

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The wonderful Yellowstone region having been appropriated for a National Park, and Niagara Falls having been thrown open to the public by the State of New York, it only remains for the Government to fence off the Peak to make the life of the tourist a comparatively happy one.

According to the calculations of astronomers, we are to be visited by several comets this year. Encke's comet is due, Ulber's comet ought to put in an appearance shortly, as its periodicity is about seventy-five years. Swift's comet ought to show up toward the latter part of the year, and Tuttle's comet is due this month.

From official reports of the cholera in Spain it is learned that forty-three per cent of those attacked by the deadly die. This is an extremely high death-rate, and shows either that the disease is of a highly virulent type or the treatment very inefficient. It is to be hoped that a disease so deadly a type can be kept out of this country.

JULY 21 was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Bull Run, when the Union forces suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Confederates under command of General Beauregard. All of the commanders of the Union army on that day are now dead, and Beauregard is the only surviving one of the Confederate side.

The Fall Mall Gazette, now so prominently before the public, derived its name from a street in London, so called from its having once been the place for playing the game called "Fall Mall," pronounced pel mall. This street extends from the foot of St. James street to the foot of the lay market, and is a favorite resort for the fashionable world and politicians.

The statement of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington show that there has been a marked increase in the exports of iron during the past month over the corresponding month last year. It is also ascertained that the exports of other products have increased. A marked increase in iron exports will be felt in nearly every department of trade in the course of time.

THERE have been 134 voyages and land journeys undertaken between 1496 and 1867 by Governments and explorers to the polar regions. Of these sixty-three went to the Northwest, twenty-nine via Behring Strait, and the rest to the Northeast, or due North. Since 1857 up to and including the expedition to rescue Greely, there have been some sixty exploring journeys.

TRADE with South America is being gradually developed. There are now six steamers running regularly between New York and Venezuela, three having been recently added to a successful line. Another fleet is about to be sent to Bolivia, the first steamer having already been sent out. On the other hand, our trade with Peru has dwindled down to almost nothing for want of direct steam communication.

WHY should it not be possible to lower, according to discretion, the temperature of our dwellings in summer just as we are able to heighten it in winter? Here is a field where the inventor might gather riches and earn the fame of being a benefactor to the human race. The time may not be far off when apparatus for cooling purposes will be attached to our houses the same as they are now supplied for heating in winter.

NOTWITHSTANDING the doleful reports about the crop prospect earlier in the season, now that the harvest is being gathered it is found that there is no danger of scarcity. In several of the wheat-growing States the crop is coming in much better than was expected, and, while the aggregate crop will still be below the average, there is evidently no danger of a short supply for either home consumption or any probable foreign demand.

THE "Earth to Earth Society" is an institution lately organized in England. They do not bury their dead in costly and hermetically sealed caskets, but wrap the body in a single robe, enclosed in an open wicker-basket, and bury in the dry earth. It is claimed there is no festering, no production of poisonous compounds, but a wholesome mingling of the atoms that form our bodies with the earth from which we originally came.

THE work of removing the dangerous obstruction in the East River, near New York, known as Hell Gate, is still going on. In 1870 a little daughter of General John Newton touched an electric button and blew out of the water thousands of tons of rock and removed a reef containing about three acres. Eight acres more have been tunneled, and this will be exploded about the first of October. \$3,162,043.13 thus far has been spent, and it will require over \$1,500,000 more to complete the work.

THE New York State reservation at Niagara Falls embraces all the points from the American side, including Goat Island and the smaller islands adjacent and Prospect Park. The boundary follows the water edge at a distance of from one hundred to two hundred feet, and coincides with the natural ridge which extends along the head of the shore. All obstructions on it will be removed—houses, fences, pavements, parking places, and nature's own setting of the scene will as nearly as possible be restored.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

England's Greatest Swell Wedding.

Society All Ago Over Victoria's Favorite Daughter's Alliance.

