Farm, Garden and Household.

How to Build a Milk-House.

For a milk-house for twenty-five cows a building 16 by 24 feet will be ample. It should be dug out five or six feet below the ground, and stoned or bricked up to three feet above it. On this foundation a building at least eight feet high should be erected. If a frame building it should be built with studs six inches wide, and lathed and plastered, leaving that space between the inner and outside walls to retain a regular temperature within. The floor should be either of cement or brick, and if the earth is clay a drain should be made that the floor may be dry. An upper floor should be laid upon the joists at the eaves, to make as large an air space above as possible. A ventilator should open into this space from the milk-room, and a finely grated ventilator should be placed in the lower part of the windows. The windows should be only upon the north side. The milk shelves should be arranged at not less than four feet above the floor. If a supply of spring water is at hand, we would recommend that zinc-lined cistern tables should be used, with a cistern at least four inches deep, in which to set the pans of milk, around which the cool spring water should be always flowing. A separate apartment should be made in which to do the churning. The best churn is the upright churn, with the common dash. There are many patent churns (8,000 of them), some of which will bring the butter in from five to twenty minutes. This haste, however, brings waste, for at least forty minutes should be occupied in churning butter, to have it first class; and in a dairy of this size it will be found profitable to have a pony-power or a windmill to do the churning thrice a week. In this case two of the ordinary churns could be operated by a contrivance similar to the walking-beam of a marine steam-engine, with a great saving of labor. If any patent churn is to be used, we prefer the Blanchard, which can be procured of any agricultural implement dealer.

Fall Treatment of Sheep.

It is customary to give the sheep the run of the fields till the snow cuts off their support, and even after that we often see them pawing up the snow to get at the grass. The result is almost invariably that the sheep go into winter quarters in a reduced condition. It requires then extra feed to bring them up again—grain at that, and grain is not generally a profitable feed for store sheep, or at least less profitable than other cheaper yet nutritious fodder. When the fall rain comes, cold and often soaking, and still later the snows, damp and clinging—still worse—shelter should be prepared for sheep; indeed they should have access to shelter the entire summer to avoid the heat as well as the spring and fall rains—and if they do not readily take advantage of it they should be made to occupy it and feed there. Nothing is so good to feed as early-cut clover hay. If secured, as it should be, when just in blossom, quite tender, it will be relished; and if thrown to sheep often and little at a time, they will eat it up clean; it will answer much the purpose of grass, so that it will be in effect no break from grass to hay. If the hay has been damaged in the harvesting some additional feed will be required, such as meal, roots, &c. The point is to avoid the rains—which drench often to the skin, causing the animal to shiver and suffer, and take cold and engender disease—and to get the flock to go into winter quarters in good strong condition. Especially should the young sheep (tegs) have this care given to them, as the severity of the fall and winter weather is new to them, and they are more tender than the old sheep. Aftermath is an excellent feed for them, and can yet be secured, the season growing it well.

Dairy Affairs.

Mr. D. N. Farrand, of Morristown, writes that intending to adopt the deep pans or pails for his whole dairy, he engaged a supply, which reached him when in so great a hurry in haying that only one-half of the pails were set, consequently the milk of every other day had to be put in the old-fashioned pans. His wife suggested that the cream be kept separate to see which produced the most butter. The cream from the pans made the most butter the first three days, when the following three experiments were made: Weighed the milk, set one day in pails, the next day in pans, and so on for six days; then churned, and weighed the butter. In the second trial there was one more morning's than night's milking; in the third, one more night's than morning's milk. The depth of the milk in the pails in the first two trials was from seven to ten inches; in the third from ten to twelve; and in the pans from two to two and one-half. The temperature of the air was generally from 56 degrees to 70 degrees; that of the water from 60 degrees to 66 degrees; when the air was above 60 degrees we cooled the milk set in pans before setting in the milk-room. We skimmed the milk as soon as it began to change, which was in about forty-eight hours with the pails, and thirty-six with the pans.

To make a pound of butter it took in first trial: with pails, 27 pounds of milk; with pans, 25 pounds. In the second trial: with pails, 25 pounds 13 ounces; with pans, 24 pounds 10 ounces. In the third trial: with pails, 27 pounds 13 ounces; with pans, 25 pounds 2 ounces. These trials were made in August, commencing the 10th.

Keeping Eggs.

H. Schneider, Cannelton, Indiana, writes: "Will you inform me how long eggs can be kept fresh and good under the best treatment, and what is the best treatment as regards packing and temperature?

