Agricultural Miscellany.

Ohio owns 100,000,000 worth of live There are 200 seres in hops within a

radius of five miles of Sacramente, Cal. Over 1,000,000 pounds of Colorado wheat have already been shipped from It is estimated that the present cotton

erop of the South will not amount to more than half the ordinary yield.

Hay chopped ready for feeding is now pressed into bales in Maine and shipped to the Boston market.

Diehl wheat seems to be giving satis-

faction in Michigan. Thirty to fortyfive bushels per acre are reported in some sections.

Borneo has a tree the nut of which rields vegetable tallow. The trade in the article promises to become one of

great importance.

It is estimated that of the present great cop of fruit throughout the United tates, more apples have been lost by: ting and waste than an average crop would amounted to.

An epidemic resembling the horse disease has attacked the deer in the woods of Michigan. Many of them have been found dead, with their throats having the horse malady. A lot of Texas cattle were recently

driven into Appanoose county, Iowa, for pasturage, and now the native cattle in the vicinity of Moulton, in that county, are dying off at a rapid rate with the Texas cattle fever. A hen has unfortunately been killed in Boston which might in time have attained the power of laying golden

eggs. A solid nugget of the precious metal was found in her insides, weighing four pennyweights and in shape wery like an egg.

Walnut stumps have become an article of merchandise and many of them are very valuable. The curly grain of the like an egg. roots is used for veneering, and some stumps are worth \$150 after being prop-

erly worked into shape.

A late writer lays down this as an axiom in drainage :---It is not judicious to spend money in draining land that needs draining, so long as we can use the money to good advantage in the better cultivation of other good land that does not need draining.

Breeding fine stock successfully is a specialty which requires study and experience. It is a science that but few farmers are able to comprehend. To be a competent judge of fine stock nature must bestow the talent, and that gift must be cultivated and educated.

Paschal Morris says he once saved the life of a \$600 short-horned bull, sick with hoven, by placing a wisp of twisted hay in his mouth and tying it up tightly behind the horns. The working of the jaws to get rid of this encumbrance liberates the gas in the stomach, and relief is immediate.

Making beet sugar has not been successful in Indiana this year. The season was so wet that the product was extremely light.

To prepare vegetable oysters, parboil slices. Make a batter with powdered slice in, and fry both sides brown.

Water Cakes .-- Dry three pounds of sifted sugar, one pound of butter, and one ounce of caraway seed. Make it into a paste with three-quarters of a Church, four years ago, the church pint of boiling new milk, roll very thin, plate has been kept in the bank vault. and cut into the size you choose; punch full of holes, and bake on tin plates in

To Make Preserved Ginger of Lettuce Stalks,---Put the quantity of lettuce stalk that you wish to preserve in salt and water for four or five days, changing it every day; make a syrup of one pound of sugar, one pint of water, quarter of a pound of ginger, with the of lemon, the white of an egg boil till clear, which must be done three times a week for three weeks; wipe the stalks quite dry, and pour the syrup over, boiling. This preserve, if well tied down in jars and kept in a dry place, will keep for four or five years.

Cold Slaw .-- Mince very finely a small cabbage; put it into a china bowl, and prepare for a nice dressing. Take half a pint of the best white vinegar, mix with a quarter of a pound of butter cut in bits and rubbed in flour, a little salt and cayenne. Stir all this together and boil in a small sauce-pan. As soon as it boils, stir in the volks of four wellbeaten eggs, and take it immediately off the are. Pour it boiling hot over the cabbage, and mix it with a spoon. Let it become cold before sending to table.

The U. S. Agricultural Bureau, --- The report of the Agricultural Bureau, just ublished, shows that the corn crop of this year is an unusual large one. It is manifest that the corn crop is as large all in, a crop of one thousand one hundred million bushels will be indicated, in quality somewhat below the average. The season has been unpropitious for of last season. The total product as indicated by the first week in November is made very nearly 3,450,000 commercial bales of 465 pounds. In potatoes the returns point to a decrease of five per cent. from the product of last year, amounting to six millions of bushels. hay crop, which will probably reach 24,-000,000 tons.

