Separate.

For the last time, dear, the last, let me hold
your hand;
Separate forever from to-night we stand.

The flowers grew so thick y o'er the gulf below,
We never thought we neared it till to-night,
you know.

Jasmine, roses, heliotrope, blossoms rich and
rare,
Filled the eye with loveliness, filled the fragrant air.

Dazzled with their glory, drunken with their
scent,
Hand-in-hand, together to the brink we went.

Heedless where the pathway led, careless of
the goal;
Sweetness, calm, and beauty lapping heart and
soul.

Never from the sunny South, from the languid
West,
Came the bitter blast that brought reason's
searching test.

Black and keen the east wind through the blossoms blew,
Forced the clinging tendrils back from where
they grew.

Crushed the gorgeous mass of bloom, broke
the fairy wreath,
Showed in naked ugliness all that lurked beneath.

Dear, good-by for ever, each too weak to stand
By such graceful danger, lingering hand-in-hand!

The south wind's subtle sweetness would steal
the sense again,
The west wind's luscious languor lull the lazy
brain.

Though the blast blow bitterly, though we
shrink and shiver,
Better so than lying lost in that sullen river.

Let the lovely poison-leaves wreathe and cling
once more;
We have seen beneath the veil—ah, happy
blindness o'er!

The parted paths lie straight and grey, the
flowery dream is broken;
Separate for ever dear; our last words are
spoken.

Farm, Garden and Household.

BONE FELON.—As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can instantly be taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet.

SOILING VS. PASTURING.—It is shown by the results of long-continued experiments that by soiling, three times the amount of stock can be fed from a piece of land than can be fed by pasturing. Thus on a farm of eighty acres eighty head of stock may be fed if the soiling system is followed.

ROTATION OF CROPS IN NATURE.—It is generally considered that the principle of rotation in crops is a modern discovery, and yet nature has worked in this way from the commencement. Proofs of this are seen in the vegetable remains of rocks and coal beds, and even now we see the same principle at work whenever we cut down a pine woods, which if allowed to grow in timber again is replaced with deciduous trees, as oaks, beeches, maples, etc., while a beech or maple or oak wood cut off will be replaced with pines. Here is undoubtedly rotation of crops, and we merely follow nature when we adopt the principle in our agricultural operations.

COST OF KEEPING COWS IN MILK-DAIRIES.—An "Orange County" milk-producer on Long Island thus feeds his cows; namely, ten pounds of hay, four quarts of corn or oil-meal, and one bushel of brewers' grains, daily. The cost of this is, for hay 15 cents, meal 15 cents, grains 18 cents, total 48 cents. The average yield is ten quarts daily, which retails at ten cents per quart. Calculating for interest on cost of stock and other expenses, and a proper remuneration for the uncomfortable and unseasonable labor necessary, if an "Orange County" dairyman is honest, he is far from being a "bloated aristocrat," or one who does not well earn his money.

POOR FEED.—Jeremiah O'Brien, Oneida County, N. Y., wanted to know of the Farmer's Club, what he should do for his cows; he fed them hay, but they were rough, scrawny, and poor, and very weak. Would copperas help them, or is the soil deficient in lime, potash, or iron? He wanted light thrown on this subject. F. D. Curtis—Poor feed is what's the matter. He should give them some oil-meal with their hay, or steam their feed. Dr. Crane added that good hay with meal of some sort was all that was needed; it was poor feed that caused all the hollow-horn we hear of and most other complaints. It did not pay to cook feed where corn was twenty-five cents a bushel, any how.

EFFECTS OF GORGING.—E. W. Mason told the Club that he had two cows, which devoured a large quantity of dry corn-meal, and died in consequence. How could he have saved them? Dr. Smith said he should have given them water; this would disolve the meal and save them. H. Stewart said he could not do a worse thing, under such circumstances Water except in the smallest quantities was certain death. A pint of linseed oil or a quart of soft soapsuds would cause the stomach and bowels to act rapidly and relieve the animal. Cows and horses should never be allowed access to dry feed, which eaten to excess is often fatal.

PORK MAKING.—Mr. Dievendorf says that, with proper management, pork can be produced cheaper than either beef or mutton. That a given quantity of corn meal will produce in a well-bred pig more pounds of pork than can be produced of any other kind of meat, because a pig can eat more, digest more and assimilate more, over and over the amount of food necessary to sustain life, than any other domestic animal. He said the secret of success in pork making hinges not so much on any particular breed, although the breed has something to do with it, as it does on liberal and regular feeding. As to breeds, he perferred a cross between our common large hogs and some of the small breeds, such as the Essex or Suffolk, as well adapted to pork making among dairymen. By such a cross we get more constitution and a quicker growth. It is putting the great digestive powers of the large breed in the body of a small, refined and quick fattening pig. He thought the cheapest way to winter a shoat was in the pork barrel; hence he would fatten pigs rather than old hogs. In proportion to the food consumed, young pigs grow much more rapidly than older ones, and besides, if they are grades of some of the small breeds, they will be ready for market when four or five months old, and will always bring a fancy price.

