ADAMS TO STEPHENS.

Among other mementoes of his long life Mr. Stephens particularly cherished the following poem by the great Massachusetts statesman, John Quincy Adams, which I lately copied from his album:

"Say, by what sympathetic charm,
What mystic magnet's secret sway,
Drawn by some unresisted arm
We come from regions far away?

From North and South, from East and West,
Here in the People's Hall we meet,
To execute the high behest
In council and communion sweet.

We meet as strangers in this hall
But when our task of duty's done,
We blend the common good of all
And melt the multitude in one.

As strangers in this hall we met;
But now with one united heart,
Whate'er of life awaits us yet,
In cordial friendship let us part."

H. R. U. S., 14th June, 1884.
—*John Quincy Adams, of Quincy, Mass.*

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The supreme sin is the suppression of light.

Most of our comforts grow up between crosses.

Men fear old age without being sure of reaching it.

We can refute assertions, but who can refute silence?

Some men have the key of knowledge, and never enter it.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions; they hold him.

It is a great point of wisdom to know how to estimate things.

He who waits to do a great deal at once will never do anything.

If slander be a snake, it is a winged one; it flies as well as it creeps.

Remembrance is the only paradise out of which we cannot be driven.

Job was not so miserable in his sufferings as happy in his patience.

Contradiction animates conversation; that is why courts are so wearisome.

Every time you avoid doing wrong you increase your inclination to do right.

Learn to say no! and it will be of more use to you than to be able to read Latin.

He who lives only to benefit himself confers upon the world a benefit when he dies.

A weak man will say more than he does, a strong man will do more than he says.

Nothing will so increase and strengthen the virtues as practice and experience in them.

Grace tried is better than grace; it is more than grace; it is glory in its infancy.

A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

Let us not ever be driving on. The machinery, physical and mental, will not stand it.

It is a truth but too well known, that rashness attends youth, as prudence does old age.

In the worst of times there is more cause to complain of an evil heart than of an evil world.

Books serve to isolate man; that which is told us by word or mouth is far more potent.

When you give to others give cheerfully. There is no blessing for an unwilling offering.

We are all within the circle of a great order, in which, before God, a thousand years is as one day.

Trials and sufferings are only to be regretted when they have proved too severe to be borne.

No evil propensity of the human heart is so powerful that it may not be subdued by discipline.

No degree of knowledge attainable by man is able to set him above the want of hourly assistance.

Fortunes made in no time are like shirts made in no time; it's ten to one if they hang long together.

Flowers sweeten the air, rejoice the eye, link us with nature and innocence, and are something to love.

Hope is nothing more than desire with a telescope, magnifying distant matters, overlooking near ones.

People who are habitually in a hurry have to do things twice over. The tortoise beats the hare at last.

Reliance is the essence of faith, Christ is the object, the word of God is the food, and obedience is the proof.

We ought not to be proud of well-doing, for the judgment of God is far different from the judgment of men.

The words of a man's mouth are as deep waters, and the well-spring of wisdom as a flowing brook.

Common sense does not ask an impossible chess-board, but takes the one before it and plays the game.

It is a ruinous mis-judgment, too contemptible to be acted upon, that the end of poetry is publication.

The darkness of death is like the evening twilight; it makes all objects appear more lovely to the dying.

A feeble light in the pulpit is more out of place than in the pew. It is not position but character that give light.

The discovery of what is true and the practice of what is good are the two most important objects of philosophy.

The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained, enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man.

Never part without loving words to think of during your absence. It may be that you will not meet again in life.

It is not all advantageous to be in a great hurry. Multitudes, in their haste to get rich, are ruined every year.

HISTORY OF A BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE.—A note for £10,000 once had a singular history. It was paid out to one of the directors of the bank, who soon after lost it under such circumstances that he was satisfied, and succeeded in satisfying the bank, that it had fallen into his fire-place and been destroyed. He was given a new note, for which he returned a proper receipt and guaranty. Many years after the original note was presented for payment; the bank endeavored to disown it, but could not, for it was genuine and in the hands of an innocent person, and the bank had to pay it. Its history was then looked into and it was ascertained that, instead of being burned, it had been carried up the chimney by a draught, and had found a safe lodgment in some cranny in the flue. Here it had remained until alterations in the house had necessitated the removal of the chimney; then it was discovered by a workman who regarded it as a legitimate find and who presented it for payment.

COLD WATER DRINKING.—Cold baths of the skin are good but it is doubtful if flooding the stomach on going to bed and on rising, is not on the whole, the most profitable form of cold water bathing. Costiveness, piles and indigestion are uniformly relieved by this morning and evening cold douche. The quantity must be determined by each one for himself. Two or three swallows will do to begin with, and the quantity will soon grow to a tumbler full; and we have known persons to use much more with marked benefit. If wisely managed, every dyspeptic will be greatly improved by this cold stomach bath. —*Scottish American.*

In Japan it is the women who whistle and sit cross-legged and lie about the hard winters and summers of the past, and the men try to blush as they pass each other in the street.

A truth that one does not unde stand becomes an error

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

PENSION OFFICE HELP.

Of the temporary clerks in the Pension Office whose appointments expire this month, 250 will be reappointed and thirty will be discharged. There will be no further reappointments until April 1.

CENSUS CLERKS DISCHARGED.

Three hundred clerks have been dismissed from the census office. Further discharges will be made at the beginning of the next fiscal year, in order to keep the expenses within the appropriation.

A RULING BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Shellac varnish manufactured in Canada out of American alcohol, imported in bond from the United States is to be subject to a duty on re-importation on a value not less than the value of alcohol and shellac in the markets of Canada.

