NEWS CONDENSED.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE Senate made little or no progress with the Tariff bill on Feb. 17, although a good deal of talking was done. Mr. Sherman presented a proposition looking to an increase of the duties on certain kinds of steel. A very lively debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Beck intimated that the Ohio Senator's substitute was inspired by the steel manufacturers, who three weeks ago were satisfied with the tariff that had been substantially agreed on, but now were clamoring that poverty stared them in the face. Sherman denied the accusation and said that the Senator from Kentucky could not bully him. Mr. Beck retorted that he would see to it that the Ohio Senator should not bully the Senate. There was an exciting discussion in the House of Representatives of the Tariff bill. Mr. Dudley (Rep.) arose and declared that it had been determined by the Republicans to abandon the bill, and reflected severely on his party colleagues for defeating the people. Mr. Kasson, in reply, laid the blame of delaying the bill on the Democratic side, which statement was received with derisive exclamations from that side. Mr. Haskell immediately moved that the committee rise; and, the motion being agreed to, moved that all debate on the pending and succeeding schedules of the bill be closed in one hour. Mr. Carlisle raised the point that the motion was not in order. The discussion on Carlisle's point of order was carried on amid a good deal of confusion and excitement. The Republicans, led by Mr. Kasson, continued to charge upon the Democratic side of the House the responsibility for delay in the passage of a tariff measure. Mr. Morrison, on behalf of the Democrats, protested against putting through Congress so important a bill without due consideration. "If you will give us a bill making a 20 per cent. reduction," exclaimed Mr. Morrison, "we will pass it before to-night." The discussion was interrupted by the Speaker who announced the hour for special order—"the eulogies on the late Representative Shackelford"—had arrived. Mr. Blackburn and other Democrats, with an air of defiance, urged immediate decision of the point of order, but the Speaker did not yield to their demand, and the prayer of Wellington at Waterloo (for night or Blucher) was touchingly quoted by Mr. Tucker.

THE Senate devoted nearly thirteen hours to the Tariff bill on Feb. 19, being in session from 10 o'clock a. m. till two hours past midnight. The whole time was given up to two or three items in the metal schedule. The effort to give the bill such form that it could successfully run the gantlet between the extreme high-tariff men on the one side and the low-tariff men on the other resulted in a sort of compromise that was not very satisfactory to either side. Mr. Sherman's amendment raising the duty in steel was modified and adopted by a vote of 30 to 28, a strict party vote, except that Mr. McPherson voted with the Republicans and Mr. Van Wyck with the Democrats. Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania made a vigorous speech favoring protection. In the House, Mr. Kelley made a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to reduce internal-revenue taxation—being the House Revenue bill of last year, with the Senate amendment reducing the tax upon tobacco to 8 cents per pound. Mr. Springer raised the point of order that the bill had not been before the Committee on Ways and Means, and that, therefore, it was beyond the power of that committee to move to suspend the rules and put it on its passage. The Speaker overruled the point of order. In support of his motion, Mr. Kelley said every line in the bill presented had received the approval of the Senate and the committee which he represented; therefore, he believed, while doubt and uncertainty might prevail as to tariff legislation, there was an opportunity offered to mitigate our excessive revenue to the extent of $40,000,000. Mr. Morrison said the people were paying into the treasury $80,000,000 of impost tax under war rates and twice $80,000,000 in bounty to manufacturers. The internal revenue had been reduced one-half, and to-day, twenty years after the war, impost taxes remained as they were. Notwithstanding this, here was a bill brought to relieve the banking capital of the country and tobacco growers at the expense of the people. It was offered here in order to give a quid of tobacco to some people with every likelihood of their biting at the bait. Mr. McKinley asserted that the surplus revenue in the treasury could be with safety reduced $60,000,000. Every one admitted, whether the tariff were revised or not, this internal revenue must be reduced. Mr. House called the attention of the country to the spectacle presented to-day. For the last month, day and night, the House had been discussing the Tariff bill; and now came back to the same old propositions of the last session, the old scapegoat which had been expected to bear the sins of the Republican party into the wilderness. That party had gone before the country with that proposition, but the people had thrown its bank checks in its face, burnt its matches and broken its bottle "ready relief" over its head. Let the Republican party go before the country, if it dared, with this bill in answer to the demand made at the last election for relief from taxation. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated—yeas, 162; nays, 92—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

