FACTS AND COMMENTS.

An ingenious swindle has lately been exposed in London. It consists in artistically coloring fish, meat and game so that they appear to be of the finest quality, and hawking them about the streets at tempting prices. A fish thus prepared, which had passed the inspection of a wary housekeeper and an expert cook, was dropped into the pot as a salmon of particularly aristocratic hue and came out a codfish of the most plebeian type.

A young woman at a picnic near Madison, Indiana, was warned by the young man with whom she was walking against tumbling down the cliffs near them. But she thoughtlessly went ahead and plunged over a precipice of rugged rocks seventy feet high. She was so lucky as to miss them all, landing in the mud face foremost, whence she was pulled out with no broken bones and only a slight bruise. She will learn to listen more attentively to what young men say to her.

The laboring classes in Spain have been for some time past suffering greatly because of the long continued drought. Such extremities have been reached that the government was forced to furnish large amounts of money to the authorities of Andalusia to be expended in giving employment to the people. The wisdom of this plan in aiding those actually in want can readily be seen. The government does not propose to aid its citizens as to encourage laziness, but only will assist those who are desirous of employment and cannot on account of the drought procure it. This is an example of public aid such as can be followed by all nations without danger.

Immured within the triple walls of Gatschina, and guarded by a host of sentries, the Czar Alexander III. still suffers constantly a nervous terror that threatens to dethrone his reason. Having overcome his fears sufficiently to visit his father's grave on the anniversary of his death, he resolved on returning to test the efficiency of his guards. To his unspeakable horror he was successful in eluding their vigilance, and regained his apartments unseen. It is generally believed in St. Petersburg that he never will summon up courage enough to endure the ordeal of a public coronation, although some of the ambassadors have rented palaces in Moscow for the event.

A writer in the *Cornhill* justly gives the palm of cheap places to live in to Belgium and Italy. At Ypres or Malines an ordinary ten-room house may be had for $100 a year, a good Flemish cook for $4 a month, and a housemaid for $3. Milk, eggs, poultry, fruit and vegetables are about forty per cent. cheaper than in American cities. Schools are cheap and good. Italy is still cheaper than Belgium to those who know Italian, but Americans and English must take very good care to ascertain what prices really are or they will be charged tenfold. Bargaining is absolutely necessary, and, as a rule, it is best to offer at first one-third of the price demanded. Rome, Naples, Turin and Florence should be avoided by those bent on frugal living.

Our Canadian neighbors are entitled to tally one on the score of making a noise in the world, a New York firm having abetted, by furnishing to an enterprising lumber concern of that section what is, so far as we are aware, the largest steam whistle on any industrial establishment in the world. This whistle, which stands four feet nine inches high, has a bell twenty inches in diameter, and is attached to the boiler by a four-inch connection. It is made entirely of composition (bronze), and is highly finished all over. It will require a liberal battery of boilers to supply the steam for an extended "toot," and the music will undoubtedly sound charming—from a distance. We heartily sympathize with the hapless people who live in the particular section in which this whistle is to be located.

The criminal news of a single week from all parts of the United States makes a sad showing of boyish depravity. A boy of Belleville, Ill., killed the girl who rejected his addresses on account of his dissipation. Two Arkansas boys quarreled over a rabbit hunt, and one slew the other with an ax. A St. Louis boy stabbed the playmate who teased him for his ignorance of English. A West Virginia boy shot his rival in his girl's affections. A Virginia boy confesses the poisoning of two persons. A Texas boy shot a little girl because she refused to put down a pail when he ordered her to. A Kansas boy is on trial for intentionally drowning a playfellow. Two Wisconsin boys maltreated a child nearly to death. Three boys pleaded guilty to highway robbery in Chicago. An Iowa boy is a forger. A Missouri boy set fire to a house. A New Mexico boy shot a baby. A Colorado horse thief is aged eight years, and none of the other criminals mentioned was over sixteen.

A New York doctor who had a patient who was afflicted with nervous prostration, catarrh and indigestion, and at last had become a confirmed invalid and had kept his bed a larger part of the time, discovered that the trouble was caused by a defective construction of the eyes. After medical treatment and the use of proper glasses he recovered. Other cases of nervous trouble, irritability and lack of nutrition were cured by the use of glasses. Of 150 cases of neuralgia, epilepsy, hysteria, stomach, kidney and spinal troubles the disturbance was traced to disturbances in the eyes. He has taken observations for many years before announcing his discovery. These diseases arise from lack of consideration in the vision; that is to say, both of the eyes do not see the object looked at from exactly the same angle, producing irritation of the organs. This is remedied either by glasses or by straining the necessary muscles of the eye. One case of epilepsy and sleeplessness was cured by severing the muscle. Prominent physicians of New York, although believing that he carries his theory too far, are inclined to admit that he has discovered a new and important fact in physiology.

