THE NEWS.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

The spotted fever bad at Thessaly.

Bismarck and his family are at Berlin.

Gen. Martinez Campos sails from Cuba for Spain.

Fred. Maicho killed August Rubin, near Shabonier, Ill.

Prince Leopold is to take orders in the English Church.

Monroe Guy was sentenced to death at Fort Worth, Texas.

Gambetta moves into an official residence in the Palais Bourbon.

The Danish Ministers at Vienna and Berlin are to be recalled.

Henry P. Westerman, ex-chief of the Pekin, Ill., crooks, arrested.

Gambetta makes his inaugural address to the Chamber of Deputies.

Lord Augustus Loftus appointed Governor-General of New South Wales.

Steele & Craig, grain merchants, Glasgow, have failed. Liabilities about $350,000.

Henry Post kills Andrew Henderson by hitting him on the head with a club at Cabs, Mo.

A deputy sheriff kills Quince Gatliff, a notorious desperado in the town of McLean, Ill.

Precy, a young sport, rolls the good people of San Antonio, Texas, of a good round sum.

The British troops have their first engagement with the Zulus under King Cetewayo.

The amnesty in France will exclude Henri Rochefort, Filix Piatt and Julaes Valles.

The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Western Union railroad went to protest.

The French government taking stringent measures against the advance of the plague.

The profits of Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison from its 1,712 convicts during January were $5,458.70.

F. Friley and P. S. Skeins arrested at Mayesville, Ky., upon a charge of being counterfeiters.

H. A. Buell charged with being an accessory to the killing of Peter W. Peck at Topeka, Kansas.

George Ward, in a drunken frenzy, kills his son George with an axe near Columbia City, Indiana.

An American Jean Valjean turns up in Chicago, and is sent to the penitentiary for a ten years' term.

John Wade shoots Wm. Patillo once in the jaw and once in the neck, at Morlin, Tex. Wade has escaped.

A quarantine of twenty-one days is to be imposed on all vessels arriving from Russian ports at Malta.

The Freshmen of Harvard have concluded to extend a challenge to Columbia instead of Cornell College.

Louis Passett commits suicide at Carey, O. His wife had died the day before. They were married last spring.

W. H. Buzzard, a moonshiner, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $600, at Springfield, Ill.

Monroe Stephens and James Beatty indulge in a stabbing affray at Stephensville, Texas. Stephens will die.

Jacob Yeakle, an old gardener, was brutally beaten by Knight and Jackman, the alleged Indiana train wreckers.

Morgan McWade and Alex. Milton shot and wounded at a dance held at the house of Emmet Watson, at New Haven, Ky.

Sterrett Stilwell and John How, two moonshiners, have been captured in Lorne county, Ky., and taken to Cincinnati.

The Agricultural Bureau will send out a circular shortly reviewing the condition of crops and live stock during the past year.

An Ottawa dispatch says the Government has passed an order in Council prohibiting the importation of American cattle into Canada.

At Huntington, Indiana, a young man named Charles Lacroix, after failing to shoot a woman of ill-fame, shot and instantly killed himself.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that Lord Dufferin has been appointed ambassador to Russia in place of Lord Augustus Loftus, recalled.

Secretary Evarts has sent to the British Minister a copy of dispatches from Chicago declaring that the cattle disease does not exist in the West.

Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal church about a mile from Wilmington, Del., was burned. It is supposed to have been an incendiary's work.

The Woodsville Lumber Company's steam mill, at Woodsville, N. H., was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,800.

The steam tug Relief No. 2 took fire at Charleston, S. C., and was filled with water and sunk. She is an old New York tug, insured for $7,000.

Denmark intends to apply to Berlin for an equitable settlement of the Schleswig question, and in the case of a refusal will appeal to the Powers.

It is stated that a majority of the Senate Committee having the Hayes-Filley matter in hand, will report early, and favorably to Mr. Samuel C. Hays.

Samuel P. Bowles, ex-County Engineer of Hamilton county, Ohio, has been arrested for forging and raising county bonds to the amount of $22,000.

Stockholders of the First National Bank of Saratoga having agreed to the assessment of 65 per cent. on each share, the bank will open in a short time.

The steamer Lake Champlain cleared for Liverpool from Portland, Me., with 160 head of cattle which have been carefully inspected and pronounced healthy.

All the Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature joined in sending a dispatch to President Hayes, asking the retention of United States Marshal Wharton.

The committee appointed to receive and audit the claims of depositors against Archbishop Purcell have already received evidences of indebtedness amounting to over $1,000,000.

In New York, in the case of Sherman & Gillette against the Inman Steamship Company for damages for the destruction of a cargo of meat a verdict of $34,554.03 for the plaintiffs was rendered.

