THE CRISIS.

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TOPICS OF THE TIME.

The story of the lady who appeared at a Washington ball in a dress covered with bonds and bills is eclipsed by that of the Utah man who furnished his entire house with postage-stamps.

Beecher's congregation was increased this year by the accession of thirty-four members, and the membership numbers 1,545. The contributions, however, amounted to only $10,429, but the amount raised from pew-rents was $46,000.

The will of Anne P. Sever, of Boston, admited to probate, contains public bequests amounting in all to $195,000. Harvard College gets $140,000, of which $100,000 is for the erection of a building to be known as Sever Hall, $20,000 to be used as may be thought proper.

The Porte hastens to explain that Turkey has two lines of defense which she is able to hold, and her Circular Note begging the other Powers to mediate was to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. Of course,—after the other powers have declined the impruded proposal.

The problem of using steam-power on the Erie Canal seems to have been partially solved during the past year, as the records of the Collector's office at Buffalo show that steam tugs and regular steamers have been plying to a considerable extent on the section of the canal between Buffalo and Tonawanda. Moreover, all of the boats have been worked profitably.

We shall soon have steamers enough to Brazil and other South American countries. Philadelphia is preparing to start its pioneer ship in about a week, and the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Campany has determined to transfer its vessels to this port for the same trade. It would certainly be unfair to subsidize one line to the detriment of the other.

The Supreme Court at Washington, on Monday last, decided the Macon County, Mo., bond case, which has been pending before it for sometime. The question was whether the bonds were invalidated by the Constitution of 1865, which was adopted before their issue. The court decided that they were not. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court.

The New York *Tribune* has this curious, of funny, paragraph: "The newest variation of the telephone is called the photograph, which receives spoken words, that may be delivered at any future time without repetition by the speaker. In other words, a dying millionaire may now lock his last spoken will up in the photograph, so as to enable his heirs to produce it six months later before the Surrogate for probate in his own voice and language."

The latest feat of the terrible tramp is the abduction of another child, named Willie Hopkins, from his home near Pittsburg. It would be very uncomfortable indeed to have another Charlie Ross case, and it is to be hoped for the credit of the country that the ruffian who stole the child will be apprehended. It is high time that the country be relieved, by measures more or less stringent, of the banded vagrants who commit in the rural districts every sort of crime without punishment.

Another of those savage affrays Cuba—they are not to be called battles—has resulted in the killing of 59 and the capture of 151 out of a total force of 250 revolutionists. On the bodies of some insurgent aides-de-camp who were killed, important letters are said to have been found. These letters, it is to be supposed, implicates, as usual, certain Cubans of prominence, whose loyalty has not heretofore been suspected, and their discovery will result in more confiscation and massacre.

The concentration in large numbers of hostile Souix in the British Northwest Territory, together with the inadequacy of the Canadian police of that region to restrain or control the movements of the unruly savages, has suggested the necessity of the construction by the United States Government of a large and permanent military post near the boundary line. It is understood that Gen. Terry has already selected the site for such a post, and that its construction will be recommended to Congress.

The question as to whether the Union Pacific railroad shall be forced to prorate with the Kansas Pacific was argued at great lengths before the President and Attorney General, the object of the inquiry being the information of Congress. The case of the Kansas Pacific was fully presented by Mr. Holmes. Judge Shellabarger, replying for the Union Pacific, contended that the cost of operating the western half of the road is so much greater than the eastern that it would be unjust and ruinous to the company to be campelled to carry freight over a part of the road only at rates which are charged for through freight.

The President's Silver Wedding.

Mrs. Hayes has bought a new dress from Worth to wear on a very interesting occasion—the twenty-fifth anniversary of her wedding day. The dress is presumably a rich black silk, princesse style, cut high in the neck and having long sleeves. The silver wedding of a president has never been celebrated in the White House, and the 30th of this December will be a memorable day in the history of the executive mansion. The party to be given on the evening of the 30th will be as private as the position of Mr. and Mrs. Hays will permit. The chief guests will be those who witnessed the marriage twenty-five years ago and there are a goodly number of them left, principally from Cincinnati. Whatever action the president may take on any silver bill brought before him will not be influenced by any consideration of presents made of the metal which it is proposed to remonetize.

THE NEWS.

Washington Notes.

PROPOSED INCOME TAX.

A Washington special says it is more than probable that the sub-committee of the ways and means committee will report a proposition for an income tax. The argument in favor of an income tax is that the Eastern and the seaboard Middle States now pay far less internal revenue tax than the Northern, Southern and Middle States; that property and production are overtaxed in these latter, compared with the former, and that an income tax would equalize the load. The Western and Southern members of the House very generally favor an income tax, and the measure is especially strong among Northern members, who say that the government bonds are almost all owned in the seaboard States; that these are exempt from taxation, and that an income tax is the only way to reach the bondholders.

