Popping the Question.

I recollect, in former days,
I loved a maiden with blue eyes;
Her style was gentle, and her hand
Exactly formed the proper size.

Her voice in cadence had the sound
An eddy makes in mossy nook,
And when she spoke to me, I thought,
With slightly extra interest shook.

Thus dawning of sweet love began—
Delightful tremblings in my chest
Foretold the bliss to come at noon,
When all the truth had been confessed.

One charming day when larks were high,
And we were on the walk alone,
I thought that Providence had marked
The hour especially our own.

I told her in few words my love;
She answered with accepting tear;
And just before the sealing kiss,
Sighed, "What's your income, dear?"

Farm, Garden and Household.

CORN COB MEAL.—A writer in a rural, says of the value of cob meal for stock, that he would as soon have ashes as the meal.

REMEDY FOR CUTWORM IN CORN.—The *Practical Farmer* says:—"After the corn is dropped and covered, and *before* it is up, apply on the surface of each hill, about one tablespoonful of ground salt. Unless it is carbolic acid, nothing makes worms squirm like salt."

CORN BREAD.—Take four cups sour milk, one of these partly filled with cream; one egg, a little salt, two even teaspoonfuls pulverized soda; mix the soda with a very little corn meal, and stir all together till it foams; then add corn meal till a thin batter is obtained, and pour into hot tins, oiled, an inch deep, and bake in a quick oven.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.—Farmers who grow clover seed are recommended, by a writer in the *Rural World*, to sow the seeds in the chaff without hulling, since it is actually worth more and will bring a better crop than the same quantity of seed will if hulled. He says many of the seeds are injured by hulling, and the chaff is a protection to the young and tender plants.

NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE.—Several years since I was very much afflicted with nervous headache. Some one told me it was occasioned by drinking green tea, it acting as poison to some constitutions. After that I drank black tea, and have never been troubled with such head aches since. Other causes may produce nervous headaches, of course, but I believe this is one.

RESULT OF SELECTING CORN.—Henry Kliperd, Clinton Co., Ohio, sends to *Rural New Yorker* a few kernels of what he calls "mammoth yellow corn." The editor says: These kernels are, certainly, splendid. He obtained it, he says, by planting large kinds of corn mixed together; then selected the finest ears to plant for a number of years, until he has what he asserts to be "A No. 1 variety of corn." He selects the best ears, and the best grains out of the middle of these best ears for planting.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—I have tried this with success:—Whenever the disease appears let the feet be washed and the hoof pared off as much as possible (and not cause it to bleed), and let the sheep stand upon a dry stable floor, sprinkled with lime, for four hours. After this keep them in a dry pasture, and there will be no further danger. Or, after the foot has been pared, apply spirits of turpentine and blue vitrol, in equal parts, bind a cloth over the foot, and let it remain four days. Sheep that are diseased should be kept from the flock as the disorder is infectious.—E. F. W., HARDIN Co., IOWA.

PLOWING.—Start the plows the moment the ground is dry enough, but not before; and where it can be done, harrow and sow as fast as you plow. Do not wait to finish the field. We know there is some loss of time in changing work so often, but its nothing compared with the extra time and labor required to prepare plowed land that has been exposed to heavy rains, and then had to lie for several days until the surface was crusted over before it was dry enough to harrow. Our springs are so short, and the weather so uncertain, that our rule should be never to leave the field until all the land that has been plowed is harrowed and sown.

SOUP RECIPE.—Put four pounds of fresh beef in six quarts of cold water, and let it boil slowly for five or six hours. (The lady correspondent who furnishes this recipe usually boils her meat the preceding day.) Then take it from the pot and partially skim off the top; grate, or finely slice, one large or two small carrots; slice two or three onions, one turnip and two potatoes; salt and black pepper to taste; add one-quarter of a red pepper, one tablespoon of summer savory; let these ingredients boil slowly together for nearly two hours. Just before taking up for the table mix a tablespoon of flour in a little cold water; stir into the soup, letting it boil up twice, and your soup is done.

POTTED BEEF.—Take eight pounds of lean rump steak, put it into a stone jar, with a teacup of boiling water, a level table-spoonful of salt, a tea-spoonful of pepper, and a few allspice, with one onion chopped fine. Cover with paste and bake for three hours. Turn out all the liquor, and take out the meat into the chopping-bowl. Pound it fine with the pestle; season with half a teacup of catsup. Taste it, and if not highly seasoned add more salt and pepper. When perfectly fine press into mould or small cups, and if desired to be kept for six weeks, cover the tops with melted butter so thickly that no meat is seen. Wet the moulds or cups with water, and the beef will turn out in form.

