conduct of the boys by presenting to them gold medals. The medals are handsome pieces, made by Tiffany. On one side is a representation of the boys in their boat in the act of rescuing a person. Around this was the inscription: "Presented by the Irving Club of New York City." The reverse side bore the following: "For bravery displayed at the burning of the Seawanhaka, June 28."—*N. Y. Cor. Utica Herald.*

The Right Kind of a Girl.

JIM LAMBSON runs the dray line in Bloomington, Ill. The other day while he was getting a safe down-stairs from an office the rope broke and it fell down; he was in the way and narrowly escaped being crushed. As it was, he had his leg broken and his foot smashed. This left him with apparently no one to attend to his business, which is quite extensive. In this emergency his daughter Nancy, aged fourteen, took hold of his accounts, and since then has run the whole line, and done it very successfully. She has attended to the orders, kept the men at work, made out and collected all the bills, and transacted all the affairs of the line just as well as any one could have done. This is the kind of a girl to have, and if Jim don't take her into partnership then he deserves never to get out of bed. By the way, the most successful coal and lumber merchant in that city is a woman, Miss Georgian Trotter. She is a good business woman, too, and knows how to make as well as keep money.—*Peoria Journal.*

Lost Money Found.

A RECENT Ocean Grove (N. Y.) telegram says: "At the close of the camp-meeting, held in August, some excitement was created by a gentleman stopping at the Arlington Hotel, accusing a servant-maid of stealing $36, which upon going to bed, he said, he had placed under a cuspidore, but which he failed to find. The girl protested her innocence, and was not prosecuted. A few days ago, on removing a looking-glass in one of the bathing-houses, seven $50 bills were found behind it. Dr. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove camp-meeting, remembering the loss of the money, telegraphed to the loser, who is in the West, and received reply identifying the money, and asking that $36 be given to the accused girl and $10 to the finder of the money, which was done."

WHISKY is about the only enemy man has succeeded in loving.

Parents and Children.

THERE are few parents who fully comprehend the amount of influence their example and spirit exert over their children. The intuitions of childhood are wonderful, and parents rarely understand their power and influence in the formation of character, which often begins in a child long before the parent in the least degree expects it. The babe in its mother's arms is more or less affected by the disposition and temper of its parent and older members of the family, and as it grows older the moral tone and actual practical life manifested in the household, affect it very much more than any amount of instruction or imparted precept. The first manifestation of reason in infancy is shown in the child's attempts to imitate what it sees done in its presence; and so the moral example that is set before children, and the spirit and temper that parents partake of, are naturally imitated by them, and they take their strongest impressions, and are very much more influenced by what occurs in their presence than any amount of instruction or warning directly imparted to themselves by word of mouth. If a little prattler is taught to be gentle, loving and kind, and then sees its parents quarrelsome, proud, self-willed, and selfish, the child very naturally feels that the instruction is of little account, and so soon manifests the same characteristics that are prominent in one or both of its parents. Children are great critics, and quick to note the weakness of their elders, and readily observe any failure on the part of a parent to practice what the child is taught to do and say. And so I desire to call the attention of thoughtless and indiscreet parents and instructors to the importance of looking to their conversation, tempers, and doings generally, when in the presence of childhood, so that no evil influence is unconsciously exerted by them upon a young immortal soul.

If parents or older brothers and sisters have differences and contentions let them restrain themselves until childhood is absent. If a mother or father has an unkind word to say of neighbors, or an adverse criticism to make upon their dress, manner of living, business, or any other remark not entirely Christ-like, let them at least wait until the children are beyond hearing. It is natural and right for a child to look up to and imitate its parent, and the Fifth Commandment indicates clearly the importance as well as the reward of honoring parents.

A parent who is fond of his child naturally watches its development of mind and character with great interest and delight, but he should see to it that he is not making the child vain and proud-spirited by calling the frequent attention of friends to its attainments and personal attractions when it is present. When the little one is to be commended, let the parent see to it that vanity and pride are not being engendered or fostered; and so beauty of form or feature should never be alluded to by the parent in the child's presence, and its attainments should be praised or rather commended generally in secret, that is, with itself alone. But when the parent makes adverse comparisons in speaking of neighbors and their children, when those spoken of are absent, and then when in their presence commends the same persons who were abused when absent, what a tendency it creates to make a child deceitful and given to undue flattery, slander or abuse! Parents who are anxious to have their children grow up truthful, honest and amiable, little think of what they are doing when prevarication, double-dealing or evil temper is manifested in their own lives and conduct, and frequently under the notice of the child itself!