Reply.—The only requisites for preserving fresh eggs are to protect them from contact with the air, and to keep them in a cool, moist place. Large dealers keep them for several weeks, while they are plentiful, so as to sell them when scarce, by a process called liming. The eggs are immersed in very strong lime water, or milk of lime, and they are known as limed eggs, and are so sold in the market at a very small reduction in price from that of fresh eggs. A keg, barrel, or jar, would answer to keep them in. Eggs have been kept for six months perfectly good, by simply smearing the shells with linseed oil and placing them upon their ends in sand so that three-fourths of their surface was exposed. At the end of the test they had lost only three per cent. of their weight and were equal in flavor to fresh eggs. For family use, eggs might be thus prepared, a layer of them placed upon their ends in sand at the bottom of a box, when fine sand might be poured upon them, and other layers put in in the same manner. We have kept eggs from this season until after the New Year by simply filling a net, and tying them up and hanging them in a cool cellar, changing the mesh upon which they were hung every day.

How to Ascertain the Weight of Cattle.

Measure the girth close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girth, expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21; the quotient is the weight, nearly, of the four quarters, in imperial stones of 14 pounds avoirdupois. For example, if the girth be 6½ feet and the length 5½ feet, we shall have 6½ × 6½ = 42¼, and 5½ × 5 = 26½; then 42¼ × 26½ = 1109 1-16, and this, divided by 21, gives 52¼ stones nearly, or 52 stones 11 pounds. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the four quarters will be about one twentieth more, while in those in a very lean state they will be one-twentieth less, than the weight obtained by the rule. The four quarters are little more than half the weight of the living animal; the skin weighing about the eighteenth part and the tallow about the twelfth part of the whole.

The hay crop of Maine for the present year is estimated to be worth more than forty million dollars.

What is Leprosy.

A Visit to the Settlement of Lepers in the Sandwich Islands.

The leprosy of the Sandwich Islands, says a correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, is a disease of the blood and not a skin disease. It can be caught only, I am assured, by contact of an abraded surface with the matter of the leprous sore; and doubtless the habit of the people, of many smoking the same pipe, has done much to disseminate it. Its first noticeable signs are a slight puffiness under the eyes, and a swelling of the lobes of the ears. To the practiced eyes of Dr. Trousseau, the attending physician, these signs were apparent where I could not perceive them until he laid his finger on them. Next follow symptoms which vary greatly in different individuals; but a marked sign is the retraction of the fingers, so that the hand comes to resemble a bird's claw. In some cases the face swells in ridges, leaving deep furrows between; and these ridges are shiny and without feeling, so that a pin may be stuck into one without giving pain to the person. The features are thus horribly deformed in some cases; I saw two young boys of 12 who looked like old men of 60. In some older men and women, the face was at first sight revolting and baboon-like; I say at first sight, for on a second look the mild sad eye redeemed the distorted features; it was as though the man was looking out of a horrible mask. At a later stage of the disease these rugous swellings break open into festering sores; the nose and even the eyes are blotted out, and the body becomes putrid.

In other cases the extremities are most severely attacked. The fingers, after being drawn in like claws, begin to fester. They do not seem to drop off, but rather to be absorbed, the nails following the stumps down; and I actually saw finger nails on a hand that had no fingers. The nails were on the knuckles; the fingers had all rotted away. The same process of decay goes on with the toes; in some cases the whole foot had dropped away; and in many the hands and feet were healed over, the fingers and toes having dropped off. But the healing of the sore is but temporary, the disease presently breaks out again. Emaciation does not seem to follow. I saw very few wasted forms, and those only in the hospitals, and among the worst cases. There appears to be an astonishing tenacity of life, and I was told they mostly choke to death, or fall into a fever caused by swallowing the poison of their sores when these attack the nose and throat. Those diseased give out soon a very sickening odor, and I was much obliged to a thoughtful man in the settlement, who commanded the lepers who had gathered together to hear an address from the Doctor to form to leeward of us. I expected to be sickened by the hospitals; but these are so well kept, and are so easily ventilated by the help of the constantly blowing trade wind, that the odor was scarcely perceptible in them.

