Farm, Garden and Household.

Notes of the Farm.

The Maine Stock Breeders' Association has been formed, Enoch Knights, of Portland, Secretary.

Mr. Scovil is authority for the statement that "of the 6,000 grasses 125 grow naturally in Central New York."

The five factories in Sweden consumed last year 514,506 cwt. of beets and produced 32,197 cwt. of unrefined sugar.

Two cents per quart for feeding pigs is the value placed upon skim milk by a member of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture.

A Japanese author asserts that hens fed on dry hemp seed will lay all winter, and that if pounded charcoal is given with their food the flesh will become "beautifully white and rich."

Rumor having reached them of "a corner in coffee," or of the formation of a ring to keep up the price of this article, the members of one Missouri Grange resolved to dispense with that luxury until it can be bought at a fair cost; those of another place the limit at 25 cents per pound, and a third decide to do without coffee altogether for the space of 90 days.

A correspondent of *Moore's Rural*, who for a quarter of a century has been a close observer of the utility and durability of patent roofing, is obliged to say that he "never yet saw one that was good for anything."

The trespass laws of Illinois are very stringent. Frequent notices are posted, and some owners of large farms employ men to ride about the premises for the purpose of seeing that "sportsmen" do not come upon the grounds, and with dog and gun disturb their herds or harm the crops.

Pope Pius has removed the interdict against Catholics joining secret societies to the extent of permitting them to become members of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, "provided they find nothing therein conflicting with their conscience, or the creed of the church."

Mention is made of a New Hampshire man who keeps 800 fowls, all healthy and good layers. He scatters them over his farm—which is 400 acres in extent—in flocks of 25 to 50, providing for each a cheap house 9x13 feet. Their broad range is the secret of his success.

Fletcher Carr, of the Elmira Farmers' Club, alluded at a late meeting to one field which had borne buckwheat 20 years during the past quarter century, and gave nearly 25 bushels to the acre drilled, while other fields, quite as fertile, gave not more than 12 broadcast.

Mr. William Smith, of Detroit, Mich., has raised a pig cross of Essex and Suffolk, which at seven and three-quarter months dressed 402 pounds, the best weight on record.

In the five chief Massachusetts hospitals for the insane, in 1873, 10.39 per cent. of the inmates were farmers. In the Essex County Insane Receptacle the proportion was 26 per cent., greatest of any, politics being probably the inducing cause.

For lice on sheep feed a teaspoonful of sulphur to each animal say twice a week, and the lice will disappear.

Lucern or alfalfa seed can be obtained of any seedsman at from 50 to 60 cents per pound. It requires fifteen pounds to seed an acre.

An excellent way to preserve fence posts is to char the ground end by burning it—thus carbonizing it. Other modes have been given, but they are not available for publication here just now. If any of the readers know a more efficient way they will doubtless contribute it.

Diseases of Cows.

A cow doctor of our acquaintance, says the N. Y. *Sun*, who has had an experience of nearly forty years, says: "Early spring is my harvest, and I get little time to rest either night or day." We asked him why, and he replied: "Want of plenty of nutritious food and shelter from cold give me nine-tenths of my practice." If cows were furnished with plenty of good food and warm stables in winter, the cow doctor would have little to do in the spring. As a proof of this assertion we have only to notice how quickly diseases disappear after the grass starts, and the animals are turned out to pasture. Horn-ail, hollow-tail, and many similar imaginary diseases so much talked about during the latter part of winter or early spring, are mainly the result of constipation, caused by feeding exclusively dry, coarse food, and exposure to cold storms. Reverse the order of treatment and these diseases would disappear from the farmers' stables in winter as quickly as they do from his pastures in summer. Catarrh, inflammation on the lungs, and similar diseases, all have their origin in exposure to cold or wet. Mange is brought on by half-starving in winter and keeping the animals in filthy, ill-ventilated stables. It becomes contagious, and frequently spreads among healthy animals. Ointment, composed mainly of sulphur, is the most effectual remedy. Lice, of course, show neglect, as no healthy, well-fed, and well-housed animal is ever troubled with these parasites. Grubs in the back or skin are the larvæ of the gadfly, the eggs being deposited the previous season, while the animal was out in pasture. When found, they should be removed by merely puncturing the skin with a sharp-pointed knife, and then a slight squeeze will throw them out.

Diseases Follow Exposure.