WHAT SHE COULD DO.—The editor of the Portland *Transcript*, having asked a lady correspondent, who applied for a situation, "What could she do?" received the following comprehensive reply: "I can keep house or a secret; drive a horse or a bargain; tend a post office, a store, or a baby; make a loaf of bread or shirt; sew on buttons, &c., or so forth; mend stockings, milk a cow, wash, iron, bake, or brew—is that enought for a woman to do? Then I'll decipher the copy that puzzles you, rewrite the manuscript plain and true, or even if fortune but play me fair, and my sphere points the way of my duty there, take the editor's scissors, his office, and chair. Satisfactory guarantee any day that I can do and have all that I say (and more to)."

HOW A LADY KEPT HER PROMISE.—Lady Penelope d'Arcy, the only daughter of the Earl of Rivers, when only seventeen, was wooed by three suitors at the same time—Sir George Trenchard, Sir John Gage and Sir William Hervey. The Knights as in chivalry bound, were disposed to contest the prize with target and lance; but the lady herself forbade the battle, and menaced the disobedient Knights with her lasting displeasure, promising jocularly that, if they had but patience, she would have them all in their turns. And she actually fulfilled her promise, for she espoused first Sir George Trenchard of Wolverton, secondly Sir John Gage of Folie, and thirdly Sir William Hervey of Ickworth, and buried the last of them before she was forty years old.

The Messaula (Montana) *Pioneer*, for December 9, was printed on a half-sheet of wrapping paper. The edition consumed all that was left in town, and the editor announced that the next issue would be printed on gunny bags unless it stopped snowing.

Items of Interest.

A MAN and girl have been badly bitten at Detroit by a mad dog.

Two men were killed, and one wounded, during the Barcelona riot.

THE small-pox deaths in Philadelphia last week amounted to 177.

AN expedition is preparing in London for the relief of Dr. Livingstone.

THE Kentucky Senate, passed the Southern Railroad bill by one majority.

Two men were killed, and several injured, by a boiler explosion in Bordeaux.

Two ladies have been appointed on the State Board of School Examiners in California.

THE thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales will take place on February 27.

MR. ROBERTS was inaugurated as President of the Republic of Liberia, on New Year's Day.

THE blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad, is seriously affecting business in San Francisco.

THE total receipts from U. S. internal revenue sources for the month of January were $11,046,036.

THE director of the official journal of the Paris Commune has been sentenced to transportation.

No instance of defalcation by the women in the U. S. Treasury Department can be pointed out.

MOUNT HOOD, Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, indicative of active volcanic action.

ROBERT SMITH was fined $50 in Boston for not giving notice of a case of small-pox in his family.

GEN. SICKLES has announced to the President his intention to resign his mission at an early day.

U. S. TREASURER Spinner received, from an anonymous contributor in Ill., $25 for unpaid income tax.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Sioux City says that several deaths have occurred near that city from exposure.

LOUIS ZIMMERMAN, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged nineteen, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

THE North Carolina Legislature elected General W. M. Ramson, of North Hampton, United States Senator.

Some twelve or fifteen persons were badly bruised by a collision on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Red Buttes.

AN order has been received at Watertown arsenal to forward several fifteen inch guns to Fort Jefferson, Florida.

THE State Temperance Alliance of Boston propose to organize a union of the New England temperance societies.

AN infant son of Henry T. Clark, of New York, was killed by his brother, aged three years, who threw a piece of slate at him.

THE Boy's Home in Belleville, Ont., was burned, and one boy was burned to death. The other inmates barely escaped in their night-clothes.

THE total destruction of the world is now definitely settled by the Second Adventists to take place in 1873. The exact day is not yet announced.

An attorney, of Washington, Penn., has been lodged in the jail of that place on charge of having forged a voucher for soldiers' back pay and bounty.

ACCORDING to the latest census returns, there are five million six hundred and sixty-thousand and seventy-four persons in the United States who can neither read nor write.

THEY have lately had a long and copious rain in California, whereby millions of ground squirrels have been drowned, and tens of thousands of rabbits driven from their burrows.

REPORTS from the Northwest show that the change in the temperature was much greater than first stated, and that there has been great suffering and some loss of life on the Plains.

MR. BENTON, of Mississippi, gave careful orders to his boy to shoot any one approaching the premises after dark. He tried it himself, unwittingly, one night, and was shot dead.

A DETROIT girl named Marian Dixon who was formerly one of the most beautiful and accomplished of the young ladies of that city, appears continually in the police courts for drunkenness.

