Farm Garden and Household.

Notes of the Farm.

If the ewe will not suckle the lamb, or if she has not the milk, instead of feeding with a spoon take the lamb to a milch cow and let the lamb suckle her, aiding the lamb if necessary by squeezing the teat. This is an easier and surer way than hand-nursing the lambs.

Sulphur fed once a week to cattle, mixed with salt or meal, or both, will keep off and help to expel lice. There is no kind of live stock that small quantities of sulphur occasionally will not benefit.

It takes eleven pounds of milk to add one pound of live weight to a calf; and an ox that weighs one thousand three hundred pounds will consume twenty-two pounds of hay in twenty-four hours to keep from losing weight. If he is to fatten, he must have just twice that quantity, when he will gain two pounds a day. This is one pound live weight to eleven pounds good hay. To obtain fifty cents a hundred for his hay, a farmer must sell fat steers at five dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds.

The Hon. John P. Reynolds, State agent of Illinois, estimates the number of elevators owned and operated by the Grange at eighty; the saving secured is believed to be ten to fifteen per cent.

It is mentioned that when cattle, in being driven to market, have been kindly cared for and fed and watered, they have actually gained weight upon the road. On the contrary, when they were kept thirty-eight hours without food or water, it required ten days' feeding to bring them up to their original weight.

Do not insist on your hedges taking care of themselves. As soon as the soil is sufficiently dry to work nicely, harrow each side of the hedge row thoroughly, and give the soil a liberal dressing of compost; and above all clean out every weed you can find. Do not be mean in this particular, for if you did but know it, this is actually putting money in your pocket, by saving the cost of fencing material. The man who cannot afford to attend to the requirements of an ornamental hedge as well, is too poor to have one, and he should never plant it.

One of the wonders of the recent fat cattle show in Paris was a white Nevernais ox, 11 feet 9 inches in length. This, however, was only a moderately respectable animal compared with a Texan steer exhibited at the Union Stock-yards in Chicago, and which was above 20 feet long, all over. It is true there was seven feet of horn and seven of tail, but of course these members are included in the aggregate, or should be.

A very prolific Short-horn cow of Sir Charles Knightly's herd, now in her 17th year, has bred regularly since she was 30 months old, and produced twin calves on the 12th of February last. She has more than enough milk for both, is still very healthy, and a beautiful specimen of this favorite breed.

A Good Fertilizer.

The *Scientific American* says farmers have to pay a high price for an article, which, with a little skill, they could make themselves during the winter months or on rainy days, when they have little else to do, and gives a recipe for a cheap fertilizer successfully used by farmers in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The formula presented below is, however, wanting—except incidently, as recommended—in the ingredient which is most apt to give trouble and to cause injury in transportation and hauling—viz., oil of vitrol, or sulphuric acid—and is doubtless a good one, if the article is applied in sufficient quantities. The mixture is especially recommended for potatoes and wheat by a farmer who has tried it, and who says he has used it with success on corn and other products. It is as follows: Take 1,000 pounds of good mold, sieve and screen it to get the gravel out, and make it as fine as possible; then spread on a floor, add 100 pounds sulphate ammonia, 100 pounds common salt, and mix with a rake; when thoroughly mixed, add 25 pounds of pearl ash and 22 pounds sulphate of soda, mix well; then add 400 pounds ground bone, 25 pounds best Peruvian guano, and 150 pounds ground plaster. Mix the whole thoroughly, throw in a pile for forty-eight hours, and it is fit for use. If it is to be used for potatoes in districts where the potato bugs are numerous, five gallons sulphuric acid may be sprinkled over the mass. The caution is added that the acid must not be used in a confined place, as the fumes are injurious to health, and that if it is spilled on the floor, water must be thrown on it, as the mixture generates great heat.

Clover for Hogs.

A clover field is a most excellent thing for your young hogs. I set apart a field for that purpose, and have now from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty hogs upon it, and they have been doing well all summer with scarcely any corn. When the weather is very wet, the best plan is to move them off from it, to prevent them from rooting up the land. They will graze on green clover all the while, and it is an excellent food for them. The cheapest way to make meat in the up country is to have a good clover pasture for your hogs, and after you cut your small grain in the summer, turn them in for a time and pasture them there. Taking the two together, you need feed them very little corn until August or September. Then, as soon as your corn is in roasting ear, fence off a small piece at a time, turn them upon it, or cut it and throw it to them, stalk and all. They will eat the ear and chew up the cob, the stalk and fodder—and it is all nutritious. You will find it will start them off to thriving, growing and fattening as fast as dry corn; and they get a great deal more of the stalk, including the fodder, ear, etc., than they do out of a dry ear of corn. In this way they may be carried on until corn-gathering time, and then feed them for a short time upon dry corn and they are ready for the butcher.