AFTER six weeks of consideration, the Senate passed its Tariff bill at 2 o'clock on the 20th inst. No bill is remembered by old Senators as having consumed an equal amount of time. The bill finally passed by a handsome majority—42 to 13. Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, was the only Republican who voted against it, but he would have been joined by his colleague, Don Cameron, had not the latter been paired. Thirty-three Republicans, eight Democrats and David Davis voted for it. One Republican and eighteen Democrats voted against it. The last day of the debate was far from interesting. The day was consumed by various last efforts of Senators to amend the bill into the form they wanted it to assume. Mr. Sherman failed by a large majority to get the duties on wool raised, though there were on his side three Democrats—Brown, Camden and Pendleton, and Senator David Davis. Except Sewell of New Jersey, and Mitchell of Pennsylvania, all the Republican votes came from the Northwestern and Pacific coast States. In other words, Senators from the sheep-raising States voted with Mr. Sherman, and Senators from the woolen-mill States voted against him. Galvanized iron was leveled up to 2½ cents a pound. April 1 was fixed as the date when the sugar duties were to go into effect, and an amendment offered by Mr. Windom adopted, whereby it is provided that the bill shall not interfere with any existing treaties, but when the treaties expire the bill shall become operative. A reduction of duty on common bottles was made. The House devoted the day to consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee on the whole. The River and Harbor bill was handed in from the Commerce Committee.

THE Army and the Fortification Appropriation bills, and the joint resolution notifying Great Britain of the desire of the United States to abrogate the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty, were passed by the Senate Feb. 21. Mr. Edmunds called up his Supplementary Anti-Polygamy bill, and some progress was made with it. The House discussed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee of the whole, when Mr. Beltzhoover proceeded to make a very bitter attack upon Gen. Hazen and the Signal Service Bureau. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, in reply, defended Gen. Hazen's integrity and criticised Mr. Beltzhoover's action in making an assault upon that officer in a speech which was not openly delivered, but was printed in the *Record*.

THE resolution offered by Mr. Garland for the appointment of a special committee to examine and report upon the methods of improving the navigation of the Mississippi river below Cairo was adopted by the Senate, Feb. 22. The Naval Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate during the remainder of the day. The bill was practically completed. It was decided that the limit of repairs to be made to old wooden vessels should be 30 per cent. of the cost of new vessels of the same size and material. Republican members of the Senate held a caucus at which it was informally agreed to take up the Shipping, Pension and Bankruptcy bills, and those providing for the division of Dakota Territory and to give precedence to the appropriation bills. In the House the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, and an amendment offered by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, cutting down the appropriation for the Geological Survey, was rejected after a spirited debate. Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment repealing the pre-emption laws altogether, with all laws authorizing the filing of declaratory statements for entry of public lands by agent or otherwise. The amendment was adopted, after Mr. Washburn had been given an opportunity to denounce the land-sharks and adventurers who had abused the laws so as to shut out actual settlers from the privilege of entering Government lands. A caucus of House Republicans was held in the evening, at which eighty Representatives voted to non-concur in the Senate tariff measures.

EASTERN.

The United States Iron and Tin Plate Works, at Demmler Station, Pa., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000.

Near Wallingford, Conn., two young men and a young woman were killed, and another young woman severely wounded by their sleigh being struck by a locomotive.

A clerk in a hotel in New York found a guest nearly dead from the effect of coal-gas taken with a view to self-destruction. All attempts failed to restore him until a negro porter offered himself for transfusion of blood. A quart of the red fluid saved the would-be suicide.

Valentine's knitting-mill at Bennington, Vt., valued at $100,000, was destroyed by fire.

Many complaints have been made against the New York Central road to the Railroad Commissioners because of discriminations in freight rates.

A New York court refused a mandamus compelling the Mayor to grant a license to Mr. Morse for the production of his "Passion Play."

Gail Hamilton has been offered the Trusteeship of the Massachusetts State Workhouse.