A Touching Incident.

A child's soul in the act of grand endurance passing out at the pressure of his mother's kiss is a noble subject. Says a Western exchange:

A ten-year-old boy, whose legs were recently cut off by a train of cars at Dubuque, Iowa, was too plucky to make any fuss over the incident. When the little fellow was taken home his legs hung limp, but he did not complain. Not a tear stood in his eyes, but the tender look he gave to those who stood by his side told plainly that he was suffering great agony. After the doctor had dressed his wounds he called his parents, sisters and brothers to his bedside, kissed one and all, and left a tear upon their cheeks. A second time he called his mother to his side, placed his arms about her neck, and said:

"Mother, I am going to die in a few minutes. Please forgive me for not minding you."

With this the little fellow fell back, and as the mother said, "Yes, my darling," and took another look at his face, she found him beyond all pain.

Paris has now forty-five English or American bars.

PLUCKING EMIGRANTS.

Nefarious Tricks Practiced by Emigrant Runners—Outrages Around Castle Garden, New York.

Three dollars and fifty cents were recently charged an emigrant in a grocery at the Battery, New York, for a loaf of bread and a pound of sausage. A runner who took the innocent customer to the place shared with the swindling shopkeeper the profits of the extortionate charge. Thirty dollars were not long since paid by a second emigrant, freshly over, in a grocery near the former one, for a few small parcels of crackers, cheese and other articles of food. While the emigrant counted out the money, which was nearly all he had, the runner who had inveigled him into the place stole two bills from his pocketbook.

"You can have no idea," remarked a reputable business man, whose office is at the Battery, "how these poor and honest emigrants are swindled by the runners, grocers and hotel keepers. To my personal knowledge three of the emigrant runners are professional swindlers. They not only prey upon these guileless people in New York, but frequently take the same train with them and follow them out into the country. Often they return with large sums of money. How it has been obtained you may vaguely surmise. One of them has been convicted of frauds, for which he ought to have got fifteen years in the penitentiary at least. All are regularly licensed, dress well, and look respectable. Occasionally one is 'broken,' but you may soon see him at his nefarious work of swindling again, restored through corrupt political influence.

"A common trick with the runners is to get a lot of excited and hurried emigrants, on the point of taking a train for the West, into an emigrant grocery, tell them that there is not a single station between New York and Chicago, a distance of a thousand miles, and adjure them to buy enough food for a week's journey. They do so. The shopkeeper gives them short weights, goods for the most part worthless, and charges them unheard of prices. Lard cheese they sell to them for eighteen and twenty cents a pound. Sausage made out of refuse meat unwholesome and unfit to eat, they often charge them a dollar a pound for. Loaves of stale bread bought by the barrel at bakeries for four cents a piece they sell to them at twenty-five cents apiece, and sometimes more. Much of this stuff the emigrants are obliged to throw out of the car windows, as uneatable. They use the hard, dry bread only.

"The hotel keepers inveigle emigrant families who have no money into their taverns, and on one pretext and another keep them, giving them almost nothing to eat, until their bill amounts to a sum sufficient to enable them to seize their baggage. Then they turn them adrift, to be sent, perhaps, as paupers to Ward's Island. A trick is played on the German emigrants by all these people in the counting of money. For instance, they say to the emigrant that the price of some article, or the amount of some bill, is a dollar, or so many dollars. The emigrant does not know what a dollar is and inquires. They answer that a dollar is one hundred cents. Now in German money it takes four hundred cents to make a dollar, so that one hundred cents in their money is really but twenty-five cents of ours. The German emigrant pays one hundred cents in our money, ignorantly supposing that he is counting out but a quarter in so doing. Thus the grocers sometimes sell a loaf of bread for a quarter, and take a hundred cents of our money in payment for it.

"The runners have reduced lying to a fine art. Their helpless prey know only of truth and of honesty, having in the old country seen nothing else, and are easily imposed upon by their misstatements and their various artfully-disguised methods of robbery."