Toads Eating Bees.

A Missouri correspondent writes the *Bee Keepers' Magazine*:—I have read that toads do little or no damage to the bee keepers, but I lately found several on the front board of my hives, and one I watched, and within fifteen minutes saw him eat four Italians and two flies; then I executed and dissected him, and found his stomach perfectly crammed with Italian workers. This was a very small toad, and I suppose could not have had less than twelve bees in his stomach. A toad twice as large would likely eat twenty-four bees, and three meals a day (I think I am right) makes seventy-two bees for one toad in a day, and a small family of four would make away with 288 bees a day. Pretty stiff. Perhaps my calculation may be too high about his three meals a day, but I am certain that when a toad finds how easy it is to get his meals at the entrance of a bee hive, he won't looks for bugs or worms. But the most serious thing they can do is to gobble up the young queens returning home from their bridal trip. Let those who have their hives near the ground look out for toads.

Honors of War.

Napoleon met one day an old soldier with one arm; he stopped, and said to him; "Where did you lose your arm?" "Sire, at Austerlitz," was the reply. 'And you were not decorated?" asked the Emperor. "No, Sire; I was forgotten." "Then," rejoined Napoleon, "here is my own cross for you; I make you Chevalier." "Ah, Sire," exclaimed the soldier, "your Majesty names me Chevalier because I have lost one of my arms; what would your Majesty have done if I had lost them both?" "I should have created you officer of the Legion," answered Napoleon. Thereupon the soldier instantly drew his sword and cut off his other arm!

Advice to fast hunting men—Never "run through" the paternal acres.

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

A fire in Galata, a large suburb of Constantinople, destroyed about a hundred houses, occupied mostly by poor Jews.....In Paris Count de Montebello has sent a challenge to Prince Metternich. The cause of the challenge was the refusal of Princess Metternich to return a salutation at a ball of Count de Montebello. Prince Metternich's seconds refuse to allow the duel to take place.....Capt. Jesse Ludlam of Bridgehampton, L. I., while returning home from a neighbor's, and within a short distance of his residence, perceived a mad bull rushing down the road at a furious pace. It was impossible to avoid the creature, and before Mr. Ludlam could conceive a plan to escape, the bull was upon him. Mr. Ludlam was attacked by the bull, who first trampled upon him and then with a single thrust of its horns pierced him to the heart, causing instant death.....A fatal affray occurred at Cherry Creek, Pontotoc county, Miss. The parties engaged were W. Carner, Sim McCoy, Sam Reeder, W. McCoy, Sr., Lack Milam, and Geo. McCoy. Firearms were freely used, and W. Carner was shot dead. Lack Milam received three shots, but is not seriously injured; W. McCoy, Sr., had an arm broken, and Sim McCoy was slightly bruised. The men had all been friends before this terrible affair, and were, in fact, all related to each other. No cause is assigned for the deadly collision, other than that they were under the influence of liquor..... The captain of the ship Glencoroe, from Calcutta, reports that the Childswelli Abbey, from Calcutta for London, foundered on the 19th of February. The captain and five of the crew of the Childswell Abbey were picked up by the ship Lady Lawrence. The Glencoroe encountered a heavy gale on the 22d of February in which two men were washed overboard, and washed upon the deck again by the next sea .....Additional information in regard to the loss of the steamship Mancha, while bound from Nagasaki for Shanghai, shows that on the 16th of March, the day after she sank the Japanese fishing boat, her coal bunkers gave way and her engine rooms were flooded, stopping the engines, and on the 17th the vessel had become waterlogged. Mr. Crocker and Mr. Jones succeeded in getting into a small boat, but afterwards leaped into the sea and were drowned, leaving only five survivors of the fifty persons on board the Mancha.

