Farm, Garden and Household.

Household Recipes.

Cabbage and turnips, cooked in the same room with milk or butter, would impart a disagreeable taste to them.

For fattening animals, three-fourths to one pound of meal per day to each 100 pounds of live weight is said to be about the proper quantity.

APPLE SAUCE.—Two quarts of water, a pint of molasses, a root of ginger, and boil all together twenty minutes; put in while boiling a peck of pared, cored and quartered apples. Stew till tender.

LONDON SYLLABUB.—A pint and a half of sherry; two ounces of sugar; grated nutmeg; two quarts of milk. Sweeten a pint and a half of sherry with the loaf sugar in a bowl, and add nutmeg. Milk into it from the cow about two quarts of milk.

FROSTED FEET REMEDY.—It is recommended to paint the feet a few nights with tincture of iodine. Another remedy, said to be sure, is: Take mutton suet and resin, equal parts; stew together and anoint the feet before going to bed.

GOLDEN SALVE RECIPES.—Two quarts raw linseed oil, three pounds beeswax. Melt thoroughly together and turn into tin boxes. This is the best salve known for burns, scalds, flesh wounds, old sores, piles, &c. To make small quantities the same proportion as above is required.

FRIED SWEET POTATOES.—The evening before they are wanted peel and slice them, lay them in a stew-pan and sprinkle sugar between the layers of potatoes; pour on water enough to cover them, and set the stew-pan on the stove. In the morning, by the time you are ready to fry them, they will be cooked just enough; fry in hot lard to a light brown on both sides.

RICE PUDDING.—One cup of rice; three quarts of milk; one teaspoonful of salt; two-thirds of a cup of sugar; bake very slowly. Eat with butter, or leave out the sugar and serve with sauce. One egg; one teacup of sugar; beat together twenty minutes; two-thirds of a pint of boiling water.

POUND CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, eight eggs, and a pinch of salt.

FRUIT CAKE.—One cup of butter, one cup of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, four eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one nutmeg, and two pounds of raisins. This makes two loaves.

CORN BREAD.—Mrs. W. S. H. asks for a recipe for corn bread. I have one which I think is good: One quart of Indian meal, one and one-half pints of rye meal before sifted, one cup of emptyings, one-half cup of molasses, one pinch of salt, and one cup of warm water. Scald the corn meal before adding the other ingredients.

Notes on Health

COLDS.—Hot lemonade is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectually, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and covered with half a pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, and do not expose yourself on the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of the chills and fever if used promptly.

CREOSOTE FOR WARTS.—Dr. Hainey, of St. Thomas Hospital, London, has written an article detailing the effects of creosote applied to warts. He applied it freely in an obstinate, warty excrescence on the finger, then covered it over with a piece of sticking plaster. This course he pursued every three days for two weeks, when the wart was found to have disappeared, leaving the part beneath it quite healthy.

A HEALTHFUL EXERCISE.—Friction of the body is one of the gentlest and most useful kinds of exercise, either by the hand, a piece of flannel, a tolerably coarse towel, or a flesh-brush. Friction cleans the skin, promotes perspiration, and increases the warmth and energy of the body. In rubbing the stomach, perform the operation in a circular direction, as that is most favorable to the course of the intestines and their natural action.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Bathe the feet for half an hour in water as hot as can be borne; add hot water after the feet have been in a few moments, as they will bear more than at first. Let the water be as hot when the feet are removed as when put in. This draws the inflammation out and allays the itching which is so very painful. Dry with a cloth; then bathe well with hemlock oil (which can be got at any druggist's at a trifling cost); dry it by the fire. Repeat the application three or four nights if needed. Care should be taken not to chill the feet immediately.

FROSTED FEET.—They may be cured as follows: White oak bark, taken fresh and boiled in water for a strong liquor. Bathe the feet in the liquor. It is pronounced the best of all remedies.

GOITER, OR DERBYSHIRE NECK.—The ointment should not be made of ergot but of its alkaloid, thus: ergotin (bonjean) three drachms, lard one-half pound, mix. The size of a large pea to be well rubbed in twice a day. Continue the treatment for a couple of months.

RHEUMATISM.—The following is said to be an excellent cure for rheumatism: Half a teaspoonful of Rochelle salts, to be taken every morning, half an hour before breakfast. Hot drinks, spirits, wine, beer, cider, pepper and spices are to be avoided, and all grease, except good sweet butter. Fresh meat or poultry may be eaten twice a day, but salt meat and fish must be abstained from.

Late Decisions by Grangers.

Members not clear on the books should not be given the annual word.

