Middlebury Register

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25,1885.

Will some one write a history of China? President Angell considers this a fair field for the future historian. He will have to struggle with the lists of the Han, the How-Chow, and the Tae-Tsing dynasty, but that is nothing to an enthusiastic spirit such as is needed to construct any living picture of the past.

A prize of $5,000 was offered some time ago by Mr. Lorillard, of New York, for the discovery of the key of the ancient Maya alphabet. The offer is still standing. Dr. Le Plongeon, who has recently returned from a twelve years, study of the ruins and monuments in Yucatan, is thus far the strongest competitor for the award.

A noble instance of courage and presence of mind is recorded in a New Zealand paper. A child, which was on the track of a down-grade train, was rescued when the engine was within two yards of it, by the engineer leaping down and seizing it. He was himself thrown off without severe injury by the cowcatcher. An English paper frankly says: "Had the affair taken place in England, where engines are not provided with cowcatchers, the driver would have paid the penalty for his bravery with his life."

According to the New York *Commercial Enquirer*, a company of fruit growers has been formed in California, with a capital of $250,000, to carry on the business of shipping fruit to the eastern markets. They expect to run fruit trains daily from Sacramento, made up of cars for the principal points of distribution in the Eastern and Middle States, and by putting them through on passenger train time to supply at the metropolis in good condition and at reasonable prices the vast quantity of fruit that now goes to waste in California for lack of some such system for utilization.

A traveler entered a town in southwestern Kentucky on "court day," when the streets were full of people from the country and the stores were crowded with customers. There was quite a brigade of horse traders on hand, and from the well-to do farmer, with his prancing roan, down to the dilapidated darkey, with his rickety old mule, that looked like a relic from Noah's ark, all had their say and their trade, and imagined that they had the best of it. That is one of the mysteries of the business. One hundred men can make fifty trades, and every man of them make money by it. It reminds me of a group of boys I once knew who boasted that they could meet together every Sunday and make two or three dollars apiece trading jackets."

Crater lake is thus described in a petition that is being numerously signed in Oregon to make a national reservation of the wonder. The surface of the lake is 6,300 feet above sea level, and it is about eight miles long and six miles wide. It contains a circular island 600 feet high, on which is found an extinct crater which is ninety feet deep and 475 feet in diameter. In another portion of the lake is found a conical-shaped rock which is perpendicular, and rises to an altitude of 2,230 feet above the water's surface. Other rocks of remarkable form and elevation tower high above the lake. The lake walls are nearly perpendicular, and vary in altitude from 1,000 to 2,000 feet.

The microphone—an electric stethoscope whose sensitiveness to the faintest sounds as making "the walk of a fly seem like the tramp of an elephant"—is likely to become of great use in medical diagnosis. In the Atlanta *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dr. Eve describes an interesting series of experiments made by him with the instrument. He was able to detect the nature of obscure fractures by the character of the sounds conducted through the instrument, and could differentiate aneurisms from tumors by the sound of pulsation. Intracranial and muscular sounds were made out with great clearness, and in diagnosis for stone the instrument worked with mathematical accuracy. The doctor suggests that an audiphone constructed on the principle of the microphone would prove inestimable to people of impaired hearing.

Many cases of heroism occurred in the city of Saragossa, Spain, during the recent cholera epidemic. Every citizen gave money, food or labor to the suffering. A poor washerwoman, bringing home clothes to a lady whom she found in a state of collapse, in which it was impossible to warn her, threw off her dress, jumped into bed, took the dying woman into her arms, and chafed the clammy limbs until circulation was restored. When the disease had spent itself the Spanish government offered rewards to the principal officials, who promptly refused them. It then bestowed the grand cross of the Order of Beneficence on the entire city. This cross is given only to a few individuals, who have risked their lives for the help of others; there is no order more highly valued in Spain. Never before has it been conferred on an entire town.