You will perhaps ask how is the disease contracted. I doubt if any one yet knows definitely not from all I heard. I judge that there must be some degree of predisposition toward disease in the person to be contaminated. I believe I have Dr. Trousseau's leave to say, that the contact of a wounded or abraded surface with the matter of a leprous sore will convey the disease; this is of course innoculation; and he seemed to think no other method of contamination probable. I was careful to provide myself with a pair of gloves when I visited the settlement to protect my hands in case I should be invited to shake hands; but I noticed that the doctor fearlessly shook hands with some of the worst cases, even where the fingers were suppurating and wrapped in rags. There are several women on the islands, confirmed lepers, whose husbands are at home and sound; one, notably, where the husband is a white man. On the other hand a woman was pointed out to me, who had three husbands, each of whom in a short time after marrying her became a leper. There are children, lepers, whose parents are not lepers; and there are parents lepers whose children are at home and healthy.

There are three white men on the island, lepers, two of them in a very bad state. So far as I could learn the particulars of their previous history, they had lived flagitiously loose lives; such as must have corrupted their blood long before they became lepers. In some other cases of native lepers I came upon similar histories; and while I do not believe that in every case, or indeed perhaps in a majority of cases, involves such a career of vice, I should say that this is certainly a strongly predisposing cause. And as to the danger of infection to a foreign visitor, there is absolutely none, unless he should undertake to live in native fashion among the natives, smoking out of their pipes, sleeping under their tapas, and eating their food with them; and even in such an extreme case his risk would be very slight now, so thoroughly has the disease been "stamped out" by the energetic action of the Board of Health. In short, there is no more risk of a white resident or traveler catching leprosy in the Hawiian Islands than in the City or State of New York.

I have heard one reason why this disease has been more frequent in the last ten years. About that time the islands were visited by small-pox. This disease made terrible ravages, and the Government at once ordered the people to be vaccinated. There seems to be no doubt that the vaccine matter used was often taken from persons not previously in sound health; this was probably unavoidable, but intelligent men, long resident in the islands, believe that vaccination thus performed with impure matter had a bad effect upon the people, leaving traces of a resulting corruption of their blood.

The Question of Silver.

It was believed that the U. S. Treasury Department intended to inaugurate the return to specie payment, by paying out silver. A later report says: Were the Secretary of the Treasury disposed to issue silver coin to any larger amount, he would not at this time be able to do so. The influx of foreign gold makes it necessary that it should be assayed and recoined at the earliest moment. Every effort is being put forth at the Philadelphia Mint to coin gold, and the capacity of its machinery is not equal to the present demand. As the labor of coining a piece of silver is as great as coining gold the Secretary says the public will readily see that it would be impossible to turn out any large amount of silver coin without allowing the uncoined gold to accumulate, and that would be a positive injury to the business interests of the country. He doubts whether people will care to burden their pockets with metallic money when the fractional currency is just as valuable and a good deal more convenient. Whatever amount is put out, it is his impression will be hoarded and not be used as a circulating medium.

His plan, he thinks, will be to allow all government indebtedness in small amounts, and sums of $5 or $10 on large bills, to be paid out in the silver standard coins by the Assistant Treasurer; this to continue while the premium on gold remains below 110. The extent of pouring out silver coin, it will be seen, has a basis, like that of circulating the trade dollar, entirely governed by the premium on gold.

A Hidden Vessel of Wrath.

It is said that there is a can or a glass jar of nitro-glycerine, or some other explosive compound, buried in the Southwest corner of the Capitol Square, near the old Arsenal, at Raleigh, N. C., which has been there for many years, having been secreted there prior to the surrender, and the place of its concealment having been lost. No one dares to dig for it, as the blow of a pick might send the enterprising digger to roost on the Presbyterian church steeple. And so it will sleep until a happy chance or some dreadful accident shall reveal its resting place.

The total amount of United States currency outstanding is $409,521,323.

The November Elections.

The Senate of New York State will stand as follows:—

Republicans	16
Democrats	15
Liberal Republican	1

The following is the report of the Assembly:—

Republicans	72
Democrats	55
Liberal Republican	1

In the city of New York Tammany elected their entire ticket by large majorities.

Comstock (dem.), for Congress in the Fifth district of Michigan, is elected by about 200 majority.

Returns from Minnesota give Davis (rep.) from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. Dike (the farmers' candidate), for State Treasurer, is elected by a small majority.

All but a few small towns in Massachusetts show the following aggregate vote:—

Washburn	70,772
Gaston	57,915

Washburn's plurality will reach about 12,500.

Eleven Democrats are elected to the Senate and sixty to the House.

