Farm, Garden and Household.

CREAM PIE.—To make cream pie, beat two eggs well, in a coffee cup of sugar and one of thick, sour cream. Stir till thoroughly mixed. Add a teaspoonful of extract of lemon or vanilla. This quantity given will make two pies. Bake with two crusts.

VEAL CROQUETTES.—Take very fine minced veal, moisten it with cream and a beaten egg. Season with pepper, salt, sweet majoram and a little pounded mace. Form into small cones, either by hand or in a wine-glass; crumb the outside, and fry, or else set in the oven and bake, basting frequently.

CREAM PUFFS.—One pint of water, one-half pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of flour, ten eggs. Boil the water and butter together, and stir in the flour while boiling. Take it off from the stove to cool, and when cold break in the eggs and stir them thoroughly, but not beat them. Then add a teaspoonful of water. Drop into a pan with a spoon, and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.

HORSE DISTEMPER.—The best mode to treat horse distemper is to feed plenty of bran mashes, and poultice the throat with bran or turnips, and as soon as the swelling begins to soften, if it does not break, it should be opened with a knife. Also smoke the nostrils with old boot leather, in a kettle or tin, once a day, which helps to loosen the discharge from those parts. Do not get him wet or exposed to cold, and he will certainly come round all right.

THE INDIAN WAY WITH CORN.—M. B. Wade, Bridgefield, Conn.: I beg to offer the Club the plan of preserving sweet-corn in Winter which we have followed very successfully in our family for several years. We take the corn right from the hill and remove some of the husks, but not all, and put it in the stove-oven, and leave it there from 20 to 30 minutes. Then take it out, take off the rest of the husks, and with a twotined fork strip the corn from the cob, put on dishes and return to the oven to dry. This is the Indian method, only instead of the oven they use hot stones and burn the corn until cooked, and then dry in the sun.

HARROWING CORN.—A correspondent of the Western Farmer gives the following description of how he harrows his corn: I commence just as soon as the corn comes up and continue as needed, to keep soil loose and weeds out of sight, until it is so tall the harrow will break it off if used. There is nothing so needful to secure a crop of corn, with our short seasons, as frequent stirring of the soil when it is in its first stages of growth, and no tool will do this so cheaply or so thoroughly in the hill as the rightly constructed harrow. I harrow back and forth till I have my land as I desire. If the corn is rowed both ways of the field, the second harrowing should cross the first, the third, the second, and so on. I have not had a failure in four years with Dent corn on my white, heavy cold soil.

WAX BEAN.—This snap bean, but recently introduced and not yet generally known, is one of the very best for garden culture. When planted and cared for in the same way, the wax is 10 or 12 days later than the Early Valentine; but in every other respect it is superior to either this or that other excellent variety, the Refugee. The vines grow longer than other kinds of the snap beans, produce more beans of larger size, more brittle, and of better quality. Those who are fond of young snap beans plant seed three or four times during the Spring—say two weeks apart—so as to get a succession for table use. Where it will take four plantings with other kinds, two plantings of the Wax will be found quite enough, because this variety will keep tender just twice as long as the sorts commonly grown for home consumption. The pods of the Wax grow long, thick, tender, and of a waxy yellow color.

CARE OF HORSES AT NIGHT.—Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and leg. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now, be it known, that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs, there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons are generally severe on the feet and legs of horses; and unless these buildings can afford a dry room, where a horse can walk around, lie down, or roll over, they are not half so healthy to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country.—*North British Review.*

A Mexican Pawn Shop.

William Cullen Bryant, in one of his letters from Mexico, says:

I was curious to see the Monto Pio, a national institution for lending money on pledges of personal property. It occupies what was once the palace of Cortez, looking upon the Cathedral Square, and built, it is said, on the very spot where stood the royal dwelling of Montezuma. Cortez must have brought over from Spain his artisans to hew and lay the stones of this massive structure, which has furnished a pattern for all the mansions of the wealthy residents of Mexico which have been built since.

I found the great building filled from the ground floor to the roof with articles pawned by persons in need. The lower part, under the galleries, was crowded with every kind, from the heavy family coach to the light gig, and with every movable that could be sold for money. In another part of the building, in a well-secured apartment, and kept in drawers safely locked, are jewels of every kind, diamonds, rubies, pearls, sapphires and the like, in the shape of wreaths for the brow, necklaces, bracelets, eardrops and every other kind of ornament worn by women. Elsewhere I saw garments of various kinds, from the most costly silks and shawls to the plainest chintzes and coarsest handkerchiefs. All these are appraised at their just value, from which the interest for six months is deducted and the remainder paid to the owner. At the end of six months the articles pawned are sold by auction, and if they bring more than the original valuation the owner receives the difference. It is worth remarking that the institution is managed with perfect integrity—at least in such a manner that there is no complaint of unfairness or wrong. I could not help thinking with shame on the extent to which some of our savings banks, established under pretence of aiding the poorer class, have swindled those who gave them their confidence, and was obliged to own to myself that Mexico in this respect, was more honest than New York.