THE number of grain distilleries in operation in the United States is 313, with a daily capacity of 232,185 gallons. There are eleven molasses distilleries, with a daily capacity of 13,321 gallons.

DISPATCHES from New York merchants returning home from Berlin state that they will soon have ready for sale costumes of linen and stuffs elegantly trimmed with lace and fringe, from $12 to $60.

THE Spanish gunboat Astuto has captured an English schooper and crew. The schooner was towed to Manzanillo. It is reported the schooner had already landed contraband of war on the island when captured.

THE disposition of the U. S. House Naval Committee appears to be favorable to an immediate increase of the Navy by the building of new ships, and it is probable that they will soon report some measures for this purpose.

THERE is a curious coincidence in the debts of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. That of New York is $29,482,702; that of Massachusetts is $29,660,364; while that of Pennsylvania is reported as "nearly $29,060,000."

THE late Isaac Rich, of Boston, who died very wealthy, left the bulk of his property to the new Methodist collegiate institution, called "The Boston University," of which the Boston Theological Seminary constitutes a department.

A PARTY of dog-fighters of New York and Boston went to Vernon, Conn., to indulge in their brutal sport, but thirty-five of them were arrested and taken to Rockville for trial. They will probably stay a month in Connecticut, working for the State.

THE steamer Hornet, has been libelled at the suit of thirty persons who shipped from New York, on the understanding that they were engaged in the merchant service and when out at sea were compelled to enlist in the service of the Cuban Junta.

A RESOLVE passed the Massachusetts Senate, asking Congress, in view of the anticipation of the effects of the Treaty of Washington, to provide relief and indemnity to fishing interests, by bounty on tonnage, or such other form as may best protect them.

AT East Saginaw, Mich., Mrs. Hiltz, having occasion to visit a friend, locked her three children, all less than four years old, in the house, which soon after took fire, and two of the children were burned to death. The eldest child escaped by jumping through the window.

THE dogs of Worcester county, Mass., killed sheep to the value of one thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars last year, while the dog tax amounted to thirteen thousand six hundred dollars; so that, after paying the damages to sheep owners, the county had a surplus of twelve thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars to apply to school purposes, under the dog law.

MR. John Halme, of Philadelphia, elicits the praise of the press for having nineteen years ago become the guardian of a niece and nephew, receiving in trust for them $19,039 46. Last week he filed his account in court, which showed that during this long period of time he had not only supported and educated them out of the fund, but was ready to pay over the handsome sum of $79,201 24. He made no charge for his services.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—Darius Rice & Son, of Worcester, Mass., sent a statement to the *Agriculturist* of the value of produce sold from 20 acres of mowing land and five acres of market garden. The items are too numerous to mention in detail, but the total foots up to $2,829.53. Labor cost $1,045.98, grain purchased and fed to hogs (which made the manure used and gave a profit besides) $1,045.97, butchers' offal $100. There is evidently good management here.

JUSTICE in Wyoming has been interrupted in a manner hitherto unknown in the annals of courts. A female justice of the peace was recently compelled to retire for a few weeks from the bench for reasons not wholly unconnected with the next census of the Territory.

A Japanese Wedding.

A wedding is passing across the great square, says a correspondent writing from Japan. Two huge puppets, evidently intended to represent a man and woman, head the procession. Then follow the musicians, thundering on some sixty tom-toms; then, mounted on gaily harnessed ponies, a hundred young men in pink or blue sarongs (petticoats), and adorned with necklaces, brilliant scarves passed across one shoulder over their naked bodies, and gold-handled krisses passed through their sashes. The bridegroom was modestly enseconced in a palanquin carried by four men. He wears a silver belt, and his face is covered by a thick layer of bright yellow paint, made with saffron. His hands, the calves of his legs, and his feet are daubed in the same way. He is followed by a long procession of his whole family. The happy bride is kept at a respectful distance, but appears, notwithstanding her splendid attire, to have been dipped in the same pail with her bridegroom. You can conceive nothing more absurdly comic. Evidently these are the favorite bridal colors of the Japanese. We asked the age of the principal performers in the entertainment. She is eleven years old, and he fourteen. The young couple can only make up twenty-five years between them. But, as the men here wear exactly the same dress as the women, and have no beards, we had fairly confounded the bride with the bridegroom, and discovered this mistaken identity on Ak-Hem repeating his explanation a third time. I must return, therefore; it was the lady who was in the palanquin, and her husband who kept at a respectful distance. He was seated in a bamboo carriage; his coachman in full Japanese dress, and a black hat with an English cockade. Two grooms, eight years of age, without tunics or top boots, stood by him as stiffly as if they had been stuffed. Behind him walked his father, his mother, bathed in tears, and his father's other wives, for whom the poverty of our language has not yet found any proper term of relationship. They are almost step-mothers, but there is a want in the dictionary of any word to express the legalized superabundance of relations which constitute polygamy. The tears of the parents, the long wreaths of orange blossoms, and the foolish and embarrassed air of the principal actors in the ceremony, were the only things to remind me of Europe in this strange possession of nearly ten thousand people, a motley, brilliant, supremely grotesque crowd. I followed idly after the procession, exactly as the little street boys in Paris follow the drums and fifes, and for more than an hour I amused myself with staring at this extraordinary assembly, and at a ceremony which would require a volume to describe—and even then a good many things would remain beyond one's comprehension; but by degrees I saw that my perseverence was exciting public curiosity, that I was myself taking the part of drums and fifes to all these Japanese, who, standing one on top of another, could hardly reach the top of a European's head. I have learnt since that no white man here would so lower himself as to mix thus in a crowd. It is bad taste to go on foot. Without an umbrella-bearer, it is indecorous; without a match-bearer, almost disgraceful; and without a haughty manner, it is the depths of degradation.