HOW TO BRIGHTEN STRAW MATTING AND OIL-CLOTH.—Wash it twice during the Summer with salt and water, say about a pint of salt dissolved in about a pailful of warm, soft water, drying the matting quickly with a soft cloth. The salt will prevent it from turning yellow. Far away, and from quite an opposite quarter, we hear another friendly voice begging us to say to our readers that after oil-cloths are scrubbed and dried, they should be rubbed all over with a cloth dipped in milk. "You've no idea," says our friend, "how brightly the colors come out. Husband says it's the albumen in the milk, but I think it's the very thin film of greese deposited. Meantime our oil-cloths shine the whole year round."

FINDING THE LIVE WEIGHT OF CATTLE BY MEASUREMENT.—In answer to a correspondent, the London *Field* says: Take the length of the back from the junction of the cervical and dorsal processes to the tail, and the girth immediately behind the elbow, square the girth, and multiply the result by the length, and then by one of the following decimal multipliers:

DECIMAL MULTIPLIERS.

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Half fat	.28	.225	.22
Moderately fat	.24	.24	.23
Prime fat	.25	.25	.24
Very fat	.261	.26	.24
Extraordinarily fat	.275	.27	.25

The dimensions to be taken in feet and inches, the latter reduced to decimals; the result will give the dead weight in stones of fourteen inches.

EFFECT OF GROUND BONE UPON LANDS.—To be of any value whatever, ground bone must be placed where it will undergo decomposition. It will not rot under the influence of heat alone. Both heat and moisture are required. Its efficiency is greater or less in proportion to the greater or less rapidity with which it decomposes. Placed in a dry soil, in a dry season, its effects will scarcely be perceptible; whereas, in a moist soil, having sufficient warmth, its influence upon any crop will be strongly marked. For intermixture with sour soils, no other material is superior. It neutralizes the acids, and warms and decomposes all the vegetable matter. The only way recommended for using the Brighton phosphate upon dry, sandy fields, is the application with it of muck and barn-yard manure, or in a compost of these articles. These manures will hold water in them and hasten the decay of the bone. In the vicinity of Hatfield the most gratifying results were obtained from sandy fields by this process.

Items of Interest.

A FINE hay crop is anticipated this year.

THERE are 300 religious newspapers in the U. S.

THERE are four thousand Quakers in North Corolina.

THERE were four suicides at Chicago within three days.

THE Ten-hour law has been defeated in the Massachusetts Senate.

NUMBER of deaths in New York last week, 678; marriages, 184, and births, 351.

THE International Typographical Union will meet at Richmond, Va., June 3.

THE Treasurer of Massachusetts is henceforth to have a salary of $5,000, the same as the Governor's.

THE French have obtained satisfaction from Madagascar, and the intended bombardment is abandoned.

THE monument to Gen. Thomas is to be placed either in the Capitol grounds at Washington or at West Point.

THERE is one beech tree at Seymour, Ind., from which ten men have been swung, Judge Lynch presiding.

POULTRYMEN say that chickens will be very poor this Spring. They attribute it to the backwardness of the season.

IT is reported that the Pope is about to create a new batch of cardinals, the English Archbishop Manning among them.

A MORMON from Salt Lake City, travelling with three wives in Hungary, has been arrested at Debretzin as a polygamist.

FRIDAY, April 26, was observed by the Odd Fellows of the United States as the anniversary of the foundation of their Order.

AN Indiana man, twenty-five years old, has caused his grandmother to be arrested and tried for assault and battery upon him.

A SHOEMAKER named Nichols, living with his family in the suburb of London, murdered all his four children and then committed suicide.

THE Louisiana Democratic State Convention has adjourned to June 3, and postponed the nomination of the State ticket till that time.

NEXT to Rothschild, the wealthiest banker in Vienna is a man who in his youth started as an errand boy at a salary of one florin a week.

TWO new lines of Atlantic steamers are proposed, one to run between Glasgow and New York, and the other between Liverpool and New Orleans.

THE Legislature of Minnesota appropriated $20,000 for the distribution of seed-wheat, and applications have already been made for $280,000 worth.

CALIFORNIA, in order to avoid all sectarian squabbles, has decreed that "Religion shall neither be taught nor practiced" in her public schools.

MISS RYE is now on her way from England in charge of 115 emigrants for Canada sent out by the Society for the Relief of the Poor by expatriation.

IN the United States Senate the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was passed, after the adoption of an amendment limiting the issue of construction bonds to $4,000 per mile.

THE Rhode Island House refused, by a vote of 10 to 17, to restore the death penalty, but adopted a provision that a life prisoner who committed murder shall be hanged.

IN a list of claims presented to the referees in a New Hampshire town recently was this: "For time spent in Wilton in coaxing Mr. ——— to go home when drunk, $5."