POISONOUS COLORS.—Coal tar colors are frequently the cause of distressing synuptoms in the human economy. Aniline itself is a poison, and all colors that contain it in an unchanged state are consequently more or less toxic in their action. The agents employed in the preparation of aniline colors are in many instances very deleterious. Among these are the compound of arsenic, zinc, tin, antimony, lead, together with hydrochloric and picric acids. The common or inferior colors prepared from residues are especially dangerous, and are, on account of their cheapness, employed in coloring paper-hangings, wooden toys, matches, India-rubber articles, and confectionary. In the dyeing of woolen and other tissues, the common aniline colors are also extensively used, and sewing-girls frequently suffer severely from the presence of arsenic and picric acid in their materials; their fingers become inflamed and dotted with small pimples upon a red ground; the same eruptions after a while appear upon the face, the lips are of a dark violet color, and there is trembling of the hands and feet, accelerated pulse, and difficult respiration. —*Scribner's Magazine.*

Items of Interest.

ALL the Pennsylvania Congressmen are candidates for re-election.

THE New York State Fair will be held at Elmira, from September 30 to October 4. The entries close on August 31.

THE Providence *Journal* counts up two hundred ballots sure, on the first ballot, for Colfax for the Vice-Presidency.

TEXAS papers report that ten Indians, who recently raided into Wise County, were all killed by the Sheriff and his assistants.

THE Governor of Massachusetts has now before him more applications for pardon than at any previous time within five years.

GENERAL BROWNE, who several months since killed a clerk in a dry-goods store, in Memphis, Tenn., has been indicted for manslaughter.

THE U. S. House Naval Committee have agreed to report a bill to allow the widow of Admiral Farragut a pension of $2,000 a year.

THE United States commercial agent at Mier, Mexico, was imprisoned for not paying a loan, and at last accounts had not been released.

UNDER the will of the late Miss Nabby Joy, the sum of $280,500 has been appropriated to Boston public charities, in sums ranging from $200 to $20,000.

FOUR thousand dollars conscience money was received by the United States Treasurer from a naturalized citizen, who has gone back to Europe to reside.

THE citizens of Battle Creek, Mich., have rewarded Miss Emma Pearl, of that city, with a fine gold watch for taking care of a small-pox-afflicted family at that city.

A TERRIFIC tornado passed over several counties on the Mississippi River in Iowa and Illinois. Many barns and houses were unroofed or blown down, but there was no loss of life.

THE Republicans of the Third Congressional District of Maine unanimously nominated Hon. J. G. Blaine for Representative to Congress. This is Mr. Blaine's sixth nomination.

S. H. Horn, age 26, of Orneville, Me., in his saw-mill, accidentally fell across a circular saw in motion, and was cut to pieces. Both legs and one arm were cut off, and his body sawn asunder.

THE sheriff at Houghton, Mich., has arrested seven more miners. While the arrests were being made, the sympathetic crowd mingled their hisses for the civil officer with cheers for the military.

THE Maine Democratic State Committee issued a call for a State Convention at Bangor, to be held Tuesday, June 18, to nominate candidates for Governor and delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

MADRID advices say that the Carlist organization in Biscay is completely annihilated, that 4,000 of the insurgents surrendered to the government troops, and that order is now completely restored throughout the province.

FRANK BARBIER, of Chicago, a young man of dissipated habits, while attempting to enter the barn of his brother through a small window, was caught in such a manner as to hang suspended by the neck until he was suffocated.

A MOST violent storm passed over Fortress Monroe unroofing houses and prostrating trees and fences. It lasted about thirty minutes, and was accompanied by rain, hail, and lightning. No casualties have yet been reported.

IN the Presbyterian General Assembly at Richmond, Va., the resolution introduced by Colonel Preston, of Virginia, inquiring into the expediency of preparing liturgical service for congregational worship, was rejected by a vote of 165 to 5.

JAMES QUIGLEY, son of a poor laboring man in Buffalo, a student at St. Joseph's College, was reported favorably on by the examiners for the cadetship at the disposal of that district. A similar selection was made last year from the same College.

THE *Gaulois* publishes a letter of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, addressed to the generals and commandants of the French army, in which communication he takes the responsibility of Sedan upon his sole shoulders, concluding with, "I obeyed a cruel, inexorable necessity. My heart was broken, but my conscience was tranquil."