A Brave Little Fellow.

While a dozen or more boys at Holland Patent, Oneida County, were engaged playing "hide and seek," Johnny Thomas, aged eight years, while running over a vacant lot seeking a hiding place, and while accidentally passing over an open well covered with a snow drift, broke through and fell to the bottom. The well is about fifteen feet deep, and has a depth of water of five to six feet. His own version, which he freely gives, is most strange. He says when he fell through, he thought he was sinking into an old cellar of which he knew; but upon being submerged in water, imagined that he was in a creek or pond, and was greatly confused as he felt the water close over his head, but realized that he was rapidly rising, until his head was above the water. He then reached out his hands and could, with ease, sustain himself in this position and breathe—his hands clinging to the wall, all but his head still submerged. Here he began his reconnoisance of the surroundings and chances of escape, and came to the conclusion, though in total darkness, that he was in a well, and at once began the perilous ascent. The well is of usual size, and has too large a circumference for the little one's spread of limb to enable him to adopt the usual method of bracing from opposite sides of the circle, and he was obliged to use a portion only of the circle, for the purpose of making the slow and dangerous ascent. He says he "climbed as if he was going up a ladder," and after he had made considerable progress that he reached a point where he could find no place in the wall for his feet and hands, and nearly despaired in view of again falling into the dreaded depths. Here, as he expressed it in his own and more fitting speech, the love of life, home and kindred came to his rescue, which, together with a little rest, enabled him to make more vigorous exertions, finally bringing him to the surface in safety and entirely uninjured. During all this time he had not been missed by his mates, and the first intimation of his perilous adventure was narrated by himself at home, whither he had at once repaired (a distance of some eighty rods) minus his cap, which was fished out of the well the next morning. His escape is regarded by all as most marvelous, when in addition to the conditions that have been stated, it is seen that he was obliged to emerge through the small aperture in the snow drift through which he had fallen, quite a distance above the surface of the well.—*Utica Observer.*

SKATING FOR LIFE.—A story is told of a man who came upon a pack of hungry wolves while skating in the Northwest. He threw aside his gun and overcoat and whizzed away for dear life. It soon became apparent that he could not hope to get such a clear as to put on a top speed, and so leave them behind; but he was a practiced skater—a "dab" at the fancy work acquired at the rinks, where people skate for pastime, and learn to be elegant and swan-like. His outer edge and figure skating saved him. On came the wolves full pelt, their hot breath reaching him just as he put on a desperate spurt, when whish! he flew round in a beautiful circle, and the shaggy wretches, carried on by their own tremendous impetus were a long way in front, while he went gliding off in a contrary direction. Over and over again did he practice this manœuvre in similar circles, till the wolves themselves, baffled, and in their rage snapping and biting at each other, began to flag, and to think that after all they were in chase of the shadow of a man—a hungry dream of human flesh. Round and round went the skates, still with a cool head and clenched fist, working nearer and nearer home, until at last, the pursuers gave up, and with a howl of disappointment fled into the thickets.

SAVE A LITTLE.—Every man who is obliged to work for his living, should make it a point to lay up a little money for that "rainy day" which we are all liable to encounter when least expected. The best way to do this is to open an account with some saving bank. Accumulated money is always safe; it is always ready for use when needed. Scrape together five dollars, make your deposit, receive your bank-book, and then resolve to deposit a given sum, small though it be, once a month, or once a week, according to the circumstances. Nobody knows without trying it how easy a thing it is to save money when an account with a bank has been opened. With such an account a man feels a desire to enlarge his deposit. It gives him lessons in frugality and economy, weans him from habits of extravagance, and is the very best guard in the world against intemperance, dissipation and vice.

FIG-RAISING IN MICHIGAN.—On the East shore of Lake Michigan a fruit grower has undertaken the cultivation of figs, having 300 trees of that fruit in fine growing condition. He heels them up each Winter for protection from the frosts, and owing to his care and judgment has had two crops from them each season for the past two years. Thus far he has made the fig crop a source of considerable profit.