Pierce was elected to the vacant seat in Congress.

In Wisconsin the Reformers claim 8,000 to 10,000, while the Republicans concede only 5,000. The Senate is nearly a tie. The Reformers have a majority in the Assembly.

In New Jersey the Senate will stand 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats. The Assembly 33 Republicans and 27 Democrats. No Governor, and no State officers or member of Congress was to be elected this year.

A Little Law.

The Pittsburg *Law Adviser* in its answers to correspondents, gives a case that may be of interest in any section. We give the questions and replys:—

1. Can a father be held for debts contracted by a minor while he is engaged in business?

2. Can I bring "larceny by bailee" against a person to whom I have loaned money through friendship and he does not return it?

3. Suppose A is assaulted on the street by B, A strikes in return, they clinch, when an officer arrests both and prefers "disorderly conduct" against both of them; would it be lawful to impose a fine on both?

4. Can a person bring a civil as well as a criminal action against a person for assault and battery, &c., or can he drop the criminal and prosecute the civil action?

5. Does the law allow persons divorced *a mensa et thoro* to remarry with other persons?

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1. He cannot. A person deals with a minor at his peril in such case, and must trust entirely to his honesty.

2. You cannot. A loan of money as an act of friendship is not a bailment. When we loan a sum of money to a friend it is certainly intended that he shall make use of it, else such act of friendship will be of little service to him. In order to constitute such transaction a bailment and not a loan, and the use of the money larceny, it must have been given for safe keeping or any other purpose than a loan, whereby the money had to be returned to the lender. Larceny by bailee is a crime committed only when a person being a bailee of any property, that is, a person with whom any personal property is left by another for some purpose agreed upon between them, and to be returned when that purpose is accomplished, shall fraudulently take or convert the same to his own use or to the use of any other person, except the owner thereof. Penn. Penal Code 1860, sec. 108.

3. A man is justified in defending himself against an attack by another upon his person, but he must not go further. He may use sufficient force to protect himself, but not such violence as will punish the other, or revenge himself. Whether both parties are guilty, depends entirely upon the facts in the case.

4. He can bring both or either.

5. The law does not. Such divorce amounts practically merely, to a separation, and, except that the parties do not live together, they are still husband and wife as if no divorce had taken place between them. They may terminate the divorce by simply agreeing to live together again, any illicit intercourse with other persons is indictable, their mutual rights to the others property, as dower and the courtesy, are as before, and the husband generally supports the wife by what is called her alimony. Should either party marry again, it would be bigamy in the same manner as if they had not been divorced.

Determining the Purity of Butter.

An important paper was recently published in the Liverpool Medical and Surgical Reports, in reference to the most practicable methods of determining the extent and character of the adulterations of butter. The various processes are principally chemical and spectroscopical, but are, to a considerable extent, sufficiently practical to form the basis of very definite experiment. As a preliminary, an ounce of the sample of butter to be examined is placed in a test tube seven-eights of an inch in diameter, and melted by the immersion of the tube in hot water. A thermometer with a pear-shaped bulb is then to be introduced, so that the bulb shall be in the middle of the fat, about an inch below the surface; after which the whole is allowed to cool spontaneously. If the quantity of water in the butter be large, it will collect in the tube below the fat. Casein will also collect in the lower part of the tube. The temperature is to be carefully noted, when solidification commences, and when it is complete.

If the butter is pure the thermometer is observed between 74 deg., and 68 deg., and is solid at 61 deg. An addition of beef dripping causes the thermometer to obscure at 79 deg., and to become solid at 72 deg. Mutton obscures the thermometer at about 85 deg., and it is solid at 84 deg. Lard obscures the thermometer at 84 deg., and is solid at from 79 deg., to 70 deg., but often remains as soft as butter at a much lower temperature. Mixtures solidify at intermediate temperatures.

If pure butter be examined by the microscope, with a one-fourth or one-fifth inch object-glass, nothing will be seen excepting the characteristic globules, the granular masses of curd, and the the cubical crystals of salt in the butter. The hard fats are present in the globules, in a state of solution, and not recognizable in a separate form. The presence, however, of single fusiform crystals, or star-like aggregations of needle-shaped crystals, indicates that melted fats are present. Starch, flour, Irish moss, &c., will be appreciable by the microscope, as distinct from butter or fats.

How Storms are Caused.