OSBORNE, July 23.—As the marriage of Princess Beatrice thousands of flags were run up on the coast of the island of Wight, to be taken by the marriage procession. Flags of all nations float from the house-tops. The river and bay are full of yachts brilliant with bunting, and presenting from the land an enchanting appearance. The royal yachts stand out prominently. The royal standard is at their main heads, and they are decked with wreaths, evergreen and flowers in profusion. Over one hundred guests of the Queen breakfasted this morning in the Palace at Osborne. At 11 o'clock the guests started for the church. The officials present, who are resplendent in Court dress and wear glittering orders upon their breasts, present a peculiar appearance in the royal carriages passing along country roads. The Prince of Wales and the members of his family landed from the yacht and were driven to Osborne. The Prince of Wales wears the uniform of a Field Marshal, and the Queen is dressed in the uniform of an army officer, and his son George in that of an officer of the navy. The Ninety-third Highlanders guard the approaches to the church, while the road traversed by the procession is lined by volunteers. The sailors belonging to the royal yachts have taken a position between the volunteers and the Highlanders. The Queen has been with Princess Beatrice throughout the morning. The chief State officials are now preparing to direct the pageantry. The invited guests from London arrived at Portsmouth at 11 o'clock, and were conducted in a royal yacht to Gosport. The boys composing the choir of St. George's Church, Windsor, also arrived, and will take part in the musical services at St. Mildred's. The stream of court officials going to the church is unending. The crowds of people who have come to witness the pageant is immense, and at the palace gates they stand ten deep. The grand stand is also crammed with people. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Windsor, and the other clergymen who will assist in the ceremony, have arrived at the church, which is already thronged. The Princesses of Wales and the bridesmaids dressed in lovely white gossamer material, are much admired. At two p. m. the marriage ceremony was ended.

No Fear of Indian Troubles.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 23.—Governor Martin has received the following telegram from General Sheridan, dated July 16, to-day: "I have your letters of July 16, and I have no objection to your going to General Miles, who starts for Fort Supply tomorrow, and will make examinations of the country and points you mention as military stations. There need be no fear on the part of the settlers of Southwestern Kansas from hostilities by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. I have no objection to your going to the hot springs, and know that the irritation was the result of bad control and oppressive measures. I hope for a correction of the evils, and an confident that when I leave here the people in Kansas may gather their crops and sleep peacefully at night. General Miles is an officer of good judgment, who will do all that is in his power to prevent any trouble so paralyzing in its effects as this one has been to the industry of your State."

On the Trail of the Child Abductors.

CHICAGO, July 23.—An arrest was made late last night which is hoped will lead to the recovery of Lillie Schaffer, the eighteen-months-old child abducted from her home a fortnight ago. Officer Morris, who ferreted out the Italian murder mystery, has been working on the case. Last night Morris, two patrolmen, a reporter and Lillie's little brother went to 73 Milton avenue, occupied by Mrs. Jensen. They surrounded the house, and the officer entered and arrested Jennie Hansen, who is believed to be the woman who stole the child. She was taken to the police station, and the child is believed to be hidden somewhere.

Another Imitator of Odium.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 23.—At 10 o'clock this morning an unknown man leaped from the roadway of the East River Bridge at a height of 135 feet above the water, about one-fourth of the distance from the New York tower, where Odium jumped. None of the police observed him. The man was dressed in swimming costume. His hands were held at his side. When half way down he was partially freed, and struck the water heavily on his back. He disappeared below the surface and has not since been seen. The jump was seen by many people on the ferry-boats and piers, but the bridge police insist that nothing of the kind occurred. At sporting headquarters no information could be obtained. It was not known that any man of note in sporting circles was intending to leap.

Mr. Peabody Designated.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—At the instance of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of State has designated Hon. Chas. A. Peabody, of New York, as a delegate on behalf of the U. S. of America to the International Congress of Commercial Law, which is to be held at Antwerp, Belgium, in September, 1886.

Earthquake in Canary Islands.

LONDON, July 23.—Advice from Tenerife, Canary Islands, report that an earthquake has occurred there. The extent of the damage, if any, is not known.

Hung Himself.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 21.—Abraham Deuser, the German farmer who burned his house and barn, near here to prevent his wife, who is going for a divorce, getting any property, and was supposed to have himself perished in the flames, was subsequently found hiding and was lodged in the County Jail. During the night he improvised a rope from his suspenders, a towel and a piece of cord and hung himself.