The Cambridge University Union, of England, have adopted a motion, by 101 votes to 42, in favor of introducing the system of cremation into England.....Europe produces annually $65,000,000 value of ribbons, fully one-half of which are made in France, Paris being the chief market and St. Etienne, Lyons, and the department of the Loire the great producing centers.....The President of Guatemala has forbidden the clergy in that republic to wear the clerical dress except when they are engaged in the performance of their ecclesiastical functions, and has closed all the convents but one, that of St. Catherine, the nuns of the abolished convents, 140 in number, having the option of either entering the convent of St. Catherine or returning to civil life.....Three American students at Lausanne were drowned in Lake Geneva.....The Azores newspapers deny the existence in those islands of a movement in favor of annexation to the United States.....The protracted "lock-out" of farm laborers in Lincolnshire, England, has been ended by a settlement, which will probably be adopted in the other agricultural districts of England.....Gen. A. B. Dyer, United States Army, died in Washington. Gen. Dyer graduated at the Military Academy in 1837, and was immediately appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery.....David French picked up what he supposed to be a stone in a street in Warrensburgh, N. Y., and threw it down again. It exploded injuring him fatally. It was a nitro-glycerine exploder.....The Canadian Pacific Railroad bill was read a third time and passed in the Dominion House of Commons. It evoked a long discussion, prominent members on both sides taking part in the debate.....The financial statement of the Centennial shows the total subscriptions to be $4,405,200; total expenses to May 1, including plans and work on the grounds, $144,712; and the estimate of the total cost of buildings according to the designs, $8,750,000.....W. W. Eaton, Democrat, was elected United States Senator by the Connecticut Legislature in joint session.....The case of Charles H. Phelps, for alleged frauds on the New York State Treasury, has been postponed until the third Monday in September.

Advices from Nassau report that the bark Sylvia W. Swasey from New York for Cardenas, struck on Long Bank Reef and was lost.....The schooner Phœnix capsized in a whirlwind off Ship Channel Keys. Out of seventeen passengers five women and one man were drowned .....The U. S. House Committee on Ways and Means authorized Mr. Foster to report a resolution censuring the Secretary of the Treasury, and Solicitor Banfield, for the lax and careless administration of the law in the Sanborn contract cases.....Henry Powers, acting captain of the steamer Clarksville, was arranged at Memphis for the lynching of a Hebrew named Samuel Buhrman for alleged larceny of jewelry. Some jewelry being missing, Buhrman was suspected, and was swung up three times with a rope to extort a confession. To save his life he said that he had stolen the articles and thrown them overboard. He was then put on the Mississippi shore, his hands tied behind him. Barhman, who is the son of an insurance agent in Louisville, declares that he made the pretended confession from fear, and was innocent. Powers was held for appearance in the criminal court, and has also been arrested in a civil suit in which $100,000 damages are claimed.....The forty-three temperance women who were arrested in Cincinnati were tried in the Police Court and discharged.....A three-story house in Cincinnati fell and seven persons were buried in the ruins.....The monument to be erected at Saratoga in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. John Burgoyne to Gen. Gates, Oct. 17, 1777, for which the State of New York has appropriated $50,000, will be of granite, and 230 feet high.....J. D. B. Hooper, the youth who shot T. H. Phillips, an old merchant in Opelika, Ala., a year ago, because of an alleged slanderous remark concerning him, has been acquitted of the charge of murder.

Condensed Statistics.

Fevers kill more children than adults. Of those who die of constitutional disease — consumption — the greater portion are between thirty and forty years of age. Diseases of the digestive organs kill very many children, and accidents cause the death of a great many more males than females. Small-pox takes off more children, and apoplexy and paralysis more old persons. More die of consumption at the age of thirty than at any other time of life. Fewer deaths occur in June than in any other month, and the most in April and August. More die of diseases of the respiratory organs in the winter. In the most illiterate portions of the country—among the negroes of the South—sixty per cent. of the inhabitants cannot read or write. Of the adult white male population in the most illiterate portions of the country, five per cent. cannot read or write. The best educated portions of New England are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and a narrow strip through Massachusetts and Connecticut. Two-thirds of the Irish population are in the Eastern States, but the reverse is true of the Germans. The Swedes and Norwegians nearly all go West. They are fine farmers. The Canadians in the United States are to a great degree found in the lumber, saw-mill, and carpenter business, though many are to be found in the shoe shops and factories of Massachusetts. The taxation *pro capita* is heaviest in the Eastern States, because more costly improvements are going on there, and in the most enterprising portions of the West, where the inhabitants are endeavoring by various improvements to make the country inviting to settlers. The South has of late made a great advance in commencing to raise corn, so that if her other crops fail she will not be left without resources. The other great corn-growing region not thoroughly known is a large tract in Texas.