Home Made Yeast .-- Daisy Eyebright, in the Country Gentleman recommends the following: Boil two handfuls of hops, tied in a small bag, in six quarts of water, slice thin six large potaoes, and boil them with the hops; when they are soft skim them out and mash perfectly fine; add to them one and a half pints of wheat flour stirred to a smooth batter with cold water; turn over the whole the boiling hop liquor, first taking out the bag and squeezing it dry; then hang it aside to use another time, for it will make two batches of yeast. Stir into this mixture two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of ginger and one of salt. When milk-warm, add a teacupful of yeast, set in a warm place to rise, and it will be ready to put into a jug by the pext morning. Keep in a cool cellar or ice-house, and it will last good for six weeks or more. Always shake the jug before using any of its contents. A teacupful of this yeast will make threeloaves of bread and a pan of rolls.

Mrs. Breton, in her cook-book, says: To make nice breakfast cakes take one pound of flour, one-half teaspoon tartaracid, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon sods, and one and one-half large cups of milk, one ounce of sifted loaf sugar, two eggs. Make them as you would soda bread, with the addition of sugar and eggs. Mix flour, tartaric scid and salt well together, taking care that the two latter are reduced to finest powder, and stir in the sifted sugar. solve the sugar in the milk, add the eggs, which should be well whisked, and with this liquid work the flour, &c., into a light dough. Divide into small cakes, place in the oven immediately, and bake for twenty minutes.

Trinity Church Robbed.

Trinity Church of New York was robbed by a daring burglar. The communion service, used during Sunday service, is valued at over \$20,000, and many of its pieces were sent to the church by crowned heads in Europe. This is evidently what the thief was after

On the south side of the chancel are two vestry rooms, each having a large Each window is protected by three light sashes. The windows are about three feet above the ground, and the snow reached up nearly to the sills. To open the sashes was easy. The windows swing on pivots, which enter small apertures on each side of the wood They are opened and closed by work, means of cords fastened to the upper part of their edges, and running to small iron pulleys fastened inside, a

short distance above the upper sill, and thence down nearly to the floor. When the window is closed the cord is pulled down and tied to a small catch between the sill and the floor.

The burglar scaled the picket fence in Rector street, about sixty feet west of

Broadway. He had previously placed a large stone on the top of the inside badly swollen and every indications o stone wall on which the fence rests, having the horse malady. without getting caught on the sharp edges of the pickets. He landed near the tomb of Alexander Hamilton, and took a semi-circuitous route in a north westerly direction toward the chancel The distance was about 250 feet. With an eight-inch dagger he pried open the weak sashes, and then went to work at the window of the middle vestry room. Turning his back toward the wood work, he forced the windows slightly-inward, making a smaller aperture. The cord's elasticity assisted him. He then cut the cord and entered. Drawing a dark lantern from beneath his coat, he took a rapid survey of the

Inside were half a dozen deshes with drawers, all of which were locked. The walls are nearly covered with marble tablets, commemorative of the great men of the country. Under the window opening into the rear of these rooms stood a box used to hold the loose earth when vaults are opened for interments, and by standing on this box it was easy to force the window open. Once inside the burglar hall his own way. Desks were turned upside down, their drawers forced open, and doors broken off, while their contents; consisting of books and letters; were scattered over the floor. The burglar examined almost every thing, even to the letters from the English royal family and many of the nobility. He secured the contents of the contribution boxes, which Dr. Ogilby says probably contained fifty to sixty dollars. He then retraced his steps, going south of the Hamilton tomb, and escaped into Rector street, over the fence at the point where he had

The footprints in the snow north of the tomb were regular and of large size, while those south of the tomb were irregular and had a trail, indicating it, scrape off the outside, and cut it in that the burglar had been frightened. and ran toward the street. Among the cracker, beaten eggs and salt; dip each stuff scattered on the floor the dagger was found, as was also a very large pocket knife, open and ready for instant fine flour, and rub it into a pound of use. Sexton August, who generally sleeps in this room, was absent at the time. Since the robbery of St. Paul's

Among the communion plate were several pieces from the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur. When these royal youths were in this country they attended divine worship at this church, and were each presented with elegant gold-bound Bibles. In return, they each sent to the church some silver plate. Among the papers, which the burglars scattered over the floor, are letters from most distinguished Episcopal Bishops and ministers in this country and in England. They were highly prized.

Collision of a Comet with the Earth.