Fatal Coal Oil Accident.

GRANTON, W. Va., July 23.—Mrs. Margaret McGuire, sixty years of age, was burned to death. She poured oil from a can into a mixture of starch which she was preparing on the stove, and the fluid ignited, scattering a burning oil all over her. Death ensued in a few hours.

Infestious Marmosets in the Toils.

BALTIC LAKE CITY, UTAH, July 21.—Thomas Partridge, a hunter, was killed by a marmoset McKay, for unlawful consultation with his niece as a plural wife, in \$1,000 bail. They are alleged to have had ten children, all dead. There is no law in Utah against incest.

Paraphilites Defeat the Government.

LONDON, July 23.—The Government was defeated in the House of Commons this evening by a vote of 189 to 120 on a clause of the medical relief bill. The Paraphilites opposed the Government.

Alleged Kidnapers Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Josephine Grayson, aged forty-one, and Annie Wilson, aged thirty, both colored, have been arrested for attempting to kidnap a white child. Since their arrest the colored boy Strong, who was in charge of Mr. Clayton's infant daughter the time it was stolen, has positively identified the woman Grayson as the person who did the kidnaping.

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WHAT A WHOPPER.

The Biggest Snake of the Period—A Neighbor hood in Arms.

MONTPELIER, Ind., July 23.—Great excitement prevails here yesterday morning, as it was seen here yesterday morning that a monster snake had been seen here yesterday morning. He was coming to Montpelier in a buggy, and, noting a black object lying across the road, he naturally took it to be a log, supposing his progress obstructed, but on nearing the supposed log it raised itself, apparently about two feet from the ground and made a break for the Fisherhook woods, disappearing very quickly. Baker and his two little boys were badly scared as well as his horse. Baker estimated the snake's length at sixteen feet, and as large as a man's body. The snake made a striking noise that could be heard almost a half mile, and resembled the noise made by escaping steam from a locomotive. Baker described the snake as being coal black except his head, which appeared entirely white, denoting a new species for this country. A gang of men, boys and dogs was quickly formed to pursue the creature. His Uncle Henry Barkman and Bill Howard, the latter having a wide-spread reputation as a snake-bunter, and has killed or captured all the large snakes heretofore in this country. The party were armed with double-barreled shot-guns and clubs. They struck his trail at a distance of a mile and tracked him for miles through woods and corn-fields until overtook them, and they gave up the pursuit until this morning, when a still larger gang is out to-day with the celebrated snake-dog Troy, belonging to Mr. J. C. Maddox. He has a striking resemblance for other dogs, and will only hunt snakes, and has tracked and hunted down all the large snakes in this country, and some monster ones have been captured or killed in Blackford County in the last few years. Barkman and Howard to-day took out with them Dinky Dicker, a boy twelve years old, who is a very courageous and brave to be bewitched, and can charm any snake he runs across. The citizens are anxiously awaiting the gang's return.

Cholera Scare at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 23.—A case of sporadic cholera was reported this morning, the patient being a Miss Nixon, a passenger on the Anderson accommodation, which had to be held at Hagerstown for nearly a half hour to allow her to secure medical attention before able to be brought here to relatives, whom she contemplated visiting. It was, however, only aggravated cholera morbus. General T. W. Bennett, Mayor, was also taken so violently ill with cramps this morning that he could not hold Police Court, and had to be taken home.

A Scoundrel Will Get His Deserts.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 23.—When Julius Lehman, aged thirty-five, to-day pleaded guilty to assault on three little girls, one being but eight years of age, and the other two nine years each, Justice Moore, of the Court of Sessions, rose and said: "Such fellows as you should be taken right down to the jail and hung, and you can depend upon it that when you come before me for sentence you will receive all the law that I can give you."

Disastrous Storm in Pennsylvania.

SHREWSBURG, Pa., July 23.—One of the most terrific and destructive rain and wind-storms ever witnessed in this section passed over the Catawissa Valley yesterday afternoon, dealing out destruction to farm houses and crops. The rain, which fell in torrents, was preceded by a violent hurricane, which uprooted trees and blew down fences and barns in its path. The damage to the crops alone in the valley is estimated at \$50,000.

A Cannibal Feast.