Years of Cold in Europe.

The recent severe cold weather in Europe has called forth the following facts, which appeared in the *Journal des Debats:*

In 359 A. D., the Euxine was frozen over.

In 508 the rivers of England were frozen over for two months.

In 558 the Black Sea was covered with ice for 20 days, and in 763 the ice was 80 feet thick.

In 821 the Elbe, the Danube, and the Seine were frozen during four weeks.

In 1323 the Mediterranean was entirely frozen.

In 1405 Tamerlane made an incursion into China, and lost his men, horses, and camels by the excessive cold.

In 1420 Paris experienced so great cold that the city was depopulated, and animals fed on corpses in the street.

In 1443, at Paris, snow fell during forty days and forty nights incessantly.

In 1469, in France and Germany, wine was frozen so hard that it was cut in blocks and sold by weight.

In 1570 the intense cold lasted three months, and all the fruit trees of Provence and Languedoc were destroyed.

In 1607 provisions and fuel became so scarce on account of cold in Paris that a small bundle of kindling-brush cost 40 cents. The cattle froze in their stalls, and the Seine could be crossed by heavy carts.

The year 1709 was one of intense cold all over Europe, and mass could not be said for many weeks in certain provinces, because the wine could not be kept in a fluid state.

In 1735, in Chinese Tartary, the thermometer fell ninety-seven degrees below zero—Fahrenheit.

1740 was a winter of such rigor in Russia that the ice palace was constructed at St. Petersburg 51 feet long and 17 feet wide. Six ice cannon were mounted on the walls, and two mortars for bombs. The cannon held balls of six pounds weight, were charged with powder, and discharged, so that the ball pierced a board two inches thick at a distance of 60 feet. The cannon did not burst. Its walls were less than ten inches in thickness.

1765 was a year of intense cold, also 1788. Since that year the cold has never been as great in Paris until last year, when, for the first time in a century Jack Frost came again to the tune of 21 below zero centigrade.

DYSPEPSIA.—If a man wishes to get rid of dyspepsia, he must give his stomach and brain less to do. It will be of no service for him to follow any particular regimen—to live on chaff bread, or any such stuff; to weigh his food, etc., so long as the brain is in a constant state of excitement. Let that have proper rest, and the stomach will perform its functions.

But if he pass 14 or 15 hours a day in his office or counting room, and take no exercise, his stomach will inevitably become paralyzed, and if he put nothing into it but a cracker a day, it will not digest it. In many cases it is the brain that is the primary cause. Give that delicate organ some rest. Leave your business behind you when you go to your home.

Do not sit down to your dinner with your brows knit and your mind absorbed in casting up interest accounts. Never abridge the usual hours of sleep. Take more or less exercise in the open air every day. Allow yourself some innocent recreation. Eat moderately, slowly, and of what you please, provided it be not the shovel and tongs. If any particular dish disagrees with you, however, never touch or look it. Do not imagine that you must live on rye bread or eat oat-meal porridge; a reasonable quantity of nutritious food is essential to the mind as well as the body. Above all, banish all thoughts of the subject. If you have any treatises on dyspepsia, domestic medicine, etc., put them directly into the fire.

If you are constantly thinking and talking about dyspepsia, you will surely have it. Endeavor to forget that you have a stomach. Keep a clear conscience; live temperately, regularly, cleanly, be industrious, too, but be temperate.

The Fatal Trichina.

It behooves those people who are fond of pork to be particular as to the quality of the article. We have already referred to two deaths in Cleveland from trichina, through eating diseased pig meat. Two other people, in the same city, are now suffering from the same disease, with very little proxbability of recovery. As in the first case, the complaint was brought on through eating sausage made of pork. Part of the food was composed of meat bought in the market, and part from an animal fattened by the sufferers themselves. On examining the two kinds of pork with a microscope, it was discovered that the meat procured at the market was full of trichina, while none could be seen in the home-fed portion. As there is no intimation that the former was at all decomposed, the disease was probably the result of bad feeding of the hogs from which the purchased meat was taken. However that may be, it is incumbent upon consumers of pork to be very particular as to the quality of it. There is no doubt that many diseased beeves and sheep, as well as hogs, are killed and sent to market for food. The poorer classes are, of course, the most likely to suffer from this unscrupulous conduct of the dealers; but beef and mutton, fortunately, are not affected with trichina, and ought at all times to be preferred to suspiciously cheap or doubtful-looking pork.

