THE YEAR 1879.

Chronological Eras.

Being a common year of 365 days, and the 103d year after the American independence, corresponds to—

The year 6792 of the Julian period;
" " 7387-88 of the Byzantine era;
" " 5639-40 of the Jewish era;
" " 2632 since the foundation of Rome;
" " 2626 since the beginning of the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the year 3967 of the Julian period, corresponding according to the chronologists to the 747th, and according to the astronomers to the 746th, year before the birth of Christ;
" 2191 of the Grecian era, or the era of the Seleucidæ;
" 1595 of the era of Diocletian;
" 1297 of the Mohammedan era, or the era of the Hegira;
" 1297 of Mohammed begins December 15th.
" 5640 of the Jews.

Commencement of the Year.

By the reformation of the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII., the year began on the 1st of January, and, consequently, whenever and wherever the NEW STYLE of reckoning time was adopted, then and there commenced on this day.

Previous to the use of the Gregorian calendar, the years had different days of beginning at various times in the same and different countries, and occasionally at the same time in the same country.

In most countries it began on one of the following days:

Christmas day, the 25th of December;
Circumcision day, the 1st of January;
Lady day, the 25th of March;
Easter day, the day of the resurrection of our Lord.

In England, in the seventh, and so late as the thirteenth century, the year began on Christmas day; but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church commenced the year on the 25th of March, as did also the civilians of the fourteenth century. This continued until 1752, the time of adoption of the new style. By this it appears that two modes of reckoning the commencement of the year have generally existed in Great Britain and its colonies, causing what are called the CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, or LEGAL YEAR, and the HISTORICAL YEAR. The last named of these has commenced on the 1st of January for a long period of time.

In New York, under the Dutch, the new style was used; but the English, in 1662, introduced the old style, which continued till 1752, when the new style was restored.

In Canada new style was uniformly employed, and old style in New England. Hence early dates seem to be given differently, according to the place of the writer's residence.

The Days of the Week.

Each day dedicated to a heathen deity, as follows:

Dies Solis (Day of the Sun).....Sunday.
Dies Lunæ (Day of the Moon).....Monday.
Dies Martis (Day of Tuisco).....Tuesday.
Dies Mercurii (Day of Woden).....Wednesday.
Dies Jovis (Day of Thor).....Thursday.
Dies Veneris (Day of Freya).....Friday.
Dies Saturni (Day of Sator).....Saturday.

Leap Year.

Every year the number of which is divisible by four, without a remainder, is a leap year, except the last year of the century, which is a leap year only when divisible by 400, without a remainder. Thus the year 1900 will not be leap year.

Eclipses for the Year 1879.

There will be three eclipses this year, as follows:

I. An annular eclipse of the sun, January 22. Invisible in the United States.

II. An annular eclipse of the sun, July 19. Invisible in America.

III. A partial eclipse of the moon, December 28. Invisible in North America.

The Four Seasons.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Winter begins, 1878, Dec.	21	5	27	Ev., & lasts	89	1	53
Spring " " 1879, March	20	7	20	" "	92	20	20
Summer " " June	21	3	40	" "	94	1	32
Autumn " " Sept.	23	5	19	Mo., "	89	6	2
Winter " " Dec.	21	11	14	Ev. Trop. yr.	365	5	47

To Ascertain the Length of the Day and Night.

At any time of the year add twelve hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising for the length of the day. Subtract the time of setting from twelve hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning for the length of the night. These rules are equally true for apparent time.

Divisions of Time.

A *Solar Day* is measured by the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and is of different lengths, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit and other causes; but a mean solar day, recorded by the timepiece, is twenty-four hours long.

An *Astronomical Day* commences at noon, and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour. A *Civil Day* commences at midnight, and is counted from the first to the twelfth hour, when it is recounted again from the first to the twelfth hour. A *Nautical Day* is counted as a civil day, but commences like an astronomical day, from noon.