The Illinois Stants Zeitung thinks that Prof. Plantamour was, after all, right in his calculations about the comet; he only erred in the time assigned to the catastrophe, which happened about a hundred days later than predicted. According to the testimony of a number of German astronomers the anticipated collision took place on the 27th ult., when they observed no less than 50,000 meteors, all believed to be the ruins of Bicla's comet. A comet has actually come into contact with our planet, or rather into its outer atmosphere, and the former got, as it deserved, decidedly the worst of it.

Among all the high flyers in our solar system, says the Inter-Ocean, there is, perhaps, none better known to our celestial police then the so-called Biela's as that of 1870, and when the returns are comet. Revolving at nearly the same distance from the sun as the earth i was long expected that the two might some time collide, and a close watch was consequently kept on the motions bed all the railroads of New England.

The Stonington road was not opened cotton, but not less favorable than that of the comet. Finally in 1846, some astronomical detectives were started to discover that the comet had parted into two pieces, which continued to circle on in the same orbit, but 200,000 miles distant from one another.

In the year 1852 the piece was sighted There has been a small increase in the them had extended to over a million and a half miles. When again due, in the unfavorable position of our earth prevented an observation, and in 1865 all telescopes swept the skies for them in vain. The result is, two assumptions: First, that the comet has entirely broken up, and its particles now roam through space in a demoralized plishing five miles.

and reckless condition; second, that the The great snow-s great meteorical shower observed on the 27th ult., in Europe, was caused by the friction of these particles when passing through our outer atmosphere.

> ▲ California judge recently went to San Francisco to seek relief from a sin-gular malady which had basiled the skill of the physicians in his own town. The symptoms of the disease were very peculiar. The little finger of the right hand was first affected, turning green at the tip, and causing such intense pain that the sufferer was unable to sleep without the aid of narcotics. The same unaccountable phenomenon appeared and disappeared successively from one after another of each of the other fingers on the left hand, passing afterward into the second toe of the left foot, and finally seating itself in the extremity of the middle finger of the left hand, always accompanied in its eccentric removals by distressing sensations which rendered everything like rest or repose not superinduced by drugs impossible.

Yankee civilization, as reviewed by an Indian. A Piute brave loafing around Carson City, Nevada, is the owner of a dog which he has named "Yankee," with the manner in which some of the attended to stocks of cattle for one-third and thus explains his reasons therefore: "White man all time big talk; get heap "White man all time big talk; get heap mad; all time run around; want to fight; heap de-m fool; him (Yankee) all same advantages it possessed of a so-cite of the document of the same assured which would, it is represented, divest and paid for them by sales of beeves. He now has 50,000 head of stock-cattle, side the miner has not, however, been assured want to fight; the reduction of the document of the same and paid for them by sales of beeves. He now has 50,000 head of stock-cattle, side the miner has not, however, been assured want to fight; the reduction of the document of the same and paid for them by sales of beeves. He now has 50,000 head of stock-cattle, side the miner has not, however, been assured want to fight; the reduction of the same and paid for them by sales of beeves. He now has 50,000 head of stock-cattle, side the miner has not, however, been assured want to fight; the reduction of the same and paid for them by sales of beeves. -pointing to the dog.

The Ruby and Sapphire.

The recent diamond swindle having attracted much attention throughout the whole world, the following abstract of a paper read by J. Lawrence Smith, at the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, will be read with interest : "The writer exhibited some speci

nens which he received from Montana.

In referring to the density of rubies, he remarked that a pint of these stones would make two pints with their constituents. The finest rubies and sapphires came from Asia and South Amer ca. Many of these gems were to be found in our own country, the God of nature having blessed us with everything needful and useful. The speaker had bestowed much attention upon the subject of which he was speaking, having explored Asia Minor, the Grecian archipelago, and the East Indies for specimens of the gems. Four months ago he received a package from Trout Montana, and discovered that River. the contents of the package were true sapphires and Oriental emeralds. They were small, did not possess the right color, but nevertheless were gems. Montana was rich with them. The gems

from there were perfectly transparent. The Arizona diamonds were the color ess sapphire or ruby. If these were cut and polished, it would puzzle a jew eler to tell the difference between them and the real diamond. The Arizons gems were hard, and would cut any stone but diamond. The fact that they were so hard often led to the error of confounding them with diamonds. The professor had hoped to receive a package of gems from San Francisco, from the newly-discovered fields, in time for his meeting, but had failed to do so The new discoveries were similar to the gems which he submitted for the inspec tion of the association. The Montani gems lacked value in the particular tha they lacked color. They would have half the value of diamonds if the green solor was more intense. Rubies and apphires beyond a certain size exceed ed the dimond in value, for the reason that diamonds never get beyond that Valuable corundum had been size. found in North Carolina, but most of i had been only half gems. Some were yery pure, and are now being cut in Boston and set in jewelry. The gem