A Past Master has the same rights as any other member, and no more.

Granges cannot constitutionally refund or remit any part of the initiation fee.

A subordinate grange cannot change the by-law requiring money to accompany the petition.

A grange cannot take a note for fees or vote back any fees after they have once been paid in.

Standing committees on applications are illegal; all committees on applications must be special.

Rituals are not to be distributed among the different members of the grange, but to be kept by one officer.

A grange cannot change its place of meeting into the jurisdiction of another grange without obtaining the consent of the grange in whose jurisdiction they propose to hold their meetings.—*Indiana.*

When persons from one jurisdiction are taken into another grange without consent, the grange whose territory was encroached on may claim the fees, but the other grange may retain the member.

Cure for Sheep-Chasing Dogs.

Many people will assent heartily to the principle that the best possible cure for a sheep-chasing dog, is to kill him at the earliest practicable moment; but there may be exceptionable cases. A correspondent of the London *Field* seems to think so at least, and relates an instance where, after other attempts have failed, a fine Newfoundland dog was cured by tying him to two old Scotch rams, and left to such amusement as he could extract from their society. The result was an extensive ramble over hill and dale, hedges and ditches, and diversified, of course, by the discordant views each ram and the dog entertained as to the route for enjoying the best scenery. When all three were very tired, they were loosed and nothing thereafter was so extremely offensive to that dog's taste as the society of sheep.

Three Territories are knocking at the door of the United States.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

Some few autumns ago the rector of a little seaside parish sat conning his books in the quiet of his own study.

Mr. Fergusson was puzzled over his work, bothered by it in fact; finally, he sought assistance of his wife, who sat opposite to him, busily knitting children's socks.

"I shall be glad when we get rid of this money we are keeping for our people," he said, as he replaced the bags which he had been examining. "I am so unused to having such a sum as £70 in the house that I don't feel quite safe with it. It's to be hoped we shall never be rich, Kate. I've been accustomed to £200 a year so long now, that I should feel out of my element with a larger income."

"By the bye," he continued, after a pause, "was not Sarah to come home to-night?"

"Not till to-morrow. She wanted one more day to see a sailor brother who was coming home. I think I shall not keep Sarah any longer than Christmas. I don't like some of her ways. I did not know so well when I engaged Sarah what a bad character her family bore; one brother has been in prison twice."

"All the more reason for keeping this girl safe from evil influence. You shouldn't be too hasty, Kate; you are a dear little soul, but, like all women, you judge too impulsively, and—Who's that, I wonder?"

A heavy step passed the window, followed by a ring at the hall bell. Mrs. Fergusson opened the study door as Jane, their elder servant, passed down the stairs, candle in hand.

Jane soon returned with a large, damp envelope.

The message was from the rector's brother at Fordham, a place forty miles distant, and ran thus:

"Come immediately—a third bad fit—my father anxiously expects you."

The rector kissed his wife and children and was soon on his way to his brother's home.

Jane and her mistress looked two very lonely and deserted females indeed, as they stood peering out into the darkness, listening to the wheels.

"Come, Jane, this will never do," said her mistress at last, wiping some raindrops and drops of another nature from her face. "Let us see that all the doors and windows are fast! Get your supper, and come and tell me when you are ready for bed."

Then she herself re-entered the study and sat down to collect her thoughts somewhat after the hurry and turmoil of the last half hour.

This illness of her father-in-law; would he relent at the last, and let her husband share his property with his other children? Differences arising out of John Fergusson's marriage with a dowerless woman, fomented by petty family jealousies, strengthened by the independent attitude the young man had assumed—such differences had been, after all, the heaviest grief of Mrs. Fergusson's married life. And now she wondered and pondered on them, till the clock on the chimney-piece struck the hour of ten and startled her out of her meditations.

It seemed to the mistress of the house that she had slept so long that morning must be near, when she awoke with an inexplicable feeling of fright—a feeling of something, or some one, close by her.

"What is it?" she cried, starting up in the bed, and instinctively catching the sleeping child in her arms. No answer.

Only a distinct sound of breathing, and then a movement like a hand feeling along the wall—towards her.

She began to tremble violently; nothing but the presence of the child on her panting bosom saved her from fainting.

"Who is it?" she cried, her voice so shaking and hollow that it awakened Ruth, who clung to her, sleepy and scared.

This time she had answer.

"We will do you no harm," a voice spoke out of the darkness, "if you give up that money you've got;" and then, before Mrs. Fergusson could muster courage and breath to speak, another voice, out of the room apparently, added in a rough undertone, "And tell her to look sharp about it, too!"