A *Calendar Month* varies in length from 28 to 31 days. A *Mean Lunar Month* is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2 seconds and 5.24 thirds.

A *Year* is divided into 365 days.

A *Solar Year*, which is the time occupied by the sun in passing from one vernal equinox to another, consists of 365.2422 solar days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.556 seconds.

A *Julian Year* is 365 days. A *Gregorian Year* is 365.2425 days. Every fourth year is *Bissextile*, or Leap Year, and is 366 days. The error of the Gregorian computation amounts only to one day in 3571.4296 years.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The family of the Ameer of Afghanistan has taken refuge in Tufkestan.

Some idea of the horrors of the Chinese famine may be formed when it is stated that the enormous number of 7,000,000 people have died of starvation, and thousands are dying every day.

The total liabilities of the collapsed West of England and South Wales District Bank, with headquarters at Bristol, England, are $17,500,000. The failure of this bank has produced the utmost consternation in South Wales, and the financial disasters it will entail are incalculable.

The Russians are concentrating all their forces in European Turkey at Adrianople, except 50,000 men left in Bulgaria. It is announced that they will maintain possession of Adrianople with a large force until a definitive treaty is signed, covering the points of the treaty of San Stefano not expressly annulled by the Berlin Congress.

The collapse of the Afghan defense against the British invasion is indicated in the cable dispatch announcing the arrival within the English lines of a deputation to invite the military commander to enter Cabul and organize a government to take the place of that of the fugitive Ameer, who is said to be cordially disliked by the Afghans.

Italy and New South Wales are in the enjoyment of ministerial crises.

After a long debate, the motion in the British Parliament for a vote of censure on the Afghanistan policy of the Government was defeated by a majority of 101, being nine or ten less than had been counted upon by Beaconsfield's supporters.

The Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, died at Darmstadt, Germany, on the 14th of December, aged 35.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

The New England States and portions of New York and Pennsylvania were visited by a terrific rain-storm on the 10th inst., swelling the rivers and creeks to an unusual height, and causing a vast destruction of property. Many railroad bridges and culverts were swept away, and several accidents to trains are reported, attended with some loss of life.

Place & Levy, glove manufacturers, Gloversville, N. Y., liabilities $200,000, and Lull & Sage, butter and cheese manufacturers, Chenango county, N. Y., liabilities $400,000, are among the heavy failures reported from the East.

The First National Bank and Commercial National Bank of Saratoga, N. Y., have shut up shop.

West.

The Anchor Mill, at Minneapolis, Minn., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss estimated at $85,000.

Hanauer, Lichtenauer & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing, St. Paul, Minn., have failed for $220,000.

The great dry-goods house of Dodd, Brown & Co., St. Louis, has been forced by creditors to make an assignment.

Mrs. Harrison and her three children were found murdered in a hay-stack on their farm, recently, a few miles south of Kearney, Kearney county, Neb.

Two alleged cattle-thieves, named Ketchum and Mitchell, were recently taken from the possession of the officers of the law in Custer county, Neb., by a mob of masked men, who tied them to a tree and burned them to death.

Mr. C. W. Lane, living on the Mississippi river, four miles below Sabula, Iowa, placed his wife and two children on a hand-sleigh, and took them out on the river for a little diversion, he shoving them ahead of him by means of handles attached to the sled. While thus engaged the ice gave way, and the entire family were precipitated into the water and were drowned. Several persons witnessed the distressing accident, but were powerless to render any aid.

South.

A dispatah from Waco, Texas, says that near Summerville, masked men surrounded the house of John Stull, and threw a torpedo inside. The inmates while rushing out were shot. Rufus Smith and John Stull were killed, and Smith's wife and baby wounded. The assassins are unknown.

A state of lawlessness still existed in Breathitt county, Ky., at last accounts. The rival factions continue to shoot each other like barbarians at every opportunity. The State militia has been sent to the scene of the outrages, but they seem powerless to suppress the spirit of lawlessness that seems to have seized upon an entire community.