ACCORDING to the census for 1870, during that year in Massachusetts 6 girls were married at 14, 33 at 15, and 181 at 16. A woman of 25 was also married for the fourth time.

WHILE the snow ploughs were in use at one end of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad, the farmers were sowing wheat at the other end. The road is 220 miles long.

ACCORDING to the prospectus of the new "American Atlantic Telegraph Company" issued in England, the rate for messages will be about one-third of the tariff of the present monopoly.

THE Pennsylvania Fish Commissioners, created under the new bill which passed at the late session of the Legislature, intend to erect large hatching houses in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

A MAN who has been confined in the Rhode Island State Prison on a life sentence since June, 1863, under conviction of murder, was pardoned last week, it having been shown that he was innocent.

GOV. BROWN, of Missouri, has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Max Klingler, the boy murderer, to ten year's imprisonment. It has been kept suspended over his head for several years.

THE jury in the Fanny Hyde case were unable to agree and the judge discharged them. Ten were for acquittal and two for murder in the third degree. The case cannot come on again for trial until next June.

AN earthquake shock was felt at Meridian, Miss. It lasted half a minute, cracked some plastering and broke some glass. No other damage was done. The shock passed from northeast to southwest, taking in York, Ala., and Enterprise, Miss.

IT is stated that the laborers in mines directly underneath the scene of the recent earthquake in California felt nothing of the shocks which were so severe on the earth's surface. Scientists are already beginning to speculate upon the alleged fact.

A RUSSIAN printer has invented a type-setting machine which, the St. Petersburg papers assert, far surpasses all similar machines that have hitherto been produced. It sets in an hour thirty thousand letters; it costs five thousand rubles, and one thousand letters set thereby cost only five cents.

IN 1866 the United States imported 73,260,000 pounds of rice, and raised 20,118,600 pounds. The best quality rice retailed for 13¼ cents per pound. In 1871 our home production had raised to 92,000,000 pounds, and the price of the best quality had fallen to 9 cents per pound.

AN English gentleman has leased a water lot in Palatka, Fla., for ten years, with the design of putting up a moss and paper factory. The moss will be manipulated into such things as hair-cloth, etc. The paper mill is intended to manufacture paper out of the sage palmetto. Paper made of this material is now used by the Bank of England for banknotes.

AN Indian Prince, the Maharajah of Bullorampore, has given orders that all paupers in his dominions who apply to him for food, etc., shall be taught to read and write, and that, where the children of poor people are studying, and the parents lose by the withdrawal of the children from labor, the loss shall be made up by the State.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered an address before the International Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispen, on the labor question, lauding the efforts of the working-men to organize, promising them if they stood by each other faithfully that they could elect the President in 1876. He wanted to see the financial condition of the country so reconstructed that money could be had at 3 per cent instead of 10, and gardens and books and beautiful things given to the working classes, who in his opinion, ought never to work more than eight hours a day.

The Magazines.

ARTHUR'S LADY'S HOME MAGAZINE for May contains among its many good things a deeply interesting chapter from "Three Years in a Man-Trap," by the author of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," now attracting so much attention as one of the most powerful and aggressive temperance stories ever written. The number is a specially fine one. This magazine ought to be in every household in the land. Terms $2 a year. T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR for May is unusually rich in its pictorial department; and as pure, good and attractive as ever in the mental food it offers to the little ones. If you have not yet taken this beautiful magazine for your children, do so at once. Its influence upon their young and tender minds will be beyond all price. Published by T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia, at $1.25 a year.

Country Roads.

One of the greatest grievances that landholders have to bear, says the *American Farmer*, is the want of good roads. Taxes are generally high for the very purpose of keeping the country roads in repair, but there is a want of capacity on the part of those who undertake the work to do it systematically, or with any degree of scientific skill. We do not know that we can throw any light upon the subject in the brief space which we can at present spare to it, and we refer to it now to put upon record a hint which we find in the *Germantown Telegraph*, from Mr. W. Brown, of New Hampshire, which we hope may be taken hold of and improved upon by public spirited citizens in every locality where there is an opportunity to show humanitarian principles. We will tell it in Mr. Brown's own words:

"A stone which had baffled a number of highway surveyors, being directly in the horse path, and being of such a shape that a horse was liable to sustain serious injury, yet no one cared to attempt its removal. A great deal of labor was spent in covering it up, but in a short time it would reappear as bad as ever. The land around was underlaid with ledge, and here it came to the surface. Only by great expense it was thought could it be removed. One morning I took a man with me, with powder and drills, and a firm resolution to remove it at any expense. We succeeded in our undertaking. At a cost of *eight cents* to the town we removed a boulder of slate stone weighing about five hundred pounds. I give this instance to show how little labor will remove some of the worst obstructions which have been allowed to remain because no one had attempted removal in good earnest."