A NOTED STAG.—A celebrated stag, known as "The Doctor," belonging to Queen Victoria, was shot the other day by order of the Earl of Cork, Master of the Royal Buckhounds. "The Doctor" is spoken of as the best stag that was ever followed across country. During the last ten years, however, he became extremely artful. He saw through the business, and shirked his duty by all manner of expedients. He knew the whole region thoroughly, and when the hounds were after him he would go calmly into the nearest farmhouse, where he always got hospitable treatment. Once he quartered himself in a baker's shop, and another time in a butcher's. On two occasions he made his way into Windsor Castle and got in to the State apartments. "The Doctor's" last run was on Boxing Day. He ran for just fifteen minutes, until he saw a house with an open door, and then walked leisurely into the drawing-room, where a lady was sitting. The animal was extremely docile and intelligent, and his death, which was rendered necessary by an accident, is mourned by many old friends.

Massacre of Jews in Russia.

Advices have reached us of another serious outbreak against the Jews in Russia. The populace of Ismalia, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, near the Turkish border, by an apparently preconcerted movement, attacked the Jewish quarter of the town and began an indiscriminate slaughter of the Israelites. The Jews, who were totally unprepared for the attack, fled in the wildest confusion. Large numbers of the refugees succeeded in escaping across the border into Turkey, where they were kindly received by the Turkish authorities, who took prompt measures for the relief of the sufferers. The extent of the massacre is not known, but large numbers of the Jews were killed and wounded.

A DOG STORY.—A fine Newfoundland dog walked into a school-house in Boston, entered one of the dressing-rooms of the pupils, took down the cap and coat of his young master, and then gave an inquiring look at the children, among whom he failed to see the owner of the cap and coat. Walking into another school-room on the same floor he found the object of his search, and went up and affectionately kissed him. This is a true story.

THE recent sale of the Marquis of Waterford's estates in Ireland is described by the Dublin *Post* as one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in any part of that country. The land was divided into one hundred and twenty-one lots, and brought upward of $1,500,000. What renders this sale remarkable was the fact that most of the land was bought by tenants, some of whom paid at the rate of fifty, others forty, and none at less than thirty years' purchase.

A Romance in Real Life.

To Louisiana, in the beginning of the last century, came an old German emigrant, with his only daughter and settled there. She was young and very beautiful, and attracted much attention, especially that of one Dauband, an officer of the colony, who so ingratiated himself with her father that, after a time, they kept house together. This officer had been in Russia; and what first struck him, upon seeing the young lady, was the very remarkable resemblance which she bore to the late wife of the Czarowitz Alexis, son of Peter the Great. The history of this Princess had been a very bad one. Though a high-born lady, and sister-in-law to the Emperor Charles VI., she had been treated by her husband with as much brutality as though she had been his slave. He had attempted on more than one occasion to make away with her by poison; and at last he had struck her with such violence, when far gone with child, that he had caused the death of both herself and infant. All the courts of Europe had gone into mourning for her, and everybody but her husband pitied her unhappy fate. After a great lapse of time, the Czarowitz died; and to Dauband's watchful eyes it seemed that the intelligence of that Prince's decease was received by his fair fellow-lodger with such suspicious interest and excitement, that he taxed her with being in truth that exalted but unhappy lady, whom all the world held to be dead and buried. If such were the case, he declared himself devoted to her service, and prepared to at once sacrifice his prospects in the colony, in order to escort her to Russia.

Then Charlotte Christina Sophia de Woolfenbuttel (for such had been her maiden name) narrated her pitiful story. She was indeed the personage he had imagined her to be, and had made use of a pious fraud to escape from the cruelties of her late husband. The blow that had been given to her had almost caused her death, (as it undoubtedly did that of the heir of All the Russias, whom she carried within her,) but she had in truth recovered from it. By help of the Countess Konigsmark, mother of Marshal Saxe, she even gained the women of her bed-chamber, so that it was given out she was no more, and a funeral was arranged accordingly. Then, being conveyed to a secret place, she was carefully tended, when strong enough, removed in the guise of a servant-girl, to Paris, under the guardianship of a trusty German servant, who passed as her father; and finally from France to Louisiana. Having heard her story, Dauband renewed his devoted offer to furnish the means of her return to that sphere from which she had fled under such pitiable circumstances; but the young widow thanked him and said the only service she required of him was, that he should maintain an absolute secrecy, regarding her past, and conduct himself toward her exactly as he had hitherto done for the future. He endeavored to obey her in both respects, but his affection for her was stronger than his loyality; he was young and handsome, as well as impressionable; and perhaps the ex-Princess, on her part, was not sorry when, her pretended father dying, and it becoming no longer possible for Dauband and herself to be under the same roof without reproach, he offered himself to her as a husband. If she had really renounced all thoughts of resuming her rank, she argued, why should she not wed an honest man, who loved her?