The Boston *Record* gives the following good illustration of the confusion which the blending of old and new fashions in some of our modern houses produces in the minds of plain people. "A visitor at a fashionable West End mansion, the other day, was from the country, and had not been in Boston for several years. During this period his host had built a spick an span new house on the site of his old one. After going over the gayly decorated establishment, surveying the sumptuous drawing rooms and the æsthetic attics, the guest came down to the lower floor, where the rooms, instead of having large plate glass windows like those above, had exceedingly small panes, in imitation of the fashions of a century or more ago. The innocent rural visitor naturally supposed that here was a veritable vestige of the past. "Well, John,' said he, 'I'm real glad you've kept part of the old house, though it's an awful small part.'"

The wild beast pest but slowly disappears in British India. There is, however, a slight decrease in the loss of life from the bites of wild animals and venomous snakes. The numbers are 22,905 for 1883 and 52,425 for 1884. The numbers representing those due to snake bites are 20,067 and 19,629 in the two years respectively. The reported loss of cattle amounted to 49,672, against 47,778 in the previous year. Of these, 47,944 are said to have been caused by wild animals and 1,728 by snakes. Tigers and leopards are shown to have been about equally destructive, having killed 19,680 and 19,699 head of cattle respectively. In the number of wild animals destroyed there was a satisfactory increase from 19,830 in the previous year to 22,775. The destruction of poisonous snakes is enormous, but the numbers have declined from 412,782 to 380,981. Wherever the system of rewards have been pursued the figures have shown a satisfactory increase, although it naturally happens that here and there a too adventurous snake killer pays for his daring with his life.

Rescue of the Monitor's Survivors.

From a paper on the "Loss of the Monitor," in the *Century*, we quote the following: After a fearful and dangerous passage over the frantic seas, we reached the Rhode Island, which still had the tow line caught in her wheel and had drifted perhaps two miles to leeward. We came alongside under the lee bows, where the first boat, that had left the Monitor an hour before, had just discharged its men; but we found that getting on board the Rhode Island was a harder task than getting from the Monitor. We were carried by the sea from stem to stern, for to have made fast would have been fatal; the boat was bounding against the ship's sides, sometimes it was below the wheel, and then, on the summit of a huge wave, far above the decks; and once, while Surgeon Weeks was holding on to the rail, he lost his fingers by a collision which swamped the boat. Lines were thrown to us from the deck of the Rhode Island, which were of no assistance, for not one of us could climb a small rope; and beside, the men who threw them would immediately let go their holds, in their excitement, to throw another—which I found to be the case when I kept hauling in rope instead of climbing.

It must be understood that two vessels lying side by side, when there is any motion to the sea, move alternately; or in other words, one is constantly passing the other up or down. At one time, when our boat was near the bows of the steamer, we would rise upon the sea until we could touch her rail; then in an instant, by a very rapid descent, we could touch her keel. While we were thus rising and falling upon the sea, I caught a rope, and rising with the boat managed to reach within a foot or two of the rail, when a man, if there had been one, could easily have hauled me an board. But they had all followed after the boat, which at that instant was washed astern, and I hung dangling in the air over the bow of the Rhode Island, with Ensign Norman Atwater hanging to the cat-head, three or four feet from me, like myself, with both hands clinching a rope and shouting for some one to save him. Our hands grew painful and all the time weaker, until I saw his strength give way. He slipped a foot, caught again, and with his last prayer, "Oh, God!" I saw him fall and sink, to rise no more. The ship rolled, and rose upon the sea, sometimes with her keel out of water, so that I was hanging thirty feet above the sea, and with the fate in view that had befallen our much-beloved companion, which no one had witnessed but myself. I still clung to the rope with aching hands, calling in vain for help. But I could not be heard, for the wind shrieked far above my voice. My heart here, for the only time in my life, gave up hope, and home and friends were most tenderly thought of. While I was in this state, within a few seconds of giving up, the sea rolled forward bringing with it the boat, and when I would have fallen into the, it was there. I can only recollect hearing an old sailor say, as I fell into the sea bottom of the boat, "Where in the deuce did he come from?"

The Season's Peril.

