Some Prominent Americans Who Have Fought Duels.

A recent pamphlet issued in Charleston, S. C., on the "Code of Honor," gives the following list of well-known Americans who have fought duels:

Gen. Christopher Gadrden, a delegate to the first Centennial Congress, fought a duel. Colonel James Laurens, son of the president of the first general Congress, in 1777, and on the staff of General Washington, fought a duel with General Charles Lee. In 1778 General J. Cadwalader fought General L. Conway near Philadelphia, Members of the William Washington branch of that family have engaged in duels—for instance, that in which Gillon was killed. Robert Goodloe Harper, United States Senator from Maryland and leader of the Federal party, fought a duel with the Federal party, fought a duel with William Loughton Smith, an early representative from Charleston, S. C., and minister to Spain in 1800. Colonel John Rutledge, son of the revolutionary governor of South Carolina and a member of Congress, fought a duel. De Witt Clinton, United Staces Senator and illustrious governor of New York, in 1802, fought John Swartout. Aaron Burr, Senator from New York in 1787, and Vice-President of the United States in 1800, fought in 1804, Alexander Hamilton, who had been secretary to General Washington, a member of the body which framed the Constitution of the United States, first secretary of the treasury, and, after Washington, comtreasury, and, after Washington, commander-in-chief of the army. Andrew Jackson, representative and in 1797 United States Senator, judge of the supreme court of Tennessee from 1798 to 1804, hero of the battle of New Orleans and eight years President of the United States, fought several duels—notably one in 1806 with Charles Dickinson, near Nashville, Commodore O. H. Perry, hero of the battle of Lake Erie, fought a duel. Commodore R. F. Stockton, of the United States navy, and afterwards Senator from New Jersey fought several duels with officers of the British Major General Wade Hampton, in 1815
fought Captain E. D. Dick. Captain
William Sumter, United States army, about the same time fought the colored of his control of the same time fought the colored of his control of the same time fought the colored of his control of the same time fought the colored of his control of the same time fought the colored of his control of his control of the same time fought the colored of his control of the same time fought the colored of his control of the same time fought the colored of the same time fought the colored of the same time fought the colored of his control of the surface, where they soon appear by myriads, to the surface, where they soon appear by myriads, to the surface, where they soon appear by myriads, to the surface, where they soon appear by myriads, to the surface of the owner, who, if he is ignorant of the nature of vegetable growth, ascribes their appearance to spontaneous the control of the surface, where they soon appear by myriads, to the surface of the owner, who, if he is ignorant of the nature of vegetable growth, ascribes their appearance to spontaneous the control of the surface, where they soon appear by myriads, to the surface, where the surface of the owner, who, if he is ignorant of the nature of vegetable growth, ascribes their appearance to spontaneous the surface of the owner, who, if he is ignorant of the nature of vegetable growth, ascribes their appearance to spontaneous the surface of the owner, who, if he is ignorant of the nature of vegetable growth, ascribes the color of the owner, who, if he is ignorant of the nature of vegetable growth, ascribes the color of the owner, who is the color of the owner, who is the color of the owner. of his regiment. Clement C. Clay, governor of Alabama, member of Congress and Senator, fought a duel in 1819, with W. Tate. Henry Clay, the renowned orator and party leader, mem-ber of Congress, speaker of the House, Senator from Kentucky and secretary of State, fought a duel in 1808 with Humphrey Marshall, and another in 1826 with John Randolph, member of Congress and Senator from Virginia and minister to Russia, William H. Crawford, Senator from Georgia, minister to France, secretary of war and secretary of the treasury, fought a duel. Thomas of the treasury, fought a duel. Thomas H. Benton, Senator from Missouri from 1826 to 1850, fought a duel near St. Louis with Mr. Lucas, J. Cumming, of Georgia, fought a duel, 1830-3, with George McDuffle, the Demesthenean orator, member of Congress, governor of Sonth Carolina and United States Senator Longton Cities of Mains Senator. Jonathan Citley, of Maine, member of Congress, fought a duel near Washington in 1838 with W. J. Graves, member of Congress from Kentucky. William L. Yancey, member of Congress seeds, taking great pains, and burying from Alabama in 1844-5, fought a duel near Washington with Thomas L. Clingman, member of Congress and Senator from North Carolina. Francis Cutting, and part remaining, were afterwards planted an inch deep, and they came up in profusion. The old rule, to cover aged at a death with conditions. of New York, member of Congress in 1851, challenged John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, member of Congress, Senator and Vice-President of the United States; the challenge was ac-cepted, but the difficulty was adjusted. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, in 1856, fought a due, with T. G. Boweder, in fought a duel with T. C. Reynolds, lien-temant-governor of Missouri. David C. Broderick, Senator from California, fought Judge -- Terry in 1857-1858. Major General D. C. Buell, of Ohio, United States army, fought a duel. General E. V. Sumner, of Massachusetts, United States army, who was elected to escort Mr. Lincoln to Washington, March, 1861, challenged General W. S. Harney, of Tennessee, U. S. A., Major General Phil. Kearney, of New York U.S. A. and Scott, fought a duel with - Chamgress, and in 1827 governor of Tennessee, commander-in-chief and president of Texas in 1836, United States Senator, fought a duel in 1837 with General of the cooked mash given ble that t bers, at the time colonel of his regiment. General Sam. Houston, member of Confought a duel in 1837 with General Alfought a duel in 1837 with General Albert Sidney Johnson, U. S. A. Jeffer-By this we mean to convey the suggession Davis, member of Congress and tion that the meal mixture should be of United States Senator from Mississippi, secretary of war from 1852 to 1856 and President of the Confederate States, fought a duel with Samuel Cobb. Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, U. S. A., hero of Lundy's Lane, conqueror of Mexico, commander-in-chief of the army, challenged De Witt Clinton, and fought another party in the District of Columbia. These are some of the men of note who have engaged as principals in duels. Numerous other Americans of the highest standing and most exten-sive influence have resorted to the Code