THE celebrated tin box case in New Orleans has been withdrawn by Senator J. R. Lewis, who brought it. He sued for the contents of a tin box, alleged to be $20,000, which had been deposited in the Louisiana Savings Bank, to be delivered to him on the condition that he voted as the Governor wished during the last session of the Legislature. When the box was produced in court it was empty.

FULTON ferry is the big end of one of the funnels that discharge population out of New York. On the other side is the big end of a like funnel, which serves a like purpose for Brooklyn. Thirty-nine million passengers crossed at that point last year. Of course the computation is aggregate, not individual. Four hundred thousand persons, probably, included all whose repeated trips amounted to the imposing number of thirty-nine million.

AT 9 o'clock at night, as Mrs. Carrie Robinson Pierce, the divorced wife of William H. Robinson, railroad ticket agent in Cincinnati, stepped from a street-car in the south-east part of Newport, Ky., and started to her home, she was twice stabbed by a ruffian who grasped her. The whalebone in her dress averted one blow; the second stroke was serious, but not dangerous. The approach of help at the cries of the woman drove the assassin away. The lady says the assailant was not her former husband.

FOLLOWING in the wake of the news of the Tripoli's loss comes the intelligence that the Baltimore, a steamship of the North German Lloyd line, which arrived at Southampton, *en route* for Bremen, has met with a disaster, which will probably result in her total loss. The Baltimore had left Southampton, and when off Hastings collided with an unknown steamer. The force of the blow stove a hole eighteen feet long and seven wide in her hull. She was immediately run ashore, and the passengers and crew were rescued by the coast-guards at Hastings.

FOOD MEDICINE.—Dr. Hall advances a theory that food can be used as a curative remedy equally well with medicine. He relates a case where a man was cured of biliousness by going without his supper, and free use of lemonade. This patient rose, he says, after he began the use of this drink, refreshed, and with a feeling as though his blood had literally been cleansed. He further says that he cures cases of spitting blood by using salt; epilepsy and yellow fever by watermelons; kidney affections by celery; poison, olive or sweet oil; erysipelas, pounded cranberries appplied to the part affected; hydrophobia, onions. If this theory is correct, drugs would soon become "drugs" in the market, and people would soon learn that the way to keep well was to eat certain kinds of food. The world would thus become healthier and happier.

JOHN CHINAMAN.—Ah Hood is a Chinaman who was in the Penitentiary of Idaho serving out a five years' sentence; but who, with Celestial ingenuity, has managed to break jail after abiding only thirty months. To show the extreme care with which justice is administered when a Heathen Chinee is in the dock, the *Idaho Statesman* may be quoted, which says that, according to report, Ah Hood is the wrong Chinaman, and not the one who committed the crime at all. "Never mind," says the *Statesman*, "if the constable cannot catch this one, he should catch some other Chinaman, so that one poor innocent fellow will not have to serve out the whole of the sentence."

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—During a recent trial at Rockport, Indiana, Judge Laird interrupted the testimony of a lady witness, remarking that it was not relevant. The lady raised her head, and with a look made up of injured innocence, inquired, "Well, sir, am I telling this story, or are you?" The Judge wilted, and allowed her to talk as long as she wanted to.

How to Live.

One of the subjects talked and written about a good deal at the present time, is—How to live Cheaply. Prices of all the great staples of life are high. Rents are enormous. Fashions are exacting. Wants multiply, while resources diminish. How to make strap and buckle meet, is the problem which presses on hundreds of housekeepers of the middle class. The difficulty in the problem is to reconcile irreconcilables. The middle-class family generally wants all the fine things, all the style and display of wealthy neighbors. The problem would simplify itself at once, would the middle-class family cease trying to appear what it is not, and be content to appear and be thought just what it is. It is what is done to keep up appearances that destroys the equilibrium between outgo and income, and makes life a drudgery and vexation. How to live cheaply is a question easy enough to answer if one will be content with a cheap living. Substitute comfort for show. Put convenience in the place of fashion. Study simplicity. Refuse to be beguiled into a style of living above what is required by your position in society and is justified by your resources. Set a fashion of simplicity, neatness, prudence, and inexpensiveness, which others will be glad to follow and thank you for introducing. Teach yourself to do without a thousand and one pretty and showy things which wealthy people purchase, and pride yourself on being as happy without them as your rich neighbors are with them. Put so much dignity, sincerity, kindness, virtue, and love into your simple and inexpensive home that its members will never miss the costly fripperies and showy adornments of fashion, and be happier in the cozy and comfortable appartments than most of their wealthy neighbors are in their splendid establishments. It does not follow that in order to live cheaply, one must live meanly. The great staples of life are not costly. Taste, refinement, good cheer, wit, and even elegance are inexpensive. There is no trouble about young people marrying with no outfit but health and love and honest purpose, provided they will practise the thrift and prudence to which their grand-parents owed all their success, and make their thought and love supply what they lack in the means of display. Those who begin life at the top of the ladder generally tumble off, while those who begin at the foot acquire steadiness, courage, and strength of arm and will as they rise.—*Golden Age.*

Children in the Coal Mines.

