Farm, Garden and Household.

Farm Notes and Hints.

Pip is a very common complaint in fowls. It appears as a hard scale upon the end of the tongue, with so much painfulness as to prevent the bird from eating. If this scale is removed with the point of a penknife or a coarse needle, the bird soon recovers. There is seldom any other treatment needed.

The schooner Alice recently left Chicago for Liverpool with a cargo of 500 tons of bone dust, valued at $20,000. By and by Western farmers will want to buy bone dust to restore their farms to fertility.

A correspondent of *The London Field* objects to the present mania for highly bred shorthorn cattle kept and bred by millionaires to sell to each other at fancy prices. "Pure" cattle, he says, are all very well for the few who can afford to run the long-continued risks which pure breeding involves; and for the fewer still who know how to turn to best account such cattle when they have got them.

Adair County, Mo., possesses a very prosperous cheese factory. The farmers realize ten cents a gallon for their milk, which equals $5 a month for each cow. Thirty-four farmers raised the funds ($1,600) among themselves to build the factory, and the experiment has been so satisfactory as to lead to the establishment of three more factories.

A farmer in Oregon has had a field of 60 acres of grain eaten by rabbits, and all his other fields have suffered, although to a less extent, from their depredations. Hundreds are shot every day, but hundreds more come out from the sage brush and take their places.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* avers that he has found buckwheat flour sifted through a sieve upon cabbages in the early morning, while the dew is on, to effectually "do" for the cabbage worms. Two applications are sufficient.

Good Points of a Cow.

1. Youth. A cow is in her prime at from four to six years, and the best paying time to buy is just after the birth of her second or third calf.

2. Prominence and fullness of milk veins, and velvety softness of skin. The milk veins run down on either side of the animal toward the udder, and are easily perceptible to the eye, or can readily be found by pressure of the hand, if the animal is not over fat. The skin should be soft and mellow—not hard, rough and "staring."

3. Symmetry, fullness and softness of the udder. It should be broad, well spread out, projecting behind the legs, and also reaching forward under the belly. There should be a softness and thinness to the touch, and an absence of fleshiness and thickness.

4. Perfect number and condition of teats. If one teat is wanting, about one-fourth less milk will be the result. A cow's udder is not, as some suppose, a barrel with four taps, but is divided into four different compartments, termed "milk glands," each of which has its own tap or teat. It is not only important that the full number of teats be present and in working order, but it is desirable that they be well placed, not crowded together, but pretty far and uniformly apart; rather long and tapering; all pointing out and downward, equal in size and even in appearance.

5. Docility and quietness of disposition. These are indicated by large, mild and clear eyes, and an air of contentment generally. A cow that is quiet and contented feeds at ease, chews her cud with entire satisfaction, and will secrete and yield more milk than a restless and turbulent animal having similar milking characteristics in other respects.

Cribbing Horses.

Mr. Lyman Thayer, of Franklin, Mass., a gentleman who has had a large experience in the care and handling of horses for the past thirty years, in answer to the question, "How to cure crib-biting," he says he has been quite successful by nailing strips of sheep skin on the edges of the manger, in every place where the horse could get hold with his teeth. The skin is put on with the wool side up, and if the horse attempts to play at his old trick or habit, he will find himself pretty effectually gagged. We were shown an inveterate crib-biter, which appeared to be thoroughly cured by this simple treatment. Mr. Thayer, like most others, considers cribbing more of a habit than anything else. The sheep's wool seems to be a little disgusting to the animal, and as he gives up cribbing in the stall, he appears to forget his habit when on the street. Cribbing is generally believed to be a habit more than a disease, although, if persisted in, it may be an indirect cause of disease.—*New England Farmer.*

Management of Celery.