Now the neat and careful housewife,
As she often did before,
Rises in the morning early,
Sweeps the sidewalk at her door,
Pours upon it pails of water
Just as hot as hot can be,
Then admires that shining sidewalk,
All so clean and fair to see.

Scarcely is the job completed
When the water warm and nice,
Parting with its heat directly,
Soon converted into ice.
Forms a film upon the sidewalk
Thin and cold as charity,
And a slide is there established
By the urchins speedily.

Then the good man, outward going,
Somewhat old and short of sight,
Strides that sidewalk and discovers
All the stars that shine at night.
Harsh and wild the words he utters,
Not a bit like songs of praise,
As he rubs himself and wonders,
Wonders at a woman's ways.

—*New York World.*

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Topics of Interest From the National Capital.

A Congressman's Plan to Pay the Public Debt Faster.

A Washington special to the New York *Herald* says:

Mr. Warner intends to introduce after the recess a joint resolution instructing the secretary of the treasury to make a call of bonds whenever he has a certain amount of cash in hand, the sum to be named in the resolution.

Mr. Warner says that he intends in this joint resolution to recite the exact condition of the treasury on New Year's Day, and to require that only a certain limited amount of coin, be it gold or silver, shall thereafter be held in the treasury to serve for the running expenses of the government and the reserve for greenbacks. He means to require that this amount for all purposes shall not be so great as the one hundred millions now held in gold as a greenback reserve fund, and his resolution will require that the amount held in the treasury shall not at any time exceed the sum fixed in the resolution, and that all surplus which accumulates beyond this shall be used to call bonds without delay.

Mr. Warner's joint resolution will be referred to a committee, perhaps to that on ways and means, as it includes much more than silver, and when reported back to the House it will undoubtedly draw out a long and thorough debate. It will be seen that while it includes the silver question it covers much important ground besides. It attacks the greenback reserve fund, and asks Congress to instruct the Secretary to diminish that, and, in fact, no longer to keep it as a separate fund at all. Also, while the question of a bond call has always hitherto been left by Congress to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Warner now seeks to have this matter regulated by Congress.

The present demand of a good many of the silver men is for the unlimited coinage of silver. This is the policy which they oppose to the demand for the repeal of the Bland bill.

Disallowing Vouchers.

A Washington dispatch says that "the new accounting officers of the treasury have lately been scrutinizing very closely all claims and accounts presented to them for settlement, and have undertaken to disallow many sums paid by disbursing officers, although the payments were made in accordance with established precedent. The comptroller appears to be opposed to free lunches and foreign travel at the expense of the United States. He disallowed one bill of $141.25 for subsisting the House Appropriation committee while visiting the Norfolk navy yard and other places on the United States steamer Tallapoosa in March, 1884, and charged Admiral Jouett with $100 expended by that officer in entertaining distinguished guests at the New Orleans exposition. He has also charged Surgeon John S. Billings, of the army, with $1,340.24 paid to him for 16,755 miles of travel at eight cents per mile as a delegate to the International Medical congress in London in August, 1881, and while traveling in England, France, Germany and other European countries under orders from the war department. Other interesting cases of disallowed vouchers might be given, but the foregoing will suffice as samples."

The Work of Congress.

Since the present session of Congress began 728 bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in the Senate, and seven, one of which originated in the House, have been passed by that body. Twelve hundred and forty-seven executive messages, containing about 1,500 nominations, have been sent by the President to the Senate, and have been referred to the proper committees, but no nominations have been confirmed. Two treaties—one relating to the boundary line between this country and Mexico, and the other providing for the settlement of the claims of certain American citizens against Venezuela—have been sent to the Senate for ratification.

Twenty-four bills and joint resolutions have been introduced to the House of Representatives, and four, two of which originated in the Senate, have been passed."

Mexican War Pensions.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Browne, of Indiana, granting pensions to survivors of the Mexican war, entitles all persons to pensions who actually served fourteen days with the army or navy of the United States in Mexico, and have reached the age of sixty years or who are suffering from any disability, provided that such disability was not incurred in the rebellion against the United States. It also grants a pension to any person who served in the military or naval service for the period of three months during the rebellion and who is or shall become disabled from any cause not the result of his own gross carelessness or vicious or intemperate habits. It also increases the pension of widows and minor children from $8 to $12 per month.