Though not a queen, in him she should ever have a devoted subject. She consented; and in so doing afforded one of the strangest examples of vicissitude of fortune that history has recorded—the marriage with a humble officer of infantry of one who had been destined for the throne of Russia, and whose sister was actually occupying that of Austria. The marriage was a happy one, and bore fruit in an only daughter. After ten years, Dauband being troubled with some disorder which the practitioners in Louisiana could not cure, removed with his wife and child to Paris, to get the best medical advice, and, on his recovery, solicited and obtained from Government an appointment in the Isle of Bourbon. While in Paris, the wife and daughter went to walk in the Tuileries, and by conversing in German, were overheard by Marshal Saxe, who stopped to consider them. Mme. Dauband's embarrassment confirmed his suspicions, and his recognition of her was complete. She drew him aside, and persuaded him to promise secrecy. He called on her, however, the next day, and often afterward; and when she had departed from Bourbon, informed the King, his master, of what he had discovered. Orders were sent off to the island that the greatest respect should be paid to her; and the King of Hungary was also made acquainted with the position of his aunt. He sent her a letter inviting her to his Court, but on the condition that she should quit her husband, which she refused to do. In 1747, Dauband died, having being preceded to the grave by his daughter; and the widow came to France, with the intention of taking up her residence in a convent; in place of doing so, however, she lived in a great retirement at Virtri, about a league from Paris, where she died in 1772.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Spring Costumes and Cambrics.

Domestic cambrics in spring colors are already displayed upon the counters of the large stores, says a New York fashion journal. The grounds are white, with hair lines of color or black crossing each other to form squares, blocks or diamonds, and the simple regulation stripe. These goods always make a neat, pretty and serviceable dress.

Gray cashmeres in many tints are to be brought out for spring suits. There is the blue gray, stone and steel colors, with that peculiar shade of brown verging on the green. This beautiful, soft material grows in favor, and for spring overdresses nothing will be more popular.

Black alpaca suits are already being made at the furnishing houses for spring. They are made with polonaises of various designs, but we think the "Marguerite" will have the preference. The skirt behind is draped with bows, while a row of bows fastens the front. It can be edged with fringe, or a ruching of the same, but in many cases it is left plain.

A handsome dress lately worn at a day reception consisted of a train dress of light blue Irish poplin, trimmed with folds of the same, piped double with black velvet and white satin. Black velvet polonaise and muff trimmed with silver fox, and duchesse bonnet of light blue velvet, ornamented with soft gros grain ribbon, and light blue and black feathers.

A light cameo tinted silk has a flounce and tunic bordered with a lovely flower pattern, natural foliage, embroidered in various colored silks; below is a rich fringe to match the silk, and above is a ruched heading.

A coquettish addition to any house dress is the "Inez fichu," whether it be intended for evening or ordinary home wear. For the former purpose it may be prettily made in dotted lace, trimmed with lace and an appropriate heading, or in Swiss or organdy, garnished with "standard" plaitings or flutings.

CREEPING VINES.—A curious fact in regard to the creeping and twining plants has been noticed by Mr. Anderson Henry, and by him communicated to the scientific committee of the Horticultural Society. This is, that they will be attracted by certain species of climbers growing near them, and repelled by others. It has been observed, in tropical forests, that the climbing vines seem to prefer certain kinds of trees, and go far out of their way to reach them, at the same time avoiding other trees much nearer, and apparently more convenient.

A YOUNG POSITIVIST.—Parson—What is a miracle? Boy—Dunno. Parson—Well, if the sun were to shine in the middle of the night, what should you say it was? Boy—The moon. Parson—But if you were told it was the sun, what should you say it was? Boy—A lie. Parson—I don't tell lies. Suppose I told you it was the sun; what would you say then? Boy—That yer wasn't sober!

If there is anything you know, worth knowing, that we ought to know, and you know we don't know, please let us know it—in the business line, of course.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

There was a lively debate in the United States Senate upon the Alabama business. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution asking the President to send to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the alleged intention of Great Britain to revoke the treaty of Washington unless the claims of the United States shall be presented upon a principle and in a manner agreeable to the other party. He supported his motion in a lengthy speech favoring the enforcement of the claims. At the suggestion of Mr. Trumbull Mr. Edmunds modified the resolution so as to merely ask for information as to the intentions of Great Britain.

The Amnesty bill being Mr. Carpenter's substitute for Mr. Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill, after some debate, was rejected.

Mr. Sherman, reported adversely on the bills raising the salaries of clerks in the Executive department.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Wilson (of Mass.)—To establish the pay of enlisted men of the army.

The amendment to Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill being the amendment, excluding churches was adopted.

The Amnesty bill was taken up. Mr. Sumner's amendment being the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, was adopted, the Vice-President giving the casting vote on a tie. Morton offered an amendment providing that before any person could take the benefit of the bill, he must swear that he never belonged to the Ku-Klux or any such organization. Adopted, Yeas, 34; Nays, 12. No other amendments being offered, the vote was then taken on the bill as amen ted, and it was rejected—a two-thirds vote being necessary.

HOUSE.