PATENT FLOUR PROCESS CASE.

In the case of Cochrane & Co. against Deever and others, from the supreme court of the District, the United States supreme court rendered a decision denying the motion to set aside the decree and dismiss the bill. This is known as the "patent flour case" and it was charged that there had been a collusion between the partners prior to the hearing, and to such an extent as would be taken notice of as reflecting on the decree.

WANT TO GO TO PARIS.

Governor McCormick, commissioner-general to the Paris exposition, is overwhelmed with applications for positions from associate commissioners and clerks to laborers of every description. The Governor explains that very few clerks will be needed on this side of the Atlantic. The office of the commissioner-general will be opened in New York the latter part of this or early next week.

TAKES NO STOCK.

General Sherman places no reliance in the sensational reports from Texas; he says the trouble in El Paso county grows out of a demand of speculators for pay for the produce of salt mines, which have been free for years.

PATTERSON'S CONDITION.

The condition of Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, this evening is considered very critical. He suffered a severe attack of congestion of the brain. His relatives have been telegraphed to.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

Death in a Candy Factory.

An explosion, immediately followed by a fire, occurred at the candy factory of Greenfield & Sons, New York, on the 19th. The boiler, which was under the sidewalk on Barclay side street, burst, tearing away the front and scattering the wreck in all directions. A large number of girls of all ages were employed at the time in the building. The walls fell within a few minutes after the explosion. A policeman who was on duty near the building says he saw the front of the building, five stories high, fall into the street.

Fifty-six wounded and one dead were reported at the Cambers street hospital. A number were also sent to Bellevue and other hospitals. It is estimated the wounded will reach 125. But few escaped uninjured. Mr. Greenfield, owner of the factory, could give no idea of how many were in the building at the time of the explosion, but thought about 110. Of these 50 escaped by the College Place entrance, and a small number got out through the sky-lights, walked over the roofs, and got down the sky-lights of other buildings. The book-keeper, who was on the Barclay street side of the building, was blown out through the window, to the street and badly cut on the head. Several jumped from the second story and escaped with slight injuries, the fall being broken by policemen and citizens on the sidewalk below. The parties employed in the factory were principally young girls and boys from eight to twenty years of age. Owing to the approach of the holidays a double force was employed, one working during the day and the other at night. The force is changed at 5 o'clock, and the fact of the explosion occurring at five minutes past, renders it still more difficult to know how many or who are victims. The number in the building at the time of the disaster, is variously estimated from one hundred to three hundred. The flames spread so rapidly that it is feared many not injured by the explosion, were burned to death. News of the explosion spread over the city very rapidly, and the wildest rumors and great excitement prevailed. Large crowds hurried from all quarters, but the police kept them away from the scene. Many persons having children or relations working in the factory, as the evening wore on and they did not return home, sought the scene of the disaster, and hospitals and police stations in search of the missing ones.

LATER.

The boiler inspector Harter, of the sanitary squad, made a report to Superintendent Walling late this evening. The purport of which is that he went to the building, No. 63 Barclay street, and succeeded in finding the steam boilers, and found that they were intact and also that everything connected with the steam apparatus is in good order. The inspector stated one of the copper tanks filled with material for making candy must have exploded, breaking the kerosene lamps with which the building was lighted and scattering the burning fluid in every direction.

CRIMINALITIES.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

Jack Hunt was hung at Madisonville, Monroe county, for having murdered his wife, July 19, 1875. He was perfectly cool, and made no confession. He attempted to commit suicide by taking morphine and was under its influence when hung from a wagon before a large assemblage of people. The murder was committed without provocation, he having shot his wife for having saperated from him on account of ill treatment.

A Bad President.

On the trial of Lambert, President of the American Popular Life Association, for swearing to a false report, an undertaker named Merritt swore the defendant asked him to call on two of the jury, and tell one he was a good temperance man like himself, and tell the other he was his friend. Dr. Morris, a physician of the company, testified he saw defendant sign the report.

Joyce Fully Pardoned.

The President has signed the pardon for John A. Joyce, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States of taxes in distilled spirits. The pardon is full and unconditional. Joyce, it will be remembered, was sentenced to $2,000 fine in addition to his imprisonment.

Abortion at Lawrence.

Dr. Carl Neumann, who was arrested for procuring abortion, has had his preliminary examination, and given bail for his appearance in January. He protests his innocence.

A Forger Arrested.