Cows that are in milk, that have been milked late, are peculiarly sensitive to cold, and they are frequently injured by being exposed to storms. By getting wet and becoming chilled pulmonary complaints and other diseases are induced, and thus the farmer has a sick animal on his hands which is a source of trouble and anxiety, and not unfrequently a total loss. Many of the troubles that come upon the cows at the period of calving, may be traced directly to exposure during the winter; and therefore on this account alone will it pay the farmer to shelter his stock on the approach of storms, either of wind, or snow, or rain. During those days in winter that are sunny and warm, there may be no objection to allowing stock to run at large in the yard a greater portion of the day; but in the extreme cold weather three-quarters of an hour in the morning and the same length of time in the afternoon, to slack their thirst at the trough, will give them all the exercise needed. The remaining portion of the time they will be better in a warm, well ventilated stable, where they can quietly remunerate, without fear of being hooked or driven about by master cows.

To Remove Ants.

The following is a very simple means of removing ants, particularly when they are found in houses: Cook a quantity of prunes, making a strong decoction; pour the juice into a vessel, and place it where the ants are; the insects, attracted by the juice, fall into the vessel and are drowned; repeat the operation until all are removed. When trees are attacked by ants, use the same remedy; put vessels containing the juice of the prune at the foot of the trees and the best results are obtained. To prevent the heat from souring the juice whose odor attracts the ants, keep the vessels in the shade or set them out after sunset.

THE FRUIT CROP.—In an address at Trenton before the fruit-growers of New Jersey, Mr. Quinn gives the strawberry crop of that State at two millions of quarts, which, at fifteen cents per quart, would be worth $300,000. Of blackberries, raspberries and grapes, there are about the same. Thus the cultivation of this delicious fruit, which has brought into use thousands of acres of otherwise unemployed swampy lands, gives New Jersey the credit of raising half the entire cranberry crop of the United States.

No man is always wrong; a clock that does not run at all is right every twelve hours.

AMERICAN FARM HOUSES.

Their Peculiarities and Their "Dark Ways"—Some Most Suggestive Hints.

Mrs. Plunkett in a paper, "Some Farm-houses and Some Mistaken Ways of Living in Them," read before the Massachusetts Board of Health, says the obnoxious houses of the farmers of the State and their work are an inheritance—a kind of pilgrim fatherism, evidently, which it is difficult to describe faithfully without seeming to be drawing caricatures. In the first place, these houses were built before sanitary engineering was thought of, and with an especial eye to "handiness" of some sort; built, for instance, at the foot of a hill for shelter, under a big willow tree for shade, or close to the barns for convenience. Everybody has noticed how towering red barns are put in the best position in many farmyards, near to the water supply, while the little unpainted house is stuck anywhere—too near the barns often, Mrs. Plunkett says, for safety. Under a willow, too, means in the water, and in the shade any way means out of the sun; while at the bottom of a hill is apt to mean in the drainage of the hill. Then a mighty delusion of the average farmer is a house all on one floor, "long, sprawling, and mud-turtle shaped." This may be picturesque, but it is an economical and sanitary failure. You can't have a cellar under the whole mud-turtle, and where there is no cellar the floors are terribly cold, the foundations get loosened by frost, and the uncellared portion of the house becomes an aggregation of "lean to's" leaning every way. Mrs. Plunkett's paper deals especially with the mistaken ways and misfortunes of farmers wives who, in Massachusetts, have always been a kind of goddesses in poetry and romance. This is the chapter devoted to feather beds.

Another widespread source of discomfort and ill-health, though happily growing less by force of circumstances, is the use of feather beds. These are often precious family heirlooms, and they had an excuse for being while yet stoves and furnaces were unheard of, but are now the less injurious for all that. A coarse sacking, filled with inexpensive straw, forms the "under bed; on this is laid a huge bag filled with thirty or thirty-five pounds of feathers. The farmer with his blood at almost boiling heat, after a day's haying, lies down on this cheap and unpatented vapor-bath and perspirator and tries to sleep. Is it any wonder that he tosses and groans; that he finds his garments "wringing wet" and himself nearly exhausted; that he rises with the "first streak of light" from pure misery? The poor wife, who, very likely, in addition to all his discomforts, has suckled an infant all night finds herself more dead than alive in the morning, and looks forward with justifiable shrinking to the tasks of the day as she finds "the baby all broken out with prickly heat" and fretful accordingly. No wonder she calls this world a "vale of tears" and considers life a thoroughly puzzling problem. Had the bedroom been on the second floor the air would have been sweet and inviting, and the bed should have been formed by placing the feather heirloom under a mattress (a good hair one would cost $15 and last a lifetime). The baby also should have been provided with a well mattressed crib. The farmer himself would have found that the air circulating about him, as it would when raised up above but supported by an elastic mattress, cooled his blood, and he would have fallen into that refreshing sleep which is real rest. The baby being cool would have been mostly spared the eruption, and the mother having received the full benefit of the mysterious cordial that nature pours through our veins while sleeping, would have risen a rested and renewed being. Feather beds are answerable for much of the 'debility' among farmers' wives.