At the mouth of each shute below the screen, writes one who has visited a coal mine, sits a child, watching the slowly moving stream of coal and carefully picking out every splinter of slate. Hour after hour the dusty stream flows on; hour after hour this unkempt, grimy, ragged splinter of humanity works on like a machine. And there are hundreds, thousands like him, wasting their childhood in these dusky, cheerless barn-like structures, seeing no color but black, hearing nothing but the harsh crackling and sliding of coal and slate, knowing nothing but the need of constant watchfulness.

"Is there no possible way of doing without the labor of these children?" asks the Junior?

"None has been found yet," the Superintendant replies. "No machine can tell slate from coal. People won't buy coal with slate in it, and we could not afford to pay men for doing what these boys do quite as well, if not better. So the boys have to do it." They rather like it."

"Do they never have any schooling?"

"Not much, and what they do get is of no particular use to them. They're a hard lot, I assure you."

"As well they may be."

If those who marvel at the savagery which breaks out from time to time in these semi-subterranean mining communities, could only see the life these incipient miners are bred to, much of the mystery would disappear.

Political Events to Occur.

June 10—Mississippi Democratic State Convention in Meridan (probably).

June 11—Iowa Democratic State Convention at Des Moines.

June 11—South Carolina Democratic State Convention in Columbia.

June 12—Indiana Democratic State Convention in Indianopolis.

June 12—Michigan Prohibitory State Convention in Lansing.

June 17—Texas Democratic State Convention in Corsicana.

June 17—Maine Democratic State Convention at Bangor.

June 18—Arkansas Liberal Republican State Convention in Little Rock.

June 19—Arkansas Democratic State Convention in Little Rock.

June 26—New Jersey Democratic State Convention at Trenton.

June 26—Illinois Liberal Republican Mass State Convention at Springfield.

June 26—Illinois Democratic State Convention at Springfield.

June 27—Virginia Conservative State Convention at Richmond.

July 8—National Reunion and Reform Convention in Baltimore (not in sympathy with the Cincinnati nominations):

July 9—Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

THE PATERSON MURDERESS.—Libbie Garrabrant was visited by a prominent clergyman of Paterson, whose counsel appeared to have effect upon her. He left a tract for her perusal. She remarked, after having read it. "Anybody could be good after reading such a book as that." The fact that the unfortunate girl has had no religious instruction, and that she is in almost all respects a heathen in a Christian community, has engendered such sympathy in her behalf that the church people of Paterson are working for her as earnestly as if she was one of their number. It has been reported in Paterson that she is not in a condition to be hanged under the construction of law which forbids the taking of the life of two persons for the crime of one. This circumstance with the consideration that she is a person of weak intellect, has procured over 1,200 signatures to a petition which sets forth that her death instead of vindicating justice, "would shock the moral sense of the whole community."

AN ARMY STORY.—The boastful talk about conversions, which we hear on all sides, is well hit off by an army story. Chaplain X. called at Col. Z's headquarters, and turning the conversation on revivals, told what an interest was excited in his own regiment. "What do yo mean?" asked Col. Z., puzzled at his language. The chaplain replied that a revival was then going on, and he had baptized thirty-four men in the river that very week. Col. Z., turning to an orderly, "Orderly! Tell Major ——— to order out one hundred men for instant baptism. If that, Sir," turning to the chaplain, "is to be the test of regimental standing, this regiment shall not be outdone by yours or any other in the service."

THE COST.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "Our Belfast correspondent telegraphs; it is announced that Mr. Joseph G. Biggar chairman of the Home Rule meeting lately held in Belfast, will contest the representation of Carrickfurgus at the next general election, and that he will expend from £4,000 to £5,000 on the issue of the struggle. Mr. Biggar is a provision merchant in Belfast, and ex-chairman of the Belfast Water Board."

OF COURSE.—The women of Damascus, Ill., take part in the discussion of the Farmers' Club meeting. A recent conundrum was, "Shall we dress for comfort or for show?" It was of course decided to dress for comfort, and then they all went away, and, at the next meeting each appeared with a "three-decker" head-dress and a "Dolly Varden" suit.

The fact that the "Short-Horn Herdbook," recently issued, contains additional pedigrees of 2,000 bulls and 3,000 cows, indicates the firm hold this breed has taken upon American farmers.

THERE are fifty-four churches in Milwaukee, Wis., nine of them being Roman Catholic.

