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EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Condensed from Telegrams of Accompanying Dates.

MONDAY, March 30.—The annual race between the boat crews of Oxford and Cambridge Universities came off in London on the 28th. The Cambridge boat came in four lengths ahead....The steamer Maliva, with the remains of Dr. Livingstone, arrived off Suez, Egypt, on the night of the 28th....The French Assembly adjourned on the 29th until May 12....A Madrid dispatch says Marshal Serrano had finally won a victory, and the Carlists have been driven beyond Stanta Guliana. The losses in the battle on the 28th were enormous. Rivera was mortally wounded. ....The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,000,000 in gold each Thursday during the month of April—$5,000,000 in all....The fifth ballot for United States Senator was taken in the Massachusetts Legislature on the 28th. It resulted as follows: Dawes, 88; Hoar, 75; Curtis, 68; Adams, 13; Banks, 7; Whittier, Washburn and Pierce, 1 each. The whole number of votes was 254; necessary to a choice, 128....The employes in the Erie Railroad machine shops at Susquehanna Depot, Pa., recently struck for their back pay, two months' or more wages being due them. Much excitement existed on the 28th, the strikers to the number of 900 having forcibly taken possession of trains on the road and refused to allow them to proceed. Ninety or more engines had been disabled, and freight valued at $2,000,000 was detained on side-tracks. Mail trains were allowed to pass on without interruption. A requisition was made upon Gov. Hartranft for State militia to quell the disturbance. Over 500 troops reached Susquehanna Depot on the 29th, and took possession of the railroad shops. Passenger trains were allowed to move, but the strikers detained the freight trains. A telegram signed by a majority of the leading citizens of the place was sent to the Governor of the State protesting against the introduction of armed troops into the borough to be used in supporting the interests of a corporation against the citizens of the place, who ask nothing but their hard-earned wages due to them from said corporation. The signers did not believe there was any such emergency as called for military interference. Gov. Hartranft responded that, however much he might as an individual sympathize with the strikers in their misfortune in not receiving their back dues, he would not, as Chief Executive of the State, neglect his duties to preserve peace and order and see to the enforcement of the laws. Certain propositions were submitted by the railroad company to the strikers, and were taken under advisement until the 30th.