A mob broke in the jail at Bainbridge, Ga., a few nights ago, and literally riddled with bullets William Cooper, a negro, confined for the murder of a prominent citizen named John McGoughey. He had been previously wounded by the mob.

Three negro incendiaries were shot to death by a mob in Lake county, Fla., last week.

At Winton, Hertford county, N. C., Samuel Jacob and Elbert Gotling, colored, have been sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, having been convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill Marcus Williams, colored, for voting for J. K. Yeates, Democrat, for Congress.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the prospective candidate of the Nationals for Speaker of the House of Representatives, says he does not propose to support any measure in Congress calculated to embarrass the resumption of specie payments. He thinks the inter-convertible-bond scheme is one upon which the extremists of both sides could unite. So far from the discussion of the financial question ending on the 1st of January, Judge Kelley thinks it will be then only beginning.

Prince, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Boston by 1,106 majority.

There is to be a meeting at Washington, on the 22d of February, of all the National Greenback Congressmen-elect to the Forty-sixth Congress. The object of this conference, a call for which has already been issued, is to get all the National members of the next Congress together for the purpose of comparing views, and, if possible, determining upon a plan of action.

A Washington dispatch says Senator Thurman positively declares that he will not be a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has made the following appointments: Eugene J. Ball, Indiana, to be Consul at Pesth; David H. Bailey, Ohio, Consul General at Shanghai; Andrew V. McCormick, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas. Postmasters—James Gallup, Grand Rapids, Mich.; James W. Mack, Holden, Mo.; Ansel D. Brown, Burlington, Kansas.

The report that Attorney General Devens was about to retire from the Cabinet is now positively denied.

The bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the next fiscal year, as it passed the House last week, appropriates $29,366,000, being $250,000 less than the amount estimated, and $5,500 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

Advices from Washington indicate that there will be no serious opposition among army officers to the bill for reorganizing the army.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS

Hon. Effingham Lawrence, of New Orleans, a prominent Southern planter and ex-member of Congress, is dead.

Wade Hampton was elected United States Senator from South Carolina, in place of Patterson. His leg was amputated the same day that he was elected.

Look out for counterfeits of the trade dollar. An exceedingly well-executed spurious imitation is in circulation.

Visible supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 18,200,000 bushels; corn, 8,930,000 bushels; oats, 2,450,000 bushels; rye, 1,290,000 bushels; barley, 5,117,000 bushels.

The cotton crop of 1878, in round numbers, is 5,197,000 bales, allowing 450 pounds to the bale.

Henry Wells, the well-known express man, has just died in Scotland, whether he went for the benefit of his health.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the month of November there arrived at the port of New York 5,852 immigrants, of whom 3,604 were males and 2,248 females.

According to returns and estimates collected and compiled by the Agricultural Department in Washington, the present year's crop of wheat in the United States yields the enormous total of 425,000,000 bushels.