A crowbar could be used to advantage in raising a stone out of the bed of the road, but no one seems to consider it his business to *do* it; the road-mender never dreams that it is in his contract to attend to it and, consequently, year after year the stone remains, endangering the lives of passengers by the stumbling of their horses; and the wear and tear to carriage wheels is very serious.

Another very serious grievance is noted by the same writer as prevalent in his State—that of the running at large of cattle upon the highways. This is a sore evil elsewhere, as farmers in this section can fully prove. All roads are made on land either donated to the public, or sold or condemned for that express purpose, and it has been decided, we believe, in our courts of law for that purpose only—the landholder from whom the body of the road has been taken is still the sole owner of the soil for all other purposes; and, whilst he cannot do aught to interrupt the freest travel upon it, yet any or all other privileges belong to him, and no one has a right to turn their stock upon the road to feed it upon the grass which belongs to another. The evil would not be so grievous were it not for the fact that the cattle, being thus left to roam about, when finding their supplies becoming scanty on the roadside, begin to jump or knock down the fences to get into the more tempting fields before them, while the hogs rooting under the best of post and rail fences, will, in a single day or night, do more harm to the crop than their carcasses are worth.

STICK TO THE BROOMSTICK.—Did you ever see a woman throw a stone at a hen? It is one of the most ludicrous scenes in everyday life. We recently observed the process—indeed, we paid more attention than the hen did, for she did not mind it at all, and laid an egg the next day as if nothing had happened. In fact, that hen will know for the first time that she served in the capacity of a target. The predatory fowl had invaded the precincts of the flower bed, and was industriously pecking and scratching for the nutritious seed or the early worm, onssfully unconscious of impending danger. The lady now appears upon the scene with a broom. This she drops and picks up a rocky fragment of the Silurian age, and then makes her first mistake—they all do it—of seizing the projection with the wrong hand. Then with malice aforethought, she makes the further blunder of swinging her arms perpendicularly instead of horizontally—thereupon the stone flies into the air, describing an irregular elliptical curve, of the earth as far from the hen as the thrower stood at the time, in a course due west from the same, the hen then bearing by the compass north-northeast by half east. At the second attempt the stone narrowly missed the head of the thrower herself, who seeing that any further attempt at the kind would be suicidal, did what she might have done first, started after the hen with an old and familiar weapon. The moral of which is: Stick to the broomstick.—*Providence Herald.*

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.—The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association has decided to proceed immediately to indicate the positions on the field occupied by the New York and Minnesota troops during the battle, to the extent of the appropriations made by the Legislatures of these states. Proposals will be immediately invited to erect granite obelisks, which are to bear indication inscriptions. The latter are to be supervised by committees of New York and Minnesota military officers and citizens. The New York appropriation is nearly large enough to complete the indication of the positions occupied, and the important part performed by the New York soldiers and officers. The indication of positions occupied by the troops of other States will be commenced as soon as the requisite appropriations are made by the different legislatures.

A Novelty in Telegraphing.

Do you want to know how the newspapers succeeded in getting the details of the Cambridge boat race so promptly into type? says a correspondent writing from England. Well arrangements were made by the proprietor of the *Central News* to pay out a cable from one of the steamers which followed the racing boats. Permission to place the cable and pay it out from the Cambridge steamboat was readily accorded. There is no novelty in telegraphing through cables as they are being payed out, but there is no precedent for performing such a work at the pace of the racing boats. By such means a pretty full report of the race was published in London within a few minutes of its termination. It was terribly cold reporting—at times almost impossible to see for the falling snow. On a more favorable day the boat-race cable will prove even a greater success.

IRON.—The following is believed to have been as nearly as can be ascertained, the total production of iron in 1871:

	Tons.
Great Britain	6,500,000
United States	1,500,000
France	1,350,000
German Zollverein	1,250,000
Belgium	996,000
Austria	450,000
Norway and Sweden	380,000
Russia	340,000
Italy	75,000
Spain	72,000
Other countries	200,000
Total	13,315,000

THEN AND NOW.—By an act of his Majesty James II. the penalties attached to witchcraft were declared applicable to every woman who, by means of cosmetics, false hair, padding, stays, hoops, high-healed shoes, or other feminine devices, should seduce and betray into matrimony any member of the opposite sex, and a marriage contracted under such circumstances was pronounced null and void. Were such a statute in force now-a-days there would be little need for Indiana divorces, and mothers-in-law would become the most transient of life's fleeting ills.