John A. Miller, alias Chapman, has been arrested on a charge of uttering berged papers upon his fathers bank, in Augusta, Georgia. One hundred thousand dollars is said to be the amount.

Infamous and Scandalous.

The management of the closed National Trust company is pronounced infamous and scandalous. The bank examiner has been twice before the grand jury.

JERKED BY JUSTICE.

Execution of Van Dyke, the Wife Murderer at Canton, N. Y.

Van Dyke was hanged at Canton, N. Y., on the 21st, for the murder of his wife, at Ogdensburg, last July. He witnessed through the window the trial of the gallows with his coffin four feet away. At midnight he seemed cheerful and unconcerned, but at noon he was much depressed and frequently shed tears. He asserted his innocece. At 12:30 he was brought to the scaffold with his arms pinioned, and when asked if he had any remarks to make, he spoke as follows: "I will speak a few words to these gentlemen, one and all, old and young. Beware of bad company, for it leads to something worse. May God have mercy on my dear soul. I am not guilty, but am not afraid to meet God this afternoon." After a short prayer, the noose was adjusted at 12:40. Two and a half minutes later, the drop fell. Van Dyke breathed heavily for over one minute, and at 12:58 was pronounced dead.

Van Dyke was but 19 years old and only one week married when he killed his wife. He claimed last night that John Claffey, who was a farmer, had seduced the girl, and gave him $25 to marry her. He was born at Medina, where his mother is living. Night before last he passed in singing comic songs, clog dancing and smoking. Van Dyke told the sheriff he wanted to be hanged at 11, so as to be in hell for dinner. Recently, when clergymen left him, he turned a couple of hondsprings, and bringing up with a circus poise, shouted after them, "What do you soy?"

THE EASTERN WAR.

England and the War.

A Constantinople dispatch says: England is in great disfavor here on account of Servia's treachery, which English influence in favor of Servia rendered possible. There is a strong impression here that England will oppose the opening of the Dardanelles which Turkey and probably all the other powers are prepared to concede. If the Turks refuse concession it will be because of the conviction that England will help them in their extremity.

Germany Willing.

A Berlin dispatch says the impression is prevalent in diplomatic and bureaumatic circles in Germany that the government is desirous of a termination of the war; that it will adhere fully and freely to whatsoever conditions Russia may resolve to exact; that it has resolved neither itself to advance any obstacle, nor so far as it can help, to permit any other power to hinder the extinction of Turkey as an European power.

No Mediation.

It is generally believed in Constantinople that the Porte's appeal for the mediation of powers will have no result. Layard, British embassador, has informed the Turkish government that England will continue to observe neutrality.

Turkish Troops and Losses.

Col. Willestey, the British military attache, says that Osman Pasha had less than 30,000 men at Plevna, and that in his sortie he lost 6,000 killed alone, and the wounded must have been 6,000 more.

GENERAL NEWS.

More Conciliation.

Dr. Lemuel J. Draper of Washington, was appointed assistant surgeon of the navy in 1862. Early in 1865, he was on the "Princeton" at Philadelphia. Thomas A. Menzes, a blockade runner, but previously engineer in the Confederate navy, was a prisoner on the same vessel. Menzes obtained leave to go ashore, and Dr. Draper had leave to go with Menze for forty-eight hours. Both left Philadelphia together and went to Baltimore, where they were arrested by the troops while at a Confederate party in honor of Menze's return. In February, 1865, Draper's appointment as assistant surgeon in the regular navy was revoked, but on the 14th of the same month a revocation was cancelled, and he was allowed to resign at his own request. After many ineffectual attempts to get back in the navy, Dr. Draper has been reinstated as assistant surgeon, with pay for thirteen years and ten months.

Sitting Bull Comes Home.

The Chicago Times' Halena Montana, special says: Father Ginin arrived at Malas river Sunday, and reported to Fort Benton by messenger, that Sitting Bull had crossed the line and camped at Bear Paw mountains with a large force of Sioux and Nez Perces. A man named Valentine is supposed to be killed. This report is confirmed from other sources, and it is stated the Indians are burning the prairie south of Pear Paw, and Sitting Bull is on Miles' battle ground and has been joined by Lone Deer's band of seventy-five lodges.

Young and Bullis Returned.

A Fort Clark special says the command under Col. Young and Lieut. Bullis arrived on the 18th. They report having experienced very bad weather on their return trip, their blankets and clothing being drenched since the 8th inst. No details of their operations have yet been made known.

Lucky Kansas City.

Washington specials say Mr. Franklin, of Kansas City, has obtained from a subcommittee of the committee on public buildings and grounds, a favorable report for a federal building at Kansas City.

Texas Troops Surrender.