TUESDAY, March 31.—Extensive strikes are reported in the coal and iron districts of England. There is almost a panic in domestic stocks in consequence....Henri Rochefort and some of his comrades have escaped from New Caledonia. They put to sea in an open boat, and, after having been three days out, were picked up by a British sailing vessel and carried to an Australian port.... Dispatches are received from Carlist sources claiming a victory in the recent battle before Bilboa. The Republican loss, according to this authority, was 4,000 killed and wounded; Carlist loss 1,000. Latest Madrid dispatches insist that the victory was with the Republicans and very nearly reverse the figures....In the future all grain received at New York will be graded by inspectors appointed by the grain-receivers of the Produce Exchange....The trial of John D. Sanborn, Lucien Hanley and Alfred Vanderwerken, under an indictment charging them with conspiring to defraud the Revenue Department of the Government, has been commenced in the United States District Court in Brooklyn.... The latest news from Susquehanna Depot is to the effect that the men are being paid off and discharged. The military has entire possession of all the property of the company, and all is apparently quiet....The ballot in the Massachusetts Legislature for United States Senator on the 30th resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 256; necessary to a choice, 129; Dawes received 85; Hoar, 73; Curtis, 72; Adams, 15; Banks, 7; Amasa Walker, Pierce, Washburn and Whittier, 1 each....The Congregational Council called to consider the relation proper to be sustained by Congregationalists toward Plymouth Church concluded its labors on the 28th. The report adopted censured the church for its action in dropping Tilton, but at the same time advised other churches to fellowship with the organization as formerly. It also contained a word of caution and forbade the recurrence of the offense under penalty of withdrawing from fellowship. The report was adopted by a vote of 87 to 8. Twenty-three refused to vote. The council then adjourned *sine die*.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne has been arrested for violation of the German Ecclesiastical laws....A Madrid telegram says a heavy fire was kept up by the artillery upon the Carlist position on the 31st. Troops to the number of 15,000 had been forwarded to reinforce Serrano. The Carlist General Ollo had been killed.....A recent Calcutta telegram says that reports from the districts affected by the famine show a great improvement in the condition of affairs....Secretary of the Treasury Richardson and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass testified before the Ways and Means Committee in the Sanborn investigation on the 31st ult. The former gave it as his positive opinion that the law under which the Sanborn contracts were given should be absolutely and unconditionally repealed. He had never spoken with Sanborn about his contracts, and had never been approached by any other person in Sanborn's behalf. He knew absolutely nothing of the details of the matter. Any papers or documents which he had signed were signed in the ordinary routine of business without giving them special attention. Mr. Douglas stated that he had never been consulted by the Secretary or Solicitor of the Treasury in regard to the law or contracts given under it, and knew nothing of the latter unless as they came incidentally to his knowledge in the course of proceedings. He stated that delinquent income taxes, and legacy and succession taxes, and taxes on railway dividends, etc., which are embraced in the Sanborn contracts, were all being collected through the regular officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau. He was very positive in the belief that there was no difficulty in having all these derelict taxes collected in the regular course of business, and as to ascertaining unpaid legacies and successions of taxes, he exhibited to the committee a book in which Assessors were required to keep records of all the estates of deceased persons that were liable to taxation. He did not believe in the policy of the law under which the Sanborn contracts were given out. It gave a monopoly to three persons, and thus intensified the meanness of the informer and spy system. He had never been consulted about or asked to recommend the passage of such law, although he was under the impression that he had been called upon by Sanborn and that Gen. Butler had recommended him. Still, since having seen Sanborn lately, he did not appear to be the same person whom he had in his mind....Sanborn, on trial at Brooklyn for conspiracy to defraud the revenue, has been acquitted by order of Judge Benedict. Counsel held, first, that there was no allegation in the indictment that Sanborn, Hawley and Vanderwerken conspired with any other persons to defraud the United States; secondly, that no offense is charged under any law that exists upon the statute-book; thirdly, that the contract is not set out in the indictment. The Judge held that the contract which Sanborn had obtained did not support the averment in the indictment, and, with such conceded, he was of the opinion that the prosecution must fail....The vote for United States Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature on the 31st ult. resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 274; necessary to a choice, 138; Dawes, 95; Hoar, 78; Curtis, 76; Adams, 15; Banks, 6; Washburn, 2; Whittier and Pierce received one vote each....A reunion of Abolitionists is to be held in Chicago on the 9th of June. "All persons who were active Abolitionists at any time when the cause of the slave needed friends are especially invited to be present."

THURSDAY, April 2.—The death of Peter Andrew Hansen, an eminent German astronomer, is announced....A Bayonne dispatch asserts that the movement of Marshal Serrano against the Carlists before Bilboa was an inglorious failure. ..The *Diario*, of Havana, has recently published articles advocating the restoration of peace with the insurgents. It was said that these articles were inspired by the Spanish party and that their object was to prepare the people of the island for a manifesto of the prominent Cubans demanding an accommodation between the so-called loyalists and the insurgents, to be inaugurated by a temporary cessation of hostilities, and followed by a formal treaty of peace....The striking workmen at Susquehanna Depot have been paid off by the railroad company and discharged. A large number of them have since sought admittance to the shops and were refused, employed by the company....Proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced by the New York Bank of Commerce against the Rhode Island Spragues....A destructive conflagration recently occurred at Millerstown, Pa., consuming sixty-nine buildings and resulting in the death of several persons. The value of property destroyed will reach nearly $300,000....The Rhode Island election for State officers occurred on the 1st. There was no Democratic ticket. Henry Howard was re-elected Governor by a vote of 12,269 to about 1,600 for other candidates. Charles C. Van Zandt was elected Lieutenant-Governor; Joshua M. Adderman, Secretary of State; Willard Sayles, Attorney-General, and Samuel Clark, Treasurer....The United States Supreme Court in a recent case has decided that the directors of a corporation cannot increase the capital stock beyond the amount limited in its charter—in other words, cannot "water the stock"—without the express consent of stockholders. ....A ballot for United States Senator from Massachusetts was taken on the 1st with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 270; necessary for a choice, 136; Dawes had 95 votes; Hoar, 74; Curtis, 75; Adams, 15; Banks, 6; scattering, 5.