I have been greatly interested in watching the countenance of a four-year-old little girl, whose mother would frequently reprove it in jest; and the little one could read the mother's countenance, or by intuition readily comprehend whether her mother was in jest or in earnest, when I could see no difference in her countenance, words or manner. Children are much less deceived than their parents often think, and therefore parents should always endeavor to be candid, truthful, consistent and kind in their treatment of children, and in all that they say or do in their presence.

Every little boy thinks it right to do what his papa does, and every little girl is anxious to dress like and do just as mamma does; and so parents' characteristics and ways of looking at both the present and the future life are generally reproduced in the lives of their children. I have noticed this fact in politics and in religion. The son's tendencies are to look at his father's religious belief as the only true method of salvation, and to his father's political party as the only honest and true one, and rarely can he see any virtue or goodness in any thing that his father opposes; but, when it comes to habits and appetites, I notice that, no matter how much the father opposes the use of tobacco by his son, (and I have seen but rarely a father who wanted his son to imitate his use of tobacco), their example nearly always proves stronger than precept, and the son does as he sees the father do, and not as his father advises and teaches. A mother who lives an artificial life—whose idea is to dress and make a show of her personal beauty and dress—is generally reproduced in the lives and conduct of her daughters. Let us remember that example is more powerful than precept, and that what we do influences our children very much more than what we say.—*Cor. N. Y. Witness.*

A Modern New York House.

THE painful regularity of the brownstone fronts in the side streets of New York has frequently been commented on. Of late a better style of architecture has become fashionable, and, although several new atrocities are being perpetrated in the upper part of the city, still there is an evident desire for architectural and decorative improvement. West Fifty-seventh Street is a remarkable instance of this tendency, and the architectural style of the houses in that street can not fail to attract the attention of the passer-by. In the front of one house which has been recently finished, carved bricks have been introduced. The style of the house, which is Lombardic, somewhat freely treated, is fashionable in the north of Italy. The basement story, faced with stone, is surmounted by a triangular bay window. The entrance steps are inclosed by a high balustrade, finished at the top with a parapet and stone newels. Here the visitor is charmed by the wide side and upper lights of crystalized glass surrounding the oaken door, which, opening, discloses not a vestibule, but an outer room. A tiled floor of different colored marbles, arranged so as to conform with the constructive features of the walls, meets the eye. In a recess a wide mirror is set back, reaching from the ceiling to the long, low shelves of ash, which, adorned with Japanese vases and umbrella-holders, form a repository for hats and wraps. A door opens in the vestibule staircase, disclosing a mirror at the foot and side of the stairs, which, like all the woodwork in the house, are of ash. The stairs are rectangular, with landings finished to present the appearance of arcaded galleries. The drawing-room is in the Queen Anne style. The ceiling is paneled in ash, with mahogany moldings. The floor is of black walnut, with a border of cherry wood. Turkish rugs cover, but do not hide, the beautiful effect of the dark flooring. Opposite the door is a dainty cabinet of exquisitely carved oak, finished with plate-glass doors and a mirrored back, reflecting the bric-a-brac on its shelves. The mantelpiece is a marvel of light and airy oak carving. The fireplace is finished with tile enameled in turquoise colors. A triangular projection finishes the other end of the drawing-room. In the niche at one side is a statue of Daphne, in the other is a door opening into the staircase.

The library contains on one side of the door a shelved recess filled with old china and rare knick-knacks. A low mantelpiece, in contradistinction to the high one in the drawing-room, is also of carved wood and inclosed with a tiled hearth. Bookcases of finely carved French walnut, with sofas and chairs of the same wood, covered with rich claret colored upholstery, and a Turkish rug, gorgeous in Oriental tints, light up the room, which has a stained glass window opening into the hall, while another of plate glass, in the triangular projection which ends the library, opens into the dining-room. The doors of this house all fit back in their sockets—a great economy of space and a practical exemplification of the eternal fitness of things.