THE first day of January is the time finally fixed upon for the starting of the excursion of Chicago merchants and manufacturers for the City of Mexico. The party will be joined en route by one from St. Louis. They will proceed to New Orleans, and there take a steamer for Vera Cruz. After spending some three weeks in Mexico, they will return, via Galveston, Tex.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.—SENATE.—Mr. Windom submitted a preamble and resolution setting forth that the United States Patent Office "has become an institution of oppression," and therefore directing the Committee on Patents to consider the expediency of some other mode of compensating inventors in place of the present system.... Mr. Cameron submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to furnish the Senate with copies of the reports of United States Marshals and other officers, and such other correspondence as he may have, relative to recent elections in South Carolina and Louisiana. Agreed to....The bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising, was taken up. Mr. Edmunds addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.... Mr. Garland submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire whether it will not be wise and expedient, by appropriate legislation, to provide for a revision of the existing laws regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes in the Indian Territory.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills were introduced, among which were the following: To compel national banks to receive the standard silver dollar as an equivalent in value to the gold coins of the United States; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to use $10,000,000 of legal tenders held for the redemption of fractional currency in payment of that amount of the 5-20 bonds; by Mr. Vance (N. C.), to repeal the United States Electoral Supervisory law; by Mr. Atkins, to make minor or subsidiary coins legal tender for all debts due the Government, including the payment of customs dues; by Mr. Burchard, requiring national-banking associations to receive legal-tender coins on deposit at par, and in exchange at par for United States and national-bank notes, also directing the United States Treasurer to receive coins of the United States in exchange for United States notes; by Mr. Buckner, amending the Silver Remonetization act; by Mr. Cummings, to provide for the redemption of subsidiary coins of the United States, and for their reissue; by Mr. Page, to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution....Mr. Durham (Ky.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the coinage of the trade dollar, and to exchange, at the treasury and the various sub-treasuries, the standard dollars for the trade dollars, and to take the latter, thus received, and recoin them into standard dollars. The vote stood 154 yeas to 91 nays—not two-thirds... Mr. Sayler introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information. Mr. Garfield objected on the ground that it would be imposing a large amount of unnecessary work on the department. Mr. Sayler—"Then the country is not to be informed of the condition of the treasury?" Mr. Foster suggested that the resolution should be accompanied by an appropriation of $25,000 to defray the expenses. The resolution was not received.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.—SENATE.—Mr. Wallace introduced a bill to authorize the exchange of subsidiary coin for trade dollars. Referred. The bill provides that subsidiary coins shall be exchangeable for trade dollars at the rate of 100 cents for each of said dollars, and they shall forthwith be recoined into subsidiary coin, and the gain, if any be made, may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expense of sending the subsidiary coin to such persons or banks as may desire the same in exchange for other coins. The coinage of the trade dollar shall cease from and after the passage of this act....Mr. Allison, from the select committee, to inquire into the charges against Stanley Matthews, submitted a resolution requesting the House to transmit to the Senate the copy of the testimony of James E. Anderson relating to Matthews, taken before the House committee. Agreed to....At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the bill relating to Presidential elections, and Mr. Morgan made a speech favoring the measure.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the committee to inquire into the causes of the yellow-fever epidemic: Young, Gibson, Goode, Hartridge, Morse, Garfield, Harmer, and Chittenden....The Speaker also announced appointments to fill vacancies in committees....The House then went into committee of the whole (Springer in the chair) on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Hale, the salary of the Ministers to England, France, Germany and Russia, reported in the bill at $15,000, was, by a vote of 98 to 91, put back to the present figure, $17,500. The amendment to increase the salaries of the Ministers to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China from $10,000 to $12,000 was defeated. Likewise the amendment providing for Ministers to Belgium and the Netherlands.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.—SENATE.—Mr. Beck introduced a bill for the repeal of the section of the Revised Statutes which prohibits the appointment to the army of any person who served under the Confederate Government. Laid on the table for the present....Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to fix the salary of persons in the railway mail service. Referred....On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Blaine in regard to an inquiry as to whether, at the recent elections, the constitutional rights of American citizens were violated. Mr. Blaine spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Thurman offered an amendment that "the committee shall also inquire whether any citizen of any State has been dismissed or threatened with dismissal from employment or the deprivation of any right or privilege by reason of his vote or intention to vote at the recent elections, or has been otherwise interfered with; and to inquire whether, in the year 1878, money was raised by assessment or otherwise upon Federal officeholders or employes for election purposes, and under what circumstances and by what means, and, if so, what amount was so raised and how the same was expended; and, further, whether such assessments were not in violation of law, and shall further inquire into the action and conduct of the United States Supervisors of Elections in the several States, as to the number of Marshals, Deputy Marshals, and others employed to take part in the conduct of said elections, in what States or cities appointed, the amount of money paid or promised to be paid to them, and how or by whom and under what law and authority." Mr. Thurman addressed the Senate in support of his amendment and in reply to the speech of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Lamar also spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment, and was replied to by Mr. Edmunds.