Prof. Henry in a scientific convention suggested that if the storm comes to the seaboard the air is constantly drawn in from sea, bringing an immense amount of vapor. This may continue several days, constituting at Boston, for instance, a long and violent north-east storm, when 50 or 75 miles back in the country the air is clear. The storm appears to be produced by the heating of the lower strata and their expansion; then the equilibrium being disturbed there is a rushing up of the moist air into a higher region, where it is condensed and the caloric given out, whereby the effect is increased. The whole storm is wasted eastward till it comes to the seaboard, where it receives a continual supply. In the interior the supply at a given point is soon exhausted, and this may be a cause for the storm moving eastward. During a storm at the seaboard there is a motion outward; the wind is blowing inward from the ocean below, but outward toward it above.

Josh Billings divides the human race into three classes: Those who think it is so, those who think it isn't so, and those who don't care whether it is so or not.

No Letters.

I say at morn "I shall have one to-day;"
I say at night, "I shall have one to-morrow;"
But day and night go creeping slow away,
And leave me with my sorrow.

And is he sick? or is he dead, or changed?
Or, haply, has he learned to love another?
If I could know him careless or estranged,
My pride my love might smother.

Last night, indeed, I dreamed a letter came,
Ah! welcomer than any first May blossom!
And then I heard my mother call my name,
And hid it in my bosom.

And, cheated, woke, and heard the night wind rave,
And hid my wet eyes in my lonely pillow;
And dreamed again, and saw a nameless grave,
Half hidden by a willow!

THE FAT MAN'S DILEMMA.

An English gentleman of true John Bull proportions—weighing some eighteen or twenty stone—had occasion some years ago, anterior to the railroad car, to travel in summer by stage-coach from Oxford to London. The stage carried six inside; and our hero engaged two places (as, in considersation of his size, he usually did) for himself. The other four seats were taken by Oxford students.

These youths, being lighter than our modern Lambert, reached the stage before he did, and each snugly possessed himself of a corner seat, leaving a centre seat on each side vacant. The round, good-natured face of John Bull soon after appeared at the carriage door; and, peeping into the vehicle and observing the local arrangements, its owner said, with a smile: "You see I am of a pretty comfortable size, gentlemen; so I have taken two seats. It will greatly oblige me if one of you will kindly move into the opposite seat, so that I may be able to enter."

"My good sir," said a pert young law-student, "possession is nine-tenths of the law. You engaged two seats. There they are, one on each side. We engaged one each, came first, entered regularly into possession, and our titles to the seats we occupy are indisputable."

"I do not dispute your titles," said the other, "but I trust to your politeness, seeing how the case stands, to enable me to pursue my journey."

"O, hang politeness!" said a hopeful young scion of some noble house, "I have a horror of a middle seat, and would not take one to oblige my grandmother; it's ungraceful as well as uncomfortable; and, besides, one has no chance of looking at the pretty girls along the road. Good old gentleman, arrange your concerns as you please; I seek no any corner. And he leaned back, yawned, and settled himself with hopeless composure in his place.

Our corpulent friend, though a man not easily discomposed, was somewhat put out by this unmannerly obstinacy. He turned to a smart-looking youth with a simper on his face—a clerical student who had hitherto sat in a reverie, possibly thinking over his chances of a rich benefice in the future. "Will you accomodate me?" he asked; "this is the last stage that starts for London to-day, and business of urgent importance calls me to town."

"Some temporal affair, no doubt," said the graceless youth, with mock gravity; "some speculation with filthy lucre for its object. Good father, at your age your thoughts should turn heavenward, instead of being confined to the dull, heavy tabernacle of clay that chains us to the earth." And his companions roared with laughter at the "good joke."

A glow of indignation just colored the stranger's cheek; but he mastered the feeling in a moment, and said, with much composure to the fourth—"Are you also determined that I shall lose my place; or will you oblige me by taking a central seat?"

"Ay, do, Tom," said his lordship to the person addressed; "he's something in the way of your profession, quite a physiological curiosity. You ought to accommodate him."

"May I be poisoned if I do!" replied the student of medicine. "In a dissecting-room, he'd make an excellent subject; but in a coach, this warm weather, too! Old gentleman, if you'll put yourself under my care, I'll engage in the course of six weeks, by a judicious course of depletives, to save you hereafter the expense of a double seat. But, really, to take a middle seat in the month of July is contrary to all the rules of hygiene, and a practice to which I have a professional objection."

And the laugh was renewed at the old gentleman's expense.