IMPROVEMENT IN COURSE OF STUDY.

In directing Profs. Geo. L. Andrews and Samuel E. Tillman, of the United States Military academy, to visit Harvard, Yale and other American colleges, the Secretary of War desires a thorough inquiry to be made into the course of study and methods of instruction of the leading American universities and colleges. Speaking of the subject, Gen. Drum said: "This may be considered a new departure, but the world moves and we must keep abreast with the spirit of the age. It is desirable that West Point should avail itself of everything which is commended and indorsed by the ripe experience of our leading institutions of learning.

AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT.

General Foote, late United States Consul at Valparaiso, who was sent by the State Department to Aspinwall to investigate the circumstances attending the detention of the American ship Mary C. Comery, has submitted a report to the Secretary of State. Gen. Foote found that the trouble grew out of a misunderstanding between the captain of the ship and the American Consul, which led to a law suit, pending the settlement of which the ship was detained under civil process. The affair, however, did not involve any controversy with the local authorities, and through the meditation of Gen. Foote the difficulty was amicably adjusted and the vessel proceeded.

OUR HEALTH.

The failure to make appropriations for the national board of health may be laid to the fact that it was clearly shown that the board had used the money instrusted to it in a most extravagant manner, and the house was fully persuaded that the board had lived long enough. Last summer the president used a part of the emergency fund through the marine hospital service, and it is said in official quarters that it was applied more economically and judiciously than it could possibly have been by any other agency. The national board of health doesn't like this, and has attempted to belittle and belie the efficacy of the marine hospital service work, in order to get control of the funds. It is understood, however, that President Arthur will, in case of an epidemic the coming summer, apply the emergency fund of $100,000 through the marine hospital service.

NOT ENOUGH.

It is stated at the treasury department that the sum appropriated by congress ($300,000) for furniture and repairs of furniture in all the public buildings under control of the department, including furniture for the new buildings, would be inadequate; and that $100,000 ought to be expended in the Philadelphia court house and postoffice alone. One of the nine new buildings mentioned in the appropriation act is that at Albany.

FOR AMATEUR OARSMEN.

Newark, N. J., has been selected as the place for holding the eleventh annual regatta of the National association of amateur oarsmen, commencing Aug. 7 next.

ARTHUR IS WILLING.

The President has approved the promotion of Albert U. Wyman, assistant treasurer, to be treasurer of the United States vice Gilfillan, resigned.

AN HONEST CONGRESSMAN.

Ex-Representative R. P. Fl[illegible], of New York, has returned to the treasury $468 50, the amount overpaid him on account of salary and mileage as a member of the Forty seventh Congress.

THE NEW CHIEF.

It is understood that Secretary Folger has tendered the position of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and printing to Jno. W. Corning, of Geneva, N. Y., at one time Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature of New York, and that he has virtually accepted the appointment.

TO BE FILLED.

The provision in the last Army bill excluding from the calculation as part of the regular retired list prescribed by law not to exceed 400, all officers retired under the law of last year because of having reached 64 years or having served over forty years relieves the regular retired list to the extent of making thirteen vacancies, which will be filled at once by the retirement of disabled officers.

MORE CHARGES.

More charges have been filed at the treasury department against Architect Hill. The nature of the charges has not been made public, but it is stated on good authority that they relate to contracts and expenditures for the new government building at Philadelphia.

FOR THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL.

O. W. Denny, Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, has forwarded to the State Department $2,535 in United States gold coin to be placed to the credit of the Garfield memorial fund. Three hundred dollars of this amount was contributed by Chinese friends of Denny, who in forwarding the subscriptions said they would be most happy to head a Chinese circular and send it around among their friends, but to ask their countrymen to subscribe to a hospital to be built in a country which will not permit Chinese to enter for ten years is more than they dare do. The balance of the contribution was obtained from citizens of the United States residing in China, and who were anxious to aid in the undertaking of the Hospital Committee.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Among the cases recently assigned for trial before Justice Hagner in the newly organized branch of the Criminal Court at Washington, is that of Wm. Jones, indicted for assault with intent to kill Charles J. Guiteau. Jones is the man who rode along the side of the prison van and shot at Guiteau through its side.

TURN ABOUT FAIR PLAY.

The state department has been informed that the Chinese government is making it decidedly unpleasant for Americans residing in the Empire. The restrictions placed upon their business is such that new enterprises are almost impossible and old ones will suffer. The unfavorable legislation seems to be in the nature of retalliation.

WHISKY IMPORTATION.

The treasury department is informed that the shipment of whisky out of the country to prevent payment of tax before it [illegible] equired for consumption has already begun and will probably continue as long as there is more whisky to come out of bond each month than there is demand. Some goes to Europe, some to Canada and some to other countries.

A QUESTION OF TARIFF.

In response to inquiries from the Collectors of Customs at various ports, the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed them that duties should be assessed upon the full invoice value of the goods free on board at a foreign port of shipment, that is, the value, including charges, cost and commissions without regard to the provisions of section 7, of the new tariff act, which abolishes the duties on such charges.

A COURT MARTIAL ORDERED.

The report of Rear-Admiral Clitz, commanding the United States naval forces on the Asiatic Station, relative to the circumstances attending the loss of the United States steamer Ashuelot, by which several lives were lost, has been received by the Secretary of the Navy. The report has not been made public, but it is of such a character that Secretary Chandler has ordered a court-martial to try Commander Horace E. Mullan, who was in command of the Ashuelot when wrecked. Capts. Wm. P. McCann and Joseph N. Miller, the former as president of the court, and Master Samuel C. Lemly, as Judge Advocate, have been ordered to proceed to San Francisco and take passage for Yokohama by the steamer sailing on the 29th inst.