After paying her respects to "beds as cold morgue slabs," Mrs. Plunkett says of the wife's work:

"Another source of modern farm life is that the wife tries to do too much herself. This is one of the indirect results of labor-saving machinery. In former days some needy girl was given a home and 'brought up,' often thoroughly initiated into the arts and mysteries of the highest housekeeping in consideration of her services. Having begun to supply hands and feet by machinery, the housewives of our day carry it too far. To be sure, the human aid is a creature of thought and feeling, of passions and impulses; while the machine causes neither anxiety nor annoyance, and so the wife overtaxes herself rather than be bothered with a girl."

Plain Linen Suits.

Dark gray undressed linen suits will be worn again in the summer, says a New York fashion journal, also the deep Napoleon blue linens. Piping of blue linen is the prettiest trimming for gray linens; black trimmings is too severe a contrast with gray; buff linen looks very "common" when piped with blue, but is pretty with brown edges; blue linen looks best piped with white; gray linen also looks well with brown pipings, and with shaded bone buttons. The sensible and stylish design for these is a very simple polonaise and short walking skirt. Any of the patterns of long loose-belted polonaises given last summer can be used again, though the preference is given to those with the French back and single-breasted front buttoned only a short distance below the waist; a pleated ruff finishes the neck, and there are no pockets. The ruff shows an inner lining of blue, and the merest piping fold appears below the facing all around the garment; the button-moulds covered with blue linen are no longer flat and large, but are thick, bulging outward in the middle, and the size of a dime. There are no darts in front of the polonaise but the long half seam before described; the fullness is drawn far back by the simple drapery, which is formed by two loops set low down on the side seam and passed over the buttons that define the waist; when the garment is to be washed, these are unbuttoned, and the skirt is perfectly straight, and therefore easily ironed. The front breadth of the walking skirt is trimmed with five lengthwise bias bands piped with blue, and reaching from belt to foot. A deep Spanish flounce of three straight breadths of linen begins at the first side seams, and trims all the breadths but the first. These bias folds trim this flounce, and extend up the front part of it beside the lengthwise tablier bands. Such suits cost $14 in the furnishing stores. Similar suits are made of blue linen, with white linen piping folds.

Wife.

There is no combination of letters in the English language which excites more pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of man than the word "wife." It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comfort in misfortune, and an ever affectionate partner. It conjures up the image of a lovely, confiding woman, who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness, to partake with you the cup, whether of weal or woe, which destiny may offer. The word "wife" is synonymous with the greatest earthly blessing; and we pity the unfortunate wight who is compelled, by fate's severe decree, to trudge along through life's dull pilgrima ge without one.

A Fight with a Bear.

A letter from Oshkosk, Wis., relates the following: "A terrible fight with a she-bear took place near Lake Poygan by a man named Madden. Mr. Madden heard a noise and opened the door. The bear sprang in, and for two hours the man and the bear fought in deadly combat. Madden's wife and children mounted a ladder through a hole into the garret, and there were obliged to watch the combat. Madden's face, arms, and body were horribly torn and mutilated, by the claws of the animal, and, when nearly dead, assistance arrived, and the bear also tackled them. One other man also was injured, and the bear was finally driven off. Madden will probably recover, though he is terribly mangled."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mrs. Taulbe Schwallbe died recently at the New York Assembly Rooms. She accompanied by her seven children, went to the Assembly Rooms to attend a ball, and while talking to some friends fell dead. She was 53 years old ..... While some men were repairing an old well at Dexter Village, Ontario, the curb gave way, letting the earth fall and burying three men: two brothers named Black and a man named Williams. All the men were dead before they were rescued ..... Fernando Wood introduced a bill in the U. S. House which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, to regulate the service in the collection of customs and the disposition of the fines, penalities and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs. It repeals all provisions of law under which moieties or perquisities of whatever name or nature, or commissions on disbursements have been paid to or received by collectors, naval officers, surveyors, or other officers and employees connected with the collector's department in the various ports of the United States; and provides that all fines and penalties and forfeitures and the proceeds of all condemnations paid to and received or recovered by such officers shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States ..... A. T. Stewart has fixed the price for board at his Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, at three dollars a day for the coming season. Of course the landlords of the other hotels will be compelled to adopt the same tariff.