The small detachment of State troops were compelled to surrender to the Mexican mob at El Paso, on the 18th. Few of the prisoners were immediately shot down.

THE MARKETS.

WEEKLY GRAIN REVIEW.

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

Wheat—The fall of Plevna and prospects of an early peace have had a very depressing effect on the markets. English markets are dull and heavy without material changes—imports continue very large and with home deliveries, added during the week ending Dec. 8th nearly 1¼ million bus, to stock in store. Our own home markets show a decline from prices of a week ago of 3 to 4c on winter wheat, and 2 to 2½c on spring, while stocks are unusually light, and the general movement to interior points and seaboard greatly diminished. Export clearances for the week ending Dec. 12th, were 824,547 bus., and "visible supply" Dec. 7th, 10,367,188 bus., a reduction of 1¾ millions from previous week.

Reports concerning the quantity and quality of Russian wheat are somewhat contradictory, but late advices from the U. S. Consul at Odessa, to the Department of State, confirm the early statements of an enormous yield, and its being well secured. He also states that large quantities of it are held by English and Continental merchants, purchashed at a low price, owing to the depreciation of Russian currency, and awaiting a settlement of the war to permit its shipment. Supplies from British India have nearly ceased; Egypt promises but little, and the amount of wheat on passage Dec. 13 was less than 1,250,000 bus. The near approach of the holiday season, when little trading is done, and there is a general settling up for the year, has its effect in depressing values, so that without some greater activity in foreign markets, our own must continue to rule heavy and tend to a lower range of prices.

Corn—The "visible supply" of corn for the week ending Dec. 8th shows a reduction from previous week of over 1,000,000 bu., receipts at interior points having fallen off greatly. This in a great measure is owing to the unfavorable weather for transportation and for maturing the new crop. Prices have ruled lower on both cash and futures, the former, however, showing the greater fluctuation—weakening gradually as the month advances. Foreign markets have established no advance, and the present heaviness in both wheat and flour will bear strongly against any appreciation in corn.

Probably not before the middle of January will the new crop be in condition to grade, when all the indications point to an unusually liberal movement. The mixing of new corn with old though in light quantities, is readily detected on inspection, and we would caution shippers against the practice, as the shipments are invariably reported as rejected or new corn.

Rye—In this grain there was greater activity for the week past, "export clearances" for the week ending Dec. 12th amounting to 69,219 bus., against almost nil for previous week. Stock in sight show a diminution of 100,000 bus. Prices rule steady without change.

Oats—No change in the situation to note concerning oats, general movement lighter, values steady, none taken from export but "Visibly Supply" less by 500,000 bus., week ending Dec. 8 for previous week.

Freights—No change in freights. All rail rates on grain from Chicago to New York 40 per cental.

Kansas City—Wheat, No. 2 spring, cash, 83c bid; winter, No. 2 cash $1.16 bid. Cattle native shippers, $4.10; Col. Texas steers, $2.40. Hogs, packers, $3.65@3.70, stockers, $2.25@2.50.

New York—Wheat, red winter, $1.35@1.44. Corn, mixed, 64c.

Chicago—Wheat, $1.07⅞, Jan. Corn, 41⅞ Dec. Jan. Cattle, cows, $2.00@3.50; steers, $2.75@3.25. Hogs, mixed packing, $4.00@4.10.

St. Louis—Wheat, No. 3, red winter, $1.17½ cash. Corn, 42½c Jan. Cattle, prime to choice steers, $4.75@5.00; stockers, $2.50@3.40. Hogs, packing, $3.75@4.05.

LEVEE LIVING.

How to Live on Fifteen cents a day in St Louis.

St. Louis Dispatch.

While the single man is grumbling over a salary of $1,000 per year, and finds on the first of January that he has just made both ends meet and has nothing but his nose and situation before him, the connuerum will at once suggest itself, "How do the hand-to-mouth individuals live?" On our streets are daily to be seen men dragging themselves along as if life was an up-hill burden, and we are surprised to learn that they are instrumental in keeping in motion the human machinery of a wife and half dozen children. "Two meals for fifteen cents a day" is a sign which has grown dusty on the levee a block or two above the bridge.

"Misspint on the sign?" asked the Dispatch man, as he entered the dingy hoxel. "How can you freight victuals into a man's stomach at that price and supply the freight?"

"Why yez; put another dime to the regular price and yer can get twice the amount ter eat, but w'at's the use ov a feller stuffin' up 'nuff ter bust?"

"show us a bill of fare."