The walls and ceilings of the dining-room, a charming octagonal apartment, are entirely of ash, with the exception of the small space usually occupied by cornices. The room is large—twenty-eight feet by sixteen—another triangular bay window is at one end; the middle compartment contains a radiator, with an ornamental screen of tiles and brass. The panels on two sides of the room are large enough to contain family portraits. Curtains of pongee silk have finely embroidered bands and are attached to a rod fitting in the window socket. Above this, as above all the windows and openings on that floor, are arcaded transom lights. On the side of the room is a high, exquisitely carved buffet of French wood, such as was fashionable during the early Renaissance. The high-back chairs of the same style, covered with imitation tapestry, and a massive sideboard, over which the sun streams in through a stained glass window, are in excellent keeping. The mantelpiece is low, with a mirror reaching to the ceiling. Tiles of English enamel, with a ventilator on one side and a register on the other, finish a hearth whose brass andirons are matched by the brass clock and ornaments above it.

It would be impossible to describe all the salient points of one of the most unique and artistic houses in New York. It is a dwelling where one would not be surprised to see little Penelope Boothby sitting in her quaint, demure style. In this Queen Anne house, so Gothic in its finish that the very chandeliers and side lights are ecclesiastical, one expects the door might open into a private chapel. —*The Hour.*

The Skin.

THE skin is wonderful beyond conception in the multiplicity of its parts, and in its diverse offices and relations. Millions of nerves connect it with the brain. Thousands of arteries bring to it nourishment, and almost as many veins bear away the waste. Millions of ducts empty out the perspiration upon it. Innumerable glands anoint it with a lubricating oil, and countless little scales are constantly thrown from its surface. So intimate and powerful is its connection with the nervous centers, that one kind of emotions instantly blanches it and another kind mantles it with a burning blush—the first contracting its vessels, the other dilating them. The skin has its peculiar diseases, but many of its ailments come from its readiness to help other organs which are diseased or torpid, for it exceeds all others in this "vicarious" power. The skin is double. The outer—epidermis—protects the nerves and vessels of the inner from rude contact with, and from the absorption of, poisonous or harmful substances. To vaccinate, we have to break through the epidermis. So, too, when this is sound, it is safe to handle morbid matter; but to do so with the slightest scratch or chafe is sometimes to incur death in its most frightful form. Warmth applied to the surface dilates the blood-vessels of the skin, and cold contracts them. Hence, a warm bath soothes and refreshes, by drawing the blood to the surface; local fomentations over an inflamed spot will relieve the pain by drawing away the blood. A counter-irritant acts on essentially the same principle. Cold applied to the surface for a brief time contracts the vessels and crowds the blood back, which then returns with accumulated force, producing a healthful glow. If the vitality is low, this reaction does not take place, and the cold only harms. Generally only the purest soap (castile) should be used in washing the hands, as the alkali of most soaps tends to destroy the epidermis. No bathing of the whole body should be protracted beyond a few minutes, else the good effect of it is lost, even if serious harm is not done. Sea-bathing is additionally beneficial from the stimulating effect of its salts.—*Youth's Companion.*

Brother Gardner on Policy.

"INFORMASHUN has reached me in a roundabout way," began the old man, as the meeting was called to order, "dat a sartin member of dis club am a reg'lar caller at one of de policy shops in dis city. I know for a fack dat his wife would hev to w'ar de same dress at a funeral dat she does to wash in, an' de little black toes of his chill'en peep frew de holes in deir ole shoes. Now, gem'len, I've bin right dar. In de y'ars gone by I knew as much about 'gigs,' 'saddles,' 'blinds' and 'straddles' as any black man in dis kentry will ever get frew his wool. I played high an' low. I played till I couldn't rest. I played out all de money I coud airn or borry, an' I neber cum widin fo hundred miles of makin' a strike. It's mighty enticin' bizness. Put a black man in one eand of Michigan an' de policy shop in de odder an' de two would find each odder by de shortest route. Yet, as I said befo, it's a losin' game an' it's mean bizness. I want to say to de member spoken of dat we hope he will hereafter avoid sich places. If he can't do it he must avoid dis club. De Limekiln Club can't work in harmony wid a policy shop, an' de man who runs riot an' lets his wife an' chill'en suffer can't take no part in our deliberashuns. We will now induce de reg'lar programme of business."—*Detroit Free Press.*

FITH AND POINT.