The bill so long pending in the House to devote the proceeds from the sales of public lands to educational purposes in the States was shorn of its centralization features, restricted principally in its benefits to the illiterate sections, and deprived of its mixed-school system. In this shape it goes to the Senate.

The Arkansas contested election case of Boles against Edwards was taken up; the unanimous report of the Committee being that Boles, the contestant, is entitled to the seat, and after some discussion, the report was agreed to without division, and Mr. Boles was admitted to his seat and sworn in.

Mr. Myers presented the remonstrance of Philadelphia printers, type-founders, binders, gold-beaters and paper makers against the passage of an international copyright law.

WOULD NOT OBEY.—In a very fashionable London church the other morning, a young couple in good society came to the altar seeking union. All went smoothly, till the bride, who was young and by no means masculine in appearance, came to a stand at the word "obey," and distinctly refused to utter the required promise, whereupon ensued confusion, amid which the bride remained perfectly cool. The clergyman declined to proceed with the service. The bridegroom, after conducting himself like a man who could decide whether to have the girl "obey" or no, emphatically declared that the clergyman was quite right, and the marriage party left the church—the bride, a believer in woman's rights, and her friends going one way, and the bridegroom and his another.

THE census of Rome, just completed, shows a total population of 40,000.

[The following we extract from a little book on Chronic Diseases, issued by Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. Our readers can receive this interesting and useful little book, post-paid, by enclosing one postage stamp to the doctor.]

Consumption.

The great prevalence of this disease, and its fatal results, are well calculated to enlist our best efforts for its cure. What is Consumption? It is a disease of the lungs, produced by an acrid and impure condition of the blood, which, circulating through these most delicate organs, poisons and irritates their tissues and invites scrofulous humors of the blood, causing the deposition of tubercles and establishing local scrofula. Another prolific exciting cause of the development of scrofulous disease of the lungs, or tubucular consumption, is Chronic Nasal Catarrh, which, extending along the mucous lining membrane of the throat, trachea and bronchial tubes, finally attacks the substance of the lungs, and here establishes such an irritation as to invite the blood to deposit its burden of impurities in these organs. Consumption itself is not so often hereditary as is generally supposed. That a condition of low vitality may be transmitted from parents to their children is unquestionably true. It is this deficiency of vitality which is inherited—a weakness which makes nutrition imperfect, and leads to the deposit of tubercles. But thousands of persons who inherit feeble vitalite would never suffer from consumption if the functions of the system were kept correct and the blood pure. When the liver becomes torpid, and but very imperfectly pours off the effete, poisonous materials of the blood, the lungs, as has before been shown, become irritatcd. The general health becomes broken down, and the person feels languid, weak, faint, drowsy and confused. Pain in the right side, in the region of the liver, and sympathetic pain in the shoulders and spine, and through the lungs, is generally complained of. The patient soon has a dry, hacking cough—that liver cough! Small minute tubercles are developed in the lungs, and perhaps exist for months all unknown to their victim. Nothing is done to remove tubercles by the ordinary treatment. Cough is only a symptom of the disease, yet this only is aimed at in the usual treatment. There is no rational way to cure consumption except to purify the blood. Those poisonous materials in the blood which cause the tubercles must be thrown off by exciting the liver to action. Vitality must be supported, the system nourished and built up, and the development of tubercles thus prevented. Remove the blood poison by restoring the action of the liver, and the cough, which is only a symptom of the real disease, is relieved. You thereby *strike at the root of incipient consumption and cure the patient.*

From the properties and remedial effects of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I have in the preceding pages fully explained, the reader will readily understand why it has been so successful in curing this fatal malady.

With it I have arrested the hacking and harrassing cough, the night sweats and hectic fever of the consumptive invalid; snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health and happiness many who, but for my Discovery, must soon have fallen victims to that relentless foe. God, I believe, has instilled into the roots and plants from which this wonderful medicine is extracted, the healing properties, by the use of which, Consumption, the scourge of the human family, may, in its early stages, be promptly arrested and permanently cured. I do not wish to delude, flatter, and then disappoint the afflicted by asserting that this can be accomplished when the lungs are half consumed, as many do who, being devoid of all conscience, aim to humbug the afflicted, that they may sell their often worse than worthless compounds.

But if my Alt. Ext., or *Golden Medical Discovery*, is employed in the first or early stages of the disease, I know from ample observation and actual test in hundreds of cases, that it will positively arrest the disease and restore health and strength. From its wonderful power over this terrible disease I thought of calling it my Consumptiva Cure; but from the fact that it is a perfect specific for the sore throat and hoarseness to which ministers and other public speakers and singers are subject, and also for *Bronchitis, and all severe Coughs*, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the Liver, and also as a Blood Purifier, I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adapted.

It will cure a Cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation and healing the affected parts.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Public Debt

The following is a recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the Unitdd States:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,512,708,850.00
Bon