One of the best preserved of the customs handed down to us by our ancestors, is burning straw bedding in the back yard. A few fresh bones in the heap imparts an aroma that no one can describe, although many of the neighbors will try to.

The latest car coupling in Indiana has been a marriage on a railway train.

A MARYLAND FISHERY.

Shad and Whisky—The Common Level.

A writer in the Baltimore *American* describing the "Old Bay Shore" shad fisheries in Maryland, says the rations for the fishermen are dealt out to the employes as in the army—each man hands in his tin plate to the cook, and gets his share of such things as have been prepared. Bean soup, bacon, and corn bread are the "standards," but the bill of fare is varied occasionally, to please the dainty fellows who want such delicacies as bread, potatoes, and molasses. The "boarding" is by no means luxurious, but the men appear to be always ready for their meals. Four or five hours' rowing each day is well calculated to promote digestion.

The whisky ration, commonly called a "jigger," forms a very important element in the subsistence department. When the men are working on full time they are allowed eight "jiggers," a day. The whisky is dealt out in a small tin dipper that holds half a gill, so that eight "jiggers" a day amounts to a pint for each man. It is supposed by some persons that the whisky ration is necessary to fortify the fishermen against the diseases that might result from the exposure incident to the work in which they are engaged. They spend many hours wading knee-deep in the water, and their clothes are scarcely ever dry. Mr. Brown assures me that the three or four total abstinence men in his force are the most healthy, and by far the most reliable. They apparently suffer less from the cold than the men who take their eight "jiggers" regularly, scarcely ever complain of feeling unwell, and are always ready for duty.

All of the officers connected with the "Old Bay Shore" are of the opinion that the whisky ration does no good, but a great deal of harm, and that there is no reason why it should be furnished, except that it has been the immemorial custom for seine haulers to take a "jigger" before they go into the water and after they come out. Whisky would be banished from all the fishing shores were it not that it is an *inducement* to a certain class of men to engage in seine hauling. The labor is hard, and the pay not large ($1 per day), and the proprietors fear that if the whisky ration was stopped they would have difficulty in getting a sufficient number of hands. Mr. Brown tries to promote temperance by paying the teetotallers $5 extra at the close of the season.

A most singular community of unique characters is to be found on this fishing shore. In Capt. Todd's force there are two or three physicians, a couple of ex-justices of the peace, a very learned German professor, who speaks seven of the modern languages, and two school teachers of lesser note and more limited attainments. These men, although trained to professional pursuits, perform their work with much cheerfulness and reasonable industry. There are not many places in this world, except on a fishing shore, where a great linguist and a distinguished physician can be seen standing in a dripping trough treading off the scales from herring with their feet. It need not be said that they take their eight "jiggers" a day with a relish that has come of long practice upon more aristocratic beverages.

It seems to me that the colored fishermen enjoy their work rather better than their white brethren. They are fine oarsmen and are not afraid of getting wet. When they are off duty they lie down on the shore with an *abandon* that expresses the very spirit of rest. When hauling the seine they sing camp-meeting hymns, and keep time with their bodies, as they tug at the ropes.

An English Tragedy.

The *Journal of Commerce* notes the frequent reference to another tragedy similar to the one at Mill River, and gives some particulars of the dreadful massacre which took place in the valley of the Loxley river, England, on the night of March 11, 1864.

The Bradfield reservoir was built to supply water to Sheffield, eight miles below. The plan was to dam up the Loxley and other little streams between two hills, and this was done by making a single embankment on the Sheffield side. The embankment was made of earth, 1,200 feet long, 500 feet wide at base, 100 feet high, and 12 feet across on top, and had an inner puddle wall. The engineer and others thought it was large and strong enough to hold the contents of the reservoir (691,000,000 gallons) securely. The real reliance in the Bradfield reservoir was on the hugmound of earth. The inner puddle wall was a mere crust, which at best could only check the tendency of the water to mine its way through the vast sandy pile.