Two employees of Robinson's Circus, while loading cages on board a barge at the foot of Fifth street, Cincinnati, fell into the river and were drowned ..... Informal information has reached official quarters at Washington that the agents of a European monarchy are now among the insurgents in Cuba with a view of giving them such aid that they may overcome the Spanish authorities and establish in that island a different Government, but with monarchical features. The nationality of the agents is withheld. There is no way of verifying the above report, although it is believed in official circles ..... John McLaughlin, of Scarboro, Me., aged twenty years, committed suicide by lying down at the edge of a pond and holding his head under water. He had lately exhibited signs of derangement. ....The Carlist force that was before Gerona has retired, the municipal authorities having paid them 100,000 reals on condition that they would desist from blockading the city ..... The U. S. Supreme Court held in the case of The United States against Francis J. Herron, that the discharge of a bankrupt under the bankrupt act did not discharge him from his indebtedness to the United States .... The U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary substantially agreed upon a bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award. The distribution is proposed to be made by a United States court, to be designated by the President of the United States. The remainder of the bill does not materially differ from that of General Butler's which passed the House in February, 1873, but was not acted on by the Senate ..... It has been ascertained that R. H. Magill, an insurance agent in San Francisco, is a defaulter. The amount of his defalcation is represented to be $50,000.

U. S. Secretary Richardson has made a negotiation for the exchange of half a million new five per cent. bonds for an equal amount of six per cent. five-twenty bonds, par for par, adjusting interest to the time of exchange on each, and allowing only one-quarter of one per cent. commission. This is one of the largest sales of the new bonds which has yet been made ..... The Chinaman arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of Bernstein, at Corinne, was proven beyond all doubt to have committed the deed, unaided and alone. While the officers were endeavoring to take the prisoner to Brigham City for safe keeping, the citizens *en masse* took him from the Marshal down to the railroad bridge, one mile east of the town, and hanged him from the trestlework .... The Reichstag, of Berlin, by a majority of 78, has voted in favor of the compromise amendments to the Army bill. In the course of the debate Gen. von Moltke said: "In consequence of the shouts of revenge, it was necessary to keep the hand on the sword. Disarmament would mean war." ..... The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, reports that the whole amount of bonds refunded into 5 per cents. is $314,416,150. The cost thereof has been $1,440,792. By the terms of the agreement with the parties contracting for the loan they were to pay all expenses and to receive for their compensation the one-half of one per cent. allowed by law. Upon settlement with said parties all expenses incurred by the Government were first deducted and the balance only paid them. The refunds on account of the loan of 1858, $13,955,000, and the moneys received from the Geneva award—$15,500,000—were not made through any contracting parties, and therefore no commissions thereon were allowed ..... Gen. Bank's son, Joseph, was assaulted and left senseless on a Boston street by some roughs the other night for trying to help some girls they were insulting.

The steamship Maliva, with the body of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived at Southampton, England. The remains were disembarked, were formally received by the Mayor, and escorted to the railway station. During the passage of the procession minute guns were fired and the bells of the city tolled. Merchants closed their stores and flags were placed at half-mast ..... A shocking explosion occurred in a coal mine at Dukinfield, near Ashton-Under-Lyne, Lancashire. A large number of miners were killed and injured, many of the latter being terribly burned. Fifty-three bodies have been recovered. These are believed to have been all that were killed. One hundred men, who were left in the mine alive after the accident, were safely rescued. The explosion was caused by the use of naked lights ..... A duel was fought at Toulme, near Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, between Wallace Wood and A. J. Bachemin. The weapons were dueling pistols, and the distance twelve paces. Bachemin was shot through the thigh at the first fire; Wood was unhurt. The entire party, all of whom are from New Orleans, were arrested by the Mississippi authorities. The party includes several newspaper reporters .... A tornado passed over and through Nashville from West to East, doing an immense amount of damage. It struck the city at the fair grounds, passing diagonally through the city and out by the University and Mount Olivet Cemetery. Its width seems to have been about a quarter of a mile. Many poor families are rendered homeless. It is feared there has been serious damage to property and loss of life along its track.

Queen Mary's Time.