cluding his remarks, Mr. Smith remark-ed that America had all the metals of "Prof. Kerr, in alluding to the location in which rubies had been discovered in North Carolina, said the were found principally in Cherokee and Macon Counties. Several mines were being worked in these counties, and had already yielded several tuns. A man in Philadelphia owned a ruby which came from North Carolina, and which weighed a pound. Another Philadelphia gentleman had in his possessio a crystal of corundum which weighe 315 pounds. The North Carolina gem were only found in connection with th unique beds of trysolite. These beds extend from the old North State into

from New Jersey lack transparency

The ruby most prized was that in which

the faintest tint of blue intermingles

withe the red. In sapphires the intense

olue color is most appreciated. In con-

The Snow-Storms of the Past.

Virginia, a distance of 190 miles.

Among the great snow-storms of the past few were more extended in their range or more disastrous to life and property than that of January 17, 1867. It lasted nearly twenty-five hours, and was accompanied by a furious gale and very cold weather. It extended as far west as the Plains and was bounded on the south by the Ohio and Potomac, although some of its effects reached to Hampton Roads. Another severe storm occurred on the 20th. Wrecks were iled up along the ast and scores o lives were lost. Many persons were bewildered in the snow and quite a number were frozen to death, especially in New England. Among these was Commodore G. S. Blake, who got bewildered in going to his home in the suburbs of Boston and took refuge in a He never recovered from the

shock of the exposure. From two to four feet of snow fell throughout the Middle States. Four feet was the reported depth in Pittsburg, and as it was much drifted, the consequence was the interreption of communication between the cities and country for several days. Many people were barricaded in their homes. Steamboats were kept in port, rail-cars were snow-bound, and mails were delayed in a remarkable manner. There was no regular communication by rail between New York and Boston for four days.

The records of the past contain ac counts of many similar storms; but the most striking facts concerning them were naturally observed in New Eng-

The storm of January 19, 1857, stop The Stonington road was not opened until January 27. Trains did not commence running between Hartford and Providence until the same day. In some parts of Connecticut the thermometer was 30 degrees below zero.

In the storm of December 28, 1853, the snow began falling at eleven o'clock once more, but the distance between Wednesday morning and continued till four c'clock Thursday afternoon. snow was drifted as high as the tops of the cars. A train of three locomotives started from a neighboring town toward Boston and was embedded in a drift at the end of the seventh mile. The next day a train of three locomotives occupied from morning till night in accom-

The great snow-storm of January 15, 1831 was a stupendous one. The snow was drifted in some places in the cities to the lepth of fifteen feet. The churches were generally closed on the following Sunday; partly because the snow was piled so high against the doors that they

could not be opened. In February, 1829, so heavy a snow fell that many persons engaged in festivities commemorative of Washington's birthday throughout the country were snowed up in halls and had to remain in them for days .- N. Y. Paper.

Picked Up Considerably.

Capt. Richard King has on his ranch at Santa Gertrudes, about thirty-five miles west of Corpus Christi, Texas, 50,000 head of horned cattle, head of horses and mules, 22,000 sheep, and 8,000 goats. He branded last year 15,000, and sent overland to Kansas 5,000 head of beeves, all of his own mark and brand. Mr. King went to Texas a poor cabin boy on a vessel Estimate his wealth.

Vagaries of a Blind Man.

I am to be introduced to a remarkable haracter, whom I wish Charles Dickn's had happened to fall in with. Let this feeble pen recall what it may of his specialities. See, we near him, led now by his daughter, (for he is blind,) to sit for an hour in the cloisters. He is in conversation with himself conversa-tion interspersed with short scornful his thought. I have been forewarned as to his little peculiarity, at least, his special peculiarity of all, which is that ill his thoughts run perpetually upon the devil. It is concerning that fallen angel that he holds those sarcastic soliloquies, talking, if not to him, at any rate of him. So for granted does he subject of yours, that he never thinks it necessary to go beyond pronouns, nor to specify by any name the lost spirit who is his perpetual theme. It is always "He," or "His." So I am prepared when, upon my brother's accosting him he plunges into the subject without explanation or preface. At present he seems in a somewhat aympathetic vein.