A Chapter on Iron.

In an address before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Mr. Hewett discussed the iron question. His figures and statistics of the business are interesting. He said in 1856 the annual production of iron had reached about 7,000,000 of tons, of which Great Britain produced 3,500,000 tons, and the United States about 1,000,000. The consumption of Great Britain was 144 pounds, and of the United States 84 pounds, while the average consumption of the world was only 17 pounds, per head, of population. It was shown that the consumption per head was steadily on the increase, and that consequently the annual production was enlarging so rapidly as to double once in 14 years; and it was predicted, after making due allowances for all drawbacks, such as the wars which have unhappily taken place in the interval beyond any possible expectation, that in 1875 the production of iron would surely reach 14,000,000 tons. The actual returns show that in 1871 the production amounted to 13,500,000 tons, and in 1872, the limit 14,000,000 will undoubtedly be passed, so that the estimate made in 1856 is more than realized. Meanwhile, the consumption has risen in England to 200 pounds, in the United States to 150 pounds, and in the whole world to 30 pounds per head. This demand will require 14,000,000 tons annually more than Great Britain can supply. The history of the trade, as well as the natural resources of the several nationalities, prove that the bulk of this additional product can only be made in the United States. We are, in fact, the only people who have kept pace with Great Britain in the ratio of increase. In 1855, when Great Britain produced 3,500,000 tons, we produced 1,000,000. In 1872, when Great Britain will produce 7,000,000, we produce 2,000,000—the quantity produced by Great Britain in 1847 showing that we are only 25 years in arrear of her magnificent production. At the same rate, therefore, we could make 7,000,000 tons in 1897. But as Great Britain cannot possibly maintain her rate of increase, there does not seem room for a doubt that our annual production will reach at least 10,000,000 before the close of the present century. This means that 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons of iron ore shall be annually extracted from our mines. It means that an investment of capital to the amount of $500,000,000 at least, and probably $1,000,000,000 shall be made in opening mines, erecting works and supplying the requisite machinery of production. New York is already the financial centre of the American Continent, and is destined to be the main distributor of capital for the world. This vast sum of money will therefore be drawn from the accumulations of capital controlled in New York, and its productive results will depend mainly upon the judgment and skill displayed in its expenditure.

Weather Reports.

The great success that has attended the efforts of the United States Signal Bureau, in furnishing the public with accurate summaries of the weather in every section of the country, has encouraged the officers in charge to still further extend the field of their work and usefulness. Hitherto the wants of commerce have been mainly considered, and there have existing or approaching storms on the lakes or the sea-coast been noticed or predicted. The marine interests of the country have been greatly benefited; wrecks have been averted, and many human lives saved. It is now felt, however, that the agricultural interest of the whole country should receive its share of the benefits accuring from these accurate weather bulletins, and an appropriation has been asked of Congress to defray the necessary expenses in that direction. It is proposed to establish a series of signal stations in the rural districts in every State throughout the Union, so that the daily report may be more thoroughly circulated among the farmers. This is a step in the right direction; for there can be no doubt that agriculturists would soon learn to rely upon these weather forecasts, and cultivate crops with great advantage and increased profits. Under the new system, the reports may easily be made useful to farmers, for a careful perusal of them would save them labor and enable them to plant more intelligently. Work would not be delayed, and crops need not be reaped when storms are imminent. Plowing and sowing seasons could be calculated, and the results of the year largely increased to individuals and the nation at large.

A LESSON FOR BOYS.—One day a fine Newfoundland dog and a mastiff had a sharp discussion over a bone or some other trifling matter, and warred away as angrily as two boys. They were fighting on a bridge; and being blind with rage, as is often the case, the first thing they knew over they went into the water. The banks were so high that they were forced to swim some distance before they came to a landing place. It was very easy for the Newfoundlander; he was as much at home in the water as a seal. But not so poor Bruce; he struggled and tried his best to swim, but made but little headway. Old Bravo (the Newfoundlander) had reached the land, and then turned to look at his old enemy. He saw plainly that his strength was fast failing, and that he was likely to drown. So, what should the noble fellow do but plunge in, seize him gently by the collar, and keeping his nose above water, tow him safely into port! It was funny to see these dogs look at each other as they shook their wet coats. Their glances said as plainly as words, "We'll never quarrel any more!"

A FUEL-SAVING SOCIETY is one of the unique but beneficient institutions of Philadelphia. It designs to encourage poor people to take measures to put by earnings in the mild portion of the year to secure fuel during the severely cold months at prices less than the ruing rates at that season. The society receives on deposit small sums of money from poor persons, which deposits secure fuel to their full value, and more, as last season the depositors were furnished coal at five and six dollars per ton, which cost the society six and seven. There were thirty-one hundred depositors last year, and this year the number is nearly four thousand. The work of the society is beneficient in more ways than one, besides providing for the comfort of its depositors, and preventing a large amount of suffering often resulting from improvidence, it is likely to educate the poorer classes into habits of economy and forethought in other particulars.