By this time, the patience of coachee, who had listened the latter part of the dialogue, was exhausted. "Harkee, gemmen," said he, "settle the business as you like; but it wants just three-quarters of a minute of twelve, and with the first stroke of the University clock my horses must be off. I would not wait three seconds longer for the king, God bless him. 'Twould be as much as my place is worth." And with that he mounted his box, took up the reins, bid the hostler shut the door, and sat with upraised whip, listening for the expected stroke.

As it sounded from the venerable belfry, the horses, as if they recognized the signal, shot off at a gallop with the four young rogues, to whom their own rudeness and our fat friend's dilemma afforded a prolific theme for merriment during the whole stage.

Meanwhile, the subject of their mirth hired a postchaise, followed and over took them at the second change of horses, where the passengers got out ten minutes for lunch. As the postchaise drove up to the inn door, two young chimney-sweeps passed with their bags and brooms and their well-known cry.

"Come hither, my lads," said the corpulent gentleman; "what say you to a ride?"

The whites of their eyes enlarged into still more striking contrast with the dark shades of the sooty cheeks. "Will you have a ride, my boys, in the stage-coach?"

"Ees, zur," said the elder, scarcely daring to trust the evidence of his ears.

"Well, then, hostler, open the stage-door. In with you! And, d'ye hear? be sure to take the two middle seats; so, one on each side."

The guard's horn sounded, and coachee's voice was heard: "Only one minute and a half more, gen'lemen; come on!"

They came, bowed laughing to our friend of the corporation, and passed on to the coach. The young lord was the first to put his foot on the steps. "Why, how now, coachee? What contounded joke is this? Get out, you rascals, or I'll teach you how to play gentlemen such a trick again."

"Sit still, my lads; you're entitled to your places. My lord, the two middle seats, through your action and that of your young friends, are mine; they were regularly taken and duly paid for. I choose that two *proteges* of mine shall occupy them. An English stage-coach is free to every one who behaves quietly, and I am answerable for their good conduct; so mind you behave, boys! Your lordship has a horror of a middle seat; pray take the corner one."

"Overreached us, by Jove!" said the law student. "We give up the cause, and cry your mercy, Mr. Bull."

"Blythe is my name."

"We cry quits, worthy Mr. Blythe."

"You forget that possession is nine-tenths of the law, my good sir, and that the title of these lads to their seats is indisputable. I have installed them as my *locum tenentes*, if that be good law Latin. It would be highly unjust to dislodge the poor youths, and I cannot permit it. You have your corner."

"Heaven preserve us!" exclaimed the clerical student.

"You are surely not afraid of a black coat," retorted the other. "Besides, we ought not to suffer our thoughts to dwell on petty earthly concerns, but to turn them heavenward."

"I'd rather go through my examination a second time than to sit by these dirty boys," groaned the medical student.

"Soot is perfectly wholesome, my young friend; and you will not be compelled to violate a single hygienic rule. The corner yo elected is vacant. Pray get in."

At these words, coachee, who had stood grinning behind, actually cheated into forgetfulness of time by the excellence of the joke, came forward. "Gentlemen, you have lost me a minute and a quarter already. I must drive on without ye, if so be ye don't like your company."

The students cast rueful glances at each other, and then crept warily into their corners. As the hostler shut the door he found it impossible to control his features. "I'll give you something to change your cheer, you grinning rascal," said the disciple of Æsculapius, stretching out of the window; but the hostler nimbly eluded the blow.

"My white pantaloons!" cried the lord.

"My beautiful drab surtout!" exclaimed the lawyer expectant. "The filthy rascals!"

The noise of the carriage-wheels and the unrestrained laughter of the spectators drowned the sequel of their lamentations.

At the next stage a bargain was struck. The sweeps were liberated and dismissed with a gratuity; the seats shaken and brushed; the worthy sons of the university made up, among themselves, the expenses of the post-chaise; the young doctor violated, for once, the rules of hygiene, by taking a middle seat, and all journeyed on together, without further quarrel or grumbling, except from coachee, who declared that "to be kept over time a minute and a quarter at one stage and only three seconds less than three minutes at the next, was enough to try the patience of a saint, that it was!"

Piano Playing by Machinery.