Miss Anna Dickinson was warmly received at the Globe Theatre, in Boston, where she lectured on "The Stage." Miss Dickinson received great applause, which at times during her speech broke into cheers.

In the Davenport investigation, in New York, Patrick J. Snell testified that a United States Deputy Marshal demanded his papers previous to election day, and threatened to shoot and handcuff him for not showing them.

United States Revenue Collector Woodcock, at Nashville, Tenn., has received intelligence from Livingston, Overton county, of that State, of the destruction by revenue raiders of four illicit stills and the arrest of ten illicit distillers.

Among the plunder obtained by the Northampton Bank robbers in 1876, were several Union Pacific bonds, the coupons from which have just been presented for redemption at Boston and identified. It is believed they came from Europe.

Two men named Henderson and Lockhart quarreled at Goliad, Tex. Henderson was shot and killed by Lockhart. Henderson's brother on hearing of the murder emptied the contents of his six-shooter into Lockhart's body, killing him instantly.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House a communication accompanied by a statement that the total sum of drawbacks paid on sugars, syrups and molasses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, is $2,636,979. Of this sum New York received $1,859,857.

45TH CONGRESS.

Very little business was transacted in the Senate on the 4th, the time being consumed by the different committee reports all of which were referred, postponed or ordered printed. After some discussion over the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, the Senate went into executive session and when the doors were re-opened, adjourned.

The House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. Mr. Durham submitted an amendment reducing the army to twenty thousand enlisted men. A hot debate followed that consumed almost the entire day, all the amendments were defeated and the House rose without taking action. Mr. Butler submitted an amendment authorizing and requiring railroad companies who have telegraph lines to transmit telegrams for the government and for the general public at rates to be fixed by the government according to provision of the revised statue. Adopted. The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Carlisle in the chair, on the Mississippi levee bill. No action.

In the Senate on the 5th a bill for a new naval observatory; a resolution providing for a committee to inquire into the claims of citizens against Nicaragua agreed to. The bill passed appropriating $4,933 to pay the Richmond female institute, of Richmond, Va., for the use of its buildings by the United States from Oct., 1863, until Oct., 1866. A joint resolution of the Alabama legislature favoring the passage of necessary laws to prevent the exercise of jurisdiction by the courts of the United States in the proceedings against the municipal corporations of the several States. Referred. The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Edmunds declaring the validity of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution of the United States. The remainder of the session was taken up in discussion of this bill, no action being taken.

The House resumed consideration of the Mississippi levee bill and after rejecting several amendments, and Mr. Robertson withdrawing his amendment appropriating $3,871,500 for strengthening the levees of the Mississippi, the bill then passed—yeas, 155; nays, 73. The reports of the committee on elections in the Florida contested cases were then submitted in favor of Jesse J. Finley and averse to the claims of Horace Bisbee. The minority submitted dissenting views, and both reports were recommitted. The House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. The number of aides-de-camp to which the general of the army shall be entitled was increased from 3 to 4.

In the Senate on the 6th, the committee on agriculture submitted a resolution to inquire in regard to the reports concerning infectious diseases among horned cattle. Agreed to. The Vice President laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the payment of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the late war of the rebellion. The bill for taking the census, was taken up and the following amendment submitted: Providing that upon compilation and publication of the census, the office of the superintendent shall cease and the period of the service of clerks shall end. Agreed to. He also submitted an amendment providing that a sub-division assigned to any enumerator shall contain not less than 3,000 inhabitants where the last preceding census shows the inhabitants thereof. Agreed to. The bill was then passed—yeas 46, nays 4. After executive session the House adjourned.

A bill was introduced appropriating $500,000 for the improvement of the Illinois river. Referred. A resolution calling on the commissioner of pensions for statements in relation to the amount required to pay arrears of pensions. Adopted. The army re-organization bill was before the House, innumerable amendments were offered, and lengthy discussions made, but no action was taken. A substitute for the amendment authorizing the President to transfer the care and control of any of the Indian tribes to the war department temporarily, whenever he shall deem it advisable to do so, either on account of hostile action on their part against the United States, or in case of any difficulties arising between them and the settlers. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

The committee on foreign affairs on the 7th, reported back the Senate bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to this country, and committee was discharged from further consideration. The committee then reported back the House bill for the same purpose and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, but that the bill be placed on the calendar. With this request notice was given that when the bill came up they would move its indefinite postponement. The select committee to inquire as to the best means of preventing epidemic diseases, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases and to establish a bureau of public health. Placed on the calendar. The resolution in regard to the migration of negroes was called up. Mr. McDonald moved to postpone pending and all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the House bill to relieve certain legal disabilities of women. Agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 20. The bill provides that any woman who shall have been a member of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the supreme court of the District of Columbia for the space of three years and shall have maintained a good standing before such court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall on motion and production of such record, be admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. After discussion the bill passed without amendment; yeas, 40; nays, 20. The bill having passed as it came from the House, now goes to the President for his signature. After executive session adjourned.