"*Two of them!* O God, help me!" she whispered to herself, and Ruth began to break into screams and sobs.

"Keep that brat quiet," angrily muttered the voice on the landing, "and don't keep us here all night."

Now surely if ever a woman was in a miserable plight, Mrs. Fergusson was that woman. Not a house nearer than the Hollands', a full quarter of a mile off; no soul near to help her, for Jane, who worked hard by day, slept hard by night, and slept moreover in a queer little room at the very top of the house: all alone—worse than alone, utterly helpless, and a woman who confessed to the usual feminine share of cowardice.

Still, she drew her breath, and there flashed from her heart a cry for help; and then, for a few brief moments, she *thought*—thought with all her mind and soul—Was there any way for her out of this?

And her reason told her there was none.

"Come," said the voice in her own room, "*I'm* a good tempered chap enough, but my mate's in a hurry: don't provoke him. Look alive, and tell us where to find the swag—money!

She groaned and shook, and all her limbs turned cold as the voice drew nearer and nearer; and at the last words a heavy hand was laid upon the bed. Then, further to torment her, came the thought that once this money were gone there would be none to meet the people with—the people who had saved it week by week, day by day, all the past year! Heavy drops ran down her shaking form; her hands turned numb and her lips clammy and cold, while the beating of her heart was like the quick tolling of a bell—louder, louder—till it deafened her.

"I'll find a way to make her speak," growled the second voice; "here's another kid in this room." Then in one instant a thin streak of light shot across the landing, and the next—

"Mother, *mother*, MOTHER!" shrieked Rosie's voice; and at that sound Ruth redoubled her cries, and the unhappy mother sprang up, clasping one child, mad to protect the other.

"Silence, you fool!" said the man by her, speaking harshly for the first time. "You'll drive that fellow yonder to do the child a mischief, if you won't do as I tell you. Keep down, won't you?" For she was struggling wildly to pass him, to get across the room to Rose—Rosie, whose cries were sounding strangely stifled. "Look here, if you don't give up this game, by the Lord, he'll knock your child on the head, if I don't." And clasping one wrist like a vice, the man held her fast, while with the other hand he turned on the light from a small lantern slung at his side. She lifted her eyes slowly, as fearing whom she might see; but there was little enough visible of the burglar's face—a wide hat, a thick reddish beard, and a loose, rough gray coat, were all she saw.

"Hush, hush," she murmured to Ruth. "Mother will send them away; don't look at him." And she turned the baby's face towards herself; then raising her trembling voice, "Rosie, my darling, your mother is coming!" But Rosie did not answer her. "O my God!" she panted, and looked up wildly.

"Mate," said her captor, loud enough for the other man to hear, "take your hand off that child's mouth if you aren't in a hurry to be strung up." The strange muffled sounds upon this broke out again into the old cry, "Oh, mother, mother!"

"Now," said the man, "one good turn deserves another. You're plucky enough for a woman, but I can't waste all the night talking to you;" and then he gave her a look that made her shiver from head to foot anew. "Bundle those two brats of yours into one bed, and come and get us what we want."

She seemed powerless now, and her very soul fainted within her as she crept after the tall dark figure over the landing into Rosie's room.

"Oh, my child!" cried the poor woman, and essayed to run to the little bed where lay the small figure, pinioned down by the heavy grasp of a taller, darker man than her own captor.

"Hands off, missus," growled the jailer.

"Hands off now! Just put that other one in here along of this one, and I'll take and turn the key on 'em both, while you take us yonder to what we're lookin' after."

No choice again but to obey; two passionate kisses and a low "God keep you;" and between the two men she was marched from the room, followed by the children's pitiful cries, their wild frightened sobs.

She led them down the first short flight of stairs to the door which, as we have already said, was partly overhung with a curtain. This door opened into a room which had been used by Mr. Fergusson's predecessor as an oratory. The rectory had been built in the time of the late rector, and built consequently very much to suit his taste and fancies.

One more peculiarity of the room to note: the doors—for there were two—fastened with a spring on being pushed to, and could only be re-opened by a hand accustomed to the task, and they also were furnished with heavy bolts on the outside; one door opened on the landing; the other, a smaller one, in one side of the recess at the further end, led into a bedroom which had been Mr. Fergusson's predecessor's, and whence he could get in and out of his favorite oratory at any hour of the day or night, as it pleased him.

Here, as the kitchen clock below struck the hour three, stood the strange trio—the muffled disguised men, the trembling white-faced woman.

But one of them carried a light, the other had left his lantern outside.