A TERRIBLE VOYAGE.—A coal vessel arrived at Halifax recently which had been a month out from Arichat, having encountered gales which drove her backward and forward over the ocean from Cape Hatteras and Bermuda to beyond Newfoundland. Seven men were washed overboard, of whom three were drowned. The crew suffered great privations.

THE first theatre ever established in America was at Williamsburg, Va., in Sept. 1752.

Mottoes for 1872.

Be vigilant.
Pay as you go.
Trade is money.
Read your county paper.
Never "fool" in business.
Learn to think and act for yourself.
Do not kick every stone in the path.
Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.
Pay strict attention to your own affairs.
Keep ahead rather than behind the times.
Have but few confidents, and the fewer the better.
Use your own brains, rather than those of others.
A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.
No man can get rich who lounges in stores and saloons.
If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted or in business hours.
He who seeks to build his reputation on the weakness of another has an unsafe foundation.
Learn to say "no." No necessity of snapping it dog-fashion, but say it respectfully, as you ought to.
Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.
Never buy an article you do not need simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells it will take it out in trade.

A CANNIBAL STORY.—A Canadian lumberman tells rather a dubious story of cannibalism among the Indians of the Upper Ottawa, which is given for what it is worth. He says that, owing to the enormous quantities of snow and the terribly severe weather, the Indians who inhabit the more remote localities are literally forced at certain seasons to satisfy the cravings of appetite by devouring one another. As an instance, he relates the proceedings of an Indian familly in extreme circumstances. The squaw, so the story goes, slew one of her children during the protracted absence of her husband, and the family had partially devoured the child when the old Indian returned to his home. He then joined with the rest in the horrible repast. When the food was gone another child was sacrificed and eaten in like manner. The impracticable weather continuing, the Indian tomahawked the squaw next, and he and his only remaining son, after this additional supply gave out, started to make another attempt to reach a settlement. This failing, the son killed the father, and proceeded to satisfy his appetite with his flesh. Arriving at last at a setler's shanty he told his awful tale, which it is said could hardly be credited by the listeners, and which it may be also said will find little credit elsewhere, until substantiated by indubitable proof.

DOES ADVERTISING PAY.—The question is answered in a sensible, practible manner by the Maquoketa *Sentinel*. A grocer of that town kept a column advertisement in the *Sentinel* the year round, but went to the office saying he must cut down, as he didn't see as it was paying him; his neighbor in the same business didn't advertise at all, and he claimed that he sold as many goods as he did. The *Sentinel* man doubted this and proposed to settle the matter by having the advertiser go to the railroad freight office and get the number of pounds of goods received by each during the past six months. This was done and resulted in the following aggregate result: Number of pounds received by the advertiser, 367 860. Number of pounds received by the dealer who didn't advertise, 150,653, leaving a balance in favor of the advertiser of 208,260 pounds. The advertiser didn't take out or cut down his advertisement.

THE CAUCASIAN HOOD.—Says a letter writer, you may crumple up in your hand what will cover the head and shoulders of a tall man. They are of a color unlike any shade I know, being a little lighter, and infinitely more rich than of the color known as "Bismarck or in a rage." The hood protects the shoulders as well as the head, and has also long lappels, which can be crossed on the breast and tied round the waist, or else gathered cosily round the neck, and in any case it looks graceful and well. If the bashlaik—for this is its name—be up, the face is shielded, and no cold air from without can penetrate. It is the very thing for soldiers and beauties alike. Every lady in Russia thinks she is bound to have one. It serves not only for the day, but for the opera—those for the opera are generally white; but whatever the color, the *point de rigueur* is that they must be of Caucasian materials, and above all, trimmed with Caucasian gold.

HOLD ON.—Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, or speak harshly, or use any improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike or do any wrong.

Hold on to your feet when you are on the point of kicking, or running away from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame, or crime.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others angry about you.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is much more valuable to you than gold, high places, or fashionable attire.

Hold on to truth, for it will serve you well, and do you good throughout eternity.

SHARP TRICK OF A DIVORCED WIFE.—In the Fifteenth District Court, San Francisco, the conjugal chain that bound together Georgiana Dahm and H. C. H. Dahm, as man and wife, was severed by a decree of divorce; and now comes another act in the domestic drama. The plaintiff comes into court and asks permission to withdraw certain papers from the file. The request was granted, and she retired in triumph with the life-insurance policies and marriage certificate. It now appears that, prior to the bringing of the suit, the defendant had his life insured for $10,000, in his wife's favor. By the terms of the divorce, the policies were declared to be her separate property; so that as long as she continues to pay the premiums she has a lien, so to speak, on his life.