Human ingenuity has perfected a machine that makes it possible for any one with capacity enough to turn a grindstone to perform the most difficult written music for the piano. The machine in not a myth, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*. We saw it only yesterday. It has just been imported from Paris, and was attached to the piano only the day before. It played selections from "Barber of Seville," "Faust," "Tannhauser," and other operas. Indeed, its capacity is unlimited. It can play on sight any piece of music, and its playing cannot be distinguished from that of a living player. It is capable also of playing on the organ, or any instrument having keys similar to those on the piano. Another instrument of the same kind, the only one in the city, has already taken the place of an organist at one of our churches.

The machine is a marvel of complication. It occupies a position in front of the key-board of the piano, and extends from above the key-board to the floor. Directly over the keys of the piano are keys corresponding to the piano keys. These are the fingers of the machine. They are as many as the keys, and thus the machine has an advantage over the human player. How these fingers are made to work is the problem, which we only faintly indicate in this description.

The top of the machine is about one foot in width. It has in the centre two rollers, which are moved by a crank. These carry the music through, and as it passes the piano plays it. The music is on paper, but it is not written. The notes are made by cutting square holes through the paper. As these holes pass a certain point they allow a hammer to pass through, and the stroke of that hammer is communicated to its own key in the piano. Each key has its hammer. It only requires that these holes be cut at proper intervals to strike any number of keys in any given series.

The machine has a pedal arrangement which connects with the piano and enables the player to have the effects produced by an ordinary player. It also has an arrangement to change the force of the touch.

It is a French instrument, and has been known but a short time. The manufacturer has orders beyond his capacity to fill. The two machines in this city will doubtless attract much attention.

Sensation Reports.

The daily papers are just beginning to find out what business men knew about the panic, namely, its influence on manufacturing enterprise, and now that the worst part of it is over, they are filling their columns with details of the stoppage of manufacturing, etc. These who are at all acquainted with the boot and shoe manufacture know that we have now arrived at the usual season for stopping between the fall and spring trade, and if the panic has cut us off from three or four weeks' trade, the full influence of that was discounted three or four weeks ago, and only ill effects can result from an attempt now to revive the general distrust and want of confidence which prevailed toward the latter part of September. We have now, we trust, got beyond the influence of any such efforts, and we are sure that, in the boot and shoe trade, the prospects of a large and profitable business in the near future were never better. Collections are reasonably good, because manufacturers have made up goods only on orders and have not over-supplied the market, so that they have no surplus on hand. The country is, also, notoriously short of goods, which they must and will have as soon as money becomes easier throughout the country, as it is now fast becoming in New York city.

Manufacturers and leather dealers are showing their confidence in this prospect by their preparations for the future, and by the firmness with which both the raw goods and manufactured articles are held, and those who base their action on the newspaper reports so far as to presume that we are going to have a dull, hard winter in the shoe and leather business will, we are confident, find themselves mistaken. We have had no failures of any consequence in the trade, and with the money market daily working easier, the distribution of goods must be accelerated in the future to make up for the deficiencies thus far experienced.—*Shoe and Leather Chronicle.*

Strike of Cigar Makers.

The New York Cigar Makers are on a strike. The manufacturers wish to reduce their rates of payment to the standard in vogue before last fall and this alteration is murmured at. A local paper says a good and attentive cigar maker can, if he works well and steadily, manufacture 250 per diem, earning thereby $5 a day or $30 per week under the old rule to which manufacturers wish to return. Under the rates which have been usual during the past year the price paid to the makers has been $2 per thousand in advance of this, which would make a good man's pay $33 per week. The manufacturers say that they are willing to do all in their power to help their employes, but the stringency of trade compels them to lower the rate of wages. On account of the scarcity of money and the laxity of business, many of the smaller factories have been compelled to discharge many of their hands.

A Mad Duelist.

Bryan Maguire was a stark-staring mad Irish duelist. He was a big, burly cashiered officer, with a bull neck and an elephant's shoulders. His "humor," as Nym would have said, was to stand on a street-crossing, and to jostle into the heaped up mud any one who dared attempt to pass him. His domestic habits were equally New Zealandish. He seldom rang the bell for the servant, but fired at it till it sounded. His wife had such confidence in his skill that she was in the habit of holding out a lighted candle for Maguire to snuff with a pistol-bullet at so many paces. This infamous bully used to sit for days at his open window. If any one passed whose manners irritated him, he would fling some rubbish at him. When the passes by looked up, Bryan would spit in his face, and offer him a loaded pistol and an invitation to an instant duel.

A blind woman who was a witness in a Detroit police court was able to give the denominations of two currency notes by sinply feeling them.

In the Scums.