LONDON, July 21.—Intelligence has been received from West Africa, that the King of Dahomey, with many followers, on May 10, made a raid on the villages under French protection near Porto Novo. His troops indulged in wholesale massacres of the inhabitants, and burned all their villages. One thousand youths were captured and carried back to Dahomey, to be sacrificed at the cannibal feasts.

The Eight Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Whitney has decided the eight hour law shall be enforced in the different navy-yards; that is, employes shall receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor. However, they received eight hours' pay for eight hours' labor. A general order directing the change has not been issued yet, but information of the proposed change has been received at the Washington Navy-yard.

Mackin's Case.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Judge Moran, of the Circuit Court, has granted a stay of two days in the case of Joseph C. Mackin, under sentence of five years to the State Penitentiary for burglary in connection with the Eighteenth Ward election frauds, to enable his counsel to argue a petition for supersedeas before one of the Supreme Court Justices.

Change of Indian Agents.

FR. RESO, July 23.—Following Colonel D. B. Dyer's resignation as agent of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, Captain James M. Lee, of the Ninth Infantry, has been detailed by the President to immediately relieve him, the President having decided that it is necessary to place the Indians under military control.

Appeal from Storm Sufferers.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—The tornado which swept over Central Dakota last Wednesday left two hundred families utterly bereft of their earthly possessions at Highmore. Those who escaped the worst are not in a condition to help the more unfortunate ones. Help is asked.

Battle at Kassala.

CALAO, July 21.—News has reached here from Kassala to the effect that a large force of rebels attacked that place and made several desperate attempts to carry it by assault. The British garrison, repulsed, and the garrison at Kassala, following up their victory, captured the rebel camp with two thousand oxen and sheep, and 700 rifles. The enemy lost three thousand men killed and wounded, while the garrison's casualties were small.

Terrible Explosion.

HORTONWOOD, Pa., July 21.—Another frightful explosion occurred on the South Pennsylvania railroad, at Sheepskin Hollow, out about half a mile south of Ft. Ligon at a late hour last night. One Hungarian and two Italians (names unknown) were instantly killed. Foreman John Martin and an unknown number were probably fatally injured. Owing to the remote locality of the scene of the accident particulars cannot be obtained.

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REACHING A CRISIS.

General Grant Slowly Slaking in Death—Drill and Exhilarating, Sometimes Convulsions, with Night Hallucinations.

SARASOTA, N. Y., July 21.—General Grant is critically ill. The fact that he did not leave his room to-day, and that his weakness continued to increase rapidly this afternoon and evening, has caused great alarm among his family and friends. Serious apprehensions are felt that he has reached an exceedingly critical condition, and it is believed that he may not survive again. The General reached Sarasota on Monday, June 10, five weeks ago to-day, and several times since his arrival here he has suffered relapses that threatened to end the heroic struggle he has been making for life, but with remarkable recuperative powers he has from time to time rallied. Whether he will do so this time remains yet an unsolved problem. Dr. Douglas remains constantly at the cottage and close by the General, so as to attend to every want, and as far as possible assist in alleviating his suffering and distressed condition. The attending physician exhibits his deep anxiety over his distinguished patient's condition. He has been obliged to change for the better to-night—more so, he fears a restless night. Mrs. U. S. Grant says that her husband's present weakness was mainly caused by the exhaustion incident to the Eastern Lookout trip of last evening. During the afternoon General Grant had his chair tilted on a level with the ground, and he was in a condition not fully aware, but indifferent to his surroundings. Toward evening food was given him. He did not repel it, but experienced great difficulty in swallowing, and fully half of it was thrown out because of the fall. He was unable to eat anything since.

Regarding Postmaster's Funds.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The law officer of the Postoffice Department has given an opinion to the effect that a Postmaster who uses or converts to his own use the postal funds in his own keeping, although not required to deposit them until the end of the current month or quarter, is guilty of a crime under the provisions of Section 1369 of the postal laws and regulations (Revised Statutes 455), there was no embezzlement by the postmaster until he had willfully neglected to make deposits as required by the regulations. But the opinion is that under the provisions of the postal laws (Revised Statutes 455) a postmaster is forbidden to loan, use or deposit in unauthorized banks, or exchange for other funds, any public money collected by him. If a postmaster does use such money he will be held liable for the amount, and will be prosecuted and imprisoned.