The day before the destruction of the reservoir had been stormy, and the water nearly reached the top of the embankment. A little crack on the outside was the first warning of trouble, and the contractor ordered the valves of the surplus pipe to be opened to relieve the pressure. For several hours the crack did not increase, and the workmen believed the danger past. Still, as a measure of precaution, a mounted messenger was sent down the valley to warn people to take to the high ground, and by this forethought hundreds were saved who would otherwise have perished. About midnight the embankment opened 30 feet, and down came the imprisoned waters in a resistless flood. A second rush of water widened the gap to 110 yards, and to a depth of 70 feet. This released the whole contents of the reservoir in the short space of 47 minutes, and it poured down the valley at a speed of 18 miles an hour. The Bradfield inundation was most destructive because it took place in the dead middle of the night, when whole families who had not heard the warning were asleep, and persons could not save themselves or their dear ones in the darkness. The lost numbered 250, and the value of all the property destroyed was not less than £2,000,000.

Sam Slick on Lawyers.

Few things resemble each other in nature more than an old cunnin' lawyer and a spider. He weaves his thread in a corner with no light to show the thread of his net, but in a shade like; there he waits in his dark office to receive a visitor. A buzzin', buzzin', tho'tless fly, thinking o' nothin' but his beautiful wings, and well-made legs, and rather near-sighted withal, comes stumbling head over heels into the net.

"I beg your pardon," says the fly, "I really didn't see this net-work of yours—the weather is so foggy and the streets are so confounded dark; I'm afraid I've done mischief."

"Not at all," said the spider, bowin'. "I guess it's all my fault. I reckon I had ought to have hung a lamp out; but stay—don't move, or you may do damage. Allow me to assist you." And then he ties up one leg, and has him as fast as a Gibraltar.

"Now," says the spider, "my good friend (a phrase a feller uses when he's agoin' to be tricky), I'm afraid you've hurt yourself a considerable sum. I must bleed you."

"Bleed me!" says the fly. "Excuse me, I am much obliged to you, but I don't require it."

"O, yes you do, my dear friend," and he gets ready for the operation.

"If you dare do that," says the fly, "I'll knock you down; and I am a man that what I lay down I stand on."

"You had better get up first," says the spider, laughing; "you must pay the damage." And he bleeds him till he gasps for breath and feels faintin' comin' on.

"Let me go, good fellow," says the poor fly, "and I'll pay you liberally."

"Pay?" says the spider, "you miserable wretch; you have nothing to pay with—take that;" and he gives him the last dig, and he is a gone coon—bled to death.

A Maine clergyman says that if the bones of all the victims of intemperance could be gathered together and made into a pyramid, no plain could be found large enough for its base to rest upon, and the planets would have to be swept aside to make room for its apex.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

How it Affects the Colored People.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Civil Rights bill, as it passed the United States Senate, reads as follows:

That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning, or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, and also the institutions known as agricultural colleges, endowed by the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case, with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year.

Provided that the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty, and, when the offense is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial. And provided further that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any State.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of the crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial court, as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases, provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are, or may be, prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer, or other person, charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $1,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act, in the courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

"COAL OIL TOMMY."

The Oleaginous Youth in the Hands of the Philistines.

The talk among the fraternity of sporting men in Troy just now, says the *Times*, is concerning the failure of an up-town faro bank, which has been run by a dashing young fellow known as "Coal Oil Tommy," but not the original of that name.

It appears that the Troy "Coal Oil Tommy" was a resident of New York, and was at one time employed in the Mercantile Library of that city. Some time ago his father died, leaving to Tommy an estate valued at above $30,000. Immediately afterwards Tommy, who had been a "fast" boy, forsook his humble position and took up the dishonorable calling of assistant in a New York gambling den. He quickly made up his mind to avail himself of the first eligible opportunity to start a faro bank himself. Some of the sharp ones, hearing of his determination, induced him to come up to Troy, and allured him by specious stories of the fine field this city would afford to a gambler of his abilities. "Coal Oil Tommy" forthwith came hither, a faro game was opened, and Tommy was the "backer" of the game.

The gamblers then began to fleece the misguided youth, and after living on his money two or three months, determined to make a grand raid on him. Accordingly, during his temporary absence, the game was opened in the morning—a very unusual proceeding, as faro banks in Troy are never open except at night. A stranger with fabulous wealth began to play, and speedily won about $1,000, and the "bank" was compelled to suspend. This was the condition of affairs when Tommy returned. He was, of course, amazed, but his associates explained it all to him, and said it was only necessary to secure more funds in order to "clean out" the lucky gambler who had "fought the tiger" so successfully. "Coal Oil Tommy" immediately offered his $900 horse for sale at half price, and, failing to sell it, he dispatched an agent to New York to procure more money from his estate. When "Coal Oil Tommy" finds all his money gone—and his friends far away—won't he open his eyes, though!