In the House the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were non-concurred in. The conference committee on the fortification appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and asked for further conference. Agreed to and adopted. The report of the conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill was submitted; the bill was substantially the one that passed the House. Agreed to. The report of the conference committee on the bill fixing the terms of the district and circuit courts of Colorado, was agreed to. The House then went into committee of the whole, when a movement was made to adjourn, notwithstanding that there had been a night session ordered from the reports of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and the motion was carried; yeas, 69; nays, 61.

The Indian appropriation bill passed the Senate on the 8th, the amount appropriated was $4,713,595. A new committee was appointed on the naval appropriation bill. The annual report of the Smithsonian institute was ordered printed. The House bill providing for the payment, to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war, of three months' extra pay provided for by the act of July 19, 1848, passed after being amended to provide that the act shall include officers and men of the army, navy and marine service. Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House went into committee of the whole upon the army appropriation bill; an amendment was offered requiring the inspection of supplies by the quartermaster of commissary nearest the place of the successful bidder. Agreed to; also the amendment that Indians who settle on lands under the homestead or pre-emption laws or on purchased land, shall be free from the control of Indian agents. The original proposition of Mr. Boone for the transfer of the Indians to the war department was then rejected on a vote by tellers; yeas, 88; nays, 101. The result was applauded by the Republicans. The proposition and received only six or eight affirmative votes on that side, and only about a dozen negatives on the Democratic side. The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House for the reorganization of the army. Agreed to. A resolution was offered calling on the secretary of war for information in regard to any balance remaining in the treasury from direct taxes collected from South Carolina, adopted.

CRIME.

DEATH SENTENCED.

Wm. H. Heath, who was auditer of St. Louis county for ten years prior to 1876, was convicted to-day in the criminal court of embezzling about $143,000 of the county and township school fund, of which he was collector and custodian. His sentence is ten years in the penitentiary. This was his second trial, and a motion will be made for another.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

As Howard Holtzclaw, telegraph operator and ticket agent, at Warrenton Junction, Va., was returning home from his office, he was waylaid, murdered and robbed of his watch, chain and money. His body was found this morning with a bullet hole in the forehead. No clue to the murderers.

BONDSMEN IN JAIL.

The county commissioners of Urbana, Ohio, have refused to release Caldwell, one of Treasurer Bloss' bondsmen, until a new bondsman is secured. New discoveries of irregularities in the tax collections are still being made. The commissioners have ordered refunding on overcharges to cease for the present.

FRAUD BY MAIL.

J. R. Brown, president of the Seminole Gold and Silver Mining company, was arrested in Rawlins, Wy., by Special Agent Adams of the postoffice department, for using the United States mail to defraud an indictment found by the United States grand jury at Laramie City.

PARDONED.

The following convicts were pardoned by Gov. St. John, of Kansas, under the three-fourths rule: Andrew Stoner of Harrison county, sentenced two years for grand larceny; Andy Ovans, of Johnson, sentenced 2 years; Ed. Ovans, 2 years for grand larceny.

IN IRONS.

The Cheyenne prisoners, who have been for some time at Camp Robinson, arrived at Fort Leavenworth guided by a detachment of the Third cavalry. The men were in irons.

STEAMBOAT FIRED INTO.

The steamboat John Wilson, running on the lower Mississippi, was fired into the other night, above Waterloo, Louisiana, by parties on shore. The mate was wounded.

CASUAL.

SHIP SUNK.

The ship Van Dieman was sunk by collision with an unknown vessel. Two of the crew were picked up in a small boat. They report their shipmates and the crew of the unknown vessel probably drowned.

FOREIGN

CATTLE TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND

The committee of the cattle trade association of Liverpool offer to erect the necessary lairage and abbatoirs to comply with the requirements of the privy council. It is believed, however, that in consequence of the importance of the trade to Liverpool, either the corporation or the dock board will undertake the work. The government is not inclined to interfere with the importation of cattle from America, provided there is adequate inspection before shipment and lairage at Liverpool. The Trade say that American shippers need not fear any interference with the business.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The strike of deck laborers, in Liverpool, is giving trouble to shippers. Steamship owners say they will dispatch their vessels at the appointed days without cargo, if necessary, but are confident they will soon be relieved from the present annoyance by laborers coming from other places. The magistrates will punish severely all intimidation.

CATTLE TRADE AGAIN.

At a meeting of the Liverpool private council a notice was read that permission to land cattle at the Liverpool docks will be withdrawn after March 1st, unless provision is made for their slaughter on the quay. The cattle trade is trying to arrange for the slaughter of cattle at the point of debarkation.