HOUSE.—The Naval and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were passed by the House....The Pension Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the committee of the whole....The bill to regulate inter-State commerce was passed by a vote of 139 to 110, after a lengthy debate. The bill makes it unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property by railroad from one State to another, or to or from any foreign country, to receive any greater or less amount of compensation from one person than another for like and contemporaneous service. It also makes it unlawful for any person so engaged to allow any rebate or drawback on the shipments made by himself, or other parties in combination with other carrier to prevent the carriage of property from being continuous, and prohibits the pooling of freights.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Anthony called up the Senate bill authorizing the Public Printer to print papers and documents for the Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress upon payment of cost and 10 per cent. additional. Passed....Mr. Windom called up the Fortification Appropriation bill. The amendments of the committee, increasing the appropriation for armament of sea-coast fortifications from $145,000 to $250,000 and for the preservation and repair of fortifications from $100,000 to $200,000, were agreed to. The bill then passed....The bill from the House to correct the enrollment in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of last year, in regard to the Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas, was passed without amendment....Mr. Paddock introduced a bill to amend the posse-comitatus clause of the Army Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, so as to provide that it shall not apply to any part of the army employed in the States or Territories subject to Indian incursions. Referred.... On motion of Mr. Burnside, the bill reported by him from the joint commission in regard to reorganization of the army was made the special order for the 8th of January next.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wood offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the conduct Chief Supervisor of Elections Davenport, at the last election in New York. The allegation was that Davenport was guilty of illegal, unjust and oppressive exercise of pretended authority, in causing the arrest, detention and imprisonment of citizens innocent of offense, by which he deprived them of the right to vote, and subjected them to indignity, insult and intimidation without warrant of law or authority, in which arrests have been declared illegal by a United States Judge.....The resolution was adopted ordering a recess from Dec. 21 to Jan. 6....A bill was introduced by Mr. Morrison to remove the duty on quinine....A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of ex-Senator James Chesmet, of South Carolina.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.—SENATE.—The bills introduced and referred included the following: By Mr. Plumb, to provide for the temporary increase of the army in emergency; by Mr. Conkling (by request), to amend the laws relating to pensions. This bill concerns the fees of attorneys. It is claimed that the present regulations prevent those entitled to pensions securing the services of respectable attorneys....Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill to authorize duplicates of the registered bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Institution in New York city. Passed....Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to secure a more efficient collection of the revenue from cigars. Referred....At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the bill in regard to the count of the electoral vote, and Mr. Bayard spoke in its favor. Mr. Eaton opposed the bill. Mr. Merrimon believed the passage of this bill would be satisfactory to the people. Mr. Garland opposed the bill upon constitutional grounds. Mr. Hill spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Thurman said he would not discuss the bill at this late hour. He would content himself by voting against it. After some further discussion between Messrs. Hoar, Cockrell and Edmunds the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 25; nays, 26. ....Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The resolution looking to an investigation of the official conduct of J. J. Davenport, the United States Supervisor of Elections at New York, was adopted without objection, after being amended so as to make the investigation extend to his conduct on the days of registration....Mr. Shelley, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from the tide-water to St. Louis and Chicago. Recommitted.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sparks, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday.. Mr. Durham, from the same committee, reported the Military Academy appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, which, with trivial exceptions, were non-concurred in....Mr. Phillips submitted a resolution reciting the late Indian raids in Kansas and Nebraska, and the capture of marauders, and calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to why he had not surrendered the guilty and responsible parties of such Indian bands to the authorities of Kansas and Nebraska. Adopted....The Senate bill authorizing the issue of duplicates of registered bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Institution, in New York, was passed....The Senate bill to regulate the Presidential elections was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the committee on the subject.

Gold.