The time to take up celery is just before hard frosts. Dig a trench about the width of a shade and a few inches deeper than the height of the celery. The place selected must be high ground, where no water will be at the bottom, and where surface-water will not drain into the trench. Take up the celery on a dry day, and as fast as dug place it erect in the trench, with any dirt that may happen to adhere to the roots. Set the stalks close together and close to the side of the trench, but not pressing them in. After the trench is filled, place pieces of board or scantling across it at intervals of five or six feet. On these place short boards, five or six feet long, covering the entire trench. Then cover the boards with a good body of straw or leaves, with boards or earth on top to keep it from blowing away. The work is then completed. When celery is needed take up a length of short boards, and remove enough celery to the cellar to last a few days, and place it in the coolest part, covered with earth. Replace the boards and covering as before.

Paint for a Wagon.

The Ohio *Farmer* says: There is no paint more durable than a mixture of red and white lead; but the color is a matter of taste, and every man should select that which suits him best. Cream color, peach blow, and red are very common, and very appropriate. If the wagon is to be red, if not now well painted, give three coats; for first use one part red and two parts white lead; second coat, equal parts of each, or reverse the first, and the last coat all red lead. If a lighter shade is desired, use more of the white and less of the red. If a straw or cream color is chosen, use no red lead, but shade with chrome yellow. Use the best raw linseed oil.

Remedy for Cabbage Worms.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* states that buckwheat flour, sifted through a sieve early in the evening or in the morning while the dew is on, will effectually eradicate cabbage worms. Two applications (and often one) will do the work. He has succeeded in raising splendid cabbages, while his neighbors, who did not use the remedy, have invariably failed. It is far preferable to hellebore, or any other article for the purpose, and has the advantage of being harmless.

Our Potato Crop.

We raise annually in the United States nearly 150,000,000 bushels of potatoes, representing a money value of about $100,000,000 to the consumers. As an article of food it has a greater value to us than any other that we call root crop. Twenty-five per cent. of the weight of the potato is solid dry substance, and of this 62.5 per cent. is starch.

Portable Feed for Horses.

Hay-cakes, composed of hay and straw, very finely cut, well mixed with crushed oats or rye, and moistened with a solution of rape-seed or linseed oil cake, and then well worked and formed into tablets under pressure, have been for some time employed in France as a convenient and portable food for horses.

"Just keeping it lighted for another boy," is the latest juvenile invention when a mother suddenly comes upon her little boy with a cigar in his mouth.

The General's Daughter.

Miss Minnie Sherman, says a Washington letter, has been quite a favorite in the small circle whom she has admitted to the enjoyment of her friendship, and greatly admired by society generally, not for a "perfect beauty," which she did not possess, but for a certain charm of manner, a gracious sweetness of features and delightful simplicity of character. She is above the medium height, with a fair complexion, cold, dark gray eyes, acquiline nose, proud, imperious mouth, and light brown, golden-streaked hair. There was great repose of manner and much reserve with strangers. Her independence of character has always been marked, and her indifference to what are known as "beaux" much commented upon. An incident that came to our knowledge during the visit of Prince Arthur to this country, will convey a correct idea of how independent she was. While on a visit to this city the Prince, who was a very "unassuming, clever fellow," so the young men said, was greatly lionized. Dinners, parties, receptions and germans were given in his honor. In return for all this kindness to the son of his Queen, Sir Edward Thornton conceived the happy idea of giving a ball. Masonic Temple was hired, and every energy put forward to make the affair worthy of the guests and the royal host and his Minister. The best decorators were engaged to do the hall, the *modistes* were crazed by the demand for new *robes à la bal*. The caterer lived on the road from his kitchen in Washington to Delmonico's door in New York. Florists were bidden to spare "no expense." A clerk was engaged day and night in answering notes" begging, praying, beseeching "dear lady Thornton for an invitation." But superior to everything was the question, "With whom will he dance?" Each princess among our belles thought surely with her, and each fancied the other would be the Cinderella in the cold. Mrs. Thornton made a list and gave it to one of the Legation, and from that list the partners were chosen for "His Highness." The ball opened by Mrs. Thornton and the Prince. At the first valse, to one of those bewitching airs that inspire the feet and flutter the heart, Prince Arthur advanced to Miss Sherman to demand her hand *pour le valse* Raising her cold eyes and slightly arching her always haughtily proud head, she said:

"Thank you, but the rules of my church do not allow me to 'do' the round dances." A pause and Arthur, too well-bred to urge compliance against principles, remained quietly chatting until les lanciers was announced, and then offering his arm to Miss Sherman, they led the dance. The incident created a profound sensation among the beaux and belles, and made an impression on the Prince. From that time he visited frequently at the General's, and on his return to England sent, with a letter, a superb locket of Etruscan gold. On one side is a turquoise surrounded by diamonds, and on the other a photograph of His Highness, the whole sent "To the young lady who of all others in America he admired the most."

He Never Read the Papers.

One of St. Charles' (Mo.) enterprising citizens, who holds that the press is an engine of his sulphuric majesty, and who, for fear of being held in any degree responsible for these satanic revelations, always advertises with a written "notis" stuck on barn doors in the back alleys, where he who runs may read, was last week brought forward several thousand years with such velocity that the centrifugal whirl brushed all of the cobwebs from his brain. He never read the papers, but he does now, and it happened in this way:

About twenty years ago he entered two sections of land in adjoining counties in Illinois, only a few miles distant from the river. He has been paying taxes on it ever since, and for the past five years has been very desirous of selling, but, concealing the desire from the public by avoiding the newspapers, never found a purchaser until a few days ago. He came along in the person of a verdant (?) importation from the press-ridden East. He was "considerin' a notion to settle down to farmin';" but, as land was too high about St. Charles, he "guessed he'd go up to Iowa, where he'd heard good farming land could be bought for $5 per acre."

Our antediluvian friend saw his opportunity, and made ready to take this stranger in. He told him of his two tracts in Illinois, gave his price and numbers, and our would-be settler started to see it (?). He came back in a day or two, and said he liked one piece pretty well, but the other one was too far away from a settlement. He would give $4 an acre for the one or $7 for the other; but he wanted the most desirable piece. Our citizen "calculated" he would keep this piece, but he would let the other go for $5 an acre, cash. The stranger, after some higgling, finally agreed to take it, got his deed, and went on his way. Our citizen locked up his currency in an old stocking—for he was afraid of our banks—and chuckled to think how he had sold his wild land, got a pretty good interest on the cost, and no thanks to any real estate agency or newspaper advertisement. He would not see a newspaper or read one. It was money and time worse than thrown away. In a day or two he thought he would write to the recorder over there and see what the remaining piece was worth. He did so, and also gave a description of the piece he had sold. The answer came—the piece remaining was worth about $4 an acre. The piece he had sold was within a mile of a station on the Tamaroa railroad. The railroad ran through a corner of it. It wasn't very good farming land—there was too much coal in it—and a party of eastern men were there preparing to sink a shaft. The recorder thought it was worth at least $20,000, and if these miners were going on without authority he had better look into it, adding a postscript that his deed to one of the tracts had just been brought in for record.

In Trouble for It.

It is not desirable for a man in a boat to pick up every drowning rogue that happens to be near. He ought always to interview him first and endeavor to obtain a material guarantee or a solemn promise of good behavior. Near Exeter, England, a soldier deserted from an artillery regiment. He was pursued so closely on every hand that he plunged into the river. He couldn't swim, and was near drowned, when a man in a boat came to the rescue and dragged him out. But he did not deliver him to the pursuers. He landed him on the other side, and the deserter got away. Then the man in the boat was brought up on a charge of aiding the escape of a deserter. His defense was that he yielded to imminent peril, as the soldier threatened his life. All this is now on trial. If he had not picked the man up perhaps some other process of law would have got at him for constructive manslaughter in consenting to a death he could have prevented.

A Born Controversionalist.

A short time since, says the Rochester *Union*, W. H. Dinehart, better known as "Cap," the peanut peddler, paid a small sum to the County Agricultural Society for the privilege of selling nuts at the fair to be held in a few days. "Cap" bid for the privilege of selling all kind of nuts—and he insists that this includes doughnuts. On going to the Treasurer, who is a lawyer, to pay his fee, he wanted mentioned in the contract—doughnuts.