Martial law was proclaimed through Cornwall and Devonshire, and the gibbet did its business freely, although in the latter country care was taken to distinguish the really guilty. In Cornwall, if we may believe the legends of the next generation, Sir Anthony Kingston, who went as provost-marshal, was not so scrupulous. A story was told of a miller who had been out with Arundel, and expecting inquiry, had persuaded a servant to take his place and name. "Are you the miller?" said Kingston, riding one day to his door. "If you please, yes," was the unsuspecting answer. "Up with him," said the provost-marshal, "he is a busy knave; hang him up." In vain the poor man called out then that he was no miller, but an innocent servant. "Thou art a false knave, then," said Sir Anthony, "to be in two tales—therefore, hang him!" And he was hanged incontinently. The mayor of Bodmin had been among the first to move; his name was joined to Arundel's in the rebels' articles, but his friends had interceded for him, and he had hoped for pardon. Kingston visited Bodmin in his progress, and sent the mayor notice that he would dine with him. He had a man to hang, too, he said, and a stout gallows must be ready. The dinner was duly eaten, and the gallows prepared. "Think you," said Kingston, as they stood looking at it; "think you it is strong enough?" "Yes, sir," quoth the mayor, "it is." "Well, then," said Anthony, "get you up, for it is for you." The mayor, greatly abashed, exclaimed and protested. "Sir," said Kingston, "there is no remedy; ye have been a busy rebel, and this is appointed for your reward." And so, without respite or stay, the mayor was hanged.—*J. A. Froude.*

A San Francisco clergyman says that nine-tenths of the persons whom he has married were over thirty-four years of age.

THE BRICK-LADEN COFFIN

Louisa Germs Explaining How She Counterfeited Death.

Louisa Germs, whose death was duly certified to the satisfaction of the Health Board, but whose disinterred coffin was found to contain only nineteen bricks, was arrested in New York. The clue which led the officers to her was a letter found among Dr. Uling's papers. They acted on the clue, hoping rather to ascertain facts about her than to effect her arrest, but the person who answered their knock was Louisa Germs. She took their information that she was their prisoner laughingly, and seemed to regard the whole conspiracy as a good joke, in which she was a spectator. She said that had they called an hour later they would not have found her. She had read the stories in the newspapers and was very much amused at them.

Louisa attired herself for the street in the same mourning habiliments which figured in the photograph found in Uling's pocket. She was taken into the members' room of the detective's office, and questioned about the manifold phases of the conspiracy which was designed to defraud an Insurance company out of $10,000. She persisted in regarding the affair as a huge joke, replied readily, seeming to wish to conceal nothing, and laughed joyously whenever she thought she made a telling point. She says that Uling had not let her into the secret that the conspiracy was to obtain the insurance on her life. On the contrary, he told her that she was to personate another girl, on whose life he held a policy of $2,000. He was to marry her when they got the money. When Dr. Kurtz attended her she was shamming. She simulated convulsions by holding soap in her mouth and contorting her limbs. It imposed completely on the physician, who prescribed and went away. "He must be very green to be fooled so easily," she said, laughingly.

As to the funeral preparations, she says that the undertaker, Finck entered first, while she was expecting the persons in the house to call to see the corpse. She lay on the bed with a sheet drawn up to her chin, her face painted white and as death-like as possible. Finck brought the coffin in, and the bricks were put into it by him and Dr. Uling. To deceive her, she supposes, the name was inscribed on the plate "Louisa Grennet." She was not put in the coffin at all. The morning of the funeral she was not well, and Dr. Uling asked one of his patients to go as chief mourner; so she was denied the satisfaction of riding to her own funeral.

The sensation caused by her arrest had hardly subsided before a wagon containing the exhumed coffin arrived at the Central Police office. The dirt stained-box attracted a throng that speedily filled the halls and offices. Police Commissioners, the representatives of the insurance company, and as many casual visitors as the apartment could hold were admitted into the rear room of the detective office. Louisa Germs and Finck were brought in. It was the first intimation to the undertaker that every thread of the conspiracy was discovered, and when he saw Louisa Germs his whole frame swayed as though he would fall.

"Have you ever seen that coffin before?" inquired Capt. Irving of Louisa.

"I know it well" she replied.

"Who screwed the lid down?"

"That is the man," said she, pointing toward Finck.

"Who put the bricks in?"

"Dr. Uling. While I was pretending to be sick he brought the bricks in two or three at a time. Madame Marie (Mrs. Uling) wrapped them in paper. When they were ready to fill the coffin Dr. Uling carried them, one or two at a time, from under the bed in the back room."