THE CASE OF FANNY HYDE.—Strange stories are current regarding the division of the jurors in the case of Fanny Hyde charged with shooting Watson. It is stated that ten of the men, for whose verdict the Court waited twenty-nine hours, were in favor of acquittal; the other two being of opinion that the woman was guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The most singular part of the story is however, that the former pleaded hard with the latter for a unanimous verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for which the law provides a fine of $1,000. This fine the ten jurors were willing to pay at once, in order to secure the release of the prisoner. If this statement is true, it increases the romance of the case.

AN EXECUTION.—There was a fearful scene at an execution in Fentress County, Tenn. The weight of the doomed man snapped the rope, and he fell to the ground. The sheriff and his guard seized him, put a rope round his neck, threw it over the gallows, and drew him up. He hung thus a couple of minutes, when attempting to draw him higher, the rope again broke. Once more he was seized and hoisted, the blood running from his mouth and nose, and his shroud nearly torn off. This time the rope proved sufficient and the man was strangled to death.

A Persian emigre, recently arrived at Bombay, states that his father was 122 years old, and delighted in 150 grandsons and granddaughters. After some years the train extended to such a length that the great grandpa could not even make out who it was addressed him by the name of grandpa. His usual question was, "My dear, which of my daughters' sons are you?"

An octogenarian Iowan having deeded all his property to his dearly beloved wife, to whom he had been married twenty-two years, the lady showed her gratitude by immediately eloping with his son.

Famous Detective.

Francois Vidocq, was a native of Arras, and was born in July, 1775, in a house adjoining that in which Robespierre was born. His father kept a baker's shop in the lowest street in the town, and in this continental St. Giles' the youthful Vidocq had full play for all the bad qualities which seem to have been inherited, or at least, very readily inplanted in him.

We find him first as a mere child, robbing the till of a neighboring fencing room, and next his father's—his elder brother having been previously sent about his business for similar weaknesses. Antecedents such as these could only lead to one sort of career. He fled the paternal roof, and joined a band of the most reckless vagabonds to be found in any civilized country. He was everything by turns and nothing long. In prison and out again, with the most certain regularity; until, being treated to a longer spell of "durance vile" than was to his taste, he assumed the role of the penitent. He was disgusted with crime and criminals, and henceforth his life should be devoted to the noble mission of benefiting society by unearthing the vermin that preyed upon its good things. Under the weight of these convictions, he offered his services to the police as an agent, or as they would say in England, common informer; and we have seen how admirably he went to work in his new vocation.

But the remarkable part is the refreshing air of injured self-innocence with which he related his own exploits.

His success was so great that he was made, in 1810, Chief of the Police de Surete, under Delavau and Franchet. He had under him a dozen agents of his own stamp, the number being afterwards increased to twenty-one. Vidocq had, moreover, secret funds at his disposal, for which he was not required to account.

In 1827, he retired with a fortune; but his active mind still wanted some employment. He built, therefore, a paper manufactory at St. Maude, about two leagues from Paris; and here, it is said, he employed as his work-people a number of ex-convicts, on the pious but economical principle of giving work to people who might find their old reputations somewhat a bar to progress with more fastidious employers.

Killing Dogs.

During the summer season in New York, a raid is made upon the dogs found at large, and they are gathered into the pound. A gratuity of fifty cents is given to the gatherers for each dog brought in by them. The dogs are tied up within the enclosure with the bits of dirty string by which their captors have dragged them to their "vile dungeon." Most of them are coiled away in feverish sleep, shaking and whimpering in dream as though haunted by bodings of their approaching fate. At the farther end of the room there is a large tank. Fitted to this, in such a way that it can be pressed down into it, is a strong wooden grating, and the tank is further provided with a hose through which it can be filled from the river below. Two or three squalid men, in dirty flannel shirts and cow-skin boots, are loitering about the place. At a signal from the policeman in charge, these men go in among the dogs, and, selecting the commonest among them, seize them one after another by the necks and hind feet and pitch them into the tank, the sides of which are so steep and slippery that there is no possibility of the wretched animals scrambling out. And now the lamentations set up by them are pitiful to hear. From their tremulous whines one can tell that they are perfectly conscious of their impending doom. They seem to be as certain of the death at hand as are the passengers of a ship foundering at sea. It is curious to watch the terrified looks of the more valuable dogs (which are kept for claim by owners), while all this is going on. They shake all over like leaves in the wind, and, lifting their quivering muzzles towards the rafters, give utterance to howls that are most lugubrious and heart-rending. When dogs enough have been thrown into the tank, the water is let in by means of the hose; the grating is fitted to its place and pressed down upon them; and the "job," as the executioneers call it, is done.