Express Messenger Smith, on the Albany and Susquehanna train, was shot twice by a robber, but Smith still held the funds—$40,000.

Matilda Paulitsch, a professional singer, who lost a foot by an accident on the New York Central road, was awarded $13,000 damages by a New York city jury.

In the school-house attached to the German Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer at New York, under the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame, fire under the stairway in the second story caused a panic among the children in attendance, who rushed for the exits, causing the breaking of the balustrade, thus sending the surging mass to the floor below. Six were taken out dead, nine died after being rescued, and others lie dying in the neighboring tenements.

A clandestine Masonic organization in Connecticut is conferring degrees up to the thirty-third, in one or two evenings, for $10.

A New York dispatch of Feb. 22 states that the seventeenth victim of the New York school-house horror had died, and several others were not expected to recover.

Some of the Sophomore class of Dartmouth College "larded" the seats of the faculty in the chapel, and suspensions have been pronounced.

At Milford, Mass., thirteen children were thrown from a double-runner, which struck a tree, and six of them were seriously injured.

A suit commenced in Boston to recover a stolen bond has led to an exposure of the theft of $600,000 in securities from a safe deposit-institution last year. A prominent physician of Philadelphia is charged with having in his possession $80,000 of the booty.

WESTERN.

An Indianapolis journalist, after traversing the flooded section of Indiana estimates the damage to property in the State as follows: At Jeffersonville, $225,000; New Albany, $73,000; Madison, $200,000; Aurora, $150,000; Lawrenceburg, $850,000; intervening country along the Ohio, $300,000. This does not include any calculation as to the loss from the suspension of business and trade, as the manufacturers cannot get to work for a month after the water subsides. Over six thousand residences are either swept away or desolate, and thirty-five thousand people are dependent upon charity for food and clothing. The damage at Louisville, Ky., he estimates at $1,000,000, and at Cincinnati at twice that amount. Cairo dispatches of Feb. 20 report the Lower Mississippi rising, and in the district immediately below Cairo much damage has been done, and suffering prevails in the Kentucky lowlands. The Mackinaw river, in Central Illinois, has caused great devastation, $50,000 worth of bridges alone being wrecked. The Iroquois river, from the Indiana State line to the Kankakee river, in Illinois, was reported as having an overflow of unheard-of proportions. It had become a great broad lake, submerging farms and inundating towns and villages. The city of Watseka, Ill., was flooded. The Kankakee river is also booming at a tremendous rate. The water at Memphis was eight inches below the danger line, but the interior was being flooded by old breaks in the levee at Trotter's Landing. The Cincinnati Flood Relief Committee, having resolved to use funds sent from abroad only for the relief of neighboring cities, issued a circular stating that they had all the money they could judiciously use for such purpose. Liberal contributions were made in the larger cities, both East and West, for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

The work of rescuing the bodies of the drowned miners in the Diamond shaft at Braidwood was being vigorously prosecuted on Feb. 20. The sufferers by the calamity number thirty-four widows and ninety orphans. A special committee has issued an appeal for aid, and a bill was introduced in the Illinois Legislature appropriating $10,000 to relieve the distressed. Adjutant General Elliott was sent by Gov. Hamilton to inquire into the necessities of the families of the drowned, and found a pitiable condition of things. The Archbishop of Chicago has offered to take care of the Catholic orphans.

The lumber dealers of the Mississippi valley are called to meet at Quincy, Ill., March 7.

Dr. Richter, of Cincinnati, who has been appointed to the new Diocese of Grand Rapids, is the youngest Bishop in the United States.

The Northwestern Dairymen's Association, which met in Mankato, Minn., last week, closed its proceedings Saturday by the passage of a resolution calling upon Congress to at once enact effective and stringent laws and make an ample appropriation to stamp out, as soon as possible, every trace of pleuro-pneumonia, and, by a rigid system of quarantine, render its importation impossible.

Mr. Samuel J. Medill, managing editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, died of consumption at Quincy, Ill.

Near West Lebanon, Ind., a severed section of a freight train dashed down a grade into the preceding part, creating a great wreck, which was set on fire, and in which John Meehan, of Fort Wayne, and L. H. Turner, of Flora, Ill., were burned to death.