"Well, you see we can't afford them embellishments, besides, not all of my customers can read, but I can tell you what you can get for that amount of money—say for fifteen cents split into two meals. The way we manage is, it's ten cents a meal, or two for fifteen cents. We give a check for the other meal when asked for. You see if you high-toned cusses would come down to the levee to board, we could reduce rates by a darn sight, but these fellers as come to see how much they can get fur a little are the men az can stow away the most. Look at that ar man, who is a stevedoor and just got a job for the first time in two weeks at hoisting sacks. He borrowed a dime from the mate of that fly-up-the-creek boat, and wants the worth of his money, but there's money even in the feeding him at 10 cents."

The individual alluded to was a tall, lank-looking individual, but looked as if he might be actually fat if filled out. He was hoisting into his hold as if the last bell had rung on the boat on which he had secured the job.

The Dispatch man looked rt the bill of fare and found it consists of the following—not on paper, but in living realty: An empty soup plate stood for a quart of soup, with sufficient taste and substance to it to carry the eater through it to the end. The soup represented two ounces of beef essence, according to the reporter's estimate, by the amount dut in the boiler. He has just finished the soup, and tackled on to a piece of "choice" corn beef. There were several good square bites on the plate. A "snap" of kaout that needed no lable to tell that it could lift 100pounds, on the account of its strength. A big slice of rye bread with anice seed in it and a fair chunk of sausage are the accompaniment, and all for ten cents, with a privilege of a check for another meal on payment of an additiona. nickle. And yet the cry is "hard times."

The people who patronize the place live well and there are few of the five-icent additional checks that are ever drowned in the river. They get hit in the head by some brother in a brothel, or are sent to the hospital for indiscretion's with the lower class of the opposite sex and die in the act of biting a ten-penny nail in two; but they never kickout with newspaper announcements of their indigestive ailments.

Rural papers are advising their readers to lay in their coal, but an observing exchange remarks that this should never be done unless one is really too drunk to get into the house.

A DESECRATED GRAVE.

The work of Ghouls, who Were Frightened from Their Task.

Cleveland Leader.

A horrible and inhuman attempt at despoiling the grave come to light in East Cleveland Sunday afternoon, and it is hoped that the perpetrators may be caught and given the extreme penalty of the law, which, unfortunately in this case falls short of hanging.

To go back to the beginning. On Friday night, at about 11 o'clock, a young man named O'Connor, with a younger brother was passing through the old cemetery, opposite Lake View when he suddenly heard the neigh of a horse. He stopped, when two men jumped into a buggy, and came driving swiftly toward him. He pulled his brother out of the way of the horse, and then suspecting all was not right made a grab at the back of the buggy, hoping to compel them to stop. The men whipped their horse up at a rapid gait, and hid their heads by a robe or blanket. As he hung on behind, one of the men said to the other, "Drive with all of your might, or we'll be caught."

They soon got away from Mr. O'Conner and disappeared in the darkness. Not imagining that the men had succeeded in doing anything, Mr. O'Conner said nothing of the adventure.

Sunday afternoon a man strolling through the cemetery, came suddenly on a horrible sight. He saw a pile of new made earth, and standing upon it, a spade. He went nearer, and beyond the earth discovered the body of an aged woman protruding from the ground, sitting almost upright, and horribly mangled about the mouth and arms. It seemed to have been there for some time, as the slight snow that had fallen had sifted into the hair, and frozen upon parts of the body, which was naked.

Horrified beyond measure, the man gave the alarm to the sexton, who hurried to the spot, where he saw the desecrated grave was that of Mrs. Thomas Williams, of Massillon, a lady eighty-six years of age, who had died in Akron some days since, and was brought here for burial by the side of her daughter.

The sexton immediately sent word to the residence of Mrs. Morris, a niece of the deceased woman, at No. 1874 Euclid avenue. Mrs. Morris' son, Mr. P. P. Morris, immediately ordered a carriage and hastened to the spot, determined to do all he could in respect to the helpless dead, which had been so ruthlessly desecrated. He sent word to the police, who were soon upon the spot, and kept back the crowd which had so soon collected. An examination was made, and the conclusion arrived at that the two men seen on Friday night had opened the grave and dug down to the coffin. They then sawed through the pine box in which the coffin was enclosed, smashed in the lid, and inserted a hook in the mouth of the corpse. They then pulled on the rope which was attached to the hook, and had drawn the body almost out, when the dirt caved in about it, fixing it firmly in its place. A vigorous pull must have been given, and, the hook breaking loose, tore out a portion of the cheek, leaving an ugly wound. The injuries to the arms were caused by drawing them through the opening in the lid. The men were frightened away before being able to make a further attempt at extrication.

The grave clothes which had been stripped from the body were found on the ground, as also was the spade and a saw. It was also discovered that a ring which had been worn by Mrs. Williams forty years—her engagement ring—had been stripped from her finger and carried off.