TREATY SIGNED.

Caratheodori and Ali Pashas and Lobanoff, the Russian ambassadors signed a final treaty of peace. The Russians begin the evacuation of Turkish territory at once, to be completed in thirty-five days. Podgeritza surrendered to the Montenegrins, who have evacuated Turkish localities.

TIMES GETTING BETTER IN SCOTLAND.

Application for relief in Glasgow during the week ending February 1st, were three hundred less than in any previous week. Regular recipients have surrendered their relief tickets intimating that they had found employment. About thirty thousand persons are still supported by charity.

RUSSIA TROUBLED.

The journals of St. Petersburg bitterly denounced Austria and Germany for adopting precautionary measures against the plague. Their action is declared inspired by hostility to Russia and a desire to ruin her trade.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, has resolved to memorialize the prime council in regard to scheduling the United States under the cattle diseases act.

INSANE.

Passanante, who attempted to kill the King of Italy, has been pronounced insane.

A REVEREND PRINCE.

It is again reported that Prince Leopold will take order in the Church of England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTHERN CANE GROWERS IN CONVENTION.

The Northern Cane Growers' association, with delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, is in session at Cincinnati, and discussing the subject relating to the growth of cane, the manufacture of sugar and the various interests relating to this important farm industry. A. W. McClenny, of St. Louis county, presided temporarily, and made a brief address. The committee on permanent organization reported a constitution, which provides that the organization shall be known as "The Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' association," and that the meetings shall be held annually. The following officers were also reported and elected for the ensuing year: John Walker, Missouri, president; A. W. McClenny, Missouri; C. R. Miller, Illinois; C. F. Miller, Minnesota; George W. Gardner, Iowa; Isaac T. Goodnow, Kansas; A. J. Russell, Wisconsin, vice-presidents; I. A. Hedges, St. Louis, corresponding secretary; George Longman, recording secretary; E. W. Douglass, treasurer; George W. Belcher, expert.

Mr. Belcher, of the Belcher sugar refinery of this city, examined a sample of sugar made by Mr. Miller, of Minnesota, and pronounced it equal to the best New Orleans sugar, and worth in bulk five cents per pound.

PENSION ARREARS.

Gen. Rice, chairman of the committee on pensions, has had several interviews with Commissioner Bently as to the necessary legislation to carry out all the provisions of the arrears of pension act. Of course time will be required to examine the claims presented, and, with the facilities at his disposal, the commissioner thinks that no more than ten million dollars will be required for the claims adjusted during the coming year. The committee has informally considered and will probably report bill appropriating that amount for the purpose. Should the claims be more rapidly adjusted provision for their payment can be made on the meeting of Congress in December.

U. S. COURT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Senate committee, who have had under consideration the matter of opening the Indian Territory, met and agreed unanimously upon the affirmative report. A subcommittee was appointed to prepare a report and bill embracing the following points: First—To establish a United States court within the Indian Territory for better protection of life and property, with the same powers of jurisdiction as other United States courts. Second—That each of the five civilized nations be allowed to send delegates to Congress. Third—That lands now held in common by tribes can be divided in severalty among the Indians.

BOYTON'S BIG SWIM.

Capt. Paul Boyton, who has recently been giving exhibitions in different parts of the world, in his wonderful rubber suit, has just accomplished the feat of swimming from Oil City, Pa., to Pittsburg, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. He started from Oil City at 11 o'clock in the morning and arrived in Pittsburg in the evening of the next day.

UNCLE SAMMY SPEAKS.

Mr. Tilden has been testifying before the Potter committee. He denies all knowledge of the cipher dispatches, and says that he never entered into any arrangements to purchase the vote of South Carolina or Florida.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

The Senate confirmed the following postmasters in Kansas: Timothy McCarthy, Lawrence; P. C. Stubbs, Sterling; Wm. H. Mitchell, Beloit; Herman J. Fringer, Dodge City; Alva Sheldon, Eldorado.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY GRAIN REVIEW

We are indebted to Messrs. Lynde, Wright & Co., of Kansas City, for the following reliable review of the grain trade:

Wheat—Foreign markets for the past week have been dragging along without a ripple of excitement. Our daily cables have indicated no disposition on the part of English millers to replenish their depleted warehouses, notwithstanding the likelihood of the "plague fear" cutting off large Russian supplies. English dealers are looking for large arrivals of Australian wheat in the early summer months, and our increasing "visible supply" gives them promise of still larger stocks to draw from. Our home markets are upon the average, unchanged in values, of both spring and winter wheat.