F. M. Kerr, for twelve years employed in the Chicago banking house of Preston, Kean & Co., decamped with over $50,000 in cash and bonds.

A negro named Williams, for outraging Mrs. Taylor, was lynched at Tellersburg, Ind. The culprit was left hanging near the scene of his crime.

Mrs. Tilly Schonda, of Springfield, Mo., put a bullet through the head of her 3-months-old infant, and then killed herself.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture located the State Fair for the next two years at Chicago.

Fayette Brown, of Cleveland, has been appointed receiver for Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, giving bonds in $100,000. The mills will be kept in operation for the present.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors has been made by the wholesale grocery-house of W. T. Allen & Co., of Chicago. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at from $400,000 to $500,000, and it is hoped that the creditors may secure from 50 to 75 cents on the dollar.

With the exception of one or two ranges on the plains, cattlemen agree that the loss by the storms of the winter will not exceed 1 per cent.

John G. Donahoe has brought suit at Milwaukee for $20,500 against Charles D. Nash, President of the Newhall House Company, on the ground that the latter failed to reconstruct the building after knowing its unsafe condition.

A wonderful silver discovery is reported in the mountains twenty miles south of Tucson, the ore crossing being 100 feet wide and a mile long, averaging $275 per ton. A Methodist minister purchased the first claim.

Both houses of the Indiana Legislature passed bills appropriating $10,000 for the sufferers by overflow.

SOUTHERN.

Four little children were burned to death in bed by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at Trackett, Texas.

At Baltimore Mr. Flatan and his wife, both more than 60 years old, committed suicide by taking laudanum. They had neatly prepared their apartments for the dire event, and when found lay side by side in bed, dressed cleanly. A pet dog was found watching the bodies, and was only removed with difficulty. A letter found in the room declared that poverty prompted the act.

The steamer Morro Castle was burned at Charleston, the officers and crew escaping. The loss is $270,000.

A story is afloat in San Antonio that three locomotives were lost in a game of poker at New York between railroad kings and that they were transferred to the Texas road, controlled by the winner.

Four sick persons were fatally poisoned at Corsicana, Texas, by having morphine administered to them through mistake for quinine.

WASHINGTON.

President Arthur sent to the Senate the names of the Civil Service Commissioners, as follows: Dorman B. Eaton, of New York; John M. Gregory, of Illinois; and Leroy D. Thoman, of Ohio.

In the star-route trial at Washington, Feb. 21, the defense attempted to offset the confession of Rerdell by quoting from affidavits made by him last July, in which he furnished Dorsey and Brady with a clean bill of health. The witness declared that he made the affidavits under duress, Dorsey having threatened to prosecute him for perjury and to expose his relations with certain women if he declined to sign what Dorsey had prepared. The witness brought in the name of Congressman Belford, of Colorado, as the recipient of one of the star-route checks, but the insinuation was indignantly repelled by Mr. Belford in an interview had later.

POLITICAL.

The Nebraska Senate passed a resolution not to adjourn until an equitable railroad bill had been passed and received the Governor's signature.

The Arkansas House defeated the bill making the maximum passenger fare on railroads longer than 100 miles 3 cents.

All the temperance measures pending in the New Jersey House have been defeated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A decisive document prohibiting the cutting of rates on East-bound freight in any form or manner, and providing penalties for violation of the contract, was signed at New York last week by the executive committee of the Trunk lines and the managers of the Western roads.

Susan B. Anthony sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool the other day.

C. B. Richards & Co., of New York, have transmitted to the Rhine flood sufferers subscriptions aggregating $112,174.

Mr. P. J. Sheridan, who was named by James Carey, the informer in the Phœnix Park cases, as one of the "Invincible" organizers, has been interviewed in New York. He brands the statements of Carey, so far as they relate to him, as lies, and repels with indignation the allegation that Land League funds were used to promote murder and outrage in Ireland. That he was in that country in the disguise of a priest he freely acknowledges, and admits also that he assisted in organizing the system of "boycotting" in various sections.

FOREIGN.

Carey, the informer and participant in the Phœnix Park murders, sent Miss Burke the first letter of condolence she received after the assassination of her brother.