Senate Committee Meetings.

The Senate committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river held a meeting to consider the bill for making an outlet through Lake Borgne for the Mississippi river. Several people who favor the bill were before the committee. A man who has had fifty years experience as a navigator of the Mississippi said the river is more destructive to vessels and to property along its banks now than it was fifty years ago, despite the large sum expended for its improvement.

A sub-committee of the judiciary committee, consisting of Senators Hoar, Evarts and Jackson, had under consideration the bankruptcy bill.

A STARTLING PLOT.

Alleged Scheme to Murder Twenty Prominent Californians.

A San Francisco dispatch gives the following details of an alleged scheme to assassinate twenty prominent citizens of California:

A plot for the assassination of some of the most prominent men in this city came to light last night. Some time ago the police obtained information of the existence of an organization called the "Socialistic Revolutionary Association," which, it was asserted, was composed of ultra-socialistic members. A close watch was kept on their movements, and the police finally succeeded in obtaining the minutes of one of their meetings held on November 23.

It was learned that the intention was to put about twenty men out of the way by assassination, including W. T. Coleman, Congressman W. W. Morrow, General W. H. L. Barnes, Mayor Bartlett, United States Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Governor Stoneman and the principal police officials. These names were put on a "proscriptive list" and placed in the hands of the executive committee. The committee were considering the best means of accomplishing the murders when their work was brought to a sudden termination by the discovery of their headquarters at 900 Montgomery street.

The police arrested four men found in the rooms. Their names are Julius C. Koeslier, Henry Weiseman, Charles Mittelstadt, and Oscar Eggers. The officers found in the headquarters a complete laboratory for the manufacture of infernal machines. The men were taken to the city prison, where they boldly asserted that they were dynamiters, and that they proposed to get rid of the citizens named and then raze Chinatown. The prisoners are also members of the German branch of the Anti Coolie league.

The prisoners have been charged with a misdemeanor, in unlawfully storing giant powder. The highest penalty for this is six months' imprisonment, or a fine of $1,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

TWO HUNDRED of the New York city grocers have voted unanimously not to have anything more to do with oleomargarine, or any kind of imitation butter, unless it is colored so that it may be told from the genuine article.

A RAILWAY mortgage for $50,000,000 was filed a few days since in New York.

MUNICIPAL elections in Boston and Worcester, Mass., resulted in the re-election of Mayor O'Brien (Democrat) in the former city by 8,597 majority, and the election of Samuel Winslow (Republican) as mayor of the latter city by 1,555 plurality. Worcester voted no license by 4,522 nays to 3,675 yeas. Last year the city gave 2,123 majority for license.

A BIG banquet was given on Staten Island a few nights ago by Erastus Wyman in honor of Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and to celebrate the proposed connection of that railroad with New York city by way of Staten Island. The four great States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland were represented by their governors or by officers or ex-officers of high degree, and many other prominent men were present.

AT a meeting of the Anti-Monopoly league in New York Edwards Pierrepont, late minister to England, presided, and the silver question was exhaustively discussed. Speeches in favor of unlimited silver coinage were made by Congressman A. J. Warner, of Ohio, and others, and a series of resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to resume the coinage of the standard silver dollar of 412 grains.

MR. DAVID MILLS, town treasurer of Milford, Conn., was gored to death in his barn by a young Holstein bull.

CREMATIONS are of quite frequent occurrence at the new crematory on Long Island. The other day the bodies of Dr. Louis Lambert and his wife, of Jersey City, N. J., were reduced to ashes.

South and West.

ERNEST ATWOOD and his newly-made bride were drowned while attempting to cross the Chattanooga river, near Tallulah, Ga. They had been married the day before.

IN anticipation of its soon becoming a State the Territory of Dakota has opened a "legislature" at Huron.