More Poisoned Meats.

ABINGDON, Ill., July 21.—Several cases of meat poisoning, very similar to that at Monmouth, occurred here. Yesterday six members of the family of T. D. Postens partook of some ham purchased at a provision store in town. Shortly after eating the meat one of the children had a severe attack of vomiting, and two others were thrown into convulsions, after which the remainder of the family taken violently ill. A doctor called to examine the case, and succeeded in demonstrating that the meat was all right, the dealer to whom it had been returned had some of it prepared for his own table. He and several members of his family ate of it and were soon suffering from the same ailment. In both cases the physicians speedily called in, and succeeded in saving the lives of the victims, who are now convalescing.

Dangerous Forest Fires.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 21.—The Jersey forest fires are now assuming the most alarming proportions, and unless a heavy rain soon quenches the flames they will accomplish the destruction of a number of towns and small settlements among the pines of Camden, Burlington and Atlantic Counties. They have never before burned so severely, and not since 1838 has the country been so dry and favorable for the spread of the flames. Yesterday the town of Abingdon, Jackson, Stonefort, Waterford, Pottstown, Winslow, Weekstown, Hammoncton, Alsea and a number of other small places in Camden and Burlington Counties, near the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, were surrounded by brush and wood fire, and all inhabitants were out fighting the flames.

After Thirty Years.

SHREWSBURG, Pa., July 24.—Nearly thirty years ago J. B. Hicks, a wealthy and influential citizen of this place, suddenly disappeared, and no trace of him was ever found. On Tuesday last Mrs. Mary Beatty, an old woman residing at Vineyard Mills, made affidavit before Squire Bard, in which she states that Hicks was murdered and the body of a large sum of money which he had on his person at the time, and his body concealed among the rocks in Germany Valley, this county. The murder was done by two arrangers stopping at Mrs. Beatty's father's house, and she alleges that the threats on her life compelled her to keep her secret until now.

Objection to the Marriage.

CAIRO, Ill., July 23.—John Daniels married a daughter of Murkows, at Mount Junction, Ill., yesterday. Murkows opposed the marriage. He met Daniels in the evening and killed him. Both live at Mount Junction. Murkows was arrested.

Youthful Elopers.

MARYVILLE, Pa., July 21.—Miss Mamie Buck, aged fourteen years, bright, plump, buxom and pretty, the belle of this place, eloped with William Gresh, of Greeshville, a youth of twenty-three, and they were married despite paternal objections.

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TORNADOES.

Statistics Regarding Their Occurrence and Violence.

The Signal Service Office publishes a number of papers on these destructive Wind-Storms.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Signal Service office has published a number of papers on the tornadoes which occurred during the year 1884. They report the number of storms in the various States as follows: Georgia 38, South Carolina 25, Alabama, 15, North Carolina 12, Kansas 12, Iowa 10, Wisconsin 10, Dakota 6, Kentucky 4, Indiana 4, Ohio 3, Missouri 3, Minnesota 2, Pennsylvania 2, Arkansas 2, Nebraska 2, Colorado 2, Illinois 1, Indian Territory 1, Louisiana 1. The following observations are also made: The rotary movement of the whirling tornado cloud is in ninety-six cases reported as against the hands of a clock, and in six cases as probably moving with the hands of a clock. Electrical discharges were observed in eighty cases as occurring in the clouds surrounding the tornado cloud, and in twenty-seven cases as occurring in the funnel cloud. The width of the path of destruction supposed to embrace the tornado, between the areas of sensible winds on the sides of the whirling cloud, varied in sixty-two cases from seventy to 5,292 feet, the average being 1,677 feet. The length of the tornado's track, as reported in thirty-seven cases, varied from two to 120 miles, the average being 26.10 miles. The velocity of progression of the tornado cloud, as determined from the reports in seventeen cases, varied from fifteen to eighty miles per hour, the average being forty-two miles. The shortest time occupied by the tornado cloud in passing a given point varied from six to about two minutes, the average being about forty-five seconds. The State in which the greatest number of tornadoes occurred is Georgia, followed by South Carolina and Alabama. The month in which the largest number of tornadoes occurred is February, yet this did not indicate that was the month of greatest frequency. The month of greatest frequency of the entire month of tornadoes occurred, that is, the month embracing the largest number of days on which tornadoes occurred, is July; the papers say that more than one thousand buildings were destroyed, and gave numerous instances of property destroyed, and succeeded in saving the lives of the victims, who are now convalescing.