The Story of Cinderella.

About the year 1730, an actor of equal talent and wealth, named Thevenard, in passing through the streets of Paris, observed upon a cobbler's stall the shoe of a female, which struck him by the remarkable smallness of its size. After admiring it for some time he returned to his house, but his thoughts reverted to the shoe with such intensity that he re-appeared at the stall the next day; but the cobbler could give him no clue to the owner than that it had been left in his absence for the purpose of being repaired. Day after day did Thevenard return to his post to watch the re-integration of the slipper, which proceeded slowly, nor did the proprietor appear to claim it. Although he had completed the sixtieth year of his age, so extravagant became his passion for the unknown fair one, that he became (were it possible for a Frenchman of that day to be so) melancholy and miserable. His pain, however, was somewhat appeased by the *avatar* of the little foot itself, appertaining to a pretty and youthful girl of the very humblest class of life. All distinctions were leveled at once by love; the actor sought the parents of the female, procured their consent to the match, and actually made her his wife.

Starving sheep in California are eating the wool off the backs of their dead mates; mules also eat it.

XLIIId UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE.

ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution of the House providing for an adjournment of this session of Congress on the 22d of June was received, and on motion of Mr. Edmunds was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. West, of La., from the Committee on Transportation, reported the two Senate bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi with a written report. Placed on the calendar.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., introduced a bill to establish the compensation of certain customs officers, to regulate the service in the collection of customs at the various ports in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs, which was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill provides that instead of the salaries, moieties, and perquisites of whatever description now received by customs officers, there shall be paid to them specified annual salaries, which the bill proceeds to prescribe in detail.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, with the proviso "That the United States shall not be liable directly or indirectly for any expense attending the Exposition, or by reason of the same." Placed on the calendar.

THE POLARIS.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The bill gives to the survivors or to their widows or minor children one year's additional pay, with $300 each to Joe and Hans, the two Esquimaux who rendered valuable assistance to that part of the ship's crew who were rescued from the ice floe. The bill also gives Mrs. Hall two years pay of her husband.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Logan, of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the President to issue army rations and clothing to destitute people on the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama rivers. Passed.

REPORTS.

Mr. Logan reported favorably on the House bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866. Also, favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to sell unserviceable ordnance stores, and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED.

The debate on the Civil Rights bill, which commenced at 12 M. was continued during the evening and through the night till 7 o'clock the next morning. The bill was amended slightly and then passed by a vote of 29 yeas to 15 nays. The announcement was made by the Chair that the bill passed, ten or twelve colored men in the gallery, where they had been all night, applauded. The continuous session of the Senate lasted twenty hours.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations having reported a proviso to the Centennial bill that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expense attending such exposition, or by reason of the same, it was agreed to in Committee of the Whole, and the bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., said this bill reminded him of the man who invited his friend to dine with him, but told him at the same time it must be at his own expense. He moved to strike out the proviso of the committee just agreed to.

Mr. Hager, of Cal., moved to strike out the words, "Under the auspices of the Government of the United States." Rejected.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the proviso was rejected, and the bill was then passed, yeas 25; nays 17.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

After much discussion the resolution allowing the Agricultural Report to go through the mails free of postage, was adopted—yeas 108, nays 68. While this was being discussed members upholding it were accused of favoring the franking privilege under its cover.

BILLS PASSED.

The Pension Appropriation bill appropriating $29,980,000 was passed. It contains a provision that the pension agents' fee of 30 cents for preparing vouchers and for administering oaths shall be reduced to 20 cents.

A NEW STATE.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State coming up as a special order, Mr. McKee, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, addressed the House in support of the measure. Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Hoar opposed, and Kasson, Maynard and Haskins favored the bill. It passed—yeas, 160; nays, 54.

ALLOWANCES.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, from the Committee on War Claims, reported back House bills and resolutions for the payment of claims reported "allowed" by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of March 3, 1871. He stated that the bill allowed over 1,000 different claims, aggregating $676,274. The bill passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Gunckel, of Ohio, reported a bill allowing a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month to soldiers during the late war, and also providing for grants of land to them.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, reported a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army of the United States, reducing the number of cavalry regiments to nine, artillery to four, and infantry to twenty.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws, after discussion fixed the tariff on still wines fifty cents per year. A motion to make the duty on hops ten cents per pound and then one to make it five cents was rejected.