"Now," said the darker of the men, "here's the room, you say; we can finish this business pretty quick."

The small safe, let into the wall, was directly before them; below it four drawers reached down to the floor; in the lowest of these, at the back of it, Mr. Fergusson had laid the key.

She pointed silently to the drawer, which they at once dragged out, with too much strength, for they jerked it quite out on the floor. One of them suddenly turned particular about making a noise, and bade their unwilling helper "shut that door." As she felt the spring catch securely beneath her hand, there suddenly flashed upon her a thought—a hope—a way of escape for herself, a way of saving yet that fatal money.

From the look the men had cast around the room, Mrs. Fergusson was sure they knew nothing of their whereabouts.

"Shut the door," the man had said, and never so much as cast a look towards where was the other door, completely concealed in the shadow of the recess!

Every pulse beating wildly, she glanced furtively across the room; through the tall, narrow, church-like window yonder she could see the moon struggling through thick clouds, and she could see—her sight quickened by the peril of the moment—she could see a faint thread of light on one side which told her that the further door stood unlatched.

"O, Heaven help me, and give me time!" she prayed; but her hand shook so that it could scarcely obey her swift thought. Another moment, and she took in her exact position: the men stooping over the keys, the lamp on the floor, and the next she had flung her shawl over the lamp, darted across the floor, out into the room beyond, and flung to the door with force.

Yet more to be done. She drew the bolts with frenzied speed, above, below—that way was safe; then, with the passionate strength of the moment, she sped through the room, out on the landing to the curtained door, and made that fast from without, while the furious captives beat at it from within; and then—Ah, then, poor thing, her fortitude forsook her, and a thousand fears she had not counted on more cruelly beset her. She slid down a few stairs, clinging to the rail; then, losing her hold, fell heavily on the stone floor of the hall below.

Mr. Fergusson had reached his nearest station in safety, had sent back the wraps his careful wife had guarded him with, and started by the ten o'clock train to Fordham.

The rain beat on the windows as the train flew along in the darkness, and presently a prolonged whistle told him that they were approaching a certain junction where he would have to wait some ten minutes or so.

Two or three lamps on the platform by which they drew up showed some few passengers and a couple of sleepy porters. Another train had just come in from the opposite direction, from Fordham, now only fifteen miles distant; and some of its passengers had alighted and were making their way past the line of carriages.

Looking out upon his fellow-travelers, without much curiosity or interest, Mr. Fergusson caught sight of a face which he had little expected to see. Shouting to a porter to open the door of his compartment, he sprang out and grasped the arm of a man very much like himself—in fact his own elder brother.

"George," he claimed, "were you going for me? Is my father worse?"

"What on earth do you mean, and wherever did you spring from?" was the answer he got, accompanied by a look of profound amazement.

"O, George," he said, with a gasp' "did you not telegraph me this evening that my father had had antoher fit?"

"Most certainly I did not."

"O, my wife, my wife!" said the clergyman; and then he staggered up to a heap of luggage and sat down and hid his face in his hands. His brother saw the matter was serious; so he let his own train pass on without resuming his journey, and was soon in possession of all the explanation John Fergusson could give.

"Porter," he asked, "what time does the night-mail go through to Wheelborough?"

"1:25, sir," answered the man; "reach Wheelborough 2:15."

The distance was five-and-twenty miles; the present time a quarter, or, by the time the explanation was ended, half-past eleven.

"No help for it, John, we must wait for the down-train; we couldn't pick up a horse, nor yet a pair, that would be ready to start this time of night and get us to Wheelborough before a quarter past two. Come, old fellow, cheer up; it's no use taking for granted everything you dread!"

But George Fergusson thought in his own mind that matters looked black enough to justify any amount of fears, and had hard work to find hopeful talk for the next two hours. He tried family matters—anything to pass away the time—in vain; his brother's mind was filled with overwhelming anxiety, his eyes peering up the line to catch the first glimpse of the approaching train.

At last the shrill whistle, the glaring lights creeping nearer and nearer, the minute's stoppage, and then off again homewards—*homewards!*—and he began to dread the moments he longed for.

At Wheelborough the two brothers struck out at once from the station on their five-mile walk; and, as they left the further outskirts of the town, the church clock chimed half-past two o'clock.

George Fergusson could barely keep up with his brother's rapid stride, and thought him half-crazy with excitement when he saw him lightly leap a ditch, and start running across a broken piece of earth.

"George," cried the rector, pointing to his own house, not a stone's-throw distant, "look at that light!" And through the long narrow window of the oratory a light shone plainly.