FRIDAY, April 3.—A London telegram says authentic information has been received that the Republican troops before Bilboa have taken no position held by the Carlists since March 25. A three days' armistice, in which Bilboa is not included, has been agreed upon for the burial of the dead. In the meantime the bombardment of Bilboa continues....In accordance with the order of the President requiring the appointment of a Board, to be composed of seven persons, one person to be named by each of the Executive Departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, and also one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institute, and one in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, which may have charge and decide upon the articles to be embraced in the collection, the following have been named by the heads of departments: Treasury, Hon. F. M. Sawyer; War, Col. S. C. Lyford, U. S. A.; Navy, Admiral T. A. Jenkins, U. S. N.; Interior, John Eaton, Esq.; Postoffice, Dr. Chas. F. McDonald; Agriculture, Wm. Saunders, Esq.; Smithsonian Institute, Prof. S. F. Baird. The President has designated Col. S. C. Lyford, U. S. A., Chairman of the Board....The City Council of Philadelphia has passed by acclamation the $1,000,000 Centennial Appropriation bill....The Michigan State Treasurer's statement for March is as follows: Balance Feb. 28, $1,163,513.81; receipts for March, $131,502.04; total, $1,295,015.85. Payments for March, $82,456.95. Balance, March 31, $1,212,558.90. ....While a band of women were recently engaged in prayer at the back door of Lathrop's saloon, in Warsaw, Ind., a man stepped out of the saloon and struck Mrs. Thomas Woods a fearful blow in the breast, knocking her prostrate upon the ground. She was carried home unconscious. He was subsequently arrested.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MONDAY, March 30.—*Senate.*—The memorial of the Governors of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois in relation to the 2 per cent. fund which they claim is due those States from the General Government was reported back from the Committee on Public Lands, with a bill to settle the account between them and the United States, which bill was placed on the calendar....The House bill in relation to mineral lands, excluding the States of Missouri and Kansas from the operations of the Mining act of May 10, 1872, was reported from committee, with amendments....Sundry resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in regard to the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and for increased mail facilities in that State and for the improvement of the Wisconsin River, were presented and referred....The bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking was taken up, and a motion was adopted—28 to 23—to strike out the second section of the bill reported by the committee, which provides that on the 1st of January, 1876, United States notes shall be redeemable in coin or interest-bearing bonds. Several proposed amendments were rejected. ..Adjourned.

House.—Among the bills introduced and referred were—appropriating $10,000 to buy Carpenter's painting of the "Signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation;" for the construction of the Portland, Dallas & Salt Lake Railway, and for the performance of all Government services free of charge....The Senate bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company was reported from the committee, with amendments, and considerable discussion ensued on the bill....Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 31.—*Senate.*—Memorials were presented and referred, signed by 7,375 citizens of California, setting forth the evils of the use of intoxicating liquors, and asking for legislation to prevent intemperance and the manufacture of such liquors....The bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking was taken up and a motion to strike out the fourth section of the bill was agreed to—29 to 27. Several amendments to the bill were offered and rejected....Adjourned.

House.—The bill providing for the payment of bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company was passed after being amended so as to provide that no money shall be paid under this act until the State of Kentucky shall have ceded the jurisdiction over canal property to the United States....A petition of tax-payers of South Carolina, signed by a large number of prominent and influential citizens of that State, was presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee, reciting the excessive taxation to which the people of that State are subjected, and that the proceeds of such taxation are systematically squandered or stolen instead of being devoted to the legitimate purposes of the Government, and asking Congress to consider their condition and devise some means of relief....A bill was introduced and referred for the relief of the Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.... Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.—*Senate.*—The House bill to secure to the Episcopal Board of Missions land in the White Earth Indian reservation in Minnesota, for the erection of churches and other buildings, was passed....The joint resolution of the Legislature of Missouri for the improvement of the mouth of the Missouri River was presented.... The bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking was further considered, and several proposed amendments were rejected....Adjourned.