THE END NOT YET.

The sixteenth week of the exhibition of the Star route menagerie began on the 20th inst, with the continuation of argument for the prosecution. The attorneys for the government have so far received $115,000 for their services, of which amount one attorney has pocketed over $60,000.

NEWS NOTES.

A SUCCESSFUL UNION.

Cleveland and New York were successfully connected by telephone on the 13th inst. For several hours gentlemen in the New York office spoke and sang before an improved telephone and their voices were distinctly heard in Cleveland.

CAGED AT LAST.

Al Pacha, who five years ago murdered five silver prospectors, his companions, while they were sleeping, with a revolver and a hatchet, has been captured at Fort Fetterman, Wy. He was arrested at the time of the massacre, but broke jail and has since been at liberty.

SHE HAD TO RESIGN.

Rev. Miss Anna Oliver, who has been preaching at Willoughby avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, and tried unsuccessfully to be admitted to the regular Methodist ministry and to have her church recognized by the conference, has failed in her attempt and has resigned.

TO BE MADE AN EXAMPLE OF.

John H. Jacobs, who killed Miss Catharine Edwards in Caseyville, Ill., a few days ago by playfully snapping a gun at her which proved to be loaded, has been committed to jail without bail, notwithstanding the jury rendered a verdict that the act was accidental.

JUDGE WHITE'S DEATH.

Chief Justice Wm. White of the supreme court of Ohio, and recently appointed United States district judge for the southern district of Ohio, died at his home in Springfield on the 12th inst.

MORE OF THE JEANNETTE.

Secretary Chandler states that as soon as practicable, Bartlett and other survivors of the late Jeannette who are now in St. Petersburg will be brought to Washington and be called before the Jeannette Board to give their testimony regarding the loss of the vessel.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

A most dangerous counterfeit of the standard silver dollar has been discovered in Ohio and Indiana. The counterfeit is so perfect as to be accepted as genuine by merchants, and a number of the pieces have only been discovered upon reaching the sub-treasury in Washington.

ARRIVAL OF A LAND LEAGUE LEADER.

Patrick Egan, formerly treasurer of the Irish land league has arrived in New York. He says the whole amount of the land league funds has been invested in American securities.

AN IMPORTANT CONFESSION.

Dispatches from St. Joseph, Mo., say: In the case of Enos. J. Crowther, charged with complicity in the robbery of $100,000 of city bonds here about a year ago, which is now on trial, John Cox, one of the defendants, turned state's evidence and testified that he, together with Crowther, Irwin and Scott planned the robbery, and that on the night of the 17th of March last, while the St. Patrick's day ball was going on in the City Hall, Crowther and Scott entered the office of the City Register and abstracted the bonds from the vaults. Subsequently Scott and Irwin went to New York and negotiated them. The testimony produced a sensation and was partially corroborated by other witnesses, but the defense will attempt to break it down by showing that Cox's reputation is very bad. It is reported that Irwin has made a confession, but this is not verified.

HIGH LICENSE LAW.

Downing's high license bill, which had previously passed the Missouri Senate, passed the House a few days since by one majority. A bond of $2,000 to insure an orderly house and to prevent the sale of liquor to minors is required upon each license. There will be levied a tax of not less than $25 nor more than $200 for state purposes, and not less than $250 nor more than $400 for county purposes for every period of six months, the amount of the tax in every instance to be determined by the court granting the license. Petitions must be renewed annually. The old Sunday law features are retained, and there is a heavy penalty for selling liquors to habitual drunkards. The bill applies only to country districts, but there is now in the Senate a very similiar act relating exclusively to cities of the first and second class, which will apply to St. Louis, but whether it will be passed this session is very doubtful.

HAPPY DAVID.

Senator David Davis of Illinois was married on the 14th inst. to Miss Addie E. Burr, at Fayetville, N. C. They started immediately on the wedding tour, intending to "do" the south, and spend some months in California.

GONE TO HIS REWARD.

About a week ago Gov. Crittenden pardoned from the Missouri penitentiary Clarence Hite, of Logan county, Ky., who was sentenced to twenty five years' imprisonment as one of the Jesse James gang, he having pleaded guilty. Hite spent two-thirds of the time in the hospital and the governor pardoned him on account of the near approach of death. Hite was taken home to Logan county immediately after being pardoned, and died in a few days.

BISMARCK'S PLAN.

It has been ascertained that Dr. Bedlock of Philadelphia, acting as agent of Prince Bismarck, is negotiating for the purchase of several million acres of land in Mexico for the settlement of German emigrants. The land selected is said to be rich in ores and plants.

SPRAGUE AGAIN.

The Independent state convention of Rhode Island has nominated Wm. Sprague for governor without dissent. This nomination creates profound surprise among the political friends of Sprague.

AN UNTIMELY DEATH.

Fred Farrell, a 17-years-old messenger boy for Weller & Brown, of Buffalo, N. Y., while stealing a ride in the elevator, caught his head between the molding on the side of the shaft and the car, and was instantly killed, his skull being crushed. His father died a few months ago and he was the only support of his widowed mother.

ANOTHER BATCH.

Nine convicts at the Sing Sing prison struck the other day and refused to work. They composed one team and were engaged in inking the soles of shoes. They were ordered to "fall in" and quietly marched to their cells and were locked up, receiving dark cell rations. They now keep company with about 30 of the original strikers who are still undergoing punishment.