"They runs him down shocking, shocking, everywhere. Why, there ain't a murder or a theft committed, but they lays it all at his door. I suppose, sir, he eggs 'em on, that's it. They runs him down where you came from, sir, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes! but here's a gentleman wants to talk to you; he has just come from a long way off."

"Well, what sort of a character do hey give him down there? I dare say they runs him there? Ahab served him well, sir. Jeremiah used to run him. You clergymen all give him a very bad character; but what would you do with out him? Your work would all be

At another time he would change over from the position of apologist, and " run him," himself; partly on personal grounds, partly as a political econo-

"Shouldn't be blind, shouldn't be lame, if it wasn't for him. Shouldn't want prisons, shouldd't have to keep all hese soldiers; see what a lot he costs

He rather startled my sister one sultry summer day, when she accosted him in passing..." Very hot, Billy!" "Ah!" he joined, "but what must it be there !" Billy's knowledge of the Bible was something very marvelous. When he lid turn for awhile from his favorite hero, the conversation was all of divers Scripture characters, in a world of which he old man seemed really to live. This was the more curious, inasmuch as he was blind. I suppose his intimate ac-quaintance with them came, or was kept ip, in this way. He never missed either norning or afternoon prayers at the hapel. You might see him shuffling n, doubtless looking with special zest o a chapter which should introduce him." If "he" were "run" in a ser non, it seemed rather to excite his championship for "him," but still there vidently was a fascination in the subjecwhich made it a delight to hear "him

run" than not treated of at all. The nost remarkable thing was that Billy knew perfectly, though blind, the pro per lesson for every day, matins and ven-song, in the Christian year. And nore than this, he was determined that the right lesson, and no other, should be read. Thus, one day, in full chapel, in unhappy canon went to the lectern and began to read. Forthwith, Billy huffles over to him and pulls his sur olice. It's the wrong lesson, sir." poor man tried to go on, but Billy persevered, until there was nothing left but to return to the desk and look. whereupon the mentor was seen to be right. The old man was also a great critic on

more than to have the proper subject of or season ignored. "Mr. Moss came and preached here, reached on Advent Sunday a sermon fit for Christmas. Quite wrong. Just he some on the Epiphany. couldn't be preach on the subject of the

He evidently disliked what has been called "stale bread." "You'll soon have a man here, sir, to oreach; if I had as many guineas as I've heard him preach old sermons, I'd

sit you down to the finest dinner you ever ate in vonr life.' Enough of thee, Billy! May the hour and the day arrive to thee when evil angels and nights' shadows shall together flee from eyes and mind; and a galaxy of white, serious-eyed, sweet angels greet thy recovered vision .-- The Country

One and Two Story Men-

All fact collectors, who have no aim evond their facts, are one story men. Two story men compare, reason, generalize, using the labors of the fact collectors as well as their own. Three story men idealise, imagine, predict, their best illumination comes from above, through the skylight. There are minds with large ground floors that can stere an infinite amount of knowledge: some librarians, for instance, who know enough of books to help other people without being able to make much use of their own knowledge, have intellects of this class. Your great working lawver has two spacious stories; his mind is clear because his mental floors are arge, and he has room to arrange his thoughts so that he can get at them--facts below, principles above, and all in ordered series. Poets are often narrow below, incapable of clear statement, and with small power of consecutive reasoning, but full of light, if sometimes rathbare of furniture, in the atties.--Poet the present year. It will do good. at the Breakfast Table.

Population of the Globe-In an elaborate paper by Behm & Wagner, published in Petermann's Mittheiungen, we have the result of a careful inquiry into the present population of the globe, the summation of their result being as follows : Europe, 301,600,000 ; Asia, 794,000,000; Australia, and Polynesia, 1,365,000 ; Africa, 192,520,000 ; America, 84,524,000°; or a total of 1,377,000,\$00. These figures are derived from the estimates or statistics of population for the years 1869, 1870, and 1871. In the enumeration of the population of towns, London stands at the head, with 3,251,-000 : next Su-tchoo, in China, 2,000,000, Paris, 1,835,000; Pekin, 1,684,000 Jeddo, 1,554,000; Canton, 1.236,000Constantinople, 1,075,000; Siang-tau, China, 1,000,000; Tchang-tchoufoo, China, 1,000,000; New York, 942,292; Vienna, 833,855; Berlin, 825,389.