House.—A counter statement and reply of the Republican Central Committee of South Carolina to the memorial of the tax-payers of the State, presented the day before, was presented and referred. The statement declares that the tax-payers have only themselves to blame in not siding in the work of reconstruction, and that the allegations as to the increased expenditures of the State Government are incorrect, the items given being wholly inaccurate, untrue, and skillfully selected to deceive....A noisy discussion occurred on the Senate bill supplemental to the Mining law of the 10th of May, 1872....The Currency bill was taken up and debated....At the evening session the bill for the revision of the laws was completed and passed....Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 2.—*Senate.*—The Senate bill to amend the act to promote the development of the mining reserves of the United States, with House amendments thereto, was referred.... A bill was reported from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph, which bill is the Hubbard Postal Telegraph minor bill unchanged, except in matter of detail....The bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking came up, and several amendments were offered and rejected. A substitute for the third section of the bill as reported by the committee was adopted—33 to 19—and provides "That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to the National Banking associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in Section 1 of the act of July 12, 1870."....Executive session and adjournment.

House.—But little business was transacted, the Currency bill being under consideration, and a lengthy debate ensued thereon, which extended into the evening session. Notice was given of a substitute for the pending bill, which was in part substantially the same, free banking being a feature common to both....Adjourned.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is the public debt statement, April 1:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,214,663,150
Five per cent. bonds	509,243,450
Total coin bonds	$1,723,906,600
Lawful money debt	$14,678,000
Matured debt	6,852,800
Legal-tender notes	382,076,887
Certificates of deposit	51,720,000
Fractional currency	40,102,660
Coin certificates	39,045,000
Interest	29,676,661
Total debt	$2,295,058,558
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	$86,121,379
Currency	4,526,451
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	51,720,000
Total in Treasury	$142,367,830
Debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,152,690,728
Decrease during the month	$2,189,338
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	5,501,367
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,385,323

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

APRIL 4, 1874.

COTTON.—Middling upland, 16⅛@17c.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—$10.50@12.50. Hogs—Dressed, $7.25@7.50. Sheep—Live, $7.00@9.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Good to choice, $6.55@6.75; white wheat extra, $6.75@7.10. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago, $1.52@1.55; Iowa spring, $1.53@1.56; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.54@1.58. Rye—Western and State, 98c@$1.03. Barley—$1.65@1.67. Corn—Mixed Western afloat, 89@90c. Oats—New Western, 61@64c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—New Mess, $16.60@16.75. Lard—9¼@10c.

WOOL.—Common to extra, 40@65c.

CHICAGO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Choice, $5.65@6.00; good, $5.25@5.60; medium, $5.00@5.25; butchers' stock, $4.00@5.00; stock cattle, $3.50@4.75. Hogs—Live, $5.35@6.00. Sheep—Good to choice, $6.00@7.00.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Choice, 34@36c. Eggs—Fresh, 12½@13c. Pork—New Mess, $15.65@15.70. Lard—$9.32@9.35.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—White Winter extra, $7.00@9.25; spring extra, $5.25@6.75. Wheat—Spring, No. 2, $1.20¼@1.23. Corn—No. 2, 62@62½c. Oats—No. 2, 42⅞@43c. Rye—No. 2, 90@93c. Barley—No. 2, $1.52@1.53.

WOOL.—Tub-washed, 48@52c; fleece, washed, 36@48c.; fleece, unwashed, 25@32c.; pulled, 35@40c.

CINCINNATI.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—$6.70@7.00. Wheat—$1.40. Corn—64@68c. Rye—$1.04. Oats—50@57c. Barley—$1.55@1.60.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—$16.00@16.25. Lard—9¼@9½c.