"Great God, if we are too late!"

The brothers scarcely knew how they covered the short remaining distance. A blow at the hall window, and their united force at the shutters within, and they made good their entrance to see—Kate Fergusson lying senseless on the floor; to hear the wailing and crying of children overhead; and a strange sound of low voices whispering and hands cutting away at wood-work.

Late indeed they were, but not too late. An outdoor bell, set clanging, soon called ready help from the village, while Jane, already roused by the sounds, but too frightened to venture from her room alone, busied herself over her unconscious mistress.

The captives in the oratory fought like cats, and one of them gave George Fergusson a bite in the arm, the mark of which he will carry as long as he lives—that was "Rough Dick." "Gentleman Jim" turned sullen, and submitted to the force of numbers at the last with a better grace.

When on their trial, two months later, "Gentleman Jim" paid Mrs. Fergusson several compliments, and politely assured the judge before whom they were tried that he esteemed it no disgrace to have been "trapped by such a brick of a woman!"

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Religious mobs have been committing murders and acts of violence in Mexico.....Imposing funeral services were held at King's Chapel, Boston, in honor of Senator Sumner. The autopsy showed that he died of *angina pectoris*.....Capt. C. L. Brady has brought suit to recover salvage for his services in helping to save the steamer Pennsylvania, whose three chief officers were washed overboard at sea.....The temperance crusade is still spreading in Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other cities.....Philadelphia citizens have held an enthusiastic Centennial meeting....The House Committee on Military Affairs, after spending two months upon the subject have reported as follows: Cavalry regiments, a reduction of one; artillery, four regiments, a reduction of one, and infantry, twenty regiments, a reduction of five. The total force, if this bill should pass, will therefore consist of 33 regiments, instead of 40, as at present, with a maximum strength of 25,000 enlisted men. Officers proportionately will be mustered out.

The steamship Laconia, while on her voyage from Alexandria, Egypt, to Algiers, having as passengers 278 pilgrims returning from Mecca, encountered terrific gales. One huge wave which struck the vessel washed overboard from her deck 117 of the pilgrims, and all were drowned.....The bark Jupiter at Gibralter from New York experienced tempestuous weather on the passage and lost several hands overboard, including the master.....Henry Mass and Barney Molincamp, neighbors and brothers-in-law, living in Lewis county, Ky., had a quarrel, during which Mass procured a pistol and shot Molincamp's wife, inflicting fatal wounds. Mass then blew out his brains.....At Hosmer's Pond, in Camden, Me., on Sunday evening, while a young man named Keller, of Camden, accompanied by Miss Holt, of Lincolnville, was driving a top buggy on a road used for hauling ice, the team broke through, carrying the buggy and its occupants under the ice, and all were drowned.....The clipper ship Three Brothers has discharged at Havre nearly 4,400 tons of California grain, entirely free from damage.

Stanley writes to the London *Daily News* that after careful investigation he is convinced that Dr. Livingston is dead.....The California Senate has passed a Compulsory Education bill.....In the Massachusetts Senate the Ten-Hour bill was passed to be enacted by a vote of 19 to 18. An effort will be made to reconsider this vote.....The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own 26,050 acres of coal land in the anthracite region, which cost $3,857,573, but which is now valued at $10,000,000.....Hon. O. B. Hart, Governor of Florida, after a lingering illness, died at his residence in Jacksonville, Fla.....The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company state that the revenues of the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh from all sources during the year were $24,886,008, and the expenses $15,440,000, leaving the net earnings $9,445,000, being an excess of $1,197,851 over the net earnings of 1872. The total number of passengers carried in 1873 was 5,879,684, being an increase of 629,291 over the previous year.....Queen Victoria has commended the gallantry of the troops which fought against the Ashantees.....A motion to censure the French Government was defeated in the National Assembly by a majority of 62.

Passengers confirm the reports of the rumbling noises and the general upheaving of the Bald Mountain in western Carolina. People living on and near the mountain are moving out, and a volcanic eruption is momentarily expected.....Great Bend, Kansas, is greatly excited over the murder of Heydinger and Hallorn, two recently arrived immigrants who had settled on the railroad land near the ruins of the old Fort Zarah, and were killed for a few dollars in money.....Notwithstanding the rain 50,000 Irishmen celebrated St. Patrick's day in New York and Brooklyn.....A hundred thousand persons applied for relief in the Tirhoot, District, India, during ten days.....The Bishops in the Austrian Reichsrath threaten to withdraw from that body if the passage of the Ecclesiastical bill is pressed.....It is said that the German Reichstag will be dissolved if the ordinary strength of the army is not fixed at $400,000 men, as demanded by the Government.....Mr. Disraeli has been re-elected to the British Parliament without opposition.