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KEEPING MUM.

Curious Speculations as to the Origin of the Common Phrase.

In the fifty-third chapter of "Don Quixote" the Barber says: "Por mi day la palabra hera, d'ante de Dios do no decir laque voutros merced d'una rey no a roya." Literally: "As for me, I give my word before God not to tell what your Worship shall tell me to king nor to rook." Which latter clause is a Spanish phrase meaning nobody. Sheldon, the first English translator, in 1652, has rendered it: "neither to king nor to kaiser" (emperor). The French translators say, "a roi ni a roe." The Dutch have rendered it, "I shall tell it to neither eat nor king." Yet none, not even Cervantes himself, quoted the proverb correctly, which should have been rendered: "I give you my word, neither to tell what your Worship, I'll tell neither king, knight or rook."

I ascribe its origin to Sacchetti's pleasant novel of the Curate of Valpurga, who often played at chess with a gentleman of his neighborhood whom he used to cheat in the five times out of six, notwithstanding which the gentleman would not only allow it, but often boasted of his score with the curate. One day it happened that the curate checkedmate him in the middle of the chess board with nothing but a knight and two rooks. This the gentleman, ashamed and displeased, would not allow, which the curate perceiving, ran to the bells, which he began to ring. The peasants, hearing the alarm ran toward him in crowds and wanted to know what was the matter. Said the curate to the peasants: "I want you to see and bear witness that I have given my word, checkmate in the middle of the board with a knight and two rooks!" The clowns began to laugh, saying, "Master curate, you make us lose our time," and went away. This the curate repeated to the peasants at last, and he paid no attention to the ringing of the alarm bell. At length the curate's house took fire and the peasants, bearing the bell, said one to another: "The curate is again playing chess; let him ring; he had better mind his prayers." And so the house burned down. The next day the peasants apologized, saying: "We thought you were playing at chess;" to which the curate answered, "I was playing at chess with the fire, which has given me checkmate and ruined me."

From this incident, doubtless, arose the common proverb, "Non o tempo da giocare," which in English is "It is a time to leave off chess when a man's house is on fire."

The former proverb must have had its origin in the exclamation of the defeated friend of the curate: "Explain to me the meaning of this, a knight and two rooks, and as for me, I give my word before God not to tell what your Worship shall show me, not even to king, knight or rook."

It is strange that this anecdote, with a curious problem involved, should have been criticized in all languages and yet stood the test of centuries before any one thought of utilizing the chess board and sliding out how to checkmate the black king in the middle of the board with only a knight and two rooks. It is a puzzle which does much toward explaining the exuberant spirit of the victorious curate.—Chesman, in N. Y. Telegram.

CHEAP MONEY.

The Woman Who Mistook the Character of a Broker's Shop.

She pushed her way through the little crowd of ex-capitalists that was congregated about the "ticker" and set her shopping-bag down upon the counter with a slam.

"I see by the papers that money is cheap," she began.

"Never so cheap as at present," replied the broker, affably.

"How are you selling ten?" she continued.

"Yes, ten-dollar bills. Where do you keep them? This doesn't look at all like a bankrupt sale. I expected to find them in little baskets ticked: 'Anything in this basket \$5,' and so on. You have various remittances—quarters, halves, and all that—at a great sacrifice. What is the cause of this fearful reduction, anyhow? Must you close out your entire stock of money within the next thirty days, regardless of cost, to make room for fresh goods? Or is your stock damaged by fire?"

"No, I have some stocks that are damaged by water that we can let you have at a very low figure," said the broker.

"Yes? By the way, you didn't tell me what you get for the ten-dollar bills."

"O, wine and cigars and theater tickets," said the broker, absent-mindedly.

"I mean, how much do you sell them for?"