ACQUITTED.

Nicholas A. Duke, who has been on trial at Uniontown, Pa., for the murder of Capt. A. C. Nutt, has been acquitted. The verdict was strongly condemned by court and people.

AN AGED DAME.

Mrs. Ellen Bermingham, of Louisville, Ky., died in that city recently, aged 107 years. She retained her faculties until a short time before her death.

A MISERABLE END.

H. F. Crocker, the notorious horse thief, suicided in the Granbury, Tex., jail a day or two ago. He left a written statement that he was born and well connected in Georgia. He has been in Texas since 1873. He had killed three men and one woman during that time. He regretted that he could not kill two more men who had injured him, and said that being without money or friends he preferred death to life in prison. He asked that his body be thrown in the river, and that no word of his miserable end should be sent to his relatives.

SAMMY'S HEALTH.

Physically speaking, Samuel J. Tilden is on his last legs. He is not able to attend to his business and his condition is such as to cause his friends great anxiety.

BENJAMIN'S ECONOMY.

Gov. Butler has given the Massachusetts legislature another essay on economy in vetoing the appropriation bill for various state charitable and reformatory institutions. He points out that the salaries and expenses eat up 69 per cent of the appropriations, and says this cannot be made law with his consent. He returns the bill with a request that the large sums in salaries for useless officials, etc., be cut off and proper checks placed upon expenditures.

AN UNFORTUNATE JUMP.

Col. John S. Candler, of the military staff of Georgia's governor, had both legs cut off a few days ago at Atlanta in jumping from a train and being run over.

ALMOST A PANIC.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 17th in the kitchen of the Delavan house, Albany, N. Y. There were 180 guests in the house at the time, but they were aroused in time to make good their escape, many of them in their night clothes. The flames were confined to the kitchen, which was entirely gutted.

EGAN RIDICULES IT.

Patrick Egan, now in New York, the ex-land league treasurer, affects to treat the report that the explosion at London was the work of fenians or land leaguers, with ridicule. He thinks it was merely an explosion of gas in the government office, and that it has no political significance whatever.

PRACTICING UNDER A STOLEN DIPLOMA.

Franklin E. Perham, of the senior class of Bowdoin college, has been charged with stealing a diploma and selling it to M. McMonagle, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. for $75, from whom it had been held by the faculty of said college. Perham has been expelled from college, and fined $10 and costs. McMonagle, who has been practicing under the diploma, has been arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

A FAILURE.

An attempt was made recently to abduct the somewhat notorious Emma Bond, the victim of last summer's outrage at Taylorsville, Ill. It is believed the attempt was made to prevent her appearance at court, as she seemed on the road to recovery. The prospect of recovery now is very doubtful.

A WOMAN TO BE HUNG.

Emeline Meaker will be hung on the 30th, at Windsor, Conn., for the murder of little Alice Meaker. She has written to her husband and daughter to visit her before "she is murdered for what she is entirely innocent of," and asking that her body be buried at Barre. They refuse both requests. Mrs. Meaker also wrote to her son, Almon, and officers that they will repent on their dying beds for her cruel murder.

YOUTHFUL SINNERS.

Max Thompson, the young train robber who assisted in robbing a train at Austin, Texas, a few weeks ago, has been captured. All four of the young rascals are now in jail. The youngest is 13 and the oldest only 16 years old.

CRIME.

A BRUTE IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

Prof. Theo. Hailes, of the Albany, N. Y., high school, ordered a pupil from the room a few days ago. The boy's manner was so impudent that the professor ordered him back and struck the lad several blows with a sharp-edged ferule, one cutting a gash an inch long and quite deep on the forehead, from which the blood flowed freely. The other pupils attacked the professor and a riot ensued. Hailes has been arrested. The school was regarded as the best in the state, and its system has been imitated in several western states.

BECAUSE THE WILL DID NOT SUIT.

G. Schuchhardt, a physician of Wheeling, W. Va., was deliberately murdered by his nephew, Guenther Schnell, a few days since. Upon investigation it was learned that the young man was displeased with the provisions of the old gentleman's will.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

Wm. Keys, a farmer living four miles from Greenfield, Ohio, stopped at the house of Mr. Taylor and accused Stanton Taylor of stealing a buggy-robe. Taylor called out his brother John and the two assaulted Keys, who drew a revolver and instantly killed Stanton and mortally wounded John. Keys started for Chillicothe to surrender himself, was met by a constable and arrested. Four murders have been within the past five days committed in that neighborhood.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NO MORE CELESTIALS WANTED.

A bill has been introduced in Canadian parliament to prohibit Chinese immigration into British Columbia.

AN AGED STATESMAN GONE.

Alexander Michaelowitsch Gortschakoff Russia's greatest statesman died on the 12th inst., aged 85 years. His long career was crowded with great achievements during those years when he supplied the impulses which are still working to transform the great empire from a half barbarous into a civilized power, and this is no doubt a greater work than any other Russian can be credited with, but he never formed a lasting alliance with any of the western powers, and he never flouted the Russian standard on the Bosphorus.

HOW ENGLISHMEN LOOK AT IT.

Much interest is felt in London in the new American tariff bill. The Spectator feels certain that free trade must eventually triumph in the United States, and the Economist regards the passage by a protective congress of a bill admitting the necessity of tariff reform as the first step towards the policy of real fiscal reform in the United States.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF IT.