OPIUM SMOKING.—A recent French medical journal contains an interesting paper on opium smoking. The habit so prevalent in China has been introduced in France, and it is stated that a club of young men has been formed in Paris for the purpose of indulging in this dangerous practice. The habit subjects the beginner to serious inconvenience, such as nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and violent headache. The opium for the pipe is prepared according to secret formulas, and acquires a semi-fluid consistency resembleing a dense oil, possesses a sweet taste, and has the appearance of extract of juniper. The dose for a day's smoking, in the beginning, amounts to 150 grains. The effects of this drug are to excite in the smoker, first loquacity, the next stupid joy, ending in a profound slumber, lasting for several hours, during which the pulse falls very low. The opium smoker becomes indolent, loses the inclination for work, and at last ends as a confirmed idiot. In the latter condition the opium smoker has no appetite for food, becomes very lean, and his complexion assumes a peculiar hue.

RECOVERING.—The condition of the people in the burnt districts of Wisconsin has been made the subject of a very interesting report by a Legislative Committee. It appears that some 1,580 families, or 6,907 persons, have been rendered almost entirely destitute through the effects of the fire which spread over the State last October. These families have since been supported, for the most part, by the relief committee of Green Bay and Milwaukee. Their horses and cattle have also been provided for. In fact, nothing appears to have been left undone to make them comfortable for the present, and give them hope of being able to retrieve their fallen fortunes in the future.

AN INSURANCE QUESTION.—Mrs. Ruth, who was recently tried for complicity in the murder of her husband, and was acquitted, has shown her appreciation of what is due to the assaulted female nature and depleted purse, by bringing suit against the Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, to recover $1,000 on a policy on the life of her husband, who died April 27, 1871. The recovery of the money is stoutly resisted by the company, and it now remains to be seen whether a violent death is to be reckoned in the same category with suicide, so far as insurance companies are concerned.

CHINESE JUSTICE.—Justice was administrated with careful scrutiny, and commercial honor was maintained with unusual severity in China, one thousand years ago, if we may credit a writer who says the bankrupt was thrown into prison, his property divided among his creditors. It he was found to have concealed any thing, he was put to death; if innocent, he was set free, but was forbidden ever after to engage in trade. Only the wise, learned, and honest were selected as judges, and the chief justice of China was revered for equity and his discretion.

Cotton.

The general market dull and flat and values weak, though the only change made is on Ordinary, which is reduced ⅛c per lb. The call has been in the main from spinners handling just enough stock to carry them along for the time being. We quote nominally as follows:

	Upland	Alabama	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary	@20	@8 ⅛	@9 0⅝	@10¼
Good do	@22	@22⅛	@22⅝	@23½
Low mid	@22⅝	@2 ⅞	@8 3⅛	@23¼
Middling	@23⅛	@23⅝	@23⅞	@24
Good do	@24⅛	@24⅝	@24⅞	@24¾

WILL DO IT.—It has scarcely been mentioned, for the comfort of the timorous, that a sprinkling of carbolic acid will disinfect fractional currency, before it appears that the effect of the acid is to destroy the value of the note. The same chemical power which kills the small pox germ eats out the ink, and leaves the "stamp" a mere blurred piece of paper.

It is recorded of a venison and turtle-fed Alderman of London that, on being importuned for alms by a starving woman in the street, he exclaimed: "Go away, my good woman; you don't know how you distress me. I'd give ten pounds to have your appetite."

Wedding Bells.

Sweet pulsing through the air of Spring
I hear the wending chimes a-ring.
I see them pass—the smiling bride,
The laughing lover at her side.

The world, new-dressed in rosy hues,
Stands still to hear the fond adieus;
And, glad in youth's gay overflow,
Alone on happy ways they go.

Two doves let loose from narrow cots!
Two butterflies that skim and float,
And idly sip life's royal wine,
And know not love like thine and mine!

Dear heart, our wedding bells are dumb.
The wedding morning does not come;
The patient years between us stand;
We speak no word, we clasp no hand.

Each doing what he finds to do,
With cheerful zest and purpose true;
Sweeter our love's deep-hidden pain
Than all the joys that others gain!

Emily H. Moore.

Notable Political Events.

May 7—Idaho election.

May 7—Pennsylvania Labor Reform Convention, Williamsport.

May 8—Illinois Democratic Committee, hold an adjourned meeting.

May 8—Minnesota Republican Convention, Minneapolis.

May 8—New York Colored Republican Convention, Troy.

May 8—National Democratic Committee at Mr. Belmont's House, New York city.

May 8—New Hampshire Republican Convention to elect delegates to Philadelphia, Concord.

May 9—Delaware Republican Convention, Dover.

May 9—Tennessee Democratic Convention, Nashville.

May 14—Texas Republican Convention, Houston.

May 15—Tennessee Republican Convention, Nashville.

May 15—Nebraska Republican Convention, Lincoln.

May 15—Tennessee Reunion and Reform Association Mass Meeting, Nashville.