ST. LOUIS.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Fair to choice, $4.50@6.25. Hogs—Live, $4.75@5.50.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—XX Fall, $6.00@6.25. Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1.45@1.50. Corn—No. 2 62@62½c. Oats—No. 2, 49@50c. Rye—No. 2, 97@98c. Barley—$1.55@1.60.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $16.00@16.25. Lard—9@9¼c.

MILWAUKEE.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Spring XX, $5.70@6.25. Wheat—Spring No. 1, $1.29@1.29¼; No. 2, $1.23@1.23¼. Corn—No. 2, 64@65c. Oats—No. 2, 43@44c. Rye—No. 1, 88@88½c. Barley—No. 2, $1.55@1.58.

DETROIT.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Extra, $1.62@1.62½. Corn—69@70c. Oats—50@51c.

TOLEDO.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Amber Mich., $1.45@1.45¼. No. 2 Red, $1.42@1.43. Corn—Mixed, 65@66c. Oats—No. 1, 52@53c.

CLEVELAND.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—No. 1 Red, $1.55@1.56; No. 2 Red, $1.43@1.46. Corn—70@72c. Oats—49@51c.

BUFFALO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—$5.25@6.00. Hogs—Live, $5.25@5.90. Sheep—Live, $7.00@8.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Best, $6.80@7.00; medium, $6.00@6.50. Hogs—Yorkers, $5.25@5.40; Philadelphia, $6.25@6.50. Sheep—Best, $7.00@8.00; medium, $5.50@6.50.

A Fifteen-Hours' Walk for Life.

ON Sunday afternoon a young man named George Falk swallowed, as he stated, three ounces of laudanum and five grains of morphia, in order to end his life. There was but one way of saving him, and that was to keep him in motion. After relieving him as far as possible, his physician ordered that he be walked until he was out of danger. At half-past two o'clock Sunday afternoon he was put upon his tramp for life, and was forced to walk in the open air as rapidly as he could. His father kept by him for a long time, and a friend or a policeman assisted. After some hours the father gave out, and finally officers and friends grew tired. At last officers had to be taken from their beats and made to do duty in saving the life of the would-be suicide. When the walk commenced it was with great difficulty that he could be kept going, and so great was his stupor that at times he would almost fall like a stick. Frequently it was necessary to catch him and move him on. He reeled at times like a drunken man, and then again he would revive considerably. The dreary, monotonous walk was kept up without intermission until half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, when the physician consented that he should be allowed to take rest. The life of the young man was saved, but the struggle for freedom from the effects of the drugs was a severe one. To have stopped three minutes would have been fatal.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

—The deposits in the Massachusetts savings banks increased from $184,797,313.92 in 1872 to $208,062,156.52 in 1873, or more than $18,000,000. The increase in the number of depositors was about 6 per cent.

THE MILLERSTOWN TRAGEDY.

Over 100 Families Rendered Homeless—Seven Persons Burned—Loss $250,000.

A fire occurred in Millerstown, Pa., recently, which, besides the destruction of property, was the cause of the death of several persons. The fire broke out in the Central Hotel. The bar-keeper of the hotel, who was sitting up with a sick friend, was the first to discover the fire. He immediately rushed through the halls to arouse the guests. There were, including servants, a hundred souls in the house, and directly the corridors became the scene of the wildest dismay. Fortunately there were no lady guests registered, or the story of horror and death might have been immeasurably more painful to detail. The flames drifted up the wooden walls, and quicker than it takes to tell it spread over the entire southern side and were curling in a thousand tongues from cornice and gable. Men rushed almost naked into the hall, some not even taking their clothing in their arms, and, anxious only to escape with their lives, tore up and down the corridors, madly seeking some outlet from the pursuing flames.

The wildest horror prevailed. Shriek rose upon shriek, in heart-rending accents, all the more impressive because they came from strong men grappling with death, with the odds so terribly against all mere human power. Many on the lower hall had found their way out of the building, and the proprietor of the house, who was sick, had been borne out. For an instant it was hoped that all would escape, but again that hope was dashed by the beseeching cries for help from those who had lingered to dress or, in the excitement of the dreadful moment, were unable to undo the fastenings of their doors.