English legal opinion on the decision of the United States Supreme Court confirming the action of the Virginia General Assembly relative to the state bond question is that the State cannot directly break its contracts, but may in practice prevent their enforcement by evasive enactments.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

A Berlin dispatch of the 14th inst. says: The salvage steamer has returned from the scene of the wreck of the Cimbria. Divers report a number of bodies of victims jammed amongst the gear of a life boat on deck. The entrances to the cabin were closed by a compact mass of bodies. To save the cargo three decks will have to be removed by explosives, and the explosion would shatter the 400 corpses in the hold.

AN ALIBI PROVEN.

In the case of Walsh, arrested in Havre for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders, an alibi has been proven.

A SAD STORY.

A party of English tourists, while ascending Mont Blanc a few days ago, were overtaken by a snow storm, and losing their way fell over a precipice. It is not known how many lives were lost.

RATHER TURBULENT.

The socialistic disturbances and police arrests in Paris have in a great measure caused disquiet among the provincials. Business has suffered and all classes have been injured by the uncertainty which has prevailed. The government is giving work outside the city to several thousands of the unemployed.

THE LAST SENSATION.

Joe Brady, one of the conspiracy prisoners, has confessed that he murdered Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke.

THE HOG QUESTION.

Bismarck has written to the Bundesrath recommending, to prevent the evasion of the law, that hog products be only admitted into the country on attested proof that they are not from America. The decree has been gazetted prohibiting the importation of American hog products, including sides, bacon and sausages. The decree becomes operative within one month after its promulgation.

PARNELL DEFEATED.

Parnell endeavored to have his amendment to the land act acted upon in commons the other day, declaring that quiet would never reign in Ireland until such a measure was adopted. In reply Mr. Gladstone said the present act was far more efficient than Parnell had described. He said Parnell's bill amounted virtually to a remodeling of the Land act. He strongly denounced Parnell's statement that the courts imposed rack rents. He insisted that tenants were willing to pay the rents fixed by the courts. He hoped that Parnell would give assurance that the new crusade would be conducted in a strictly legal manner. It would be in violation of the duty of the government to demand further sacrifices from landlords. Gladstone's remarks were repeatedly cheered by the Tory members. The second reading of Parnell's bill was then rejected by a vote of 63 ayes to 250 noes.

THE SECRET INQUIRY.

The secret inquiry at the Dublin castle to privately take the testimony of the informers continues daily. As the details are not made public, nothing is known of the nature of the evidence taken.

THE FRENCH WAY.

Foreigners arrested for participating in the recent anarchist disturbance in Paris will be expelled from France at the expiration of their terms of imprisonment.

A GOOD PLAN.

The Russian government has proposed to the other powers an international detective force, organized to cope with anarchists, nihilists, fenians and socialists. France, Switzerland and Austria have acquiesced in the proposal.

THE OLD STORY.

It is positively stated that Prince Gortschakoff had been poisoned, and the evidence of his mistress and valet confirms the suspicion.

MORE FENIAN WORK.

A terrific explosion occurred in the government offices at Westminster, destroying valuable property. The explosion was heard at a distance of two or three miles. The building and others near it have the appearance of having been bombarded. The explosion was undoubtedly the work of fenians. Several have been arrested, and the greatest confusion prevails.

A CHANCE FOR AMERICA.

The Italian government has issued invitations to artists of all nations to compete in furnishing designs for a national monument to be erected at Rome in honor of King Victor Emanuel II. This affords an opportunity for American artists.

THE WAY HE LEFT.

O'Patrick Egan says: "I hear the English government will investigate the action of officials who are believed to have assisted me to leave Ireland. As a matter of fact I left Ireland in broad daylight, without disguise, in a public conveyance, and in the usual way. I have not heard the steamer in which I came correctly named yet, and I shall not tell what steamer it was."

THE RESULT.

The greatest excitement prevails in England over the attempt to explode the government building. The government inspector has made an examination and places the damage at £4,000. The examination revealed a vessel containing explosive material in the cellar of the building. No clue has been obtained as to who is responsible for the explosion, but the police are active in their efforts to get at the bottom of the matter. A reward of £1,000 has been offered for the discovery of the authors of the explosion.

VERY SIMILAR.

An investigation revealed that the explosive materials used to blow up the government buildings in London, were exactly similar to those found after the recent explosioe in Glasgow.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Lieut. Hunt and four of the Jeannette survivors left Havre on the 17th inst. for the United States.

A COWARDLY ACT.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the 17th inst., as Lady Florence Dixie was walking with her St. Bernard dog in a secluded spot near the woods, at Windsor, two men disguised in women's clothing appeared and asked her the time of day. She replied that she had no watch, and much alarmed started to walk away, when she was followed by the men, one of whom seized her and both drew daggers, at which she swooned and did not recover consciousness for some time afterward. The last thing she remembers before swooning was that one of the men crammed mud into her mouth. On recovering Lady Dixie found both palms cut across, and her gloves severed. A broad steel corset rib had been broken by the weapon, which had penetrated to the inner lining of her dress at the first stroke, and her corset at the second stroke. The lady supposes she unconsciously struggled with the men, assisted by her dog, until the scoundrels were disturbed by a cart passing the woods. She received threatening letters while in Ireland recently, but had no reason to suspect immediate danger. The affair is shrouded in mystery. Lady Dixie is very rational in her talk, but seems to know very little about the attack. The police force was at once increased by 1,000 men, and the detective force has been doubled. The officials are confident they have a clue to the perpetrators of this dastardly attempt, and are very active in their efforts to discover them.

AMERICANS ARRESTED.

Four Americans have been arrested at Panama on suspicion of complicity in the $50,000 gold robbery, and incarcerated without hearing, call on the United States for protection.