## The Leaning Tower.

Dr. Prime gives, in the New York Observer, his opinion as to the cause of leaning of the celebrated tower of Pisa; in conversing with a guide, who had been there for fifty years, the man gives

I asked him what was the commonly received opinion as to the cause of its leaning over. He said most people think it settled while it was building; and when the fact was ascertained that it could not settle any further, the building was continued and completed out of

This opinion appears to be absurd.

Here is a tower erected for the bells of the cathedral; the bell tower; the campanile; its height is two hundred feet. panile; its height is two hundred feet; its diameter, for it is round, is about twenty, and it leans out of a perpen-

twenty, and it leass out of a perpendicular fifteen feet.

To suppose that a tower of exquisite architecture in stone, designed for such a purpose, and built at such vast expense, would be finished after it began to lean out of the perpendicular, would argue an amount of rashness on the part of the builders or the directors that has no parallel even in these modern times. I presume it was finished, with its

PARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

There are a few common principles connected with the germination of seeds which are familiar to many, but which are nevertheless worthy of being placed on record, and which may be interesting and instructive to those who have

ing and instructive to those who have not given special attention to the subject.

The three great leading requisites for germination are warmth, moisture and air but not light. Seeds deprived of these requisites will remain dormant. If the plants are very hardy, such as the chickweed, and the rye and wheat plant, they will start at a few degrees above the freezing point. Others less hardy, as Indian corn and beans, must have a higher temperature, and if the soil is too cold, they will rot instead of growing. Hot-house plants require a still greater heat, many of which will not germinate below eighty or ninety degrees of Fahrenheit.

Moisture is very essential, as every

Moisture is very essential, every farmer knows who has sown wheat and grass seed in time of a severe drought. Flower seeds sown in a dry garden bed, egetate rapidly if the sowing is followed by a warm shower, which furnishes the two elements for success, warmth and moisture. Many seeds are deprived

Large seeds, like those of peas, corn, etc., will find their way to the surface if buried several inches below ground, although they grow more freely at less depth. Small seeds must be much nearer the surface. The seeds of most of our worst annual weeds, such as pigweed, green amaranth, fox tail, rag-weed and mustard, are quite small, and will not grow if buried in compact soil over an inch in depth. This is the reason that when the ground once be-comes infested, it takes so long a time to eradicate them. The plowing and the harrowing must be repeated many times, until every part of the soil, down as far as the plow reaches, is successively exposed to the action of the air. In this way crop after crop of weeds is destroyed, until the soil is purged of them. It is much easier and less expensive to prevent their growth, and never allow them to drop ripe seeds.

Garden seeds often fail to germinate because they are buried too deep. Some years ago an amateur planted his best

they should be confined in a yard under

It is said that lice may be kept from poultry by placing pieces of the bark of sassafras root in their nests.

Good setters among hens seldom or never leave their nests more than once a day, provided they are well fed when they come off; while they seldom remain York, U. S. A., aid-de-camp of two suc-cessive commanders-in-chief of the United States army, Generals Macomb period, unless food has not been supplied and they have to forage for them-

a crumbly consistency rather than that of the swashy, soggy kind of muck that nine out of ten careless or inexperienced persons give to the young broods in their infancy."