At Chicago and Milwaukee, where 11,000,000 bus. have accumulated, and where the supplies are weekly increasing, prices have been steadily firmer since the New York clique took hold, regardless of values at the seaboard. The advantages of winter storage at Chicago and Milwaukee, and low freights at the opening of lake navigation, will prevent any movement of these mountains of grain to ocean ports till lakes are open.

There seems to be developing a contest between the holders of this grain and exporters as to what shall be the trading values.

Meanwhile, aside from whatever blockade at European ports the "plague fear" may occasion, the deciding factor is likely to be the crop prospects during the spring months. From spring wheat sections, the movement for the week to interior markets has been only fair, while from winter wheat sections where it is reported only one-fourth of the crop is unmarketed—farmers deliveries are exceptionally light.

Corn—The feature of the week past in this cereal is the increasing "visible supply" which has accumulated to 11,157,859 bus. Foreign values are unchanged, and our home markets have developed no improvement. The outward movement is without any life exporters claiming prices to be above their limits. Cheap water transportation is the necessity for corn's appreciation.

Rye and Oats—Are without any fluctuation. Deliveries from first hands have been fair, but transactions have generally partaken of the sluggish character of corn.

QUOTA TIONS.

KANSAS CITY—Grain; spring wheat, No. 2, 70c bid; No. 3, 62c bid. Winter wheat, No. 2, cash, 84½c No. 3, 77½c; No. 4 cash 74. Barley, nominal at 75c. Oats, No. 2, 20c bid. Rye, No. 2, 33c. Corn, No. 2, mixed, cash, 34½c.

LIVE STOCK—Choice native steers, $4.00 to $4.40; prime native steers, $3.75@4.00; good native shipping steers, av. 1250 to 1350 lbs. $3.50@3.80; fair ligt shipping steers, av. 1050 to 1250 lbs. $3.00@3.[illegible]; fair to good butchers' steers, av. 900 to 1100 lbs. $2.65@3.25; good feeding steers, av. 1000 to 1200 lbs. $2.80@3.20; good stock steers, av. 800 to 1000 lbs. good flesh, $2.50@2.80 choice cows and heifers, $2.50@3.00; Good cows and heifers, $2.25@2.60; common to fair cows and heifers, $1.75@2.00; milch cows, $15.00@50.00. Hogs, heavy packers, $3.50@3.60, light and medium grades, $3.20@3.45 sheep, prime natives, $3.00@3.50; good medium, $2.25@2.75; common stockers and Mexicans, $1.25@2.00

PRODUCE MARKET—Apples, $2.50@3.25 per bbl. Butter, good to choice, 10@12c. Eggs, 10@12c. Chickens, $2.50@2.50 per doz. Turkeys, 9@10c ⅌ lb dressed. Chickens, 6@7c dressed. Cheese, fresh Kansas, 5@6c; choice Eastern 8½c. Cranberries, $6.0 0@8.00 per bbl. Hides, green, 4@5½c per lb.

New York—Wheat, steady; No. 2 Chicago, $1.00@1.01; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.03@1.04; No. 2 red winter, $1.08⅝@1.09; No. 2 amber, $1.08@1.08[illegible]. Corn quiet; steamer, 49⅝c; No. 3, 41½c; No. 2, 47½c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, dull; hard, 97½c; No. 1, 95[illegible]c, cash and Feb.; 88[illegible]c March; [illegible] No. 3, 73⅝c.

Chicago—Wheat, Feb., 87½c bid; March, 88@88⅛c; April, 89⅝@89¾c. Corn, Feb., 31½c; March, 31⅝c; April 32⅛c; May, 35⅝@35[illegible]c; June, 36c bid.

St. Louis—Wheat, Feb., 95⅝c; March, 96½c; April, 97½c. Corn, Feb., 31¾@31⅞c; March, 31[illegible]c; April, 32⅞@33c; May, 33⅝c.

Baltimore—Wheat, No. 2 western firm at $1.06. Corn, mixed western firm at 43½@44c.

Toledo—Wheat, dull; No. 2 red Wabash, cash, 97; March, 97; April, 98¼c asked. Corn, high mixed, cash, 37⅝c; No. 2 cash, 33¼@33½c; May, 36¼c.

Liverpool—Market dull and unchanged. Wheat, winter 8s 6d to 9s; spring, 6s 10d to 8s. Corn, new 4s 7d to 4s 9d; old, 2[illegible].

London—Consols, 96 5-16.

Romance of an Advertisement.

The Springfield (Mass.) correspondent of *The Boston Herald* writes: A sewing girl in this city has had a romantic experience which is worth telling. Several months ago a man at Dubuque, Iowa, advertised in an eastern Massachusetts paper for a wife. Among the swarm of answers which he received were two from two girls in this city, who replied just for the fun of the thing. One of them represented herself as a young widow, and her lively account of herself and her circumstances was very largely fictious, especially that which told (very incidentally, as if it was of no consequence) of the snug sum of money left her by the dear departed. She never expected to hear of the matter again, but that was the one letter out of all the advertisers received which struck his fancy. He wrote to the supposed "widow" (who, in fact had never been married, and who was then earning her living with her needle); photographs were exchanged; the letters grew more and more affectionate, until the young woman, realizing that the affair was no longer a joke, wrote to her new-found admirer and told him frankly of her humble circumstances.