Mr. James Low, Rio Frio, McMullen The 51-hour per week system is about to be adopted largely in the Scotch iron owned a slave whom he hired out for employers proposed to work the system, of the increase, bought stocks on credit, year 15,000 head of calves.

Hatching [Salmon,

The inquiries of Mr. Livingston Stone, made under the direction of Professor Baird, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, in relation to salmon of California, have revealed a very remarkable difference in the eggs of that species as compared with those of the true Salmo salar of the Eastern States. The most noticeable fact is sughs, upon the one master-subject of their relatively small number, the for-his thought. I have been forewarned mer having 700 to the pound instead of 1,000. The eggs are, of course, appreciably larger than those of the Atlantic coast, being almost equal in size to a common whortleberry. Owing probably to the higher temperature of the water, or to other causes, the development is much more rapid, since the eye spots are visible in the eggs within nineteen take it, that the subject of his own thoughts is also certainly and always the days after impregnation, and they begin to hatch in twenty-four days afterward, making a total of only forty-three days as the period of incubation.

The hatching water varied in tempera ture from 55° to 65° and even 70° every day, so that it is difficult to say what s the average temperature for the hatch ing period; but Mr. Stone estimates this at 58° to 60°. Fourteen hours out of the twenty-four-namely, from six o'clock p. m. to eight o'clock a. m .--- the water averaged nearly 55°,

The eggs after spawning were treated according to the dry method of impregnation, and the experiments were successful in nearly every instance. Another curious fact noticed by Mr

Stone was the entire absence of female grilse, all, of the great number observed on the MCloud River, being males and indeed he remarks that he has never seen a female grilse elsewhere, although persons assured him that they had had different experience.

Buffalo Hunters Frozen to Death.

From parties just arrived from South western Kansas, we learn that the weather has been severe beyond endur ance, and the suffering among the hunt ers beggars description. A farmer who arrived in Wichita, eports having over-taken a team loaded with buffalo skins, and on the wagon, stiff with the cold sat the driver, permitting the team to wander at will over the prairies, and entirely unable to help himself. told the farmer he was frozen and com celled to remain in the position he was and at the same beckoned wih his hear to the wagon-box, thus calling attention o the contents of the bed. Upon looking over the side of the box a terrible ight was before him. There lying sid by side were two hunters frozen stiff i leath, and as the wagon jolted over th ough plain, they knocked together like wo great icicles.

The gentleman who brought the new o Wichita had his hands'so badly froze as to make amputation necessary short! after his arrival. He was unable to giv the names of any of the unfortunat party. We also learn from The Wichite Beacon, that a party of four went into camp on Moot's Creek, 25 miles from imber, who have undoubtedly perished At a house 12 miles west of Wichita, nen arrived during the night of the 23d all frozen. Some of them will lose the feet, others their hands and fingers The road between Wichita and the buf falo range is strewn with buffalo hide and meat, abandoned by their owners to save themselves and teams.

Highland Customs.

Among the Scotch Highlanders many eremonies are observed which are con idered to have lasting force throughout he year. The weather for the year i ougured from the flight of clouds of New Year's Day. The house and it ontents are sprinkled with water and fumigated with smoke of burning juniperasa prevention of disease. Through sermons. Few things offended him out all Scotland, indeed, the day is more narked than in England, probably beause Christmas was decreed as a Papa lelusion by the stern old Calvanists and the season craves some festival. The wassal ceremonial was prevalent till e very few years ago, and a peculiar custom called "first-footing" is widely observed to this day. Parties, generally of men only, supply themselves abund antly with whisky and visit the houses of their friends as early as possible on the first morning of the year, offering the compliments of the season. first enters any house is called the first foot and a tradition connects him with a pleasant prophecy with the oldest marriageable daughter of the household Much rivalry then there is among those who would each be for a year foremost in the graces of some local belle.

Another Year Gone.