Mr. Morris did all that could be done under the circumstances. He requested the police to make every effort to discover the perpetrators of the crime and bring them to justice. He had the body taken up and carried to the vault in Lake View Cemetery, where on yesterday morning it was carefully washed and again clad in the habiliments of the grave. It was then placed in a new coffin ordered by Mr. Morris, and left in the vault, where it will probably remain until spring.

Mrs. Williams, as has been stated, died in Akron, and after her death a *post mortem* examination was made, when an ovarian tumor, weighing eighty pounds was removed. It was also discovered that a like tumor although smaller in size, had formed on the other side of the body, and that it was surrounded by a large number of smaller tumors. The latter was not removed and this fact doubtless led some doctor, or collection of doctors, to set in motion means to secure a specimen.

Mr. Williams on Sunday was in the city, the guest of Mrs. Morris, and proposed a walk out to the cemetery to view the grave of his wife. Something prevented, and it was a merciful Providence that kept him from coming suddenly upon the ghastly sight that no man seeing could forget to his dying day.

High Gambling in London Clubs.

London Letter to New York Times.

Gambling is a vice which thrives and grows in spite of police regulations, legal prosecutions, and daily illustrations of its perils and miseries. A year or two ago hardly a week passed over without its club card scandal. An officer high in her Majesty's army had to fly his country in disgrace for cheating at cards. A well known gentleman about town was ignominiously kicked out of a West End club with two aces up his sleeve. Two or three young men of family were ruined at club where play was understood not to "run high," and a disgraceful case of card sharping came before the courts. For a time it seemed as though these exposures had a deterrent influence on high stakes and unfair players, but the old vice is still rampant, and the latest development of club gambling is the formation of a "baccarat" proprietary club, which is beginning to excite public attention, and is likely, I hear, to come under the attention of the police. I have it on reliable information that recently a young "Scotch laird," a colonel in the army, whose name I withhold, for the present at all events, lost at this "baccarat" club at one sitting $350,000. His opponent had played with him from 9 o'clock on Saturday night until 4 o'clock Sunday morning, when the losses of the young colonel stood at this enormous sum. "I will go you double or quits," he said with the nerve of a Scotchman, though lacking the proverbial prudence of his race. "No," replied the winner, "I don't think I will; let me ask you one question first, at all events." "Proceed," said the loser. "Supposing I go you double or quits, can you pay £140,000 if you lose?" "Frankly, I cannot," was the reply. "Then we will not go double or quits, but we will continue to play until 10 o,clock if you like, and then I leave off." The game went on, and at 10 o'clock the young Scotch laird had reduced his losings to $30,000, which he paid.

The newest thing in candle decoration is to paint the candle entirely black, and on this ground to throw dashes of gold in broken longitudinal, horizontal, or diagonal lines.

HOW TO FLY.

A Decidedly Good Article on Air Navigation, By the Champion.

St. Louis Dispatch.

The field of navigation is broad as the universe. Ships that float upon the water may discover an America, birds have found out the rocks and cliffs that have never been seen by man, and so may I yet prove in the Aerion that there is no such word as fail.

A combination of the theories in acrostatics, ornithology, mechanics and resultants were presented in the production of the Aerion. Theories were illustrated in a comparatively new connection or field, which has created quite a torrent of criticism. Yet the press and the savants in analyzing them discerned the fact that these were more than mere theories; they discovered that the Aerion in its constitution was in harmony with mechanical laws, and consequently would produce the cited result; that therein was embodied a correct analysis of the sciences of acrostatics (or aerodynamics) or natural history of birds and volitation, or the phenomenon of flight, mechanics (or geometry and mechanical art) and resultants. The scientific truths were apparent. The press and the public did not at first observe the following facts: That the Aerion operated in the element it rested in; that it used the element it was propelled and elevated in by utilizing the same; that the mechanical action of the four wheels, each of which produces the same result as that of the stroke of the wing of the bird of rapid flight; that each wheel had seven fans, two of which in a bearing at a time, five fans therein following in rotation; that these possessed a density; that the rapidity of the stroke of the bird's wing in his flight generated power of locomotive energy (soaring and propulsion). That the density of the air was illustrated by the lightning's glance; that the use of an elongated balloon produced a fulcrum of the strength and extent of buoyancy of the balloon, which was susceptible of augmentation by momentum; that in the elongated balloon was created two or more points of tension, which admits of a base to adjust a horizontal level to, and work from, and have the use of any elected motion to drive the machinery; that the revolution of each wheel produced the like result, as the stroke of the bird's wing in its flight; that the two pair of wheels operated as two pair of wings; that in the revolution of each wheel then was presented of the 360 degrees, 135 degrees of stroke and 225 degrees of non-action by reason of the feathering of fans to their edge, and of the 135 degrees elevating power; and that by regulating levers the character of the stroke could be controlled at will, and consequently an intelligent control thereof. Many other facts could be cited equally apparent. The inventor conceived the idea that the phenomenon of flight could be produced by mechanical action by observing the flight of birds; that the elevating power was in the tip of the wing and the propelling effect in the body thereof, and the requisite result could be produced by embodying two factors in harmonious action—soaring and locomotion (propulsion)—and that he accomplished, after four years' study, labor and experiment, pursued only with a zest and determination possessed by those only that fail not. The inventor has perfect arrangements to produce an Aerion at no distant day which will demonstrate the fact that it will possess a power amply sufficient, reliable and tractable to transport passengers and freight with celerity. The inventor claims no perpetual motion or automatic action but that of cause and effect, and that free from mechanical complication. It is fully apparent that the inventor has comprehended the labor and produced the result from the fact that the scientific world recites the theories as in the new connection or field.