Gold has lately reached the lowest point known since its first advance in 1862. Some of our readers will be interested in a brief review of the fluctuations of gold during the past sixteen years, as given in the New York *Tribune:*

"On Jan. 13, 1862, gold sold at 103, and fluctuated according to the character of the war news, reaching 133¼ on Dec. 31. In 1863 gold ranged between 122¼ and 156. In 1864 it reached the highest point, on July 11 being quoted at 285. During this year the price fluctuated from 151½ to 152 on Jan. 2, and 276 to 285 on July 11, closing on Dec. 31 at 224½ to 227½. Gold opened in 1865 at 226, and continued steadily to decline, being quoted at 144⅝ to 155 on Dec. 30. From that time, with occasional exceptions, its course has been downward. But no marked fall occurred until 1870, when it declined between January and December, from 120½ to 110¾. From then until the begining of 1877 the premium remained at 10 per cent., when it declined to 107, closing with the year at 103. In July of the present year, when the Silver bill was being agitated, gold declined from 101 to 100¾, and in September it reached a bidding price of 100¼, fluctuating between this and 101½ in October. Now it has reached almost par, and bankers think that the premium will entirely disappear in a few days."

The Next Census.

The census of 1880 is now attracting a great deal of attention, especially as that census is to be the basis of a reapportionment of Representatives in the lower branch of Congress. Since the census of 1870 the population in the Northwest has enormously increased, while that of the East and South, except Texas, has remained comparatively unchanged. Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, is opposed to enumerating population under the act of 1850. That law he says in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, was passed when statistical science was in its infancy. Walker recommends the repeal of that provision of the law of 1850 which provides that the enumeration of population shall be made by Deputy Marshals. He thinks the census-takers should be appointed on the ground of fitness. He recommends that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to appoint Census Supervisors for the different States, not to exceed 150.—*Washington letter.*

New York's Man Baby.

There is in that city a boy, or man, 21 years and 6 months old, having been born in 1857, that is in all respects, physically and mentally, nothing more than an overgrown infant. Its parents are Mr. and Mrs. Jaques Jenn, of No. 165 Chatham street, industrious French people. The child was born on the 10th of June, 1857, and was christened Jule. Up to his eighth month he did not differ from other children; but at that age he was taken sick with measles, and for six months it was thought he could not live, one childish disease following rapidly upon another. His last ailment, and the one to which his parents ascribe his deformity, was one that baffled the attending physician, and is described by the father as "the English disease." Both physical and mental growth seemed to be arrested by this disease. The boy is not quite three feet high, but measures four feet around the waist, being inordinately corpulent. His head is well shaped, but looks much too large for his body, being more than two feet in circumference. His hands and feet are exceedingly small, like those of a 1-year-old infant, and he weighs 160 pounds. Every effort has been made to educate him, but he is not capable of learning anything. When he was 10 years old he was scarcely two feet high, but weighed almost 100 pounds. The physician who attended at his birth predicted that he would not live to be 14 years old, but he is now in good health. The boy's skin is remarkably soft and white, like a baby's. All of his habits are childish, and he can speak only a few words, such as "papa," "mamma," "yes," and "no." His extreme corpulence prevents his walking, but he is very active with his hands and feet. He amuses himself with childish toys, and is very shy when strangers are about.

Essay on Virtue.

One of the speakers at the late Oberlin Commencement related a little incident which he said had been more useful to him than many profound lessons in moral philosophy. In one of the schools which, when a student, he taught during the winter vacation, an ungainly but stalwart youth refused for weeks to comply with the rule of the school requiring him to write compositions. It was impossible to excuse him, of course; and, as he was larger and stronger than the teacher, a contest seemed near at hand. Fortunately, however, the stubborn scholar concluded to obey the law, and produced a large sheet of foolscap containing the following thoughtful production: "About Virtue.—Virtue is a good thing to get a holt of. Whenever a fellow gets a holt of virtue, he better keep a holt"—a sentiment worthy of daily remembrance.