The best of all soils on which to establish a poultry yard is gravel or sand resting on a substratum of gravel. If the soil is clayer, or from other causes retentive of wet, the whole should be well drained. This is essential to success, as a wet soil is more inducive than any other circumstance of cramp, roupand other diseases.

Chicken Cholera.

For a few years my chickens died so badly that I abandoned all care of them, thinking it labor lost. In 1872 I commenced feeding with air-slaked lime; I lost a very few that summer. In the summers of 1873 and 1874 I lost none at all by that disease. I put half a pint in a vessel and fill it with water or milk and put for them to drink. As they drink off the top I fill up again. Sometimes I mix half a pint with a peck of stirred up feed and give them peck of stirred up feed and give them.
The lime helps to form the shell for laying hens. I give the lime two or three times per month, and always if I see any signs of the disease. I raised

## What Becomes of the Pins.

Nothing, animate or inanimate, manages to disappear so completely as a pin. Though small, it is not a perishable article, but it has a marvelous aptitude to make way with itself. But even larger pieces of metal in daily use manage to disappear. There must be tens of thousands of horse-shoes dropped in New York in the course of the year, yet how rarely they are seen. This is all the more remarkable, inasmuch as it is considered lucky to pick them up, there-fore people are on the lookout for them. I presume it was finished, with its successive galleries, to the very summit, its bells were hung, and by and by the earth beneath became gradually compressed on the side where the ground below was less solid than on the other; that this settling proceeded so slowly as to be imperceptible for many long years, and was never mentioned in the chronicles of the cathedral, as it certainly would have been had it occurred while in the process of building.

It was begun in 1174, and has therefore stood more than 750 years. In that time the tendency to fall might easily have been so slow as not to be noticed.

how rarely they are seen. This is all the more remarkable, inasmuch as it is considered lucky to pick them up, therefore people are on the lookout for them. There is a great demand for the nails by which they are fastened, in the manufacturing world. The banging they have got through constant wear makes them of more value than even new nails—for what, does our reader think? To make stubb twist barrels. It seems odd that the same malleability could not be given to the iron in some quiezer and more simple manner than the traffic of horse's feet. But pins disappear for "good and all."

The following report of the sanitary ommissioners of the New York board commissioners of the New York board of health, upon sunstroke, has been approved and published by the board:
Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of the commissioners alonging.

heat—laundries, etc.—see that the room is well ventilated.

If working in the sun, wear a light hat (not black, as it absorbs heat), straw, etc., and put inside of it on the head, a wet cloth on a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, comAndrew for 1797
the su1798 to moisture. Nurserymen sometimes keep peach stones in a sound and dormant for moisture. Nurserymen sometimes keep peach stones in a sound and dormant form the soil, to retain their natural moisture. Nurserymen sometimes keep peach stones in a sound and dormant form the subsect of the s

on it as well as on the body. If the person is pale, very faint, and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two tablespoorfuls of water with a little sugar.

The True American Girl.

This is what the American Register tells the Parisians; "Your true Amer-ican girl is a very charming being. Like ican girl is a very charming being. Like all creatures reared in freedom, she possesses an untaught grace and vigor of mind as well as of body. She is no helpless puppet, as in her European prototype, pulled about by hidden wires, and kept perpetually in a box. Bred amid the healthful atmosphere of a social system of exceptional purity, respected, honored and guarded from babyhood by the chivalrous natures that surround the chivalrous natures that surround her, she learns and thinks to act for herself, and to think and act aright. It is well nigh impossible to over-estimate her influence on our social system. Reared at her side, the American youth grows up with an instinctive reverence for and desire to protect helpless innocence and maidenly purity. The salons to which she lends the charm of her winning graces and youthful sweetness salons of Recamier or De Stael. The love that she inspires is a young man's best shield against temptation. She does not herself understand, the smiling maiden, what good she has done, and is doing every day. Yet her white image has waved back many a youth from the pathway of temptation, her clear eyes lent light to the comprehension of better things."

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Birmingham Buttons.