Finck denied the truth of the story at first, and persisted in saying that he screwed the coffin lid down upon a human body, alive or dead. He was taken back to his cell, and there he weakened and confessed that he was a party to the conspiracy and was to received $250 when the money was obtained from the insurance company. He prepared the laths with which the bricks were fastened in the coffin and screwed them in.

It had been intended to keep Uling ignorant of the arrest of Louisa Germs until they could be brought face to face with each other. Early in the morning he was taken into the detectives' office, and he wrote two letters, one to his counsel and another to a friend, asking him to go to 160 Eldridge street and tell his sister (wife) that he was arrested and to bring him some clean linen. As the story of Louisa Germs and the confession of Finck seemed to cover every point of the conspiracy, it was deemed unnecessary to keep him longer in ignorance, and he was confronted with the girl. Louisa, as soon as he entered the room, started toward him, saying, "Meine lieber Uling" (My love Uling). The detectives restrained her.

Uling was calm, but it required all his fortitude to maintain his stolidity. Asked if she knew him, she merely answered "Yes." The prisoners were returned to their cells. Louisa's gaiety forsook her as the key was turned upon her. She burst into tears, and seemed to realize that there was something more than a joke in the conspiracy. She upbraided herself with having injured Uling, whom she said she loved, and whose promise to marry her she regarded as still binding.

The prisoners were to have been arraigned at the tombs for examination, but the testimony of the woman who attended the funeral was deemed of sufficient importance to have the case postponed until she can be subpœnaed. Uling maintains silence still as far as any detailed confession is concerned. He merely says, "You have the coffin and the woman, now what are you going to do about it?" Technically, their offense is only the misdemeanor of a conspiracy to defraud. As none of Uling's oaths or affidavits were taken before a judicial officer, they cannot be made to constitute perjury. Still it is a commentary on the administration of the laws relating to proofs of death that the word of a man calling himself Dr. Uling, and whose name is not in the Medical Register, should have sufficed to obtain a burial permit.

Advice to Women.

Never lend your money to any man without the most ample security. Do not be tempted by offers of high interest or large profits to invest in business enterprises of which you know nothing. If you do, ten to one you will be cheated—especially if the tempter is a relative who ought naturally to protect you. Put your money into public securities, or the savings banks, and be content with fair interest and—safety. Take no man's word in matters of money, but take instead the advice of disinterested parties, and demand always the soundest securities. Men are not governed in business matters by friendship or relationship, but by their own interests.

WATERPROOF GREASE FOR BOOTS.—In order to prevent rain-water from passing through boots during cold weather, they should be treated as follows: Take a pound of the best fresh tallow or hard mutton suet and melt it in an earthenware dish with half a pound of bees-wax and about half an ounce of rosin, and apply the compound to the leather (while warm, but not too hot.) The soles as well as the uppers should be soaked with this preparation. The wax tends to render the leather more durable and pliable, because it is an excellent antiseptic. There is no better leather unguent than this.

WHEAT BREAD.—Grate one-half dozen potatoes; jam, and add one quart of water; one cup of hop yeast at night, and in the morning when light, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and flour to form a dough. Let rise; when light put in tins; let rise again, and bake one-half hour.

A man named Button died recently in Southern Berkshire, Mass., and when the sexton started out with pick and shovel, somebody asked him what he was going to do. "Going to make a Buttonhole," was the not very grave reply.

Temperance has been triumphant in Lockport, New York, formerly a profitable locality for rum sellers. The people have not only stopped drinking, but voted that there shall be no more licenses. The New York Editorial Association meets at Lockport this season.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Carpenter, of Wis., introduced resolutions setting forth that the people of Cuba have declared themselves free and independent of Spain; have established a government for themselves and abolished negro slavery, and for more than five years have successfully resisted all the efforts of Spain to reduce them to submission and re-establish the condition of negro slavery in that island, and that the war between Spain and Cuba has been and is now being conducted with a degree of barbarity shocking to all Christendom, and there is no reasonable prospect that Spain will ever be able to re-establish dominion over the people of Cuba, and that it has become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth, and that the United States will observe strict neutrality between the contending parties during the further prosecution of the war, and will accord to each of them belligerent rights and equal privileges and advantages in all ports and places within the United States.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, who served in the late war. Placed on the calendar. The bill provides that there shall be paid to every honorably discharged non-commissioned officer, private soldier, musician, artificer, and wagoner, including those known on the rolls as slaves, who served the United States in the war of the rebellion, the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month for all his time of service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865; or in case of volunteers, up to the time of the mustter out of the volunteer organization to which he belonged. In case of the death of any such person the payment is to be made to his widow and children. Any bounties heretofore received from the United States, or any State, are to be deducted from the allowance hereby authorized. No bounties shall be paid to substitutes, or to persons discharged as minors. No attorney shall be allowed, on pain of fine and imprisonment, to receive more than $10 for prosecuting any claim under the foregoing provisions.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska. Mr. Buckingham, of Conn., submitted an amendment providing that a supply of arms should also be issued to the Indians to protect themselves from the raids of settlers. The amendment was finally withdrawn, and another offered, providing that the State of Nebraska should furnish the Federal Government with good and sufficient bonds that the arms should not be used for any other purpose than that named in the bill, "protection against Indian hostilities."