The announcement comes from St. Petersburg that no amnesty to political prisoners will be extended on the occasion of the Czar's coronation and no constitution proclaimed. Alexander and his advisers are determined to defy the Nihilists and the dynamite brigade, and will make no concessions whatever.

In the British House of Commons Ex-Secretary Forster made a bitter attack on the Land League, which for a time created great excitement. He charged Parnell with heading the organization which started an agitation that promoted outrages and incited murder. Parnell had reaped advantages from the agitation. He did not plan the outrages, but connived at their commission. O'Kelly shouted, "It's a lie!" several times. He was named for suspension, and the suspension ordered—305 to 20. Forster, resuming, reiterated his charges, quoting from speeches in which Parnell said murder was unnecessary. The wretches who committed the Phœnix Park assassinations had not acted on the letter but according to the spirit of these speeches. Until Parnell expressed regret and repentance he could not communicate with him. There were loud cries for Parnell, after Forster had concluded, but he remained silent.

Gen. McAdaris, who is now in Paris, enters a denial of the charge of connection with the murder of Cavendish and Burke.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

In the star-route trial at Washington, Rerdell testified that he recently went to the room of Dorsey at a hotel, and was threatened with a term in the penitentiary for forgery unless he made an affidavit to suit the ex-Senator.

The Missouri State prison, at Jefferson City, was the scene, the other day, of formidable revolt. Just after dinner, the convicts at work in the harness-shop seized the foreman and fired a pile of loose straw. When guards went in with hose, it was promptly cut. While the flames were raging, the ringleader and seven accomplices were placed in dark cells. The loss is $300,000, mainly suffered by contractors.

A mercantile agency in New York reports 230 failures for the week. Baughman Brothers, stationers, of Richmond, made an assignment to cover liabilities of $90,000. Hatch & Peters, of the New York Stock Exchange, have suspended payment on account of the defalcation of their cashier, George W. Tompkins, for $75,000 or more.

Warehouses, stores, dwellings and cotton, valued at $70,000, were consumed at Georgetown, S. C.

Craft, one of the murderers of the Gibbons girls at Ashland, Ky., has been convicted and sentenced to death.

The western counties of Texas report great loss of stock by the late blizzard, but warm weather is now bringing out the grass. The cattle-drive this season is estimated at 325,000.

Milwaukee dispatches announce the death of Mrs. Fanny Driscoll White, who won fame for her poetical productions.

At Rosemont, Minn., Mrs. Patrick Casey, while insane, cut the throat of her 4-year-old child and then her own, both dying almost instantly.

Manuel Lenhart, who lay in jail at Newaygo, Mich., to answer the charge of murder, mistook the noise of a ball for the voices of lynchers, and died from fright.

Two freight trains on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne line collided at Spring Mills, Ohio, both being completely wrecked, and Engineer L. Graham and Fireman Quinlan lost their lives. Seventy-five head of cattle were also killed.

Within the past five years the city of Philadelphia has lost $167,696 by the mismanagement of the gas trustees.

Ben Butler in appointing the annual Fast day in Massachusetts exhorts ministers of the gospel not to discourse upon political topics but preach the divine word.

Mrs. Macrae died in Montreal of drunkenness, and her husband tendered her corpse to a medical college.

THE Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill, Feb. 23, with clauses providing $1,000,000 to continue work on the Robeson monitors, $1,300,000 to begin the building of three steel cruisers and a dispatch-boat. The Utah bill was discussed without action, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported from the committee by Mr. Allison. In the House, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation and the Fortification Appropriation bills were non-concurred in, and conference committees were appointed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was completed in committee of the whole, and reported to the House. Amendments were adopted prohibiting any lease of the Yellowstone National Park, and authorizing the Secretary of War to detail troops to prevent trespassing.

The Very Worst of American Snakes.