Eugene Sue, the French novelist, used to visit in portions of Paris. In ragged and dirty apparel, he wended his way city-ward, to localities where even a cleanly mechanic would have attracted unpleasant attention. Into these horrid resorts, the Ratcliffe Highway and Seven Dials of Paris, differing only from their London parallels in that the degraded types of humanity in Paris have a larger share of the demoniac element in their composition, the *ci-devant* dandy found his way, trusting to his plausibility and good nature to keep him out of harm, and to his preeminent muscular force to extricate him should he become entangled in a row, or, as the denizens of Ratcliffe Highway would term it, a "tabernacle fight." Here, in some low tavern, he would shake hands, and be hail-fellow-well-met with the scum of humanity, the assassin, the forger, the thief, the chiffennier, the pseudo-maimed, and the mendicant. Here he would assist at wretched festivities, when bad liquids would mock the miserable beings who partook of them with some maddening imitation of joviality. Here Sue was able at last to see life as it was, without any of the lacquer which had seemed so wearisome in the gilded saloons of fashion.

HIS WAGER.—The Eutaw (Ga.,) *Whig* says that Ben Dunn, a freedman living in North Greene, offers a premium of $10 in gold to any one of his race who will have on the fair grounds at Eutaw, on the second day of the fair in this month, as young a wife with as many children as he will then and there exhibit. The unsuccessful competitor is to pay for the fair ticket and dinner of the successful party. Ben's wife is only twenty-six years of age; was married to him in 1863, and is the mother of twelve children, having four pairs of twins.

LET US CONSIDER.—Since the introduction of *distilled spirits* in the Sixteenth Century, they have been habitually prescribed as remedies. We know that alcohol, in all its forms, is *pernicious* to health. *Knowing these things* and that under the system of treatment which includes their use, the mortality among the sick is, and ever has been, enormous, is it not worth while to try the effect of a remedy which combines in their highest excellence the qualities of a Tonic, an Alterative and a Regulator; contains no mineral bane or murderous alkaloid or alcoholic poison; does its curative office without pain and with uniform certainty? Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS fulfills all these conditions, and is new affecting the most extraordinary cures, in cases where every "specific" of the faculty has ignominiously failed. Consider, in view of these facts, whether any sick person is justified by reason and common sense in declining to test the virtues of this undefiled and irresistible remedy.—*Com.*

FILIAL AFFECTION.—There was a peculiarly touching exhibition of filial affection at Newburyport, Mass., lately. The aged father of a worthy citizen of that place was on a visit to the son and had brought a small dog with him. The wise son was of the opinion that the father's wayward affection for that "purp" should be checked, and accordingly he entered a complaint against him for keeping an unlicensed dog. The old man was arrested and fined $20, and not being able to pay it was sent to jail.

A SOVEREIGN BALM
Can be found in that great and reliable family medicine
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,
By the use of which health and happiness is restored to those afflicted with any *Lung* or *Throat* disease, such as:
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption.
UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
Dr. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medicinal preparations which have become very popular, and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are "Hall's Balsam for the Lungs," "Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer." For the past ten years a letter remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from Dr. SCOVILL referring to it:
MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & Co.:
Gentlemen—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and thorough knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in curing the most dreadful seated *Pulmonary Consumption*; I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, and all the early stages of Lung Complaints, it should be used as a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to raise without irritating them or inflaming the Lungs, while it does not, producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state. Yours, respectfully,
A. L. SCOVILL.
"IT SAVED MY LIFE."
COLUMBIA, ALA., March 8, 1873
J. N. HARRIS & Co.:
Dear Sirs—I am taking ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a disease of the *Lungs* of thirteen years standing. I have spent every remedy offered, and, since it is the only remedy that has given me any relief. I know it saved my life last spring. At that time I commenced using it, and received immediate relief. It stopped on my lungs in ten hours. You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter, for the benefit of suffering humanity, and with respect,
I remain, Yours truly,
D. P. POOL.
Such, my suffering friends, are the letters received daily, and do you doubt for a moment the efficacy of this valuable medicine. Rein time, and take no other than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
Directions accompany each bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,
PROPRIETORS.
For sale by all Medicine Dealers.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY
JOHN F. HENRY, New York.
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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, SORE THROAT
Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches *are used with great success.*

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.
Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold Everywhere*

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK
from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMF'TS
will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.
CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a BOX.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT
Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.
Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but thoroughly removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.
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The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for C