BITS OF NEWS.

The poison which recently killed some patients in the Lunatic Asylum at Stanton, Va., was not used by the physicians there for over a year.

President Grevy wants to resign.

Madagascar has requested England and Germany to intervene to avert the bombarding of Tamative by the French.

A law has been published exempting the payment of customs duties goods sent from foreign countries to the electrical exhibition at Vienna.

Troops have been sent from Libson to the north of Portugal to suppress a branch of the "Blackhand" society which has been ascertained to exist there.

Gladstone announces to the commons that the government is not only opposed to Parnell's amendment to the Irish land act, but to any other amendment affecting the working of the act.

Austria supports 70 schools of agriculture with 2,200 students. France has 43 farm schools with 30 to 40 pupils at each.

Chicago's criminal record shows that, besides justifiable homicide, 69 murders have been committed in that city within 26 months, and that only one murderer has suffered the deathd enalty.

WONDERFUL REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Discovery of the most Deadly Enemy of Mankind. The Bacillus and Its Ravages.

The scientific world has been greatly startled and agitated of late by the discovery with the microscope of the most dreadful enemy of mankind in the form of myriads of little death-dealing parasites. The air we breathe and live in is charged with these deadly little growths in proportion as it is infected from various noxious sources. Having by recent experiments and research been shown to be the most fruitful cause of disease known, and the welfare and health of every individual depending so largely on the freedom from their destructive ravages, it is but natural that the reports of recent investigators in this field of scientific inquiry should be widely read, and that every phase of these astounding discoveries should be subject to universal discussion. At first received with some suspicion they have at length been thoroughly proven and are now receiving the unqualified endorsements of the leading scientific men throughout the world. But little else is talked of in the schools and clubs of science, and the medical and scientific journals are crowded with the testimony that is being added corroborative of the value of the marvelous discovery which is pronounced the greatest advance in medical science of modern times.

To L. Pasteur, the eminent French scientist, who by his learned investigations has saved to France so many million dollars, is probably due the honor of first pointing out the terrible power of these germs. In recognition of his great service the government has recently voted him $10,000 with which to continue his experiments. He has described several varieties of these parasites, some comparatively harmless, others extremely dangerous. One form he proved by a series of vaccinations and other conclusive experiments was the cause of death of many thousands of animals and herds of cattle; another, the active agent in the death of fowls by cholera. Acting upon the knowledge he had gained of the nature of these germs he pointed out a means of relief that speedily prevented a spread of the diseases and ended their devastation.

Tyndall, with the aid of other eminent English investigators, made a number of examinations of the floating particles in the atmosphere, and found numbers of living spores capable of producing disease. In dry and healthy localities but few germs were found, and these of the harmless varieties, while in low, damp places, crowded houses and unhealthy cities, the poisonous germs were extremely numerous everywhere.

Dr. Rudolph Koch, of Wallstein, Germany, a man whose work in connection with the organisms of contagious diseases has made him a recognized authority upon the subject, by experimenting after the methods of Villemin, has discovered and published an account of one of the most dangerous varieties, to which it is proven more deaths are due than to any disease incident to the human race.

He describes it as a simple cellular organism belonging to the same order as the *bacteria*. When dried the germs may, without losing any vitality, endure great extremes of temperature. Being as fine and as light as dust, invisible to the naked eye, they may be blown any distance by the wind or carried upon the clothing or body. Like seeds, they may lie for months or years undisturbed upon the furniture, floor, carpets, curtains, walls, or in the bedding, and only requiring a proper degree of warmth, moisture and food to waken into life, develop, and grow. They thrive and live in the blood, lymph, mucus and secretions of the human body. When the system is unhealthy or weak they attack the cells that make up the animal frame. Any albuminous fluid will furnish them with food for growth, and a single drop is sufficient to contain hundreds. Examined with microscopes of great power, which enlarge them so that they can be seen and studied, they have the appearance of minute rod-like bodies, having, when active, some power of motion. They bend in the middle like a bow and straighten with a jerk that sends them a few times their own length. At the temperature of the human body they are the most active.

Their power of increase or reproduction is remarkably great. One germ in a few weeks' time, under favorable conditions, will give rise to millions. The process is by simple growth and division. Cold destroys or prevents their growth, and this is why refrigeration prevents decay of meats and other animal foods. Exposed to warmth these small organisms attack and eat up the albuminous tissues leaving a foul mass. The odors so common to this process are given off by these minute organisms, and is about the only indication of their presence. This is the warning of nature and it is an instinct to avoid all such smells. The foul breath, bad odors of old sores, etc., leads man to avoid those germs in a great measure. The danger of their presence in the body can be imagined when their rapid increase is considered. A few germs may be readily absorbed into the system by breathing air containing them. They are thus drawn into the interior of the body through the long and narrow respiratory passages of the throat, chest and nose, which are lined with soft membrane and covered with sticky mucus. In this fluid they find ready lodgement and favorable conditions for development, increase and growth. The "cold" or catarrh, ozæna or chronic catarrh, hay fever, etc., are common manifestations of the effects of one of the least harmful of these germs or *microzymes*. In the discharges from the respiratory passages at such times thousands of the living animalculæ are found. The fever, debility, pains "in the bones," loss of appetite, etc., are indications of their depressing effects upon the vital organs.