Charles E. Cook, of Brooklyn, chased a burglar from his house, and as the latter was climbing the fence Mr. Cook fired at him. The burglar was soon afterward found in an unoccupied house severely wounded.....The temperance movement closed many saloons in Williamsport, Pa. The ladies started out and on reaching Washington street it was ascertained that 200 or 300 men had congregated. Lager beer was served from a wagon, and the crowd was boisterous and threatening. Tumblers were thrown, and the police threatened. This movement was unexpected, and greatly injured the cause of the liquor sellers.....The committee appointed by the New Jersey Legislature to investigate the complications in connection with the riparian rights of the State submitted a report setting forth that the New Jersey Central Railroad Company in possession of land under water valued at $500,000 without warrant from the State, and recommend that all legislation in regard to said railroad company be stopped until the matter is adjusted....Young Frank Walworth is clerk in the hospital in the Auburn prison. While in Sing Sing prison he made no complaint. He worked hard, and was liked by the officials there. He still says that he did only what was right under the circumstances in killing his father. He attends faithfully to his duties, and is better pleased with the position he holds in Auburn than with that which he filled in Sing Sing.

It is thought that a rupture between the Argentine Republic and Chili is eminent.....Reports have reached Sedalia, Mo., that the notorious Younger brothers, who are supposed to have been engaged in the Iowa Railroad train robbery some months ago, were attacked at Monegar Springs, St. Clair county, in this State, by a party of detectives, and a desperate conflict ensued, in which one of the Younger brothers and two detectives were killed.. . . When the election of Kalakua as King of the Sandwith Islands was made known, a mob of Queen Emma's adherents attacked the House of Assembly, beat several of its members, one of whom afterward died, tore up seats and desks, and set fire to the House. The marines from the United States steamer Tuscarora and a British war vessel landed and dispersed the mob. Quiet was then restored.....Capt.-Gen. Jovellar, of Cuba, has suspended temporarily the inauguration of the law exacting one-fourth duties in gold, which was to take effect on the first of April. He has approved the law authorizing the circulation of foreign doubloons at seventeen dollars, and American twenty dollar pieces at twenty-one dollars.....In the early part of February several thousand dollars' worth of liquors, wines, etc., were seized from George Young's hotel, Boston, and Young was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and go to the House of Correction for three months. He appealed and the case came before the Superior Court. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and by a special verdict, ordered the liquors to be returned.....Capt. John Frey, special agent of the Post-Office Department, at Richmond, Va., succeeded in tracing numerous recent robberies of letters, &c., from mails to Andrew Harris, mail driver.

THE ORGAN as a household instrument has been rapidly growing in favor and the yearly sales are now enormous. A good Organ remains in tune, is easily kept in order, and blends naturally with the quality of the voice. The advertisement of the Smith American Organ Co., in another column, is referred to the consideration of our readers. This house has an enviable reputation for good work and fair dealing.

Lynn, Mass., is the largest morocco manufacturing city in the United States, with the exception of Philadelphia.

XLIIId CONGRESS,

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of Mrs. D. R. Lawrence, of New York, announcing that the tidal wave of temperance would soon reach the city of Washington, and asking that the band of praying women be received at the bar of the Senate, and that the present occupant of the chair, with Senators Chandler and Sprague, be appointed a committee to receive them. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

When the bill to restore the rights of Louisiana was reached it was laid over, on motion of Mr. West.

Mr. West explained the provisions of the army bill, saying that the total amount appropriated for the support of the army for the present fiscal year was $31,796,000. The original estimates for the next fiscal year were $34,543,000, but under the new revised estimates they were reduced to $34,218,000. The House had voted for $28,301,916. The Senate Committee on Appropriations had reduced this amount to $27,733,500, or $4,733,500 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The reduction was mainly due to the curtailment of the army from 30,000 to 25,000 men.

Mr. Spencer, of Ala., from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river, appropriating $30,000 for that purpose, such appropriation to be available from the passage of the act, and asked its immediate consideration.

The bill amendatory of the act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals, and the bill to authorize the employment of certain aliens as engineers and pilots were passed.

Mr. Jones, of Nev., submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of directing a survey to be made of the Colorado desert, with a view of submerging it with water, and also the effect of such submersion upon the climate in that locality, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Buckingham, of Conn., submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate the number of Indians captured or killed by the United States troops, including women and children, during the year 1873, together with the number of citizens and soldiers killed by the Indians during the same period.