"KEEP to the write," said the lawyer to his lazy clerk.—*Steubenville Herald.*

THE man exhibits the greatest presence of mind who is never absent-minded at the sight of the contribution-box. —*Hawkeye.*

FEMALE economy—buying a half-dollar straw hat, then putting eleven and a half dollars' worth of trimming on it.—*Hartford Sunday Journal.*

WHEN a Cincinnati man speaks of the productions of his pen, you never know whether he is a literary feller or a hog-raiser.—*Boston Transcript.*

A WOMAN who can sit down and have six teeth pulled out in succession without taking gas or chloroform is braver than the man who leads a regiment into battle.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Now comes the time when dainty maids
Go wand'ring through the grassy glades,
And seek in all the shady nooks
For lovely leaves to press in books;
Those leaves with care they put away,
To be thrown out next cleaning day.
—*Puck.*

"SCIENCE enumerates 588 species of organic forms in the air we breathe." Just think of it! Every time you draw in a breath a whole zoological garden slips down your windpipe, and no free tickets to the press.—*New Haven Register.*

COMPLAINT is made in Milwaukee that the butchers make veal from the meat of three-year-old steers. The complainants are the sort of people who would grumble at a setting hen on a boarding-house table for spring chicken purposes.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"Is swinging healthy?" asks a West Side young lady. It is, under some circumstances. But if the gate-hinge breaks, the pastime is not only unhealthy, but dangerous. We are always glad to extend to the young and inexperienced the knowledge attained by years of experience.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Hunting the Walrus---A New Field of Adventure in the Arctic.

THE little schooner San Diego, Capt. Cathcart, arrived in port on Tuesday, after a five months' cruise in pursuit of walrus among the islands of Behring's Sea. The ivory and oil of these huge hyperboreans are utilized for various manufacturing purposes, but the market heretofore has been supplied by whalers, who, when whales were scarce, eked out a cargo with the product of the walrus. To the usual articles of ivory and oil, the San Diego has added the hides of these immense animals. If they can be extensively used, walrus-hunting must speedily become a successful enterprise. The San Diego, being only thirty-two tons burden, is much too small a vessel for other than private adventure. Her crew, composed of hardy, resolute men, have, however, returned from their cruise with a remunerative cargo, and a number of white and cinnamon bear skins attest that their labors have not been without incident. In a conversation with James Morrison, the intelligent Mate, he informed a *Chronicle* reporter that walrus abound in immense numbers among the islands of the Behring's Sea. Like the seal, they clamber up the rocks and beaches, and, huddling closely, sleep for days without movement. In this condition they can be readily approached, and by skillful marksmen shot at will. The crew of the San Diego shot 700 in one shoal on the beach at Hall Island, before the myriads composing it took to the water for safety. Many of them weighed over 3,000 pounds. Owing to a violent storm but 200 of this number were secured. Near Cape Upright and the southeastern end of St. Matthew's Island, eighty-one were shot, and another storm occurring during which both anchors were lost, obliged the return of the vessel before the cruise was half completed. Heretofore the method of capturing walrus has been with the harpoon. The alarm which this method occasioned soon rendered it impracticable. The plan adopted by the crew of the San Diego was for each man, armed with a Winchester or Sharps' rifle, to approach the sleeping animals cautiously, and shoot at the particular portion of the skull covering the brain. Any failure to penetrate the brain does not kill. The front of the head is impervious to a bullet, and the neck is so well protected by the blubber that a ball produces no other effect than to alarm and excite the animal, and thus cause the entire shoal to take to the water. Every shot must kill instantly, without producing any commotion, or the game disappears. The walrus is very stupid unless disturbed, when it fights with great power. Throwing its immense head back so as to elevate the tusks to a horizontal position, it springs forward, and by a rapid move of the head is enabled to strike with unerring aim any object within three or four feet. Woe to the man or animal within that limit. He is transfixed in a moment. Fights among the males are frequent and terrific, often terminating in the death of one or both. Few females are found in Behring's Sea during the summer months, the theory among hunters being that they pass this season with their young in the Arctic and appear below the straits late in the fall and winter. Unlike the seal, they have a habit of sleeping in the water, with the head partially exposed. The ivory of the walrus sells readily for forty-five and fifty cents per pound. Billiard balls, cane heads, and all ivory articles of similar size are made of it here, but the larger part of it is sent to China and used extensively in the manufacture of Chinese ornaments. The oil is equal in quality to whale oil, commands the same price, and is used for the same purposes. The hides are from one and a half to two inches in thickness. When tanned they furnish a superior article of belting for heavy machinery, and are unsurpassed for polishing silver plate. White bears are numerous in Behring's Sea, and the crew of the San Diego obtained the skins of seven or eight that they shot on the islands. They also killed a large number of large cinnamon bears in Alaska. On one occasion, while engaged in the slaughter of walruses on Hall Island, a hunter, while in the act of reloading his gun, startled by a rustle on the beach, looked around, and to his great dismay beheld an enormous white bear seated within twenty feet of the spot he occupied. Dropping his gun, he started on a run, and was followed hotly by the bear, who gained on him at every leap. A comrade perceiving his danger, directed his aim at the ferocious beast, and was fortunate enough to kill him, but not until he was in leaping distance of his intended prey. The climate of Behring's Sea is cold and foggy, and daylight during the months of June and July is of about eighteen hours' duration. Very little ice is to be seen there in the summer; the islands are barren, and the whole region unpromising for any other than fishing and maritime purposes. Owing to the shallowness of the water, storms there, which are frequent, make a very turbulent and dangerous navigation.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—It is best to look the inevitable in the face and see what it is like.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—During the present year six new churches have been erected by the Presbyterians in Utah.