Brutality in Schools.

A Dayton (Ohio) journal says that some boys of the Intermediate School, one evening after school, took hold of a comrade and said they would throw him down stairs. He held to the balusters, and they pulled his feet, trying to frighten him. He begged them to desist, but they only laughed. When they did let go, however, he fainted, and had to be carried to his home. He did not seem to be much hurt at first, but the next morning he complained of a severe pain in his side. A physician was called, and, upon examination, said that the boy had been strained and was injured internally. Inflammation set in, and, after suffering untold agonies for a few days, he died. Should not some lessons on gentleness and respect for the rights of companions be given in our schools?

Remarkable Resemblance.

As a New York man was walking through a street a long distance from his home, he met, as he supposed, his young son, and, reproving him for being so far from home, he started to take him back. At that moment a woman approached him and demanded her boy, accusing the man at the same time of an attempt at abduction. The man held fast to the boy, so the woman obtained a policeman, and the parties were brought before a justice. Both insisted that the boy was their own. The man's wife was summoned to solve the problem, and she brought her boy with her, to the amazement of her husband. The resemblance between the children was very remarkable; but the astounded father readily gave up the contest, and took his own boy home.

A Nebraska Zephyr's Freak.

During a recent cyclone at Columbus, Neb., a girl who was cooking at a hotel heard a noise at the door, and, looking out, was caught by the whirling wind and carried over the house. She was turned round and round as she went, and, after approaching the ground on the other side, she again rose and was taken by the howling blast over the stores and dwellings a distance of three-fourths of a mile, being lowered so that her feet could touch the ground as many as eight times during the trip. Exhausted, but in an erect position, she was at last lowered to the earth as lightly as a feather would fall, having received no material injury, though almost frantic with fright.—*Salt Lake News.*

The Irresponsible Lobbyist.

Washington specials state that one of the strongest lobbies that has ever been collected at Washington is making its appearance there, calculating upon the possibility of a hurried session and the reckless irresponsibility of members who have failed of re-election. Where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together. It is a pity Congress cannot find some means of getting rid of the whole tribe; but the trouble is Congress isn't anxious to be rid of them. They furnish champagne suppers, and in many ways aid to smooth the Congressman's path in life. But they are a scandal to the nation and a stench in the nostrils of honest men all the same. —*Indianapolis Journal.*

A St. Louis Barber.

A barber in St. Louis somewhat astonished a customer of his a few mornings ago by mounting a high stool, and from that elevated and awkward position stooping down to shave him. Upon inquiring the cause of the strange proceeding, the consternation of the customer may be better imagined than described when informed that the floor was covered with snakes and other vermin. He now generally gets shaved by a temperance man.

One Egg a Week.

The number of eggs annually laid by a fowl is estimated at 52, which would weigh about six pounds, and, as a fowl seldom weighs more than three pounds, a hen lays, annually, double her own weight. Seventeen eggs will weigh, on the average, two and one-fifth pounds. —*London Grocer.*

THE German Emperor will soon resume his sovereign duties in their entire extent. There was at one time an idea of lightening his Majesty's burden by dividing the supreme control between him and the Crown Prince.

Cart Loads of Medicinal Rubbish

are swallowed by invalids, and their physical troubles thus kept alive for years, when that peerless tonic stimulant and corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would speedily set the disordered and worn-out mechanism of the system in active and healthful operation again. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the requirements of the sick are answered far better by the Bitters than by a majority of the miscalled remedies of the pharmacopœia. The stomach is strengthened, the liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified, and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a mild, agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm, delicate females, and convalescing patients. It is, besides, immensely popular as an antidote to malaria.

The U. S. Signal Service.