Of course he admired her all the more, and at last he came from Dubuque to this city to claim her for his bride. Instead of the sleek and intelligent-looking and manly individual whom she had expected from his letter and his photograph, what was her vexation to see a person of decidedly seedy appearance, wearing an old slouch hat and appearing altogether unattractive. Well, she refused him, and he, chiding her bitterly for so doing after all the pains he had taken to win her, returned alone to Iowa. I suppose he hasn't left the house before she was sorry—such is the flexible character of female affection—and it is certainly true that she was very sorry, indeed, before he had put a thousand miles between them. He wrote no more, but the distressed young woman wrote, or got friends to write, to the pastor of the church he attended and to various persons in Dubuque to find out what sort of a man this was—something she ought to have done in the first place. The replies were uniformly complimentary, and every one only increased her regret that she, a poor sewing girl, had refused a "good match."

Never a word came from him, and at last she swallowed her pride, reopened the correspondence herself, and told him how she had misjudged him and how sorry she was that she had. Promptly came a manly reply, from which she discovered that when he visited her he had intentionally made himself as unattractive as possible, from a romantic notion that she ought to take him for what she was, and not for what he were. Of course they were married, and the poor sewing-girl has for her husband one of the leading citizens of Dubuque, and for her home one of the finest mansions in Dubuque. This true story ought to have a moral of the negative sort—namely, that young girls are not to infer from it that it is safe for them to answer matrimonial advertisements, for, where one case of this sort has, like this, a happy issue, there are ten which lead to unhappiness or something else a good deal worse.

American Art.

M. Charles Yriarte in L'Art.

The United States possess republican institutions of which they are justly proud. They celebrated two years ago the first centenary of the proclamation of their independence, and the whole world joined in the transports of their patriotic enthusiasm. But one may enquire if any influence upon their artistic development is to be attributed in their form of government? If their painters have really made any progress is any of it due to the Republic? If, on the contrary, they have made no progress of any account, is it proper to claim that it is the fault of Republican institutions, and that monarchy, which these people will not hear mentioned, would have given a more lively and fertile impulse to their artistic facilities? This year, as last year, it seems to us that the question is sufficiently easy. The United States do not know anything about State intervention in the matter of art. One may doubt if the systematic abstention of the State has not been more hurtful than useful to the development of their fine arts. It is certain that in this country, where individual effort is so energetic and so spontaneous, private initiative does not apply itself, to the fine arts with the same ardor and the same perseverance that it shows in other branches of human activity. It may be credited with noble attempts and important creations, but it has not accomplished all that could have been expected of it and has still much left to do. The question is whether a certain amount of State action would not have been a valuable aid. If Americans are not a little too much absorbed by politics and business, they are too practical to neglect the importance of the fine arts, if only in their relations to the wealth of nations. International statistics, which have t[illegible] them to measure the effe[illegible] and export of works [illegible] on the balance of [illegible] to reflect, [illegible]

[illegible] municipal[illegible] [illegible]ulate private initiative and to aid in the development of fine art, if not on account of the glory to be derived therefrom, at least on account of the resources thence to be obtained. That the vast territory conquered and peopled by the people of the United States is inhabited by an artistic people we should not dare to affirm; but there is a people that wishes to be artistic, and that is something surely already.

The Champion Juvenile Hunter.

From the Cheyenne Sun.

There resides on Horse Creek, about a mile from this city, a little boy, named Thomas Mills, who can justly lay claim to being the champion juvenile hunter of the United States. He is now about fourteen years of age, but he was equally proficient as a deer-stalker and marksman when he was eleven years old, when he killed three antelopes at one shot near his father's house on Horse Creek. Last week he accompanied his father, B. A. Mills, upon a three days' hunt down Pumpkin creek. They pitched their tent about twenty miles south of the North Platte, and killed seventeen deer three miles of camp. They loaded up the spoils of the hunt and brought it to this city. The seventeen deer weighed over nine hundred pounds. Little Tommy Mills has killed one hundred and fourteen head of deer during the past four months. He thinks nothing of going out with his little brother to take care of the wagon, and killing four or five fat bucks as a day's work. His father states that he has known Tommy to kill two or three antelopes in one day with an old shot-gun and coarse buckshot.

Too Heavy for Him.

From Harper's Magazine.