A New York *Press* reporter, disguised as a runner, by the aid of a Bowery necktie and a paste diamond pin, entered one of the stores alluded to above with a friend, who, in turn, was disguised by a German cap and an old suit of clothes. The seeming runner winked at the shopkeeper and drew him to one side.

"You're a new man?" said the grocer.

"Yes; I just got my license to-day. How much per cent. will you give?"

"Forty per cent. on all above the regular profit."

"I want fifty per cent."

"I can't do it."

"I'll take him to another store, then. That's the regular profit."

"We pay the old men that. But if we make a good thing out of him I'll do it."

Then followed a series of attempts at intimidation and virtual robbery on the part of the "runner" and the shopkeeper, of which the alleged emigrant was to be the victim. He was cajoled, threatened and lied to, but all to no purpose. He remained so strangely stupid that nothing could be done with him.

"I will try to 'fix' him," said the "runner," as he at length left with the "emigrant."

"I shall only give you twenty five per cent. hereafter," said the grocer.

At the lunch stand in Castle Garden they sell cigars for five cents a piece to the emigrants which a Mulberry street Italian would blush to dispose of at two for a cent, and which it ought to be a misdemeanor to sell. The petty officials of the railway companies around the Garden treat the emigrants as if they were cattle.

Mistaken Kindness.

Mormon wagons took sunflowers along with them on their way to Utah, and Iowa farmers have had a hard time fighting the pest. A single Scotch thistle planted in Victoria—the Scotchmen there had a congratulatory dinner over it twenty years ago—has covered tens of thousands of acres and been the destruction of farms. The scattered grain emptied from the bags of German troop ships in the Revolution knocked millions off the value of our grain crop for all time to come by bringing the Hessian fly. A careless man set out a French grape-cutting a few years ago with phylloxera on it, and the pest is now sprinkled along the Pacific coast, creeping inland. Its ravages in France have cost $400,000,000. A man with a taste for peppery greens planted watercress in New Zealand, and the little plant has spread so that the local legislature has to appropriate a round sum yearly to improve the water-cress out of existence and the water courses. A kindly, misguided man brought over to New York a basketful of sparrows not twenty years ago, and the little wretches have already driven half our song birds into the woods. In South America the same thing was done, and the birds are cleaning out the fruit crop.

President Arthur's Letters.

President Arthur, it is stated, receives 600 letters every day. Allowing him to give each letter one minute's time, ten presidential hours of the twenty-four are accounted for. A famous Englishman of a century ago, who suffered from the same kind of inundation, used pleasantly to say that one-third of the letters he received were answered, that another third answered themselves, and that the other third got no answers of any kind. It is to be supposed that the President follows the precedent of the Englishman, who borrowed his practice from a royal philosopher of the classic times.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Trouble with Butter.

Butter is one of the most complicated products; its quality depends upon a great variety of conditions—the cow, the food, the air of the stable, the water, the milk pails, pans, and the place where the milk is set, besides many other things. When cream becomes covered with a sort of pimples all over the surface, with here and there yellowish or reddish dots or spots upon it, it is attacked by a species of mildew or fungus, which very soon spreads all through it. This spoils the flavor of the butter. From some troublesome and careful experiments the past winter the writer is convinced that this is caused by too much dampness in the milk-room or cellar and the presence of germs of mildew. The first was corrected by putting some fresh lime in the milk-room, which absorbed the excess of moisture, and by burning sulphur in it to disinfect it and destroy the milder germs. By burning sulphur, sulphurous acid is produced, and this is a very active antiseptic and destructive of all kinds of molds, mildews and ferments. It would also be well to look closely to the water drank by the cows.

Asparagus Culture.

Asparagus beds planted in the old way become matted with roots or crowded by accidental seedlings so as to become either unproductive, or, if productive, the canes are ridiculously small. This may be remedied by cutting out alternate belts through the bed one foot in width, taking out all plants from one belt and leaving them in the next. The trenches cut through the bed should then be filled with humus and manure, thoroughly mixed together, and a liberal dressing of manure worked into the soil on the belt itself. A very common mistake made by gardeners is in having too little earth above the crowns of the plants. There should be from four to six inches of rich loam above the crown so that the canes will be bleached for at least four inches before reaching the surface of the soil. Plant an occasional crown in a well-enriched plot in the flower garden. The early canes can be cut for the table, and later ones will make a very ornamental cluster during the summer and fall. The old plan of planting in compact beds has now been superseded by the row system, in which plants are set every two feet by six feet. Asparagus, like all other salad plants, must grow rapidly to be good and tender. Hence very rich soil is a necessary requisite to successful asparagus culture.—*Boston Transcript.*

Hay for Fuel.