WHAT SHE WOULD DO.—The Parisians are recovering from the state of emotion into which they were plunged by the news of the murder of Mdme. Dubourg, and are beginning to recollect anecdotes more or less apropos. Here is the latest: At the Theatre Francais Mlle. D. was, in the presence of the author, repeating her part in a comedy by Scribe. "My child," said M. Scribe, "permit me to give you a hint. Here is the scene. Suppose that you are in your own room. A young man is at your feet making a passionate declaration of love to you; your husband suddenly enters. Now, what would you do?" "I would tell him to go away again," replied the artless maiden.

TWO TRACK laborers started to walk from Lake View to Buffalo. One of them, name unknown, pretended to be without money. The other, John Connelly, paid for his meals *en route*. When within five miles of the city the unknown man presented a pistol to Connelly's head, robbed him of $15, and proceeded on the track. A few minutes afterward he was overtaken by a passing train and killed.

CORN BREAD.—One cup sour milk or buttermilk, one cup molasses, one teaspoon of soda, meal and flour in the proportion of one-third flour to two-thirds meal; make it a stiff batter, stir well, steam two hours, bake half an hour in a quick oven.

A FREIGHT train on the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad ran over a cow about eight miles from Alexandria, Va., throwing the engine and cars off the track, killing two brakemen and seriously wounding the fireman.

Paying Dearly for Curiosity.

The many visitors to witness the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius have paid dearly for their temerity. A correspondent says that one pleasant morning the number of excursionists was unusually large. They had begun to disperse with the first indication of sunrise, but hundreds still lingered on the spot. Without a single movement to warn them, the earth opened under foot, and the dead lava which they had been treading upon as a curiosity turned again to molten fire. Those who were not engulfed in the chasm as it burst forth attempted to flee for their lives. Happily, the fleet and sure of foot were many. They reached safety; but woe to whoever fell by the way! The earth they fell on was already at furnace-heat, and fresh waves of lava overtook them ere they could rise again. A few were miraculously delivered by noble efforts on the part of the strong-nerved men in the company. Dragging them in haste toward the observatory, their deliverers placed them in the carriages which were waiting there, and accommodation was provided for them at Resina. I have been told by a friend, who was at the very edge of the chasm when it burst open, that the effect on the imagination was as though the whole mountain had begun to move from its basis. As he fled, he felt as if the whole mountain was following him, and not until he had recovered his senses at Resina could he convince himself that what he had seen was only a partial eruption of the crust which overlies the hidden fires of Vesuvius. An account in a Neapolitan journal affirms that there were two simultaneous openings, and that flames, bursting out from both, enveloped in a circle of fire all who were within reach. A carriage which happened to be inside this circle was burnt up in an instant, as if it had been spirited away. Shortly before the eruption a lady was seen in it, but of her nothing whatever has been heard since. The burns inflicted were of a peculiarly painful character, even when they looked slight. The patients, on reaching the hospital, were immediately enveloped in wool. Notwithstanding the care with which they have been dressed, and the skill with which they are nursed, they cannot move without enduring agony which compels them to scream.

In the Saddle.

A cavalry camp immediately after reville, says Gen. Custer in his "Life on the Plains," always presents an animated and most interesting scene. As soon as the rolls are called and the reports of absentees made to headquarters, the men of the companies, with the exception of the cooks, are employed in the care of the horses. The latter are fed, and while eating are thoroughly groomed by the men, under the superintendence of their officers. Nearly an hour is devoted to this important duty. In the meanwhile the company cooks, ten to each company, and the officers' servants, are busily engaged preparing breakfast, so that within a few minutes after the horses have received proper attention breakfast is ready, and being very simple it requires but little time to dispose of it. Immediately after breakfast the first bugle call indicative of the march is the "General," and is the signal for the tents to be taken down and everything packed in readiness for moving. A few minutes later this is followed by the bugler at headquarters sounding "Boots and saddles," when horses are saddled up and the wagon train put in readiness for "pulling out." Five minutes later "To horse" is sounded, and the men of each company lead their horses into line, each trooper standing at the head of his horse. At the words "Prepare to mount," from the commanding officer, each trooper places his left foot in the stirrup; and at the command "Mount," every man rises in his stirrup and places himself in his saddle, the whole command presenting the appearance to the eye of a huge machine propelled by one power. Woe betide the unfortunate who through carelessness or inattention fails to place himself in the saddle simultaneously with his companions. If he is not for this offence against military rule deprived of the services of his horse during the succeeding half day's march, he escapes luckily. As soon as the command is mounted the "Advance" is sounded, and the troops, usually in "column of fours," move out. The company leading the advance one day march in rear the following day. This successive changing gives each company an opportunity to march by regular turn in advance. Our average daily march, when not in immediate pursuit of the enemy, was about twenty-five miles. Upon reaching camp in the evening the horses were cared for as in the morning, opportunities being given them to graze before dark. Pickets were posted and every precaution adopted to guard against a surprise.