The Committee on Appropriations have reported in favor of striking out the last section of the army bill as it passed the House, which provided: That all claims of all citizens who remained loyal during the war for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States and for the use or loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States, including any such claims now pending and undetermined in any department of the Government, shall be presented to the Southern Claims Commission before November 11, 1875, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine the same.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ky., offered an amendment conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction to determine all claims growing out of the war of persons who remained loyal or who took the oath of allegiance under the President's proclamation of December, 1863, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of N. J., denied the obligation of the Government to reimburse citizens for property destroyed in the enemy's country.

Mr. Stevenson argued that the Government was bound to make full compensation for property taken or used by its troops, or destroyed otherwise than in actual battle.

Mr. Hager, of Cal., presented a resolution of the California Legislature instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State in Congress to use their influence to have articles 5 and 6 of our treaty with China modified, so as to discourage the further immigration of Chinese to our shores. Mr. H. said there were now 80,000 Chinese in California, and not one in a thousand came with any intention to comply with the treaty. The food of the Chinese was inexpensive, and it was impossible for other labor to compete with it. Thousands of our own people are now in the streets of San Francisco destitute of the necessaries of life, because they have been crowded out by Chinese labor. China might send to this country a million or even five millions of its surplus population without experiencing any inconvenience therefrom. Females are brought here from China for purposes too vile for him to mention. The people of California are powerless to administer any remedy, and they appeal to the Congress of the United States to take some action.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Stevenson, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear all claims arising from the late rebellion, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission. This was tabled. Mr. West, of La., said over $4,000,000 were saved by this bill, and an army of 25,000 men was large enough. After discussion, the Army bill, reducing the army to 25,000 men, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. West, of La., presented a memorial of the New Orleans Grange for an increase of the duty on sugars, and said that the present method of valuing sugars enables the refiners to impose upon the Government to the prejudice of the beet producer.

Mr. Morton, of Ind., presented a petition of the citizens of Texas, alleging that the late Gov Davis of that State had been deprived of the office for more than three months after the expiration of his term, and that the election there in November last was in violation of law.

Mr. Sherman said from the beginning of the session the new Finance Committee had been hard at work to perfect a bill. Over sixty different propositions in the shape of bills and petitions were before them, and it was a difficult matter to agree upon a general plan concerning all the propositions.

HOUSE.

Mr. Mellish, of N. Y., moved to strike out of the appropriation bill the item for mileage, and said that it was time that this great American swindle was abolished. Mr. Clymer, of Pa., sustained the amendment, and reviewed the action of Congress on the repeal of the Salary bill, saying that when the Senate substitute was agreed to in the House it was stated publicly and privately that when the proper time came the mileage portion of that substitute would be stricken out. The mileage feature of the bill had been always deemed odious by the American people. His colleague (Mr. Smith) had shown that $196,000 had been paid to members of the last Congress for mileage, while the actual traveling expenses for the same period, with 49 additional members, was only $46,000. He had shown, therefore, that $200,000 was given away in this manner, and he submitted that the sum was worth saving. Mr. Tremain, of N. Y., argued that as the present Congress had deliberately declared that the compensation of members should be $5,000 and mileage, the House was bound to legislate in conformity with that.

The currency bill was passed by the House fixing the circulation at $400,000,000. A number of amendments were offered to the bill but rejected by large majorities. The bill was passed by a vote of yeas, 168; nays, 77. The following is the text of the bill: A bill to fix the amount of legal tender notes at $400,000,000. *Whereas*, The existing uncertainty as to whether the amount of legal tender notes now authorized by law to be kept in general circulation is $356,000,000, or $400,000,000, is calculated to derange the business of the country and unsettle values, therefore be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of law existing prior to the passage of the act approved April 12, 1866, entitled: "An act to amend an act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, be and the same are hereby declared to be in force so as to authorize legal tender notes of the United States to the amount of $400,000,000 to be kept in general circulation, and the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued shall never exceed $400,000,000.

Mr. Smith, of Penn., moved to suspend the rules, and make in order to the Legislative Appropriation bill an amendment that mileage shall not be paid to members of Congress, but in lieu thereof actual traveling expenses. The motion to suspend the rules was not seconded, 68 to 85.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing stamps on matches and bank checks, and reviving in lieu thereof the internal revenue tax on lotteries, theatres, and places of public amusement. Adopted.

A bill appropriating $250,000 for an iron and masonry bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac, near the present Anacostia bridge, was reported from the District Committee, and after discussion the enacting clause was struck out.