A Talk With Would-Be Journalists.

Cleveland Herald.

"I want to get into the newspaper business. Can you give me a situation? Salary not so much of an object as a chance to make a commencement." This is the substance of each of a pile of letters lying upon our desk. Most of them come from young fellows just from school, but some are written by men who avow themselves of middle age, and presumably have made a failure in some other calling, and turn to journalism as a last resort, on the supposition that any man of fair education can be an editor. To this latter class we have nothing to say. They are of the type that Solomon declares useless to bray in a mortar. But for the young men we feel a sympathetic interest, and we would like, as in a friendly chat, to correct some of the misapprehensions which they labor under, in common with a great many older people, about the newspaper profession. In the first place, let us say that, if the amount of brain-work expended in this profession could be measured, like the force of an engine, and compared with that required by other avocations, it would be found the poorest paid of any. In the lower grades, where everybody must commence if he would succeed, the salaries are miserably small, and in the higher positions they are trifling in comparison with the earnings of a fairly successful lawyer or doctor. We have in mind now a veteran journalist who has toiled early and late for twenty-five years upon a daily newspaper in a city of about the size of Cleveland. The paper has absorbed his whole thought and energy—it has been his very life. At the end of this long term of faithful, intelligent and never flagging effort he is without a roof over his head that he can call his own, or a dollar invested for his old age. He has had no bad habits, has been abstemious and prudent and has had no burdens to carry save that of a family not over large. The difficulty had been that his yearly income has just sufficed for his yearly wants. He is a type of a thousand men in the profession. Had he entered the law, medicine or trade, and devoted but half the labor, he would now be in the enjoyment of a competency. The aspiring young man will turn away from such examples as this and point to the few men who have made fame or fortune on the press. Stop and think how few they are. We do not say that a man cannot make money in journalism, but we do say that the chances are a thousand to one against him, while in other occupations he has at least an even chance—nay almost a sure thing, if he possesses the qualities without which he can make no headway at all on a newspaper.

"Ah but it must be such a plesant life," the young aspirant will perhaps reply; "only to write in an office and give your manuscript to printers to set up." Deluded youth, it is the most laborious of all the intellectual professions. Unless a man has a good physique, correct habits' a brain of strong fibre, and is made of that sort of highly tempered, elastic stuff which, like a street spring, rebounds, after every strain, he is sure to break down. No position on a daily paper is an easy one, and perhaps least of all that of a writing editor. The reporters are on more hours in the day, but they do not have to hammer their ideas out of their brains. They pick them up from other men, or merely narrate events. But it will be said that the journalist has great influence and can compensate himself for lack of money and leisure by a delighted sense of power. Another mistake. On almost every paper one man gets all the credit, reputation influence to be made out of the sheet. How much power has anybody on the Cincinnati Commercial beside Murat Halstead? Who knows or cares for the men who make the New York Herald what it is? Can anybody in Cleveland tell the name of the editor of the New York Times? It is nonsense to talk about the power of a sub-editor. He is but a single wheel in a great machine, and if it breaks down his place can be supplied before the next issue goes to press.

"No money, no influene, only poor pay and hard work," the would be journalist will exclaim. "why, then' do men go into the business or stay in it?" Rather a hard question to throw at one suddenly. But stay that must be the answer—because of what Philip Gilbert Hammerton calls the pleasures of the intellectual life. Journalism is a creative art, like sculpture, painting, engineering and the writing of books; but, unlikely any of these, its votaries have every day the satisfaction of witnessing the fruition of their endeavors. Each daily issue of a newspaper is a new birth. Thus the completed result follows so closely upon the effort that there is for the journalist a constant succession of the pleasurable sensations that the artist feels when he sees his finished picture stretched upon the frame. A poor compensation for poverty and toil, did you say, young man? Well, if you think so, you had best betake yourself to another trade. You were not born for a journalist.