The House bill for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow in the Mississippi river was reported in the Senate and passed, with an amendment providing that the act shall expire on Sept. 1, 1874.

When the Louisville and Portland Canal Bill was discussed it was shown that the U. S. Government held 9,995 out of the 10,000 shares in the canal.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hale, of N. Y., moved to make the Congressional printer an officer of the United States, instead of, as now, an officer of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., moved to reduce the item of the President's salary, in the appropriation bill, from $50,000 to $25,000. He argued that the increase of salaries last session, including the President's salary, was unconstitutional. Hale, of Me., Butler, of Mass., and others opposed the amendment. The discussion resulted in a personal encounter, in which Cox, of N. Y., and Butler and Dawes, of Mass., took part.

Mr. Purman, of Fla., moved to strike out the proviso which forbids the publication of the laws in newspapers after March, 1875. He advocated his amendment as preventing the abolition of a subsidy of $66,000 to newspapers. He believed in party newspapers; but he had no respect for so-called "independent" papers, which were "neither fish, flesh nor fowl, nor even good red herring." He also protested against the repeal of the franking privilege, which had been one of the greatest acts of injustice ever perpetrated on the people living outside of large cities. Dunnell, of Minn., advocated the measure, and other members took part in it, and the motion to strike out the provision, which appropriates $60,000 for the publication of the laws, was rejected.

Mr. Morey, of La., introduced a joint resolution for the furnishing of rations, forage, and clothing to the people suffering from the inundation from the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read extracts from correspondence detailing the frightful condition of things along the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. He said that the present inundation was greater than any that had happened since 1847, and the people never were more in need of aid. In reply to Mr. G. F. Hoar, he gave the number of people needing aid at from 10,000 to 15,000. Mr. Cox, of N. Y., remarked that the proposition was rather extraordinary. The Government might as well be called upon to furnish aid to the 40,000 starving people in New York city. After some further discussion the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs with leave to report at any time.

An item appropriating $50,000 for postage stamps for the State Department reopened the subject of franking. Mr. Butler, of Mass., proposed to appropriate only $1,000 for furnishing postage stamps, at the cost of manufacture, while Mr. Garfield appealed to the committee either to restore the franking privilege openly and squarely or else take the exactly opposite course, and let the Post-Office Department sell its stamps to all comers at their face value.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill empowering the President to direct the issue of food and disused army clothing for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Lower Mississippi River.

Mr. Averill reported a resolution increasing the scope of the investigation previously ordered into Indian contracts for 1873 and 1874, and directing a thorough investigation of all the frauds or irregularities connected with the administration of Indian affairs for those years. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, of New York, introduced the following resolution, which was thereupon, with a letter from Mr. Thurlow Weed, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the thanks of Congress are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Sir Lambton Loraine, commander of the British frigate Niobe, for his humane and generous interposition at Santiago de Cuba, in protecting the lives of the survivors of the Virginius expedition. The American people recognize with admiration and gratitude his prompt and emphatic admonition, and so long as heroism in defense of humanity is deemed worthy of honor, the name of the gallant officer should be cherished.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, introduced a bill to fix the compensation of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum.

By Mr. Starkweather, of Conn.—Levying a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, promissory notes and other securities.

By Mr. Beck, of Ky.—Increasing the tax on the circulation of national banks from one-twelfth to one quarter per cent. per month.

Mr. Poland, of Vt., offered resolutions for the recognition of Cuban independence, being the same as were recently introduced into the Senate by Senator Carpenter. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kelley, of Pa., moved to suspend the rules, and make the bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the centennial celebration the special order for the 5th of May next. Passed by a vote of 154 to 66.