After three hours' discussion of the Georgia contested election case, the minority resolution in favor of Hawks, the sitting member, was adopted to the seat, was rejected, 77 to 133, and the majority resolutions declaring Sloan, the contestant, entitled to the seat, were adopted, 135 to 74. It was a purely party vote

Mr. W. H. Roberts, of N. Y.—I am requested by the Workingmen's Committee of New York to present a memorial to the House of Representatives in favor of the Eight-Hour law and for the removal of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The memorial is signed by 20,000 persons, representing the Typographical Union and the various trades and laboring societies in New York city. In presenting it I desire to express my entire and full approval of the objects of the memorialists. Ordered printed.

The House proceeded to the discussion of the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, and Mr. Willard, of Vt., made an argument against the bill. He declared that every impulse of his nature was on the side of the people in any controversy with the railroad companies, and if he could be shown a safe, a wise, and a constitutional means to put restrictions upon them, he would be in favor of adopting it. The powers, rights, and duties of those corporations were wholly created by State laws, and it was just as much an impairment of vested rights for Congress to say that any railroad shall carry freights at any particular price, as it would be to pass a law that they should carry freight for nothing.

THE SPARROW.—The English sparrow seems likely to be regarded the world over as the most efficient of insectivorous birds. The opinion has been expressed that the sparrow, if introduced into the cotton growing sections of the South would effectually destroy the cotton-worm, whose ravages are so detrimental to the interests of the country. In Germany the laws against the destruction of the sparrow are so stringent that there is a constant supply for exportation. They are sent in large numbers to distant points.

Fish in a Hot Spring.

A correspondent writing from Eldo, Nevada, says that there are hot springs there in which numbers of fish can be seen swimming about, though the water is so hot that eggs are cooked in "less than three seconds." The explanation of this phenomenon lies in the fact that these hot springs rise in the banks of streams the water of which is intensely cold. The cold water, on account of its greater specific gravity, runs on the bottom without mixing much with the water above, and the fish keep in a cool stratum. The water above the springs showed a mean temperature of forty-two degrees, and by means of a thermometer fastened to the end of a pole and kept as close to the bottom as possible, the temperature of the bottom water from above the springs to a point below them was found to be very low. This stream is one of the many that form the head-waters of the Columbia River, and to this point, 1,800 miles from its mouth, the salt water salmon come in hundreds in the spring and fall to spawn.

WHEN ANY ANTIDOTE or remedy for any particular class of disease obtains a wide-spreading notoriety, it is but reasonable to suppose that it must merit the popularity it receives. It is within our province to mention that DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, so long and favorably known as the safest and most reliable remedial agent for the cure of Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular Diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, and all complaints emanating from a corrupt state of the blood, etc., are in great demand. So satisfied are we of the intrinsic worth of this medicine, that we do not hesitate to notice it in our columns. It is well to mention that this medicine is compounded of roots, herbs, and flowers of California, and has no fiery material or alchol used in its preparation. We can add no better eulogium than the fact that we use it constantly in our own family, and each member thereof partakes of it, when necessary, according to directions.—*New York Paper.*

PORK PACKING.—During the last regular season 1,520,024 hogs were packed in Chicago; average yield of lard, 37 44-100. The product manufactured was: Clear pork, 1,840 barrels; mess pork, 170,307 barrels; M. O. pork, 1,954 barrels; family mess pork, 2,852 barrels; prime mess pork, 14,554 barrels; extra prime pork, 4,514 barrels; rump pork, 806 barrels. Total of all kinds, 195,927 barrels, 36,554 tierces of sweet pickled hams, 27,299,458 pounds of green hams, 8,961,424 pounds of green and dry salted shoulders, and 3,381 tierces of sweet pickled shoulders. Also, 102,533,292 pounds of sides of various cuts, including 17,812,000 pounds of the different English cuts.

We have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment;* one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment *cold*, and rub in well with the hand.—*Com.*

"Horse-Men" and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders:* Give a horse a heaping teaspoonful every night for a week; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.—*Com.*

PERUVIAN SYRUP for nervous affections.—*Com.*

A penny saved here and there counts up at the end of the year. Buy only SILVER TIPPED Shoes and you will save dollars instead of cents. Parents remember this.—*Com.*

Coughs, colds, sore throat and similar troubles if allowed to progress will result in serious pulmonary affections. Providently use Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial reaches at once the seat of the disease, and gives immediate relief.—*Com.*

Danger signals from the Weather Bureau are not more significant of a storm than a cough is of consumption. Providently use can cure any cough with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. —*Com.*

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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