To add to the horror of the situation it was discovered that the flames had crept through the southern sleeping-rooms, and, following the draft along the corridor, had cut off the servants' escape from the attic.

Between prayers and shrieks and groans the scene was now too much for human hearts. Knowing their utter inability to render aid, many turned away from the sickening scene they found it as difficult to endure as to relieve.

Some of the girls had courage and presence of mind to turn their drapery over their heads for protection and rush through the sheet of flame, and thus some escaped. Others rushed back to the north side and cast themselves from the windows upon the roof of the adjoining building, whence they were rescued. Others sank bewildered in the suffocating smoke, and, like some of the guests on the floor below, yielded without a struggle to the terrible death before them. The climax of horror had not been reached till Nelly McCarty, one of the dining-room girls, appeared at the southern attic window, and proposed to cast herself to the ground, forty feet below. A warning cry arose from the crowd, but the poor girl would not retreat. Death was behind her, and with a wild cry of despair she cast herself forward and fell, a pitiful mass of broken bones, on the pavement.

The fire extended to the adjoining buildings, and before it was extinguished a large portion of the village was laid in ruins. It is estimated that the loss by the fire exceeded $250,000, and that 100 families were rendered homeless. The estimated loss of life was seven.

Bald Mountain.

THE telegraph has incidentally told us that something is the matter with a mountain in North Carolina. Thundering sounds are heard within it and suspicious smoke issues from it, and North Carolina begins to think that she has been entertaining a volcano unawares. The State don't exactly know whether to be proud of it or frightened at it. The papers give some particulars of the new wonder that has terrified the bold mountaineers. The mountain drags its rugged front along the southern borders of McDowell County, and is known as Bald Mountain. It has been quiet and peaceful, and exhibited no signs of any internal struggle from the time when the memory of man goeth not back to the contrary. Some of the pastoral dwellers on its rugged sides never heard of a volcano or dreamed of an earthquake. They heard subterranean artillery, the ground began to shake beneath them and their knees trembled. They reported their experience to others, who went to hear and feel for themselves. These explorers said there was something the matter with the mountain, and explained to the simple mountaineers the nature of earth convulsions and volcanic eruptions. Then a wide alarm spread, and the people in the afflicted region say "they are going to leave if it is not stopped." There seems to be no doubt of the fact that the mountain is in terrible throes; there is a rumbling noise and an occasional quaking of the earth. There are also positive indications that the mountain is on fire. One paper states that the subterranean thunder has been distinctly heard at Marion and Old Fort, twenty miles distant, and the general impression seems to be that Bald Mountain is going to develop into a live, flaming volcano. These disturbances have been going on for two months, and occur every day, and the people in the cottages, hamlets and villages of the vicinity are in a very unsettled state. They boldly talk of emigrating if the authorities do not interfere in their behalf. Their homes are not pleasant and the distempered mountain is voted worse than any Ku-Klux they have ever had among them. But some good has been accomplished by these convulsions of nature. They have started prayer meetings and are leading a revival, which has been going on for several days at the foot of Bald Mountain. Preachers had always failed to make much impression upon those hardy mountain men. They have now been converted without any such spiritual medium. They have gone into solemn worship of their own free will and accord, and Bald Mountain talks to them in undertones. The mountain is also moving in the temperance cause. An old blockade whisky distiller has come down from his fastness of Chimney Rock, where he has been making whisky in defiance of the revenue officers for several years. He acknowledges the "corn," and asks the good people to pray for him. He has abandoned his illicit trade and traffic until he can find some safer place. Bald Mountain has things all its own way now, and if it comes out a first-class volcano, with earthquake accompaniment, it may do a deal of good in its section of the country. —*St. Louis Republican, March 26.*

Dead, But Not Buried.