THE vote by which the Virginia legislature elected John W. Daniel to succeed General Mahone as United States Senator, was: Senate—Daniel, 26; Mahone, 8. House—Daniel, 70; Mahone, 28.

THE State of Texas has bought a large plantation on which it will employ convicts.

FRANK KNOCH, of Woodmere, Mich., his wife and two children were burned to cinders by their dwelling catching fire at night.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., has been the victim of a disastrous fire, much business property being destroyed and the total loss being estimated at $450,000. One fireman was killed and three others were injured.

THE Dakota self-make "State legislature" has elected two United States "Senators." This action of Dakota in forming itself into a State government is done to compel Congress to either accept or reject the Territory as a State.

THE courts were called upon to prevent an announcement of the recent local election at Atlanta, but the judge has dissolved the injunction and sustained the constitutionality of the Georgia prohibition law.

SAM WILSON (colored) murdered a colored woman and her two children at Laurel, Miss. He was captured and summarily lynched.

Washington.

ADDITIONAL postmasters nominated by the President: Thomas A. Carr, at Thomaston, Me.; John A. Barry, at Oswego, N. Y.; W. W. Nichols, at Wellsville, N. Y.; John Foran, at Lambertville, N. J.; Mary E. Simonson, at East Orange, N. J.; John G. Rendall, at Doylestown, Penn.; George Schall, at Norristown, Penn.; M. S. Longaker, at Pottstown, Penn.; John Haviland, at Phoenixville, Penn.; James H. Covington, at Easton, Md.; W. R. Colston, at Martinsburg, W. Va.; Daniel J. Sherman, at Ashtabula, O.; Thomas Hubbard, at Bellefontaine, O.; Ringgold W. Melley, at Lima, O.; R. B. Gordon, jr., at St. Mary's O.; James W. Talbot, at Middleport, O.; W. C. Clark, at Paducah, Ky.; Erastus R. McKinney, at Lacon, Ill.; Henry E. Wadsworth, at Laporte, Ind.; Joseph Bredford, at Onarga, Ill.; A. Z. Weber, at Albia, Ia.; John D. Smith, at Bedford, Ia.; A. C. Hutchinson, at Burlington, Ia.; Clarence Snyder, at Racine, Wis.; Ransom Nutting, at Decatur, Mich.; Angelo E. Tower, at Ionia, Mich.; Charles R. Vaunn at St. Helena, Cal.

THE correspondence of the state department with the governments of Italy and Austria concerning the appointment of Mr. A. M. Keiley as minister to first one and then the other country shows: That Italy objected to Mr. Keiley on account of opinions expressed years ago concerning that government; that Mr. Keiley's name was thereupon withdrawn and he was appointed minister to Austria; that the Austrian government refused to receive Mr. Kieley because his wife is a Jewess; that Mr. Bayard protested against such a reason as untenable and as an infringement of the principle of religious liberty, and that no other appointment to Austria had accordingly been made.

A LARGE number of nominations made by the President since the close of the last Congress have gone to the Senate for action.

THE President has nominated Hon. John Bigelow to be assistant treasurer in New York and General Franz Sigel to be pension agent in that city. Both nominees are residents of New York. Mr. Bigelow has served as our minister to France, and as secretary of state for New York.

A REPORT just made to the treasury shows that during the three years ended August 1, 1885, the number of Chinese who left the United States was 41,324, and the number who arrived, 20,077.

Foreign.

FOUR persons—two men and two children—were drowned by breaking through the ice in Lake Champlain at Philipsburg, Canada.

BURMAH'S white elephant is dead. An enormous crowd attended the funeral of the sacred animal.

MANY Irish tenants are refusing to pay their landlords except at great reductions in rents.

M. PASTEUR, the now famous discoverer of a cure for hydrophobia, daily receives telegrams advising him of the departure of fresh patients from all countries for Paris. Herr Gener and son, owners of the largest hotel in Prague, have been bitten by a mad dog, and have gone to Paris. Five Poles, terribly mutilated by a large hound known to have been in a state of hydrophobia, are among the latest of Pasteur's patients.