Gradually, the wild and ungovernable forces of nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious inventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the U. S. Signal Service. Is it not wonderful that a system could be originated and perfected whereby an operator can accurately predict the weather of a distant locality? And yet experience proves our "storm signals" to be reliable. Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainties and doubts have yielded to *absolute certainty.* The discoveries of Harvey and Jumer have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of the above-named gentleman, of apparently hopeless cases from diseased lungs, pronounced by their attending physicians to be in the last stage of consumption, and abandoned all hope, and had been given up to die by physicians and friends. Incipient consumption, bronchitis and scrofulous tumors speedily, surely and permanently yield to the healing influences of the Discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book, given away by all druggists.

CAN you any longer doubt when we bring you such positive testimony as this that Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is a cure for Heart Disease:

Mr. Ingalls:—In 1862 I was troubled with a derangement of my heart; was so I could do no work; took various remedies, with but little relief; procured a bottle of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, and one bottle did what other remedies failed to do—removed the trouble; and since then I have had no return of the trouble. You are at liberty to use this if you wish.
MRS. W. C. WELLS.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, &c.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WHAT tortures are inflicted by a disordered liver. Pains in the right side and under the right shoulder blade, headache, nausea, indigestion, costiveness, unpleasant taste in the mouth and low spirits are among its *indicia.* Besides, the saffron tinge it imparts to the skin is the reverse of becoming. But DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS speedily dispel the symptoms by remedying the disorder which produces them. Sold by all Druggists.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

For upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

WE confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in our issue of three weeks ago. Dr. Sykes is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and as a physician takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

A WONDERFUL discovery. Freckles, Pimples, Moth, Sallowness, Tan, Black Heads, Blotches, Rough Skin, etc., positively cured by Mrs. Shaw's Moth and Freckle Lotion. By druggists, $1. Particulars free. Address Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, 140 E. 28th St., N. Y. Mrs. Shaw's Liver Pill—best in the world.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. 25 cts. a box.

IT is impossible to sell the best article of any kind as low as the poorest can be afforded. But the prices of Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are not much more than those of very inferior organs; while the difference in quality, and especially in durability, is very great.

THE importance and value of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* to a family cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It is both for internal and external use, and will prevent and cure diphtheria and all dangerous throat and lung troubles.

A ONE-CENT revenue stamp is about all the value there is to the large packs of horse and cattle powders now sold. If you want a strictly pure article get Sheridan's. They are immensely valuable.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Soreness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see each accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$7 50	@10 00
HOGS	2 90	@ 3 15
COTTON	8¾	@ 9
FLOUR—Superfine	3 40	@ 3 70
WHEAT—No. 2	95	@ 1 08
CORN—Western Mixed	45	@ 47
OATS—Mixed	30	@ 31
RYE—Western	58	@ 59
PORK—Mess	7 50	@ 7 75
LARD	5¾	@ 6
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@ 3 00
Medium to Fair	3 40	@ 3 85
HOGS	2 50	@ 2 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@ 5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	83	@ 84
No. 3 Spring	68	@ 70
CORN—No. 2	31	@ 32
OATS—No. 2	20	@ 21
RYE—No. 2	44	@ 45
BARLEY—No. 2	94	@ 95
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	22	@ 26
EGGS—Fresh	18	@ 20
PORK—Mess	6 80	@ 8 00
LARD	5½	@ 5¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	88	@ 93½
No. 2	82	@ 83
CORN—No. 2	30	@ 31
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
RYE—No. 1	42	@ 43
BARLEY—No. 2	82	@ 83
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	89	@ 90
CORN—Mixed	29	@ 30
OATS—No. 2	20	@ 21
RYE	42	@ 43
PORK—Mess	7 60	@ 7 70
LARD	5½	@ 5½
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	85	@ 95
CORN	32	@ 33
OATS	23	@ 26
RYE	51	@ 52
PORK—Mess	7 75	@ 7 90
LARD	5½	@ 5¾
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	95	@ 96
No. 2 Red	94	@ 95
CORN	32½	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	22	@ 23
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—White	4 40	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	93	@ 94
No. 1 Amber	92	@ 93
CORN—No.