A correspondent in the *Prairie Farmer*, writing from Rogers Park, Ill., who claims to have had experience in hay burning, suggests experiments for the preparation of hay as fuel and expresses a firm conviction that grass treated according to his directions may be transformed into a mass closely resembling coal in all essentials.

This correspondent suggests two experiments for the preparation of hay for fuel. First, pressing green hay fresh from the scythe into bales as for shipping. Press as solid by as possible, and cover at once with dry straw and earth where the bales will be kept free from water, same as a potato pit or coal pit, leaving no air hole. After a few weeks when done heating, remove the bales and let them dry in the sun. In a few days, according to this correspondent's belief, they will be fit for fuel and almost as solid as coal.

The second mode consists in filling a compartment of any build or tight pen or box with green hay, undried, but free from dew or rain. Make the pile as high as possible, cover the top with boards, planks or straw and put on weights of stones or sand to afford compression. Let it remain undisturbed for a few weeks, then expose to the air and sun to expel moisture, and, to quote from the correspondent, "there will be as near an approach to vegetable coal as it will be easy to obtain."

The points to be observed in preparing hay for fuel in the manner described are: First, exclusion of air during the heating process; second, weighting the pile to make as much pressure as possible; third, giving the air and sun free access to the pile after a few weeks to dry out the little moisture remaining around the sides. When dry enough for the store the mass is to be cut with a hay-knife or crosscut saw and kindled in cubes as coal.

Notes on Hatching.

Early layers are always early sitters, and those who want broody hens in January and February, says a correspondent of the *Journal of Horticulture*, can generally manage it by hatching early, feeding well in autumn, and keeping them in warmish quarters to induce them to lay. A quiet nest, with a few dummy eggs in it, is useful in such cases. There is no difficulty in having broody hens from the end of January onward. It is always best to allow old hens to sit and settle a few days before putting the eggs under them. From the first they should be in the nest they are going to sit in. Baskets, boxes or places made for the purpose will do. Too much space should not be given; enough for the hen to sit comfortably is all that is wanted. If the entrance to the nest can be closed so much the better. Some advocate having the nest on the ground, others some distance from it; but I have had as fine hatches from the box nests, four feet from the ground, as from the level. The place should be cool, not over draughty, and the ground should always be moist. I do not approve of trusting valuable eggs in woods or outside confined quarters, as foxes are always prowling about. With young beginners broody hens are often liable to be over attended during the time they are sitting. The less they are disturbed the better. Once a day ours are fed and watered, and after that they are never looked at again until the following morning. They are fed on grain only. In connection with this there is another question which often leads to much doubt, and this is as to what time the hen should remain off the nest. Young pullets will often rush back to it after being a few minutes off; others will stay away for an hour or more. In the one case are the eggs overbatched, or, in the other, are they sufficiently so? To the first question we answer, no; to the second, yes. So long as they do not remain off more than half an hour we never feel alarmed, and if they do go back at the end of the first five minutes it is just the same. Some little difference this may probably make, but I can say it is neither seen nor felt in practice. As a rule our hens remain off their nests about fifteen minutes.

Farm and Garden Notes.

No system of farming is complete that dispenses with clover as a rotation crop.

It is asserted that nine-tenths of the foot and ankle ailments of horses are traceable to standing on dry plank floors.

Sow mangles, sugar beets, carrots and parsnips as early as possible, and fit the land thoroughly before putting in the seed.

Dr. Augustus Voelcker commends the soiling system and characterizes pasturing as a most wasteful way of keeping stock.

Melons, cucumbers and squashes are cultivated in the same manner, but they should never be planted near each other.

One acre of land well prepared and well tilled produces more than two which received only the same amount of labor used on one.

Do not throw away the young beets that you thin out of the rows. Tops and roots make a delicious sort of greens and are healthy.

Self-interest demands that a farmer should raise nearly all he consumes, which will enable him to pay cash for all he is compelled to buy.

Do not turn the manure in too deep, but we believe in turning it under the surface as soon as it is put upon the field. Especially is this true for potato land.

Ladies do not like to cut back rose bushes or pinch back other plants. Farmers are afraid to pinch back vines or berry canes. Pinch back tomato plants and spread them.