A ROME (Italy) dispatch says that up to November 1, in the vicarate of Cochin China, 9 Catholic missionaries, 7 native priests, 60 catechists, 250 members of religious orders and 24,000 Christians were massacred; 200 parishes, 17 orphan asylums and 10 convents were destroyed, and 225 churches were burned.

KING FERDINAND, the titular ruler of Portugal, is dead. He was regent during the minority of his son, and many years ago created a stir by marrying Miss Heusler, a young lady of great beauty, and the daughter of a Boston shoemaker.

REVOLUTION is rampant again in Mexico. Ex-President Gonzales is in the state of Guanajuato with 8,000 men willing to support him against the present administration.

ELEVEN Europeans employed by a trading company have been murdered in Burmah by native troops.

THE weather is so cold in the Balkans that a number of Servian soldiers at the front have been frozen to death.

CHOLERA is raging with great fatality in Hinga, Japan.

MUCH excitement has been aroused in Great Britain by the announcement that ex-Premier Gladstone favors home rule for Ireland, with an Irish parliament at Dublin. Some of the English papers opposing this scheme predict civil war.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Great Excitement Over the Prospect in Great Britain.

Civil War Predicted in Case Proposed Plans are Adopted.

The excitement throughout Great Britain on the subject of home rule and a parliament at Dublin for Ireland continues without abatement. Newspapers of all shades of opinion and politics are urging Mr. Gladstone to speak definitely in regard to his plans. The late premier, in response to a telegram sent to him asking him for information with reference to the Irish home-rule scheme which he has had under consideration for some time, replied:

"From my public declarations at Edinburgh respecting the government of Ireland you will easily see that I have no further communication to make."

It will be remembered that in the speech referred to by Mr. Gladstone, which he delivered on November 17, he said, in effect, in reply to Mr. Parnell's suggestion to give local self-government to Ireland, that when he learns through a constitutional channel what the wishes of Ireland are he will give them attentive consideration, but that he cannot gain this knowledge until the new parliament meets.

The Marquis of Hartington, who was secretary for war in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, declares that he has not approved the scheme, as had been intimated in certain quarters.

Mr. John O'Connor Power, nationalist member of parliament, in an interview, approved the scheme, which he said was a fair one and was based on the scheme of Mr. Butt, the former Irish leader. Mr. Power did not however, approve the proposition that the crown, as a guarantee, have a right to nominate a portion of the members of the Irish parliament. That proposition he characterized as too absurd for serious consideration. He added that Mr. Parnell's candid acceptance of the scheme would be necessary in order to justify the government in introducing such a measure.

Mr. Macartney (conservative,) who was member for Tyrone in the last parliament, declares that the adoption of any form of home rule would be in direct violation of the constitution, under the provisions of which thousands of Englishmen and Scotchmen have invested money in Ireland. To grant Ireland home rule, he says, would be to betray the minority in Ireland, and the English people would be held responsible for the consequences.

A letter from Mr. Herbert Gladstone was read at the National Liberal club, in which he says that Mr. Parnell has not informed the liberal leaders in detail what measures would satisfy him, and that much depends thereon.

A Dublin dispatch says that Armagh, in the province of Ulster, was the scene of an immense loyalist demonstration. Several addresses were made by prominent loyalists, who opposed the home rule doctrine. The meeting adopted a series of resolutions expressive of the belief that the resort to home rule principles would be certain, sooner or later, to eventuate in actual civil war, and further exhorted the loyalist party to go to the utmost length in resisting the efforts of the home-rule advocates. The resolutions also commended the loyalists in Ireland to the full and deserved sympathy of all Protestants throughout the British kingdom. The assemblage was imbued with a feeling that had not for a very long time manifested itself in any loyalist demonstration in Ireland. The speakers were bold and actually defiant in declaring their views on the pending political situation, and more than one of them boasted that the loyalist party in Ireland was ready to meet whatever issue might be presented.