This comes from Waterford, London county, Virginia: A colored meeting was lately held in this place, at which the attendance was large and the converts numerous. The stovepipe happening to fall, the minister asked one of the bredderin' to put it in position again. Brother Johnson essayed to do it, but being rather slow, the old minister said, "Pick it up, brudder, pick it up; de Lord won't let it burn you." Brother Johnson, with faith in the assurance, seized the hot pipe, and, of course, had his hands blistered. He dropped it with the inappropriate remark, "De debbil he won't." It was just a little too heavy for him.

The Bavarian Government has sent o[illegible] the heads of the various religious bodies of that country to ascertain their opinion concerning creation.

INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE.

New York produce exports for last week were $5,950,000.

The Youngstown (Ohio) mills are running full in all department.

A French Physician says drinking boiled water only will prevent yellow fever.

There is a noticeable demand for flour for the export trade in the New Orleans markets.

Paris has a municipal laboratory where wines, beers and brandies offered for sale are tested.

Toads and frogs were originally introduced into the Sandwich Islands to exterminate cockroaches.

The Marinette (Mich.) Iron Works are running now almost exclusively on Prescott's steam feeds to fill orders.

The Titusville *Herald* figures out that during 1878 about $12,000,000 were lost in the petroleum trade of the State.

An Englishman has taken out a patent on flint bricks, for building retorts, crucibles and other fire-resisting structures.

The American Machine Company recently shipped five hundred dozen of its Christmas-tree holders to Germany.

From the debris of their coal mines France makes annually 700,000 tons of excellent fuel and Belgium 500,000 tons.

A tray full of quicklime placed in damp closets, etc., will prevent mildew. The lime should be frequently renewed.

One of the experiments with the electric light has been the illumination of the cathedral at Bristol.

From the date of the anthracite coal discovery in Schuylkill twenty-two million tons have been sent from Tamaqua alone.

Professor Lockyer's discovery that hydrogen is the ultimate matter suggests a new scripture reading. "All flesh is gas."

The Bickford Knitting Machine Company, of Battleboro, Vt., is engaged in filling an extensive order, from the Argentine Republic.

Specimens of Florida beach sand have been tested in Northern glass factories, and found to answer the needs of such factories admirably.

Rain drops never attain to the size of large hail stones. This is because large drops cannot withstand the force of the air rushing past them.

The formal announcement is made by M. Marc Delafontaine that he has discovered a new metal, yellow, like terbia, but of a lower equivalent.

The Eclipse Wind Mill Company, of Beloit, Wis., has recently shipped five mills to Cuba, and is now making a number on an order from France.

In the spring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will make large additions to their shops at Altoona. Another large erecting shop will be built.

An electric light for railway trains, to be run by a small dynamo-electric engine driven by a belt from one of the car axles, is recommended.

All the iron manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania are preparing their machine power to be pushed to its utmost capacity for the next five years.

Recent investigations indicate that the great kidney worm, which exists in the kidneys of the horse, dog, and sometimes man, lives in fishes in its young state.

The Barlor Match Company of Akron, Ohio, consumes a car load of paraffine every month, which they receive from the Citizen's Oil Works, Sharpsburg, Pa.

The *Scientific American* pays a tribute to woman in saying that a large proportion of inventions patented by the gentler sex prove useful and profitable than those of men.

Thirty years ago the professions of mining engineer was almost unknown in the United States; today the American institute of Mining Engineers numbers over 700 members.

Twelve thousand tons of zinc ore are to be shipped soon from the mines in New Jersey to Belgium. The deposit in New Jersey is very large and the cost of labor and fuel is small.

A number of passenger coaches are being built by the Wason Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass., for a Peruvian road. The company is using a new veneering for inside finish.

Altman, Miller & Co., of the Buckeye Mower and Reaper Works, Akron, Ohio, completed arrangements on Saturday last for building a $15,000 addition to their already mammoth works.

Dr. Blacher has recently reported (in the Courier Medical) some excellent results from treatment of pulmonary consumption, in its first two periods, with glycerine instead of cod liver oil.

A first-class ice-boat running on smooth ice, managed by an experienced captain, will travel sixty miles and hour, the velocity of the wind that drives the boat being only fifteen miles an hour.

The latest boston industry is the canning of codfish balls. Butter is used instead of lard in frying, and then the balls are hermetically sealed in tin cans. The freshness and flavor are said to be well preserved.

Totten & Co., of Pittsburg, report that they have received their third order for nail machines from England. They shipt their machines from what is known as the Earnest pattern, but have [illegible] valuable improvements.

[illegible] work on the Turk[illegible] still going on, and a liv[illegible] Tetvik, makes Providence [illegible] science in order to look out for the interests of his Government.