Every one understands that those hens which are most marked by patience and gentleness are the best fitted for incubation. Choose a hen in this respect for her stolidity and want of liveliness.

The Germantown *Telegraph* recommends keepers of fowls to grow sunflowers in the out-of-the-way places for the seeds, which are excellent for the poultry. And it might have added that the plant is a good protection against malaria.

A New England man affirms that if you take a balky horse from the wagon, and with one man at his head and another at his tail, whirl him around in the smallest possible circle, until he is dizzy, he will be cured of balkiness. At least he will be after two applications of the remedy.

Clover seed may be sown on fall seeded fields of rye, wheat or grass, and the surface harrowed with a light, fine tooth harrow, or rolled with an iron roller, or both, as the character of the soil may demand. If the surface is light and full of cracks and the soil moist most of the seed falling into the cracks will germinate and grow.

The London *Live Stock Journal* gives two methods of starting a balky horse: "1. Tire your steed out by remaining perfectly quiet until he starts of his own accord. 2. When a horse refuses to draw at all, put him in a cart in a shed and keep him there until he walks out. In one instance the obstinate one was thirty-six hours in the shafts before he gave in."

The Hon. George Geddes mentioned at a recent meeting of the Onondaga (N. Y.) Farmers' club that one of his fields, to which no barnyard manure had been applied for seventy years, and which formerly had a bad reputation, is kept fertile by clover and plaster alone, and that the late John Stanton Gould once spoke of its crop of timothy as the largest he had ever seen.

The best treatment for a mare in foal is to give her moderate exercise daily, care being taken against over-exertion. The food should be good clover and timothy hay, well cut and salted, ground oats, and a bran mash mixed with potatoes or other roots. Feed some corn or meal, but not too much, in order to guard against milk fever. See that the colt promptly relieves the udder soon as possible after birth.

Recipes.

MILK CAKES.—One pound and a half of flour, two ounces of butter, a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder; roll out the paste thin and divide into flat cakes; bake in a quick oven.

PINEAPPLE PIE.—One large pineapple, pared and grated, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, five beaten eggs, a little nutmeg; cream the butter and sugar. Beat in the egg yolks, add the pineapple and spice, lastly the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth. Bake without upper crust.

VEAL PIE.—Line a deep tin pan with a good crust. Parboil the meat and season high, first cutting it into small pieces; nearly fill the pan with water in which the meat was parboiled; sprinkle flour over, add a piece of butter, and cover with a tolerable thick crust. Chicken pie may be made in the same way.

A RICH TOMATO SOUP.—Take eight good-sized tomatoes, cut them in half, put them into a saucepan with a bunch of sweet herbs and an onion stuck full of cloves, some allspice, whole pepper and salt. Cook them slowly until quite soft, then strain through a strainer or hair sieve until the skins and onions and herbs only are left behind. Have a quart of plain stock boiling hot. Stir the tomatoes into it, add the yolks of two eggs beaten up in a little cold water. Serve with sippets of toast or fried bread.

NEW POTATOES FRIED.—The smallest of new potatoes, about the size of hickory nuts, may be cooked in several delicious ways if you have the patience to scrape or pare them. Drop them in cold water as soon as the skin is removed, have ready a pan of very hot dripping, drain the potatoes, dry with a towel and cook in the hot fat until you can pierce them easily with a fork. If the fat has been of the right temperature they will be of a very delicate brown. Drain in a colander, put them in a hot dish lined with a napkin, sprinkle with pepper, salt and finely minced parsley. Serve at once.

WISE WORDS.

The stoutest heart loses hope under repeated defeat.

Wit is a merchandise that is sold but can never be bought.

Better bend the neck promptly than to bruise the forehead.

He who proposes to be an author should first be a student.

If the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.

As any man may be compelled to eat his words, he should never indulge in bitter speeches.

There is no strength in exaggeration, even the truth is weakened by being expressed too strongly.

Excess generally causes reaction, and prudence a change in the opposite direction, whether it be in the reasons, or in individuals, or in governments.

Men in responsible situations cannot, like those in private life, be governed solely by the dictates of their own inclinations, or by such motives as can only affect themselves.

No man can go into bad company without suffering for it. The homely old proverb has it very tersely: "A man can't bite the bottom out of a frying-pan without smutting his nose."

Manners must adorn knowledge and smooth its way through the world. Like a great rough diamond, it may do very well in a closet by way of curiosity, and also for its intrinsic value.