Ordinarily the jingle of a handful of rings is not an unpleasant sound, but when it happens that these rings are fastened to six or seven feet of serpent as thick as a man's wrist, and that serpent is armed with the whitest and sharpest of fangs, nearly an inch in length, with cisterns of liquid poison at their base, the music doesn't seem cheerful or inspiring. The snake family are known to have but little regard for the doctrine of moral suasion, are apt to be rash in their conclusions and hasty in their actions, as well as profoundly indifferent to argument or apology, reason and politeness being entirely wasted on them. Only distance or brute force suffices to restrain their insane propensity to probe every living thing within reach of those delicate needles of worry. As the "big Indian" among his lesser braves, so is the diamond rattlesnake of the Southern States among other American serpents. Dressed in a brownish-colored coat plaided with lighted lines in diamond-shaped blocks, and with dignity and independence stamped on every curve and motion, the sleek, oily-looking rascal glides slowly through "hamok" and "scrub," a terror to man and beast, turning aside for none, nor going out of his way to attack any unless pressed by hunger, which seldom happens in this climate where animal life abounds. As he moves quietly along, his wicked little eyes seem to emit a greenish light and shine with as much brilliancy as the jewels of a finished coquette. Nothing seems to escape his observation, and on the slightest movement near him he swings into his fighting attitude, raising his upper jaw and erecting his fangs, which, in a state of repose, lie closely packed in the soft muscles of his mouth. This snake is not as active as his copperhead cousin of the North, nor so quick to strike, but one blow is almost always fatal. His fangs are so long that they penetrate deep into the muscles and veins of his victim, who has little time for more than a single good-by before closing his eyes forever. The writer has measured these fangs; in one instance found them seven-eighths of an inch in length, and, though not thicker than a common sewing needle, yet perforated with a hole through which a greenish-yellow liquid could be forced in considerable quantities, and in the case above mentioned each of the sacs contained about half a teaspoonful. The fangs are only pierced about two-thirds their entire length, and are always double, a smaller pair lying immediately under the others and ready for use in case of accident to the principal ones.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Garfield Reminiscence.

Gen. Garfield was very anxious to see the world during his college life, and the first time he went to New York he haunted all parts of the city in the strangest manner. Everything was new to him, and he would walk along the wharves, putting his hands on the great ocean steamers and going upon them, thinking, no doubt, of the stories he would tell at home of his visit to the great city. One day he entered an auctioneer's shop, where a brawny man with his sleeves bare was pounding and hammering away in tones of thunder to half a dozen straw men. It was jewelry that he was selling, and when Garfield entered he at once singled him out as a victim. He directed his talk to him and offered the goods at ridiculously low prices, aiming to get a bid. Garfield looked at him with his great eyes, and apparently was preparing him as a new study of the genus homo. The auctioneer pounded away, but, finding he was making no impression, and that all his sarcasm, bantering and coaxing availed nothing against the honest stare, he grew very angry and jumped down from the box, saying he would thrash the fool who would not take good goods as a gift. Garfield was standing in a corner. His hands were hanging by his side, and he fixed his eyes sternly on the auctioneer as he approached, swearing and throwing his fists in true boxing style. The man came a little closer, but Garfield did not move. He still looked at him with those eyes of honest, stern determination. The man could not understand it. He quailed finally and slunk back without striking a blow. Had he not done so Garfield would have crushed him, for he was young then, and his frame was iron. He said afterward: "I was ready for the man, and, had he come within reach of my arm, I intended to give him one blow straight from the shoulder. I thought I was stronger than he, and I had no intention of being whipped without a vigorous physical protest."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Meerschaum Statistics.

The place most productive of this mineral is known to be near the town of Eski-scheir, in Anatolia, Asia Minor. A recent account by Herr Adler states that the preparation of 100 boxes of meerschaum there takes twelve to fifteen persons two months, and costs about £120. In Eski-scheir the average price of the box of mercantile ware has varied since 1873 between about £6 to £10 (last year it was about the former). Refuse ware can be had at about an eighth of the price. There are ten qualities, aed each is to be had in four sizes, there being twenty-five to forty pieces of the first size per box, and 450 to 1,500 pieces of the fourth (the box is thirty-six inches long, eight inches broad and fifteen and one-half inches deep). In the last two decades the export of meerschaum has considerably increased; from 3,000 boxes in 1855 it has risen to 11,100 in 1881.