All Swept Away.

Skinnerville, one of the villages destroyed by the Mill River disaster, so a correspondent says, was named after William Skinner. He has a brother, George Skinner, in Yonkers. The silk works of Skinnerville are owned by William Skinner. The big brick factory, worth $125,000, and where were employed 125 men, was destroyed in three minutes. Not a brick is left. Not a shaft. The boiler was carried away.

"How was it done?" I asked Mr. Skinner.

"I don't know, sir. I was just sitting down to breakfast. I heard the factory bell tap once. I thought of fire. I jumped up to look out and saw the bank of water coming. I dodged back, handed the baby to Nell and told her to fly to the hill. I went behind to hurry her up. I looked back and the factory was gone. It went like lightning—bricks, irons—everything."

"It was a sea of foam and houses. I've been on the Atlantic in a storm. That was it, a big wave dashing over the deck, but on the top of that wave, yesterday, were houses, trees and lumber."

"But I don't see a single brick left," I said, pointing to where the factory used to stand. "Where are the bricks?"

"Gone, sir! floated down the stream. Why, my big safe—my big Marvin's safe—has floated off too, and we've been looking for it all day. I wouldn't be surprised if we should find it floating around on the Connecticut river or maybe out on the Sound," and Mr. S., though he had just lost $150,000, actually laughed at the idea.

"Where did these bricks all go to?" I asked.

"I don't know. It's a mystery to me how my brick and iron shop has entirely floated away," replied Mr. Skinner. "But you see they're gone."

A moment afterwards and Mr. George Skinner arrived from Yonkers. As he saw his brother he smiled and remarked—

"Now, Bill, you won't have any of these bonds troubling you any more. No more Saratoga—no——"

"No, George, it's all gone," interrupted the stricken brother—the work of a lifetime—$150,000 yesterday, and to-day not a cent."

"But you have your wife and children, Bill—you're all right. As the brother said this four eyes moistened, two brothers grasped hands and mingled their tears together. Their twinkling eyes were moistened in tears, and their laughing faces became long with sympathetic sorrow.

The flood went down so quick that Mr. Skinner's residence was left with four feet of water in it. This broke through the floor, and all the furniture, pianos, and pictures poured down into the cellar. Potatoes and pianos, pictures and pork, books and bacon became terribly mixed.

KILLING INDIANS.—Mr. Sargent said in the United States Senate the policy of the Government now was to take these Indians and put them on four reservations in Arizona and New Mexico. The Government must either feed them or fight them, and it was much cheaper to feed them. Some years ago there was war with the Sioux Indians, when forty-five Indians were killed at an expense of $45,000,000.

The New Panacea.

Modern science having demonstrated that alcohol is "neither food nor physic," but, on the contrary, a species of poison, the introduction of a potent tonic which is entirely free from it is certainly a subject for congratulation. DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS is a medicine which may be fairly characterized as an unobjectionable specific for many dangerous and distressing diseases. Temperance organizations, heretofore in favor of permitting the sale of alcohol for medical purposes, are of opinion that VINEGAR BITTERS possesses all the efficacy as an invigorant that has ever been even *claimed* for spirituous stimulants, and on this account, as well as because of the singular success which has attended its use in dyspepsia, liver complaint, disorders of the bowels, nervous diseases, general debility, and all maladies growing out of intemperance, they warmly recommend it as a restorative and alterative of surpassing excellence.—*Com.*

Liver and Blood Diseases.

BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate the vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood, which passes to it from the heart and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolorations, and the various eruptions, pimples and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions, which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose my Golden Medical Discovery with very small doses daily of my Pleasant Purgative Pellets are preeminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their preserving and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings daindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.—[Com.

It is as difficult to tell this season, says an exchange, considering the character of the weather, where a winter overcoat leaves off and a linen duster begins, as it is to describe when a pig ceases to be a pig and becomes a hog. Yesterday a linen duster was in order; to-day it is more overcoatish than otherwise.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Com.*

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will give more relief in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men. Used internally and externally.—*Com.*

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our State that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This, we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons: in the first place, we breed from the very best stock; and in the second place, we give our horses *Dr. Hess's Stock Condition Powders*, which in our judgment are of incalculable advantage.—*Com.*

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY! Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial for coughs, colds and bronchial affections stands first in public confidence and favor. This result has been acquired after a test of many years.—*Com.*

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