If honest fame awaits the truly good; if setting aside the ultimate success excellence alone is to be considered, then was his fortune as proud as any to be found in the records of our ancestry.

Many who seem to be struggling with adversity are happy; while some in the midst of riches are miserable. This is the case when the former bear the pressure with constancy, and the latter employ their wealth thoughtlessly.

The cranium in man is to the cranium in woman as 100 to 86.7.

A BOY'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

Murdering Two Men—The Youthful Murderer Lynched.

The murder of two men in Minnesota by John Tribbetts, a boy only fifteen years old, revealed a terrible case of youthful depravity. The boy was captured and taken to jail after making a full confession. About 1 o'clock in the morning about twenty resolute men broke through the surrounding crowd and began to batter in the outside door of the jail. It offered little resistance, and they were soon inside. About this time a wagon drove up, and the impression spread that the boy would be taken into the woods around the town and hung. The lynchers found hard work in breaking open the door of Tribbetts' cell; the sounds of the blows upon it could be heard at a great distance. The crowd kept coming closer and closer, but were warned back in menacing tones by the lynchers. As the door yielded to the blows and the victim was at their mercy they took hold of him roughly, when he exclaimed, "Don't boys, this is too rough!" "You will think it is rough," was the answer.

He was taken out and the crowd expected to see him put in the wagon, but the latter was only a blind, and drove off without him. The lynchers carried him to the railroad track a few rods away and began preparations to finish their terrible work. A ladder had been provided and was braced up against a telegraph pole, a rope was then thrown over one of the rounds, placed around the neck of the murderer, and in a few minutes all was over. No one but the lynchers was allowed to come near the scene of the hanging. All others were warned to keep away and the warning was enforced by the showing of revolvers.

The history of the life and crime of John Tribbetts reveals the result of vicious training. He had been permitted to read trashy literature and cultivated a naturally depraved disposition. He had often boasted that he would make a strike to join the cowboys on the plains, and, as the sequel shows, the Black Hills was his objective point. His favorite literature was the life of the James boys, the Younger brothers, the life of Billy the Kid, Burton the stage robber, and when he could not get anything more blood curdling would draw on the blood and thunder trash with which Western homes are flooded. The boy was only fifteen years old, but of robust development, yet looked but little more mature than his age would indicate. He was large of frame, but muscular; had a most vicious cast of countenance and an unsteady, wandering black eye, but his firm set lips and square jaw betrayed resolution. The father and mother of this precious villain live at Perham and have the reputation of being very worthy people.

The following is the story of the boy's crime: The scene of the murder was Redeye, in Otter Tail county, Northwestern Minnesota, on a Sunday. The victims were Edward Washington, surveyor of the Minnetonka Mill company, late of Bay City, Mich., aged about thirty-five, and George Fermbacker, aged twenty-three, a German, in the employ of Washington, recently from New York city, and who had been living in Perham three or four months. His only relative in this country is a sister living in New York city. They left Perham on the previous Thursday, stating that they were going to look after lands. They were supplied with a tent and camping outfit, maps, plats, etc. On Sunday they stopped at the house of John Dornbusch, a farmer living near Redeye. They arrived there about 10 o'clock, in company with John Tribbetts, the lynched boy, with whom the deceased had stopped and left a part of their outfit the day before. Tribbetts carried a double shotgun, which he had borrowed that morning of a neighbor named Richardson, one barrel of which was loaded with buckshot and the other with fine shot. Tribbetts started off in the timber, leaving the two men at Dornbusch's house, where they stayed to dinner, leaving there at 1 o'clock, and stating that they were going to section 12, which was pine timber land, carrying with them an ax and a revolver, and each having a silver watch and chain. They not returning search was made for them, and their bodies were found, one on the following Friday and the other on Saturday morning, about thirty rods apart. Washington was found with a gunshot wound in the back of his head, with his pockets picked, his boots and hat gone, his maps and plats lying on the ground beside him, together with a pocket compass. The body of Fermbacker was found about thirty rods north of the body of Washington. He was found to be horribly butchered. The ground around the body indicated that he had made a hard fight with his assailant. His throat was cut and his skull broken by a savage blow from the ax.