THE SWEET WOMAN.

A Very Imaginative Picture—But One that Has Some Happy Touches.

Boston Herald.

The sweet woman is unfashionable is loving her husband, and him only—in not caring to attract idle admiration or the homage of the more serious adorer. When she married, it was for love, pure and simple; and she did not look to her wifehood as her papers of release from control and her charter for unlimited freedom. She has not sailed her perilous shallows, even in the most innocent flirtations, and she does not think it the confession of her charms that she should be made the center of questionable attraction, any more than she thinks it the mark of superior understanding to oppose her husband and for the better assertion of her own independence and dignity. She has no very decided opinion on politics, woman's rights, or the doctrine of fate and free will. She is not radical to his conservatism; high when he is broad;" a bigot when he is liberal, or an agnostic when he is reverent. She slips insensibly, and by the natural training of love into the groove of thought where he finds himself, and holds his position to be the cost of all because it is his. She is more content with his fame than she would be with her own; indeed, she finds hers in his, and would not dare to be a personage on her own account. She desires for herself, her honor and supreme personal happiness, only his love, only his health and, prosperity; and so long as he is safe, her star is without a cloud to veil its brightness. Her children, while little, are not burdensome intruders whose advent she counts as the greatest misfortune that could befall her; nor are they importunate rivals when grown up, as her sister who lives only for dress and gayety, and she who cares for nothing but intellectual display and masculine ambition, find theirs. She loves them with the honest, hearty love of one who finds nothing to be ashamed of in her instincts, and who thinks that dress and pleasure, ambition and public life, are of no account compared to the happiness of love and the glorious possession of children. She loves and is loved and fulfills all her duties towards those to whom she has given life without a thought of self or regret for sacrifice. As they grow up she is their friend, and her daughters treat her as a sister, if to the sons she is something more precious than any sister could possibly be—mother and sister, ideal of womanhood and saint in one. She is a true friend to those whom she adopts into the sacred circle of her affections; and no one ever knew her capricious or disloyal. Young men go to her, as do girls, to pour out the tale of their troubles into her ear, but no one makes her a confidante of his sins. She is pure in heart as in deed, and instinctively they who have dark spots in their histories conceal them from her carefully, and let her see nothing that would degrade them in her eyes. She has nothing in common with the horrors of life, if the affections and the sorrows are hers by the right of the participation of sympathy. Little children crowd round her as round a friend already known to them, and she seems to understand them as by a second sense, and to soothe them when no one else can. Her servants love her as much as they respected her, and supplement their duty by an attachment which gives it a personl charm too often wanting; for she is wise in her management of them, as well as generous, and treats them with human respect as well as with the guidance of a superior intelligence. In society, when she appears with her sweet, bright pure face, which is lovely from youth to age, she is the light of on's eyes to more than one. Whatever sorrows she has had, she has never lost sunny, frank affectionateness which was her earliest characteristics, and none of her trials have worn on her temper.

Cleaning Engravings.

Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

It frequently happens that fine engravings, despite the care taken of them, will in some unaccountable manner become stained and dirty to such an extent as to seriously impair their beauty. To those of our readers who own engravings that have been injured in this way a simple recipe for cleaning them will prove of value. Put the engraving on a smooth board and cover with a thin layer of common salt finely pulverized; then squeez lemon juice upon the salt until a considerable portion of it is dissolved. After the picture has been subjected to this treatment, elevate one end of the board so it will form an angle of about forty-five degrees with the horizon. From a tea kettle or other suitable vessel pour on the engraving boiling water until the salt and lemon juice be all washed off. The engraving will then be perfectly clean and free from stain. It must be dried on a board, or on smooth surface gradually. If dried by the fire or sun it will be tinged with a dingy yellowish color.

A Plucky Servant Girl.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Two unknown men called at the residence of Mr. Overton, No. 130 Lefferts place, at about 9 o'clock last night, and demanded ninety cents from Belinda J. Kelly, a servant girl, for the delivery of a package, which they said Mr. Overton, who was not at home, had ordered. The servant, believing that the parties were swindlers, refused to receive the package, when the men attempted to force their way into the house. She then closed the door, and rushing to the window with Mr. Overton's pistol in her hand, fired two shots, which had the effect of scaring the rascals, one of whom she describes as about forty-five years of age, with gray hair and goatee, and stout build, and the other as twenty five years of age, black mustache, and black, curly hair.