May 15—New York Republican Convention, Elmira.

May 15—New York Democratic Convention, Rochester.

May 16—Michigan Republican Convention, Jackson.

May 18—Arkansas Republican Convention, Clayton wing.

May 21—Dakota Republican Convention, to nominate for delegates to Congress and local officers.

May 21—Maine Third Congressional District Republican Convention, Augusta.

May 22—Georgia Republican Convention, to reorganize the party and select to National Convention.

May 22—Illinois Republican Convention, at Springfield.

May 22—Maine Second Congressional District Republican Convention Auburn.

May 22—Arkansas Republican Convention, Brooks wing.

May 23—New Jersey Republican Convention, Trenton, to choose delegates to the National Convention and electors.

May 23—West Virginia Republican Convention, Grafton.

May 23—Colorado Republican Convention, to choose delegates to Philadelphia.

May 28—Indiana Seventh Congressional District Republican Convention.

May 29—Indiana Eleventh Congressional District Republican Convention, Plymouth.

May 30—Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

June 3—Washington Territory election.

June 3—New Hampshire Legislature meets.

June 3—Louisiana Democratic Convention, adjourned meeting.

June 4—Louisana Reform Convention (second one), New Orleans.

June 5—Republican National Convention, Philadelphia.

June 9—Indiana Workingmen's Convention, New Albany.

June 12—Indiana Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for state offic rs and Congressman at large.

June 12—Michigan Temperance Convention, Lansing.

June 13—Ohio Democratic Committee, adjourned meeting.

June 17—Texas Democratic Convention, Corsicana.

June 18—Arkansas Liberal Republican Convention, Little Rock.

June 19—Arkansas Democratic Convention, Little Rock.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—Advices from Persia state that the famine in that country is increasing. In Teheran, the capital city, the destitution is becoming wide spread; and it is feared that with the approach of summer, the disease and epidemic, which partially abated during the winter months, may again appear. The extremities to which the inhabitants are reduced in their efforts to obtain food are dreadful, the commonest herbs and roots being frequently used to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Numbers perish daily from want and exhaustion. From all parts of Persia a similar condition of affairs is reported. Many of the towns and villages have almost suffered depopulation by the protracted famine.

A FATAL SHOT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Willie Wells, was shot fatally by his play mate Richard Christie, in a wood-shed in the rear of his residence. Christie is in custody. He says he did not mean to shoot Willie, and he is deeply grieved over his death. His story is that they were playing in adjoining sheds, and he put the pistol through a knot hole in the partition to frighten Willie, and the pistol accidentally went off. The ball entered the head of Wells. He was 10 years of age and Christie is 13 years old.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK—50 LIVES LOST.—It is now believed that the steamship Ispahan, which left Bombay in January for London, and which has not been heard from since leaving Malta on the 13th of February, foundered off Brest, France, during a terrific gale. Fifty persons who were on the Ispahan are supposed to have gone down with the steamer.

Large type isn't necessary in advertising. Blind people do not read newspapers.

☞ RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., N. Y.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Extra	$ .13⅛@	.14
First quality	.12½@	.13
Second	.12 @	.12⅝
Ordinary thin Cattle	.11½@	.11⅞
Inferior	.10½@	.11
MILCH COWS	$50.00 @	$80.00
HOGS—LIVE	.04¾ @	.05¾
Dressed	.05¾ @	.06
SHEEP	.07 @	.11¾
CORTON Middling	.23½@	.24¾
FLOUR—Extra Western	7.00 @	7.20¾
State Extra	7.15 @	7.45
WHEAT—Red Western	1.55 @	1.60
" State	1.71 @	1.90
RYE—Western	.90 @	.92
BARLEY—State	.69 @	.96
CORN—Mixed Western	.72 @	.73
" Western	.51½@	.52
HOPS	'71's 35 @ 65—'70's 15 @	.38
PORK—Mess	12 75 @	13.37
LARD	.8¾@	.09
PETROLEUM—Crude	12½ Refined	.28¾
BUTTER—State	.33 @	.38
Ohio W. R.	.30 @	.34
" Fancy	.34 @	.36
Western ordinary	.08 @	.13
Pennsylvania fine	.34 @	.37
CHEESE—State Factory	.17½@	.19
" Skimmed	.15 @	.08
Ohio	.15 @	.13
EGGS—State	.24 @	.25

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	5.62½ @	6.40
SHEEP	9.25 @	9.25
HOGS—Live	4.70 @	5.85
FLOUR	5.50 @	6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.1.40 @	1.46
CORN	.59 @	.61
OATS	.40 @	.46
RYE	.70 @	.75
BARLEY	.70 @	.90
LARD	.09 @	.10

ALBANY.

WHEAT