A YEAR'S VITAL STATISTICS IN LONDON.—London, with a population of 3,500,000, still grows rapidly. The number of births last year was 112,535—against 80,332 deaths. The estimated increase of population between the middle of 1871 and 1875 is 48,719; so that the natural increase was supplemented by about 16,080, representing the excess of immigration over emigration. The birth rate in London in 1871 was equal to 34.5 per thousand persons, being 0.5 below the rate for all England. The birth rate (says the *Times*) varies remarkably in different sections of the population, depending much upon ages, proportion of the sexes, conjugal conditions, and social position. The death rate in London in 1871 was 24.7 per thousand, being 2.1 above the rate for all England; exclusive of the deaths from small-pox, the London death rate would have been only 22.3. As it was, the rate of mortality was higher than in any year since 1866, when cholera was epidemic. The male death rate of London in 1871 was 26.6, while among females it was only 22.8; at the recent census there were 113.7 females living in London to each 100 males. In 1871 there were 2,594 deaths from violent causes in London, 2,138 of them from negligence or accident, including 909 from fractures and contusions, among which are 208 deaths caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Among the deaths by negligence or accidents, are 490 from suffocation, nearly all cases of infants; there were 109 cases of murder or manslaughter, nearly all of them cases of infanticide.

THE HOUSE AMNESTY BILL.—The bill signed by the President is to remove political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This article provides that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the Unised States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have been engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. Congress has by the bill just passed, which obtained the requisite two-thirds vote in each House, removed the disabilities from all persons whomsoever, except the Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military, and naval services of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States. The exceptions will, it is supposed, cover less than 200 cases, including Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Desertions from the United States Navy at all the ports continue, and continued enlistments must be made to keep the companies full. It is expected that of nearly every port, after a pay day at least ten per cent. of the men will leave. It is known that desertions from the navy are numerous every, spring as during the fall enlistments are made by sailors, boatmen and others simply to be provided for during the winter. The desertions have never been so numerous, however, as they have been this spring. Reducing the pay and requiring that all money due for clothing shall be deducted from the pay roll at one time.

A LOCOMOTIVE was lately run, experimentally 77 miles in one hour.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the Senate Mr. Casserly's motion to reduce the duty on quinine to 10 per cent. ad volorem passed. A motion to recede from the amendment providing for the Brazilian subsidy was also passed, and the house resolution to adjourn on June 3 sine die was reported with an amendment rescinding the order for an ajournment on the 29th of May.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn on the 3d of June. During the debate on the tariff bill, the section concerning copper was struck out and a proposition to place scientific books, or books in foreign languages of more than twenty years' standing, on the free-list, rejected.

The duty on tobacco was placed at 24 cents per pound. A Western judicial district was established in North Carolina.

HOUSE.

In the House the Senate bill providing for three professors of mathematics at the Naval Academy, with the relative rank attached of Captain, four with the rank of commanders, and five with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander or Lieutenant, was passed. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill. All the amendments were disposed of, and a Committee of Conference ordered on the disagreeing votes. Mr. Garfield introduced a bill granting to the widow of Gen. Robert Anderson a pension of $50 a month. Passed. The Committee of Weys and Means reported a bill regulating the collection of taxes on fermented liquors, and stated that it did not change the rate of taxation, but only simplified the mode of collection. The bill, which is a long one, with formal provisions, was passed without being read. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill appropriating $100,000 for a Government building and site at Atlanta, Ga. Passed. Also, a bill appropriating $5,000 for the repairs, furnishing and ornamentation of the Government building at Bath, Me. Passed. Also, a bill appropriating $200,000 for a Government building at Utica, N. Y.

The House rejected, after a spirited debate, the Brazilian subsidy amendment. A motion of Mr. Dawes to suspend the rules and adopt a concurrent resolution extending the time for ajournment until the 3d of June was passed by a larg majority.

The House, after appointing a committee to investigate the charges against Judge Delahay, of Kansas, came to a vote on the Ku-Klux bill. It was lost, twenty-three Republicans voting with the Democrats. The Supplementary Civil Rights bill was also rejected.

The House passed the Senate bill regarding Louisiana election matters.

Acts Approved by the President.