It is from germs of slower development, however, that the greatest danger follows. To the one most fully described by Koch is due more deaths than any other known cause. According to the researches of Cutter, Flint, and Dejerine over eight million people die every year from this cause alone. The annual deaths in France, England, Germany, and Russia from their destruction was over one and a half millions. In the United States and Canada over three hundred thousand persons perished in the last year from the *bacillus* alone. The most common disease resulting from it is consumption of the lungs, but the other organs of the body are liable to be affected as they develop slowly but surely in any organ that may be in a weak or unhealthy state.

If active and healthy, the liver, kidneys, and bowels have to a wonderful extent the power of expelling these deadly animalculæ or parasites from the system. And this fact furnishes an important indication for the successful treatment of all the long list of maladies caused by these parasites as will be hereinafter shown.

The studies of Lancisca, an eminent Italian, and Wood, Formad and others, are interesting as showing the large variety of chronic diseases as heretofore classified, that result from these germs. Among the most common were "liver complaint," biliousness or torpid liver, dyspepsia or indigestion, lung affections, bronchitis, kidney diseases, chronic diarrhœa, spinal complaint, fever sores, white swellings, hip-joint disease, rheumatism, malarial disease, such as fever and ague or intermittent fever, general and nervous debilities, female weaknesses, chronic catarrh of the head, or ozæna, many forms of unhealthy discharges from internal organs, and all the various scrofulous affections of the skin, glands, bones, joints, etc., including consumption which is but scrofulous disease of the lungs.

In this large catalogue of apparently widely differing diseases, but really all depending upon a common cause, and therefore naturally to be successfully treated on the same general principles, examinations of the blood and secretions revealed large numbers of these parasites, and curiously enough the number bore a direct relation to the severity of the disease, a comparatively small number being present in mild cases, and a very large proportion in bad cases. Under the use of the specific treatment which they give, and which is substantially the same as that described and recommended later in this review, the number was seen to steadily diminish from day to day, until, with the restoration of health and bodily strength, they could not be found at all.

The greatest variety of symptoms were found to accompany their presence, due to peculiarities of the constitution, the part of the body most seriously affected, and the efforts of the different organs to rid the system of these germs. Among the most common were frequent headaches, neuralgic pains, nausea, constipation, poor or variable appetites, diarrhœa, bad breath, hectic fever, cough, night-sweats, cold extremeties, dyspepsia, catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes, etc., while where the skin was affected, salt-rheum, boils carbuncles, scurf skin, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, and other symptoms were common, and all gradually but with certainty were cured by the same means. The hectic fever so often met with in consumption, with the hacking or tearing cough, night-sweats, diarrhœa, and other symptoms due to the efforts of nature to throw off and expel these germs were also readily controlled and cured in the same way as were the old sores, abscesses and ulcers in the lungs, liver and other important organs.

The corrosive acids and mineral poisons are found to possess the power of killing those germs, but the dangerous nature of such powerful agents prevents their internal use. For the purpose of expelling the germs when once within the system it is necessary to resort to vegetable remedies in order to cleanse the blood of the germs without injury to the patient.

An American physician of large experience in the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases, now conclusively shown to be caused by parasitic life, for many years devoted much time to the investigation of the causes of these affections, and in the treatment of many thousands of cases, developed and thoroughly tested a combination of vegetable agents which he used with marvellous success in their cure.

In cases of wasting disease, as consumption, or scrofula of the lungs, and other organs, and in all cases attended with great weakness, it was found to exert the most wonderful tonic and restorative influence, besides its nutritive properties far surpass those of cod liver oil or any of the remedial agents resorted to by the medical profession in such cases. Hypophosphites, iron, and quinine bear no comparison to it in building up the strength of the debilitated. The recipe as advised by him has been used for years with the greatest success in a vast and most successful practice.

The written experience of the many sufferers who have been cured and who express in terms of the highest praise their endorsement of its great value are sufficient to fill volumes. Living witnesses are everywhere, monuments to modern genius and scientific progress in the healing art.

Sufferers from "liver complaint" giving rise to "bad blood," consumption, scrofula, and other affections and symptoms, the results of blood poisoning from the ravages of the deadly parasites or disease germs so briefly referred to, find in this remedy prompt relief and a permanent cure. The great and increasing demand for this God-given and peerless remedy for so many apparently different, but really kindred, ailments, led to its preparation in pure and convenient form under the name of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It can be obtained the world over at drug and general stores, and full directions for its use will be found in the pamphlet that surrounds each bottle. It exerts the most wonderful stimulating and invigorating influence on the liver, that greatest gland of the human system, which has been not inaptly termed the "housekeeper of our health." Through the increased action of the liver and other emunctory organs of the system, all poisonous germs are rendered inactive and gradually expelled from the system with other impurities. In some cases, where there are unhealthy discharges, as from the nostrils in cases of either acute or chronic catarrh, the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a mild and healing antiseptic lotion, should be associated with the use of the Discovery. It is also advisable to use this lotion in other local manifestations of disease of mucous surfaces. By this means the germs of disease are destroyed and the membranes cleansed before any of the poisonous *bacilli* are absorbed into the blood. In sore throat, quinsy or diphtheria, the Catarrh Remedy liquid should be used as a gargle, and the Golden Medical Discovery taken freely.

In women where weakness of special organs is common and almost certain to be developed, attended by backache, bearing down sensations and other local symptoms, the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in conjunction with that of the Discovery, speedily restores the healthy functions and assists in building up and invigorating the system.

In any case where the bowels have been costive and are not regulated and acted upon sufficiently by the mild laxitive properties possessed by the Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little liver pills) taken in small doses of only one or two each day, will aid materally in establishing healthy action, and in expelling the disease producing germs from the blood and system.