In Constantinople the trade is managed by about fifteen firms—Austrian, Bulgarian, Greek, Armenian, Turkish—who bring their wares into the Vienna market. The large importation into Vienna may be said to date from between 1850 and 1860, when the production of pipe-bowls and cigar-tips was greatly increased for export to England, France and North America. In 1860 a considerable export of pipes to San Francisco was first developed, while large quantities of cigar-tips were sent to America and Australia via Hamburg. Since then the conditions of the trade have altered much, chiefly in consequence of the high duties imposed in America. In that country arose, with the aid of emigrant turners from Australia, a home industry, which has successfully competed with the Vienna pipe manufacturer (for the product of which America was previously the best customer). With France and Germany, the United States obtains the raw product mainly from Austria.—*London Times.*

Sanded Up in Egypt.

An inconvenience to travelers on Egyptian railways is being "sanded up." The sirocco piles the fine sand on the tracks in mounds, and no amount of energy or engineering will relieve the train until the wind dies away. "Sanded up" is about the same as being snowed up in America, with the exception that the temperature is much more satisfactory and the delay much longer.

THE Council of Public Health, Paris, after studying into the question of digestive powers of children, report that ced liver oil and other such fatty preparations are of disadvantage to young children; that they impair the digestive functions and, being of no use, are in the way.

THE sausage is the only species of ground-hog that does not hibernate in the winter.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Mr. Charles Reis, No. 1611 Second Carondelet avenue, this city, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil after sixteen years' suffering with rheumatism.

The Lime-Kiln Club.

"Heah am a letter, said the old man, as he held up a missive, "dated at Washington an' writ in a spleediferous hun', axin' to have de poishun of dis club on varus queshuns an' subjicks defined for the benefit of de public. De Secretary of State kin post up in his office de follerin' facts:

"On religun, dis club rather leans to de Baptist kind, but am not so bigoted as to stan' idly by an' see a Methodist church consumed by fiah or car'd off by a freshet.

"On pollyticks we wote split tickets, aimin to elect de smaller rascal an' to beat masheen nominashuns.

"As to free trade and protection, dis club can't express its contempt fur a Guv'ment which levies a tariff of 10 per cent. on women's corsets an' can't bring a million-dollar official embezzler to justice.

"On civil sarvice reform we doan' slop ober worf shucks. De cry am as holler as an ole log, an' as thin as de woice of a Connecticut baby.

"On social etikette, we eat wid a fork, address ebery gem'lan as 'Kernal,' an' we ginerally manage to start fur home befo' bein' kicked out.

"On de temperance queshun, we argy dat if a man doan' know mo' dan to let whisky git de upper-hold of him he'd better be tied to some lamp-post whar' de fool-killer kin find him.

"As to the labor queshun, pay fa'r wages, demand squar' work, an' keep de jail doors open fur demagogues who encourage kicks an' strikes.

"Dat's whar' an' how we stan', from ebery Sunday mornin' to Saturday night, an' I may add dat we shall be happy at any time to counsel wid Congress, gin advice to de Legislachure, an' frow out waluable suggeshuns to social bodies. Let us now attack de reg'lar programme of bizness."

THE Boston *Globe* brings this item: Chas. S. Strickland, Esq., this city, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

A Good Word for the Next Letter.

The Troy *Times* says of the late Congressman Selye, of Rochester, that one of his idiosyncrasies was a fondness for rhetorical flourish and for words which he thought would imply learning, though on ordinary occasions his language was plain and blunt to the verge of brutality. One evening he was sitting in the editorial room of the Rochester *Chronicle*, which journal he then owned, and accidentally overheard a conversation between two members of the staff as to the proper construction of a sentence. They agreed between themselves that a certain expression might be considered tautological. Instantly Mr. Selye's attention was aroused. "What's that?" he demanded. "Taut—taut—what in blank did you say? Let's hear that word again." The word was repeated and he inquired its meaning. He was told, and then with an air of incredulity insisted upon having it looked for in the dictionary. This was done, and adjusting his eye-glasses the old gentleman studied it intently for some moments. "Hmmph—ha—hum," he slowly ejaculated, "blanked good word; blanked if it ain't. Then, taking a lead pencil, he painfully copied this new linguistic acquisition upon a piece of paper, which he thrust into his vest pocket, exclaiming with increased emphasis, "That's a blank blanked good word, and I'll be blanked to blank if I don't use it in the very next letter I write!"