Mr. Poland offered a resolution reciting a conflict of authority between the United States Courts and the Territorial Courts of Utah, and that the enforcement of the laws has been delayed and obstructed, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the legal jurisdiction of the courts and officers in Utah. Adopted.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Ill., submitted a report on the bill to charter a double track freight railway company from tidewater on the Atlantic to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river, and to limit the rates of freight thereon. The report recites the various features of the existing railroad system, and says that the company proposing to build this great freight railroad will accept the low rates of freight agreed upon by the committee—15 cents a bushel to Chicago, 18 cents to St. Louis, &c. The company asks the Government to guarantee its 5 per cent. bonds at the rate of $20,000 a mile; and while the committee is not in favor of railroad subsidies, it thinks proper that the subject should be fairly submitted to the consideration of the American people. It therefore reports a bill without any recommendation. Ordered to be recommitted and printed.

A Japanese Beauty Described.

A face of classical beauty, according to Japanese notions, combined with great modesty of expression, black hair turned up and ornamented with long gold pins and scarlet crape flowers, an outer robe of the most costly silk, embroidered in gold and confined at the waist by a scarf, upon which the highest female art has been expended in ornament, and tied in a large bow behind, the ends flowing over a long train formed by seven or eight silk petticoats, each longer and richer than the other. She must be accomplished in music, embroidery, singing, and, above all, in skillfully improvising verses for the delectation of her future lord. Duty, a bundle of keys, weekly accounts, and good housewifery, are all very well. They are expected—the Japanese gentleman requires all that; but he wishes—nay, insists upon the marriage-yoke being entwined with roses and padded with the softest silk. It must not chafe; if it does, off he goes to his club, or, what is nearly as bad, his tea-house. The law allows him to do so, and is he not lord of the land?

A Word in Season.

Health is a blessing, which comparatively few enjoy in all its fullness. Those, endowed by nature with robust frames and vigorous constitutions should be careful not to trifle with them. When we enter the season of periodic fevers, the increased heat of the sun develops a miasma which pervades the air. The evil is inextinguishable; our duty to guard against it is imperative! Fortunately for those whose lot is cast in low marshy districts or new clearings, nature provides a cure and preventive. Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are endowed with rare prophylactic or disease-preventing powers, and as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," should be taken in the full vigor of health, so as to fortify the system against the assault of summer disease, and thus secure by their life-giving, strengthening, restorative, and antiseptic virtues, a defense against atmospheric poison.—*Com.*

Strange Dance.

In some districts of India it is the custom to hold what is known as a devil's dance, when strings are passed through the flesh of young men on both sides of the body. The dancers sometimes die from their injuries. There is a resemblance between this custom and that of the Sioux Indians, who at intervals have feasts and dances, in which young men who aspire to be warriors have strings of buffalo hide passed through the flesh on both sides of the breast, the ends of the strings being attached to a cross pole, or to buffalo skulls. The would-be braves must dance without food or drink until the flesh gives way and they are liberated from torture. The two customs may have had the same origin.

Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER TIPPED Shoes. But those who would rather have a neat Silver Tip should insist that their shoe dealer should always keep them.—[Com.

Many persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, &c. Such persons will find relief if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*—[Com.

Mr. Archey McKissick, of Rockdale, Pa., in writing to Dr. Wistar, says: "My son was pronounced incurable with consumption, but hearing of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, we purchased three bottles, and he commenced using it, and from that day to this he has been getting well."—[Com.

Warranted.

Four to six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face. Two to four bottles are warranted to clear the system of Boils, Carbuncles and Sores. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Six to ten bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears and Corrupt or Running Ulcers. Eight to ten bottles are warranted to cure Scrofulous Sores and Swellings. Two to six bottles are warranted to cure Liver Complaint.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANKTOWN, Delaware Co., O., March 20, 1873.
To Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Your Discovery needs only a fair trial and it will do all you recommend it to do and more too. When I was fifteen I caught cold and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to two and three hundred dollars, and never any better, but worse, when I gave up all hope last spring of living the summer through. I received one of your Account Books and told my husband after reading it that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles, and I found that it was helping me very much. Since then I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spine Affection and Torpid Liver. My Liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is as smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement, half has not been told. Yours with respect,

HESTER LACKEY.

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, internally and externally.—[Com.

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston
Dr. John Ware, celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS 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.

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Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicine at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

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 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