WHEN a friend dies and is buried, there's an end of him. We miss him for a space out of our daily existence; we mourn for him by degrees that become mercifully less; we cling to the blessed hope that we shall be reunited in some more perfect sphere; but so far as this earth is concerned, there's an end of him. However near and dear he was, the time arrives when he does not form a part of our daily thought; he ceases to be even an abstraction. We go no more with flowers and tears into the quiet cemetery; only the rain and the snow-flakes fall there; we leave it for the fingers of spring to deck the neglected mound.

But when our friend vanishes unaccountably in the midst of a crowded city, or goes off on a sea-voyage and is never heard of again, his memory has a singular tenacity. He may be to all intents and purposes dead to us, but we have not lost him. The ring of the door-bell at night may be his ring; the approaching footsteps may be his footsteps; the unexpected letter with foreign postmarks may be from his hands. He haunts us as the dead never can.

The woman whose husband died last night may marry again within a luster of months. Do you suppose a week passes by when the woman whose husband disappeared mysteriously ten years ago does not think of him? There are moments when the opening of a door must startle her.

There is no real absence but death.—*T. B. Aldrich, in Atlantic Monthly.*

Need One Hurry?

ALTHOUGH the sun rises and sets daily with some show of regularity, and the seasons succeed each other in the same order with which they began, each showing some anticipation of the one that is to come, as well as reminiscence of the one that has just departed, there is nevertheless a feeling that lurks very generally in the human mind that the world is coming to an end. It has lurked there, certainly in all historic time, and the fables which prehistoric times have told had this moral; it has blazed out now and then into a fire of burning expectation and dread; and in every generation there are men and whole classes of society to whom the coming end is the stimulus of action or the paralyzer of honest work.

Now there is no great, comprehensive, or penetrating impulse moving men and generations, which has not its miniature presentment in the petty ways of life; and the strong hope which made the horizon luminous to the Apostle, and caught up his daily life into the sweep of heroic action, is parodied in the flicker of some phantom future which makes ordinary mortals discontented with the present, and turns their daily work into an unseemly push and incontinent hurry. Something is coming—be it Saturday, or pay-day, or the annual balance-sheet, or the visit of a relation, or a journey, a marriage, a birthday, an anniversary—the end of the world in which we are dwelling for the time is at hand; then is to begin something new; some changed circumstances, a fresh day, a new week, a new account, different society, a new start in life, a settlement, a beginning after the end.

It is impossible for one to sit down to think at all of what enters into the motive of his life without seeing how very large a share new beginnings have in it; how constantly he looks to the end with reference to the beginning that is to come after. The point at issue is not how to eradicate hope, small or great, from one's life, but how to get rid of this perpetual hurry and drive, this galloping to the end of a journey, only to mount a fresh steed and gallop on the next stage; the clatter of the horses' hoofs becoming an accompaniment to all one's thoughts. There is certainly something ignominious in the confession which people are constantly making that they have no time to do this or that needful thing, and that they shall breathe more freely if they can once clear their desk, or finish this job, or wipe out this obligation. One comes to feel that Time has been borrowed from, and that one's notes are perpetually maturing, while one makes a vain effort to cancel them by giving fresh notes. We turn round in a helpless sort of fashion, and berate the age we live in, with its whizzing locomotives and its clicking telegraphs, as if the punctuality of railroad trains and the instantaneousness of dispatches were not the very friends and servants of honest leisure.

It would be idle to lay down a set of rules by which one might hope to exorcise this evil demon of haste and unrest, but one would take much pains if he could hope to persuade the unhappy man of hurry that the fault was all his own, and lay in the very spirit with which he set about his work; that, in short, hurry was an evil spirit, to be exorcised by whatever power is mighty enough to control it. It is among men of business that it shows itself most clearly, while it is most offensive when displayed in the life of men of thought. Business and hurry, so far from being necessary partners, are opposed to each other by the most violent contrast. It may safely be said that the most successful men of business are the least hurried, for hurry is an open transgression of the law of order, and order is the foundation-stone of a business house. And there we touch the secret of a leisurely life, one which has free play, without this incessant push from behind. He who orders his life, and refuses to be carried along by the nearest current; who holds his purposes as sacred and does not lightly allow himself to be turned from them; who has the will to refuse work, in spite of that most intolerable complaint, the suspicion of being a shirk—it is he who can hope bravely to live a life of leisure. Is it not pitiable to see one who, through his very anxiety to do everything which circumstance seems to lay on his broad back, comes to be the very thrall of circumstance, and starts at every shadow which seems to whisper that he is not faithful? He wears his life away to a fretful existence in the vain attempt to leave nothing undone, when it would have been nobler to leave much undone which has been done ill. He disappoints his masters by the excess of his endeavor, yet none is so disappointed as himself, for the solace of having tried to do what one has not done is a mockery. It is doing which brings comfort.