The President of the United States has approved the following:

An act to prohibit the retention of soldiers' discharges by claims agents and attorneys.

An act to reduce the limits of the military reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

An act relinquishing certain wharf property in the City of New Orleans.

An act to fix the times for holding United States courts in the Eighth Circuit.

An act to authorize the City of Buffalo, N. Y., to construct a tunnel under Niagara River, and for other purposes.

An act to grant American register to the Haiwaian bark Florence.

An act to regulate the mode of making private contracts with Indians.

An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the tide water of Dunstan River, Me.

An act to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the Territory of Montana.

An act to enable the City of Denver to purchase certain lands in Colorado for a cemetery.

Nominations for President.

The number of nominations for President of the United States are already beginning to be bewildering. Thus far we have the following, and there are several national conventions yet to be heard from:

Labor Reform—For President, David Davis, of Illinois; for Vice-President, Joel Parker, of New Jersey.

Temperance—For President, James Black, of Pennsylvania; for Vice-President, John Russell of Michigan.

Woman Suffrage—For President, Victoria C. Woodhull, of New York; for Vice-President, Frederick Douglass, of Washington.

Liberal Republicans—For President, Horace Greeley, of New York; for Vice-President, B. Grantz Brown, of Missouri.

Anti-Secret Societies—For President, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; for Vice-President, Charles F. Howard of Illinois.

Working Men—For President, U. S. Grant, of Illinois; for Vice-President, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

MINUS CHARACTERS.—Quite an audible smile, at the expense of Spiggles and Lady, was created at Belville Hall, one winter evening. The occasion was a Fancy Dress Ball given by the Crœsus Club. It was understood that the members of the party were to dress in character, and a heardl, or usher, was stationed at the door of the main saloon to announce to the company within the different characters as they entered. Young Spiggles, being the son of a millionaire, and a golden light of the Crœsus, enjoyed the freedom of the club saloons, and having been able to find no masquerade dress quite up to his fancy, he had concluded to appear in his usual attire; and likewise his Aramanthea Sophia, daughter of old Barnacle Bullion, hung upon his arm in her ordinary evening dress of chignon, diamonds and lace. "We don't trouble ourselves with characters to-night," said the newcomer. Spiggles and Miss Bullion entered, and their advent was announced, in stentorian tones, by the usher: "A young gentleman and lady *without any characters!*"—*Ledger.*

FOOLED HIM.—A touching incident is reported from Chattanooga. An utter stranger called on a respectable farmer, last week, and asked him if his house had not been robbed during the war. The farmer replied that it had. "I," said the stranger, "was one of the marauding party that did it. I took a little silver locket." "That locket," said the farmer, bursting into tears, "had been worn by my dear, dead child." "Here it is," replied the stranger, visibly affected: "I am rich; let me make restitution; here are $20 for your little son." He gave the farmer a $50 bill and received $30 in chance. He then wrung the farmer's hand warmly, and left. The farmer has since dried his tears and loaded hi shot-gun. The $50 bill was bad.

SHARP BOY.—The Rev. Mr. H——had a large family of unruly boys, and one of them did something very wrong, but as none of them would confess it, he dec ared that he would punish them all, and then he would be sure to find the real culprit. Lisping Jimmy, the youngest, retired to a corner and grumbled. "What is that you say?" asked his father. "I thaid," whimpered Jimmy, "that thath the way old Herod did. He killed all the children, tho that he would be there to kill Jethuth."

First-class *Railroad Bonds* are the best for investments. Write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall Street, N. Y.

A THRIFTY FAMILY.—The head of a family in Omaha earns fifty dollars per month by his labor, two boys earn eight dollars per week, and two girls six dollars more. Two girls beg enough to support the whole family and four boarders besides, thus leaving the money earned as a fund to clothe them and pay for the house and lot lately purchased.

IF you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent head-ache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily or permanently as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 600

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.—Who of our readers has not suffered from the ills and varied forms of this hydra-headed tormentor, which originates from loss of tone in the stomach, or more particularly in its muscular or fibrous coating, which becomes pale and feeble. It would require pages to describe all the symptoms and various sympathetic affections of indigestion, and the torture to which the dyspeptic is subjected, but which may be compressed into one brief comprehensive sentence: *You feel sick, depressed, and unfit for the duties of life.* Nevertheless, there is nothing more certain than that dyspepsia in all its phases, can be thoroughly eradicated. There is but one way to cure indigestion, viz: by toning and strengthening the stomach and general system, gently relaxing the bowels if constipated, and regulating the liver if disordered. A remedy for this human peace destroyer is CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, which have the rare merit of containing *no alcohol*, the virtues of the medicinal Californian Plants, which constitute their healing and curing agencies—being extracted by a new chemical process. The popular verdict is that they are