"The Ulster Orangemen are ready to come to the front," one of the speakers, amid great applause said, "and when their services are wanted, 60,000 men can readily be put into the field for active service in defence of the cause of loyalty to the government."

The daily *Express*, a constant upholder of the loyalist cause, devoted a leading article to picturing the consequences which would result from home rule in Ireland. If the demands of the Parnellites are granted, and any such scheme of home rule is attempted as Mr. Gladstone has been credited with contemplating, the *Express* declares that civil war would not be unlikely to follow. There would be such a clashing of class interests, such rivalry between the friends of the old regime and the partisans of the new order of things that civil strife could hardly be avoided. And in case such extremities were prevented it is perfectly certain that there would still be endless friction between the imperial government and that of Ireland.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOHN GURNEY, mayor-elect of Norfolk, England, is blind.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, is a terrible sneezer.

SAM RANDALL is growing stooped and has an overworked air about him.

M. PASTEUR, discoverer of a cure for hydrophobia, is the self-made son of a tanner.

SENATOR EDMUNDS keeps four horses in his stable. He lives quietly but expensively.

SENATOR GEORGE, of Mississippi, is a thick-set man with auburn hair and full beard.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, is the only private citizen who has been given the right to the floors of Congress at all times.

CONGRESSMAN SMALLS is the only colored member of the House. He is from South Carolina, round and benign looking in his gold eyeglasses.

CONGRESSMAN OATS, of Alabama, bears upon his person the evidences of the terrible injuries he received in the war. He served in twenty-seven battles, has only one arm, and bears the scars of six wounds.

GENERAL BANKS begins to show the inroads of age upon his once stalwart form. For many years his fine athletic figure and erect military bearing have combined to make him a notable figure in the streets of Boston.

GENERAL JAMES S. BRISBIN said in St. Louis the other day that "there's millions in it" for the man who shall patent some plan for branding cattle. Excessive branding causes a loss of about $5,000,000 a year in this country.

QUEEN VICTORIA has formally invested Lady Randolph Churchill with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. Lady Churchill is said to be the first American woman who has ever received such a decoration.

J. V. WILLIAMSON, the richest man in Philadelphia, is sized up at $10,000,000. He is 75 years old, a bachelor with long hair and good habits. He gives liberally in charity, but does not spend more than $5,000 a year for his own account.

SENATOR VOORHEES, of Indiana, will be one of the principal speakers at the dinner of the Holland society, of New York, to be given early in January. Senator Voorhees is descended in the direct male line from Stephen Coerte Van Voorhees, who came from Holland in 1660.

CLAUS SPRECKLES is the sugar refiner of California, and the virtual king of the Sandwich Islands, because he controls their sugar lands and cultivation. He is also the owner of a fleet of steam and sailing ships, and will now carry the mail between San Francisco, Honolulu and Auckland, New Zealand.

UNDER the new law in Italy, any circus which does not fully perform every act promised in the printed programme, or which misleads the public by means of pictures, is liable to a fine of $500 for each offense.

THE YEAR 1886.

1886	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mar.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Apr.	...	...	...	1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...

1886	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Sept.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nov.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
Dec.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...

Eclipses for 1886.

There will be two eclipses this year—both of the sun.

1. The first is an annular or ring-form eclipse of the sun, March 5th, at 5:10 o'clock evening. This eclipse is visible only for a short time at Charleston and Washington, by sunset; but will be annular in the Pacific ocean on the equator.

2. The second is a total eclipse of the sun, August 29th, morning; visible only for a short period by sunrise. Will be total in the Atlantic ocean and near Western Africa.

Morning Stars.	Evening Stars.
Venus, until February 18, after Dec. 3.	Venus, after February 18 until Dec. 3.
Mars, not this year.	Mars will shine all year.
Jupiter, after Oct. 10.	Jupiter, until Oct. 10.
Saturn, after July 5.	Saturn, until July 5.
Mercury, Jan. 8, May 6th, Sept. 2, Dec. 22.	Mercury, March 22, July 19, Nov. 13.

Planets Brightest.