Young Tribbetts made his appearance in Perham on Monday, the next day following the murder, with plenty of money, which was unusual for him. He purchased a new suit of clothes, had his picture taken and exhibited a watch, chain and revolver. He offered the watch to several different parties, stating that he was going West to Montana and that he would like to sell them. He finally sold his watch and chain and took the train West, as it is supposed. The testimony before the coroner's jury disclosed the fact that the watch and chain and revolver that were in his possession were the property of Washington. He had in his possession about $5. The hat, rubbers and stockings worn by Tribbetts were found near the bodies of the murdered men. Other strong circumstances proven point unmistakably to his guilt. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Newcomb, of Perham. Four buckshot were found in the brain and an extensive fracture of the skull of Washington. The body of Fermbacker was literally hacked to pieces; more than twenty cuts, ranging from the full breadth of the ax downward, were found. The skull was crushed in and even the ribs were cut through by the ax in the hands of this human fiend. The remains of Washington were buried by order of the coroner and those of Fermbacker by the Catholic church of Perham, of which he was a member.

The Late Eclipse of the Sun.

The scientific journals of Europe are just now full of the results of the observations of the last total eclipse of the sun made in Egypt by English and continental astronomers, whose work has been pretty fully reported by correspondents, and has attracted the attention of physicists to a degree only equaled by that performed by our own observers during the solar eclipse of 1878. In accordance with present tendencies in the study of solar physics, the astronomers connected with the English expedition have given special attention to the purpose of securing accurate photographs of the solar disk, the adjacent field, and the corona, and are reported as having been particularly successful in these respects.

All condemned bronze guns have been appropriated for monumental purposes. There now remain on hand fifty of wrought iron, seven hundred and seventy-four iron and forty-eight of steel.

Stoves.

Dr. Franklin invented a stove in 1745. Previous to that time there were stoves in Holland and Germany. Franklin's stove, however, was a great improvement on all that had preceded it. In 1771 he invented several other stoves, one for burning bituminous coal, which would consume its own smoke, and had a downward draught; and another, intended for the same purpose, having a basket grate or cage, with movable bars at the top and bottom, supported by pivots at the center, and which, after being filled and kindled at the top, could be inverted, and so burn from the base. The next inventor of stoves, ovens and heating and cooking apparatus was Count Rumford, who, between 1785 and 1795, devised several improvements, all intended to economize fuel and heat. It may be stated that the box stove now in the State house at Richmond, Va., bears date of 1770, is one of the so-called Holland stoves, and was probably imported from England, as the castings, though rude, are superior to the American castings of that day. For cooking purposes Count Rumford's cooking stoves or ranges, lined with fire-brick or soapstone, and with a ventilating oven, which had been introduced into New York as early as 1798, and into Boston about 1800, were gradually coming into use, and between that time and 1825 there was, considering the period and the obstacles, considerable activity in this branch of manufactures, which have been increasing annually ever since.

A Man Who Has Walked 175,200 Miles.

George Fawcett completed in April last his forty-seventh year of service in the English postoffice as a rural messenger. From 1835 to 1842 he rode between Sedbergh and adjacent stations, carrying mails in this way a total distance of 67,160 miles. From 1842 to 1882 he has walked daily between Sedbergh and Dent, thus traversing 175,200 miles. His entire travel as postman foots up 242,360 miles, nearly ten times the distance round the earth, and 2,360 miles further than from the earth to the moon.

Castle Garden, New York, has become a veritable Tower of Babel, and there is probably no place of the same size in the world where so many languages are heard at the same time.

Disappointed Entirely.

Mr. W. F. Hetherington, editor of the Sentinel, informed one of our representatives that he tried St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, and found it all that could be asked. The remedy caused the pain to entirely disappear.—Emporia (Kan.) News.

In seventy-five cases out of every hundred the lower limbs of human subjects are of unequal length. The inequality varies from one-eighth of an inch to an inch, the average being one-fourth.

"I have found St. Jacobs Oil to be a most excellent remedy for rheumatic pains," says Mr. F. Latham, 5 Harrison street, Providence, R. I.—Boston Herald.

A sawmill in Canada, not content with the racket of its regular machinery, has had made at Bridgeport the biggest steam whistle on record, the dulcet tones of which will wake up people fifty miles away.

"No Fear of a Return."

SCRANTON, PA., Nov. 12, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: Sirs—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has completely cured me of a painful kidney trouble, and I have no fear of the return of the disorder.

W. P. BENNETT, 5 Dodge Avenue.

LET no one overload you with favors; you will find it an insufferable burden.