Along with the spirit of order which leads one to arrange his work so that it shall not be always at his heels, and the courage which makes him refuse to do what he cannot do well, though he be suspected of shirking—that most hateful thing to his soul—there is also the element, which indeed is but the spirit of order and of courage combined, of resolute reserve of leisure. Forster, in his account of Dickens, has touched upon the fundamental weakness of that sad life, the absence of any "city of the mind" to which he could flee for refuge from the incessant pressure of the actual and real upon him. It is, we hold, a necessity for every man of business to have and guard jealously some period of each day which shall be consecrated to leisure—the leisure of books, or of gentle society, or of nature, or of worship. The last is essential; the others are grateful aids. In this shelter he has a chance to set his watch by the heavenly bodies, and when he issues forth, into whatever thicket of men or affairs he may plunge, he will at any rate be himself and not the slave of necessity. There is no need of hurry, for hurry is at variance with freedom; and the need that men have is of freedom. So it comes to pass that in a hurrying age the man of leisure is the man of hope, and the end of the world to him is the opening of fairer prospect for that which even now lies in his grasp.—*Every Saturday.*

THERE is nothing so tends to shorten the lives of old people and to injure their health as the practice of sitting up late, especially winter evenings. This is especially the case when there is a grown-up daughter in the family.

WE haven't any balmy breezes to speak of in this section so far; but their sure precursors, their gentle messengers, are with us. We refer of course to qualmy sneezes.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

—A factory for the manufacture of chemicals, grape sugar and dextrine is to be built in Milwaukee.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ON the contrary—Riding a mule.

A STORM-SCENTER—Old Probabilities.

IT is an ill wind that blows snow good.

FOR spring costumes, round waists with tight sleeves are the rule.

THE shape of the new bonnet looks as though it had been repeatedly kicked.

NEXT to finance the back-hair question most occupies the public mind.—*Boston Post.*

A BALTIMORE man advertises $5 reward if anyone will return him the $2,100 he lost.

A HOPEFUL spinster finds consolation in the proverb "It's never too late to men(d)."

MOST of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

AN Indiana baby has six toes on each foot and can toe the mark with promptness and dispatch.

WHEN Jones heard that there was a touch of malice in a certain great author's smile he said he took sugar in his.

ONE lead pencil lasts a Dubuque editor three months, but he has to have a new rivet in his shears every three weeks.

THE stage driver who was arrested the other day for bigamy might have pleaded that he only wanted to collect the fairs.

AN Alabama man has invented a plate which prevents boots from running over at the heels, but can't find a shoemaker who will use them.

AN Indianapolis father shot six times at a supposed burglar, and was astonished to hear the fellow ask: "Whazzer mazzer, fazzer, whazzer doing?"

If the various wives of John Irwin, of Virginia, should gather around him there would be a group of six, all married within the last two years.

A CINCINNATI professor has demonstrated that a man feels just as satisfied after lunching on a raw turnip alone as if he had feasted at a King's table.

IN a recent trial in Baltimore it was shown that patent medicine men can get almanac certificates of the wonderful virtues of their medicines for fifty cents per head.

SIXTEEN years ago Tom Kenyon went to Kansas City without a cent, and the other day he signed a check for $16,000. He signed it with another man's name, though.

THE GREEN BAY girls, having heard that certain young men would not marry a woman who could not do housework, can now be seen every morning sweeping off the doorsteps