Mercury, January 5th, May 6th, September 2d, December 22d, rising then just before the sun. Also, March 22d, July 19th, November 13th, setting then just after the sun. Venus, January 13th, March 25th. Jupiter, March 21st.

The Four Seasons.

Winter begins December 21, 1885, and lasts seventy-one days.

Spring begins March 20, 1886, and lasts ninety-three days.

Summer begins June 21, and lasts ninety-four days.

Autumn begins September 22, and lasts eighty-nine days.

Winter begins December 21, 1886.

LATER NEWS.

A FLOOD of water and quicksand broke through the roof of a coal mine at Nanticoke, Penn., blocking up all ways of egress. Most of the six hundred men and boys in the mine escaped, but about thirty were entombed. The disaster causes great excitement in the vicinity.

HILAND HILL, governor of Vermont from 1858 to 1860, died a few days since at a son's house in Springfield, Mass., aged ninety years.

RICHARD D. ANDERSON, of Missouri, has been appointed timber depredation agent, and William C. Torrey, of Indiana, a special agent for swamp lands.

THE sensation at Detroit, Mich., is the discovery that Frank Knoch, his wife and two children, all of whose charred bodies were found in their burned dwelling at Woodmere, a suburb of Detroit, had been the victims of a foul murder. Suspicion resting upon two brothers of the murdered man, they and their mother were arrested.

A LARGE band of Shans have been committing heavy depredations in the southeastern part of British Burmah. Four large villages have been looted and burned.

PROFESSOR JOHN C. DRAPER, M.D., LL.D., the eminent scientist, died a few days ago at his home in New York, aged fifty years.

THE death of ex-Governor Hyland Hill, of Vermont, has been followed by the decease of his gubernatorial predecessor, Ryland Fletcher, who died at Proctorsville in that State, on the 20th, aged eighty-six years.

A FIRE in Chicago destroyed business property valued at $350,000.

A CRANK heavily armed was arrested a few days since at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He stated that he was on his way to Washington to kill Cleveland.

CHRISTIANS are being massacred in Annam. Three hundred converts were killed in one fight by the natives.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch states that a terrible dynamite explosion has occurred in the Pleljuchin mine in Siberia. The accounts are conflicting as regards the number of persons killed, some placing the number at 400, while others place it as high as 1,000.

A SERIOUS outbreak is reported to have taken place in Corea. A Chinese squadron and American and Japanese men-of-war have left Shanghai for the Corean coast.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IN Paris, last year, there were 80,270 births and 72,735 deaths.

ONE of the Faroe islands has been swallowed up by the sea.

An agricultural school for girls has been established in France.

AN extensive system of railroads is shortly to be commenced in China.

THE total value of the trade of India exceeds $250,000,000 annually.

THE Missouri Cremation society has 430 members, twenty-five of whom are women.

A CRAZY quilt shown in New York actually is put down in cold figures as worth $3,000.

A SACRAMENTO paper says the Chinese take $15,000,000 a year out of California and send it home.

FROM 60,000 to 65,000 people cross the Brooklyn bridge every day in the cars, while about 11,000 walk over.

DURING the recent parliamentary elections in England, Queen Victoria showed her sympathy for the Tories in many ways.

NEXT Easter Sunday falls on the 25th of April, a fact which has not occurred since 1734, and will not occur again before 1943.

Two deaths have been caused in England this season by the game of football, and quite a number of broken limbs are reported.

A GEORGIA man has kept a bale of cotton for twenty years, thinking that each year would see the article at the price which he thinks it is worth.

ALL the fruit and other trees in Santa Barbara, Cal., are being dug up and English walnuts planted in their stead. The craze is rapidly spreading.

THERE are now three clerks and messengers to every United States Senator, and it costs $10,000 to $12,000 a year for the delivery of the Senate mail.

DR. FONTSCHENKO, the Russian traveler, has discovered in Turkestan an efficient remedy for typhus and cholera in the plant known as the Ferulo sinubul.

CHINA sends only one ambassador for Germany and France. He divides his time between Berlin and Paris, and is at present acting in his French capacity.