At the risk of repetition and by way of recapitulation, we may truthfully say that Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch, pimple or eruption. Erysipelas, salt rheum, fever-sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by disease germs in the blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, rose rash, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, goitre or thick neck, and enlarged glands.

"The blood is the life." Thoroughly cleanse this fountain of health by using Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and soundness of constitution are established.

Consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs induced by the deadly disease germ *bacillus* is promptly and positively arrested and cured by this sovereign remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought favorably of calling it his "consumption cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine that from its wonderful combination of germ destroying, as well as a tonic, anti-bilious, diuretic, pectoral, and nutritive, properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all chronic disease of the liver, blood, kidneys, and lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated you are suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver or "biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect and radical cure.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, short breath, consumptive night sweats, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. In the cure of bronchitis, severe coughs and consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. The nutritive properties possessed by cod liver oil are trifling when compared with those of the Golden Medical Discovery. It rapidly builds up the system and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by wasting diseases.

The plan of treatment that we have so briefly outlined in this article for the large class of chronic diseases referred to has long been acknowledged to be the most successful, based as it is upon the belief shared by the most skillful medical men of the day, that the only way to get rid of the noxious disease-producing germs in the blood and system is through the liver, kidneys, and bowels, and therefore that those agents which are known to act most efficiently in restoring healthy action of these organs are the ones most to be relied upon. For this purpose the Golden Medical Discovery is *pre-eminently* the agent that fulfills every indication of treatment required.

Fashionable Vulgarity.

The Philadelphia Times gives the following deserved rebuke to a class of vulgar fashionable men and women who disgrace themselves in public and seriously annoy well-bred people. The editor truly says that respect for others, high or low, is the first attribute of the gentleman or lady, and any violation of the rule, in public or private, is simply vulgarity:

"Men and women exhibit more or less vulgarity in all the various classes into which social laws divide mankind. Many are measurably excusable for vulgarity, because they have had little or no opportunity to become anything better; but even among those who have been denied the advantages of culture or refining associations there are many who, however uncultured, are never vulgar.

"The vulgarity that is most conspicuous and least excusable is that often ostentatiously exhibited by men and women who have enjoyed the advantages of what they call the best culture and surroundings; who claim to be gentlemen and ladies par excellence. It would be most unjust to say that exhibitions of vulgarity are common among cultivated men and women; but it is undeniably true that some of the most offensive exhibitions of vulgarity are made by men and women who assume to be leaders of refined society.

"One of the most common and unpardonable vulgarisms is that exhibited by fashionable men and women at places of public amusement. There is hardly a week that some of our best theatres are not disgraced by the brazen vulgarity of fashionable parties. Sometimes they occupy the boxes and by their loud and incessant conversation and exclamations deprive a full hundred quiet spectators from hearing or enjoying the play. Sometimes they take a prominent row of seats and disturb actors, audience, and orchestra with their loud conversation, vulgar criticism, and more vulgar exhibition of contempt for the better people around them. Sometimes the vulgarity is heightened by men, miscalled gentlemen, who are intoxicated; not too drunk, but just drunk enough to be entertaining to these women, miscalled ladies, and excessively annoying to scores of people around them. Unfashionable people don't exhibit such vulgarity, for the very good reasons that, as a rule, they have too much self-respect to be guilty of it and they would be admonished or ordered out by the ushers if they so offended.

"Another fashionable vulgarity exhibited at places of public amusement is one that is common only in America. In Europe no lady is permitted to enter a theatre or opera house wearing a bonnet or hat that may in any degree obstruct the view of the stage by those who sit behind them. In this country, and especially in this city, it is not uncommon for a lady to wear a flaring hat or a poke bonnet that practically forbids a score of spectators from seeing the stage except by bobbing around the sides of the obstructive head-gear. This nuisance is not confined to fashionable people, but well-bred women should know that it is offensively vulgar, and if they would banish the flaring hat or bonnet and appear at the theatre and at opera in suitable head-dress, the imitators of fashion would speedily follow them in the reform. It is simply an exhibition of vulgarity for an intelligent woman to appear in public with a hat or bonnet that interferes with the enjoyment of those around her. Respect for others, high or low, is the first attribute of the gentleman or lady, and any violation of the rule, in public or private, is simply vulgarity."

Mr. Morrison Heady, the blind and deaf Kentucky poet, has been visiting New Orleans and astonishing his acquaintances there by his extraordinary skill as a chess player. He plays upon a board so contrived that the pieces fit into sockets, and by the aid of touch alone he plans ingenious campaigns, repulses attacks, and analyzes the most intricate situations. A glove upon his hand with the alphabet printed upon it, is the medium by which he receives communications. To converse with him one must spell out his words by touching the letters on the glove.

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.—Shenstone.

A big handed sawyer named Shaw,
Put his finger too near the buzz saw,
He saw his mistake,
But each pain and ache,
St. Jacobs Oil cured in his paw.

A rheumatic old man named Meeker,
Was sick a whole year in Topeeker,
He there would have died,
But St. Jacobs Oil tried,
It sent him back cured to Osweeger.

A man may smile, and smile, and be a villain.—Shakspeare.

Worth Knowing.

One bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will effectually cure bronchitis, inflammatory sore throat, sore lungs, bleeding at the lungs, chronic hoarseness, hacking cough, whooping cough, and lame stomach.

Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.—Lavater.

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Twenty-five cents worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* fed out sparingly to a coop of twenty-five hens will increase the product of eggs 25 per cent. in value in thirty days.

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Knaves will thrive where honest plainness knows not how to live.—Shirley.

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HARMLESS to the MOST DELICATE.

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