At one time Birmingham (Eng. buckled and buttoned the three king doms, and half the world beside, requir ing such adornment. It furnished every variety of both buckle and button, but its chief staple was the metal button. When shoe-buckles went out, the affrighted makers went about in shoestrings, petitioning Parliament to compel people to wear buckles. In like way the London perruquiers went up to George III., in their own plain hair, to solicit him to bring back the departing fashion of powder and wigs! When the metal button yielded to the mold of product horn covered with silk or some wood or horn, covered with silk or some other woven material, the metal buttonmakers so besieged Parliament by their makers so besieged Parliament by their shricking entreaties to be saved from ruin that a law was passed which made it illegal for a tailor to sew on to a suit of clothes any button made of cloth, serge, camlet, or any other "stuff." Unless this law was swept away by the enactment which recently abolished all laws that had become practically obsolete this button act is still in force, and lete, this button act is still in force, and we believe it to be so. About a half a dozen years ago a tailor named Shirley sued, in the Marylebone county court, a customer named King for £9 (845), the price of a suit of clothes made for the latter. The defendant's counsel asked the tailor of what material the buttons were made, and on being told that they were of cloth or silk on horn molds, he remarked that by the law made for the protection of the Birmingham buttonmakers, not only could the tailor not recover, but if the defendant chose to sue for the penalties, the plaintiff would have to pay forty shillings for every dozen of such buttons sewed on by him. The judge agreed, and the tailor was non-suited.

Tropical Tree Forms.

Some are almost cylindrical, rising up out of the ground as if their bases were concealed by accumulations of the soil; others get much thicker near the ground, like our spreading oaks; others again, and these are very characteristic, send out, toward the base, flat and wing-like projections. These projections are thin slabs radiating from the main trunk, from which they stand out like the buttresses of a Gothic cathedral. They rise to various heights on the tree from five or six to twenty or thirty feet; they often divide as they approach the ground, and sometimes twist and curve along the surface for a considerable distance, forming elevated and greatly compressed roots. These buttresses are sometimes so large that the spaces be-tween them, if roofed over, would form huts capable of containing several per-

There is another form of tree, hardly less curious, in which the trunk, though generally straight and cylindrical, is deeply furrowed and indented, appearing as if made up of a number of small trees grown together at the centre. Sometimes the junction of what seem to be the component parts is so imperfect. Sometimes the junction of what seem to be the component parts is so imperfect, that gaps or holes are left by which you can see through the trunk in various places. At first one is disposed to think this is caused by accident or decay, but repeated examination shows it to be dus to the satural growth of the tree.

Colle-Proof Cucumbers.

Edison has given to the world several valuable inventions (facetiously remarks a New York paper), but he will do well to make the most of his fame, because there is a man in Hackensack, N. J., who will doubtless soon outshine him as a benefactor to his race. This phinanthropist long ago decided that mankind needed nothing so much as a colic-proof cucumber. He had for years appreciated the delicate taste of that watery vegetable, and had the fullest realization of its cooling effect when served, acidulated and iced, with the morning meal, But his pleasure was always destroyed Edison has given to the world several But his pleasure was always destroyed by a knowledge that the fesst would be followed by that abdominal torture which the cucumber is so well fitted to produce. He therefore concentrated his mental powers on the production of a cucumber which would satisfy the palate without offending any of the organs with which it might afterward come in contact. His plan was to apply to the ungrown vegetable the remedies which are found effective in allaying the pain which it causes to human beings. pain which it causes to human beings. He therefore chose some perfect seeds and wrapped each seed in a small piece of warm flannel soaked with camphor. In the soil where the seeds were deposited he put a layer of ground mustard and a sprinkling of cayenne pepper. As soon as the plants appeared above the ground he sprinkled them daily with laudanum and brandy, and, in order that both schools of medicine

day which contains many curious ele-ments. Recently the wife of a well-known firm on Water street bought, in a considerable bill of household goods, a coffee pot, paying \$1.75. But neither she nor her maid could make acceptable coffee from the pot, and it was returned to the dealer. He refused to receive it, and the husband sued him. Messrs,
Adams and Rogers represented the defendant, and the plaintiff managed his
own case. The manner of procedure
was unique, to say the least. The
dealer took the coffee pot and a liberal
supply of coffee sugar and greens supply of coffee, sugar and cream, a gasoline stove, and a coffee grinding mill into the court room. The coffee was ground in the presence of the jury, the gasoline lit in the stove, water and ground coffee were put into the pot, and the same was allowed to boil over the gasoline blaze. At length the concoction was pronounced complete, and it was properly mixed with sugar and cream and passed to the jurors and the justice. What juryman could withstand such sweet blandishments? They called for more, and as there was plenty and to spare, their request was granted. At length the three retired for consultation, and returning rendered a verdict for the man who made the coffee.—Cleveland Leader.

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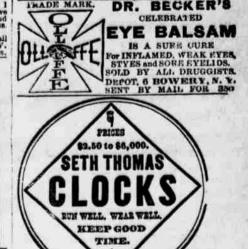
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