The year 1872 is gone. The old calendar is torn down and a clean one set up, which shall hang its few hundred lays and give way in turn to another when we are all a year older. The old almanae finds it way, with other rubbish. into the barrel in the attic, and its old jokes come in between new covers. The old diary has become a history, the old day-book a curiosity, and the old man an older man. It is a new year, with a pleasant power of change over our lives and in our homes, too, with many of us; but in the homes of the very poor. which are no homes, the new year is not new, the same old story saddening in repetition and beginning in 1873 with the suffering and want of an evil winter. Most meet and timely then is it that on of his abundance the good citizen make plentious offering in charity, and open thus as far as may be a credit side his yearly account with heaven. "'He that giveth to the poor," quoted the reverend Dow, "'lendeth to the Lord." Do not forget the adage, and practice it

A Word About Proof-Reading.

Every column of a newspaper contains from ten to twenty thousand distinct pieces of metal, according to the paper and the tppe. The displacement of a single one makes an error. Is it any wonder that errors occur? In the large offices professional proof-readers are kept whose practiced eyes, passing twice over every line of proof, detect most of the errors; a boy is also kept for that purpose at the same time read-

ing the copy aloud.
Still mistakes are frequently occur ring after coming from such hands, and probably no book or newspaper was ever onblished without errors that might be detected by the merest novice. In book printing it is estimated that proof-reading costs half as much as composition.

Desiring to prevent explosions in mines caused by the carelessness of to oacco smokers, an ingenious person in England proposes to have tobacco smoke furnished in mines in the same way as gas or water is supplied to He would have earthenware houses. jars of tobacco placed on the surface of the ground near the pit's mouth, the smoke from which is to be inhaled for this singular plan.

Power of Memory.

Dr. Johnson, it is said, never forgot anything he had seen, heard, or read. Burke, Glarendon, Gibbon, Locke, Tilotson, were all distinguished for strength of memory. When alluding to this subject, Sir William Hamilton observes: For intellectual power of the highest order, none were distinguished above Grotius and Pascal; and Grotius and Pascal forget nothing they had ever read or Bought. Leibnitz and Euler were not less celebrated for their intelligence than for their memory; and both could repeat the whole of the " Eneid. Donellus knew the "Corpus Juris" by heart; and yet he was one of the pro-foundest and most original speculators in jurisprudence. Ben Jonson teks us that he could repeat all that he had ever written, and whole books that he had ever read. Themistocles could call by their names the twenty thousand citi zens of Athens. Cyrus is reported to ave known the name of every soldier this army. Hortensius (after Cicero, he greatest orater of Rome), after siting a whole day at a public sale, correctly enunciated from memory all the things sold, their prices, and the names of their purchasers. Niebuhr, the hisorian, was no less distinguished for his nemory than for his acuteness. In his vouth he was employed in Denmark. Part of a book of accounts having been lestroyed, he restored it by an effort of

eedy-looking individual with an alarmngly red nose remark to a brother soakr that he had "just had his bitters, out he did not mind taking another nip. His remark suggested a train of reflec-How was it, we asked ourselves, tion. How was it, we asked ourselves, that the word "bitters" had grown to be a synonym for gin, whoskey rum. and other alcoholic stimulants, to which t was applied indiscriminately. Bitters, we reasoned, suggested the idea of healthful tonic, not of a poisonous the system, not an alcoholic irritant, full of fusel oil, producing present inexication and ultimate insanity, idiocy, or premature death. Moreover, our or premature death. Moreover, our death of bitters was totally irreconcile-ble with "rin cocktails," "rum pun-ches," and "brandy smashes," which, we are informed, are sweetened with sugar and rendered doubly injurious with essences colored by means of minral poison. This was bitter-sweet with a vengeance. We mentioned this problem to a friend. He solved it by exclaiming; "Why, don't you know that most of these bitters advertised es remedies are only drams in disguise. Topers know it, if you do not. I must make one exception, however," he addd, "and that's Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters; there isn't a particle of dechol or fermented liquor in it, and it s the best vegetable tonic and alteraive in America. -- Com.

Just taken his Bitters,...We heard a

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. here does it all come from? The nucon-tembrane lining the chambers of the nove and little clauds are diseased, so that they dray 's little clauds are discussed, so that they dray from the blood its liquid and exposure to the air blances it into corruntion. This life-liquid was a build up the system, but it is extracted and he system is weakened by the loss. To cure ain fiesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's lodden Medical Discovery, which also act lirectly upon these glands, correcting them. Viso apply Ir. Saze's Catarria Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of eaching the upper cavities where the discharge eaching the upper cavities where the discharge commutates and comes from. The instrumen-and two medicines sold for \$2 by all prug-

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