25 Cents Will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

SERMAN'S PATENTED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

From observing the effects of petroleum upon the heads of operatives at the wells came the Pittsburger's discovery—Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the only article that will produce new hair on bald heads.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says in the fall of 1876 I was taken with measles or the lungs followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD!—Most reliable tonic for the Brain and Generative Organs. It positively cures Nervous Debility and restores lost virile powers. Sold by druggists. $1 a Box, 6 for $5. Free by mail on receipt of price. JOHN H. ALLEN, Chemist, 213 First Avenue, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Good to Prime, l w	15¾ @	16¾
Calves—Com'n to Choice Veals	7 @	9
Sheep	4½ @	6¼
Lambs	6¾ @	7¾
Hogs—Live	7½ @	8¾
Dressed, city	10¼ @	10¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 40 @	8 50
Western, good to choice	5 75 @	9 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 45¾ @	1 46¾
No. 1 White	1 36 @	1 36¾
Rye—State	87 @	88
Barley—Two-rowed State	81½ @	82
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	76 @	78
Yellow Southern	92 @	92
Oats—White State	62 @	67
Mixed Western	59 @	62
Hay—Prime Timothy	75 @	95
Straw—No. 1, Rye	70 @	75
Hops—State, 1881, choice	31 @	32
Pork—Mess, new, for export	18 25 @	18 40
Lard—City Steam	11 60 @	11 60
Refined	11 85 @	11 85
Petroleum—Crude	6¾ @	7
Refined	7¾ @	7¾
Butter—State Creamery, fine	34 @	37
Dairy	19 @	20
Western im. Creamery	19 @	23
Factory	13 @	18
Cheese—State Factory	6 @	11¾
Skims	2 @	5
Western	7 @	10¾
Eggs—State and Penn.	21 @	21
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	— @	5 00
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Good to choice	7 50 @	8 12½
Lambs—Western	7 00 @	7 50
Sheep—Western	6 25 @	6 75
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	7 90 @	8 20
Flour—Cy Ground N. P. cases	9 00 @	9 50
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 68 @	1 68
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	79 @	79
Oats—No. 2 Mix. West	37 @	37¼
Barley—Two-rowed State	90 @	90
BOSTON.		
Beef—Extra plate and family	18 00 @	20 00
Hogs—Live	7¾ @	8¾
Hogs—City Dressed	9¾ @	10
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	17 00 @	18 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	8 50 @	9 50
Corn—High Mixed	87 @	88
Oats—Extra White	66 @	68
Rye—State	98 @	1 00
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	46 @	48
Unwashed "	28 @	30
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Extra quality	8 50 @	9 00
Sheep—Live weight	5 @	5¾
Lambs	6 @	8
Hogs, Northern, d. w.	9¾ @	10¼
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	6 00 @	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 41 @	1 41
Rye—State	97 @	97
Corn—State Yellow	69½ @	69¾
Oats—Mixed	60 @	60½
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	36 @	38
Cheese—New York Full Cream	11 @	11¾
Petroleum—Crude	6 @	7
Refined	7¾ @	7¾

Beautiful Women are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

AN ambitious man whom you can serve will often aid you to rise, but not higher than his knee; otherwise you might be standing in his light.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, colds, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

COMMENCING a right thing is a cheap substitute for doing it, and with this we are too apt to satisfy ourselves.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. By druggists.

A CHILD like a letter, often goes astray through being badly directed.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

YACHTING.

One of the most manly and satisfying pleasures, as well as the most agreeable, is Yachting. The owner of the yacht is one who gathers the chief comfort, as he sails his craft for the excitement of the race, or for the pleasure of guiding his beautiful vessel over the water. Those who have the care, management and working of a yacht dwell almost upon the water. As a class, they are quiet, sober, careful, skillful men, but their life of exposure to the elements is productive of much rheumatism among them, and they suffer considerably from pains, the result of cold, bruises, sprains, &c. St. Jacobs Oil is a favorite remedy with these men, because of the splendid service it renders them. Captain Schmidt, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., says that he has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years. He had severe rheumatism in nearly every portion of his body, and suffered so that at times he would be entirely unable to attend to active business. He said: "I am quite well now, however, and, as you see, I am able to work without any trouble. I attribute my recovery entirely to St. Jacobs Oil, for I felt better as soon as I commenced to use that remedy; and wherever I felt anything like rheumatism coming on, I rub the place with the Oil, and it always does what it claimed for it. Finding St. Jacobs Oil did me so much good, I got my family to use it when