Geologists having reported that there is in Japan enough workable coal to produce a yearly yield equal to that in Great Britain for one thousand years, the Japanese Government have agreed to grant a loan of $1,500,000 for the purpose of working it.

In the Pittsburg district there are thirteen nail mills, with 706 machines; Wheeling and vicinity have eight mills, with a total of 783 machines. The Western Nail Association, which comprises all mills west of the Alleghanies, make 61 per cent. of all the nails manufactured in the country.

M. Camille Flammarion, of Paris, has recently published a number of articles to prove the moon is inhabited, and is now organizing a committee to collect the necessary funds to construct a refracting telescope of sufficient power to see them. He calculates the cost of the instrument at one million francs.

The third week of the year ending with January 21 had the following variations in temperature: Mean for 1876, 25.53 deg.; mean for twenty-four years, 27.36 deg.; highest mean, 38.34 in 1878; lowest mean, 9.26 deg., in 1857. Seventeen times the mean has been above the mean of 1879 and six times below in twenty-four years.

The oatmeal manufactory of Stuart & Douglas, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The building, of stone, is six stories high, has twelve run of stone and produces 600 barrels of flour per diem, the larger part of which is shipped to England and Scotland, but the home demand is constantly increasing.

It appears to be confirmed by the latest investigation that the fly from which the cotton worm comes is a native of the West Indies, and that it moves from there annually with the south winds. It is also stated that the expense of killing the fly is not warranted unless it appears on the young plant, as it cannot do great harm to the plant in the later stages of its growth.

It is reported that several manufacturers of Spool cotton in Scotland have recently moved their machinery and many of their working people from that country to Long Island and New Jersey. Some large manufacturers of linen thread have done the same thing, and there are now about seven hundred hands employed in New Jersey in this business, working with foreign capital.

A Remarkable Meeting on the Streets of Boston.

An umbrella figures in a Boston romance which may be named "One Winter." On January 15, as the Hub correspondent of the Detroit *Post and Tribune* tells the story, two people with umbrellas tilted forward met in a driving storm. One was a hale and hearty gentleman of about fifty years, and the other was a little slight woman, perhaps a year or two younger. He was coming around the corner from the Washington street side; she was going around the same corner from Winter street. Both were in a hurry. Natural consequence, a sudden collision of umbrellas, the shock of which caused the little woman's feet to slip upon the treacherous walk. The gentleman picked her up, thereby gaining a good look at her face, when, exchanging a few astonished exclamations, the pair recognized in each other long-lost friends, and walked off together. Thirty years ago she was a factory girl in Lowell, and he was a medical student at Harvard. Both were poor in pocket, but rich in love and hope; he worked hard at study and she worked hard to raise the money to help him on through his course. When the California fever broke out in 1849, he resolved to try a quicker route to fortune, and he started to the golden shore, sending back a letter of farewell to this young girl. The upshot of that letters became less and less regular, and at last there was silence. The years passed on; he grew rich and influential, completed his studies and became a noted physician of one of the largest California cities; he married and had two children. Two years ago wife and children were carried off by fever. A year to a day before the meeting in the snow storm, he dreamed that his youthful love was living and in distress, and the dream made such an impression on him that he sent east and made inquiries, which resulted in his coming east to search for her. But six months had been spent unsuccessfully, and he had just despaired of ever finding her, when the two bumped umbrellas at the corner of Washington and Winter streets. She—poor soul!—had married late in life, and now was a widow with two children, who were too young to work much, and who was trying, with her old devotion, to keep at school.

A Source of Much Bodily Evil.

If the habit of body becomes irregular, much evil is inflicted on the system. The Stomach becomes dyspeptic, bilious symptoms develop themselves, the circulation is contaminated, and the nerves share in the general disorder. It is of the utmost importance that the bowels should be promptly and speedily regulated when they grow sluggish. The corrective agent best adapted to this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a wholesome, non-griping vegetable laxative, worth all the rasping cathartics invented since the time of Paracelsus. People who have been in the habit of using blue pill, calomel, and other drugs and cheap nostrums for constipation, should abandon such hurtful and useless medicines, and substitute for them this pleasant and gentle aperient, which not only produces the purgative effect naturally, but also strengthens while it regulates the bowels, stomach and liver. It moreover cures and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, gout, rheumatism, debility and urinary troubles.

The Ways of Wicked Men.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

If a man is on the cars and sees a young lady, he doesn't know from Eve and never saw before trying to let down the window he throws down his paper, takes off his hat, bows himself double, smile clear round to his aftercollar button, says sweetly, "Allow me?" and closes the window with graceful skill and charming courtesy. If his sister says, "Tom, won't you please let this window down for me?" he tucks his paper savagely under his arm, and, stalking across the aisle, stands on her feet while he bangs the window down with a slam that fills her face and hair with dust. And if his wife, holding the