Good Health Makes Earth a Heaven.

Remember Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla has proven itself to be the best blood purifier, health renewer and truest strengthener that can be prepared from our present knowledge of drugs. It is a positive cure for scrofula and blood disorders, weak kidneys, nervous debility, dyspepsia, etc. It is a specially strengthening to the digestive and urinary organs and nervous system. Its soothing effect on mind and body is most wonderful. It acts like a charm in relieving all physical and mental distress. It quickly expels all blood impurities. It makes the old feel young and buoyant. It imparts health, strength and vigor to every part of the body. Ask your druggist to get it for you.

Difference of Time.

At 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, at Washington, it is:

12:12 p. m. Saturday at New York, U. S.
12:24 p. m. Saturday at Boston, U. S.
4:31 p. m. Saturday at Lisbon, Portugal.
4:35 p. m. Saturday at Edinburg, Scotland.
5:07 p. m. Saturday at London, England.
5:17 p. m. Saturday at Paris, France.
5:58 p. m. Saturday at Rome, Italy.
6:02 p. m. Saturday at Berlin, Prussia.
6:14 p. m. Saturday at Vienna, Austria.
6:22 p. m. Saturday at Cape Town, Africa.
7:04 p. m. Saturday at Constantinople.
11:01 p. m. Saturday at Calcutta, India.
12:54 a. m. Sunday at Pekin, China.
2:48 a. m. Sunday at Melbourne, Australia.
4:51 a. m. Sunday at Auckland, N. Z.
8:58 a. m. Saturday a San Francisco, U. S.
9:40 a. m. Saturday at Salt Lake, U. S.
11:08 a. m. Saturday at New Orleans, U. S.
11:18 a. m. Saturday at Chicago, U. S.
12 noon Saturday at Lima, Peru.

Indorsed by the Clergy.

We take pleasure in recommending Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup to the public, especially to any public speaker who may be troubled with throat or lung diseases.

REV. M. L. BOOHER,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Reading, Mich.
REV. J. T. IDDINGS, Albion, Mich.
REV. V. L. LOCKWOOD, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Sold by all druggists.

WHEN a Russian is too lazy to scratch for a living he has himself arrested for a Nihilist.

A Crowning Mercy to the Corned.

Unequaled by any remedy in the world—PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR, the new remedy for corns. Never fails to cure, never produces pain, never makes deep cavities in the flesh. A sure, prompt and painless remedy for corns. Sold by druggists everywhere. Don't fail to try it. Wholesale, LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., CHICAGO.

TEXAS claims a goose 65 years old, but it is a suspicious claim. Where was that goose during the war?

Free to All Ministers of Churches.

I will send one bottle of White Wine of Tar Syrup, gratis, to any minister that will recommend it to his friends after giving it a fair test, and it proves satisfactory for coughs, colds, throat or lung diseases.

Respectfully, DR. C. D. WARNER,
Reading, Mich.

Sold by all druggists.

"BLOOD will tell;" so be careful how you make confidants of your relations.

HOW CAN you remain a sufferer from dyspepsia when worse cases than yours are being cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla? Try it.

A MAN'S appetite resembles a railroad pass. It is not transferable.

Good for Man and Beast! Read This!

Strange but true that the Army and Navy Liniment will cure your rheumatism, neuralgia or croup in less time than any other Liniment known. For sale by all druggists.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

IS YOUR hair falling out or your scalp diseased? Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, is now improved and perfected; is just the article you need. Buy a bottle, and, like thousands who are using it all over the land, you will value it as the choicest of all toilet preparations.

HAVE YOU BEEN SWINDLED by FUND W or CLUB 13? If so, see advertisement of Warren M. Brown in another column of this paper.

OVER 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

THE habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

TRY the new brand, Spring Tobacco.

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 millions of dollars, is probably due the honor of first pointing out the power of these terrible germs. In recognition of his great service, the Government has recently voted him from the public treasury $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 disease 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 so fine and so light as to float, 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 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 men to avoid these 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 lodgment 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 to 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