—The value of the Church property owned by the Baptists of the United States, is estimated at $80,000,000.

—After a delay of nearly three-quarters of a century the foundation stone of a University for Siberia has been laid at Tomsk.

—Mrs. Read, of Wilmington, Del., offers to contribute $15,000 toward an Episcopal Church at Nice, Switzerland, as a memorial to her husband.

—Professor Gilchrist, of the Iowa State Normal School, says that co-education in that institution is "a decided success," and adds: "We experience none of those dangers which are imagined by its opponents."

—The British Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, a small body with one Bishop, has united with the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, from which it separated some years ago.

—Brooklynites have decided to build a church wherein "the truths of Israel's identity, as found in the word of God, will be persistently advocated." Dr. Wild will be installed pastor of the "First Identity Church of the World."

—In England there are five hundred branches of the London Young Women's Christian Association. These branch associations have been useful in helping young women to employment and in preserving them from the pernicious effect of bad company. They hold stated meetings for prayer and Bible study.

King's Mountain.

The people of Charlotte and its vicinity, and, indeed, of all the upper counties of the Carolinas and northwestern Georgia, recently joined in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, fought the 7th of October, 1780.

King's Mountain was, with the exception of the gallant repulse of the fleet of Sir Peter Parker from Charleston Harbor, in June, 1776, the first victory of importance gained by the colonial forces at the South during a war which had been going on for five years and a half. In the winter of 1778 the British overran Georgia and Florida and captured Savannah, which they held to the close of hostilities. The following spring at Brier Creek on the Savannah, the Southern troops under Lincoln were beaten by the British General Prevost and lost about two thousand men. In June Prevost defeated them again at Stony Ferry, near Charleston. In October an attempt of the combined French and American forces to capture Savannah was repulsed with a vigor that broke the attacking army to fragments. Pulaski being among the slain. In May, 1780, Sir Henry Clinton besieged and captured Charleston, making prisoners its 6,000 defenders, and taking 400 cannon and all its provisions and stores. Then he overran South Carolina as he had Georgia and Florida. The entire Southern army having thus disappeared, except for a few hundred partisan rangers under Marian and Sumter, ensconced in the swamps, Washington sent another army to the rescue, composed of most of his Maryland, Delaware and Virginia troops, under Gates; who had the prestige of Saratoga to help him. Cornwallis, with an inferior force, met Gates' army at Camden, in South Carolina, and routed it.

Such was the prelude of King's Mountain. During two years the patriot forces at the South had been defeated wherever they appeared in the field, except, perhaps, in minor skirmishes. Two armies, the army of Lincoln and the army of Gates, had been destroyed; all the chief cities were in the hands of the British, and as much of the interior as they chose to occupy. Cornwallis found nothing more to do with his troops except to invade North Carolina, and deliver it into the hands of the Tories. While executing this purpose he detached Major Ferguson, with a force of about 125 men, in advance, on the same errand. But in arousing the loyalists of the mountain region Cornwallis more effectually aroused the patriots. The latter collected from all quarters, to the number of about two thousand, and the best armed and best mounted half of these undertook to intercept Ferguson. Alarmed at the uprising that officer was hastening to rejoin Cornwallis, who had occupied Charlotte, in North Carolina.

Ferguson was overtaken at King's Mountain, an eminence in South Carolina close to the northern border. He had now something