Treasurer—Why, you have no right to sell doughnuts. That's an absurd claim.

"Cap."—Yes, I have. I bid for all kinds of nuts and I am going to sell doughnuts.

Treasurer—You have no right to. Doughnuts don't grow on trees.

"Cap."—Neither do peanuts, at least I never heard that they did.

This ended the dialogue, and "Cap." retired the victor, so far as the argument was concerned.

Physiological Action of Light.

Some interesting experiments upon the physiological effect of light have been made by Professors Dewar and McKendrick of the University of Edinburgh. According to the doctrine of the conservation of force, the action of light on the retina must produce some equivalent result, either as heat chemical action, or electro-motive power, and it was the purpose of the experimenters to ascertain what this equivalent is. They proceeded by the method of Du Bois-Reymond, using his non-polarizable electrodes, formed of troughs of zinc carefully amalgamated, and containing a solution of neutral sulphate of zinc. These are placed on cushions of Swedish filter paper, on which is also placed the preparation. To protect the latter from the instant action of the zinc solution, a thin guard of moistened sculptors' clay, worked out to a point, is employed. Experiments were made on the eyes of fishes and mollusca, removed from their orbits, and on living eyes of some warm blooded animals (cats, doves, snakes, etc.). It was found that light alters the intensity of the natural electro-motive force. When the eyeball of a frog, carefully freed from muscle, was placed on one clay guard, and the transverse section of the optic nerve was in contact with the other, the reflecting galvanometer was allowed to come to a tolerably stable condition, and diffuse light was applied to the eye with the following result: the natural electro-motive force was first increased, then diminished, and during the continuance of light it slowly diminished to a point where it remained constant. On the removal of the light there was a sudden increase of the electro-motive power nearly up to its original position. The fall of the electro-motive energy after the first stimulus due to the application of light is the physical representative of what in physiological language is called fatigue. The inductive effect of withdrawing the light, causing a return of electro-motive power, explains the common observation of the advantage to vision which results from intermitting a steady gaze by withdrawing the eye, even for no more than an instant, from an object on which it is fixed. If the nerve is dying, the impact of light does not produce an increase of force, but the failing action of the nerve is arrested for a moment, after which it continues to decrease. The authors are of opinion that these physical effects are the cause of and are comparable to the perception of sensational differences by the brain. Their experiments, however, prove that the difference of our visual sensations in intensity is not a function of the brain but of the terminal organ, the retina.

Thirty Years in a Cave.

In the wilderness eight miles northwest of Dingman's Ferry, Pike county, Pa., underneath a huge rock in a small cave, six by eight feet, has lived for upward of thirty years a human being named Austin Sheldon. He was born in Wales, and emigrated to the United States about the year 1840. When he landed in New York he had a small sum of money, with which he came afoot to Pike county and purchased a single acre of wild, uncultivated, scrub-oak land, situated in Lehman township, amid a dense and dismal forest, several miles from any habitation.

At the western end of this small strip of land is a small cave only about six by eight feet. In this cave, without any alterations or improvements, this hermit has for more than thirty years made his home.

The hermit is nearly seventy years of age. His face has not been shaven in forty years. The sides of his face, and chin, and neck are covered with coarse gray hair, while his beard is several feet in length, and white as snow. He wears the same suit of clothes he wore twenty years ago, which are so badly rent as to render it necessary to fasten them together by means of twisted hickory withes. He never works, and unless obliged to go to the nearest store for ammunition, never leaves sight of his cave.

His mode of living is peculiar. His diet consists principally of berries and fruit during their season, while in the winter he subsists on various kinds of wild game. His education was not neglected during his boyhood, for he is well read and remarkably intelligent. He is a firm believer in religion, and devotes most of his time to reading the Bible and other sacred works. He is deaf, and has been so for several years, rendering it necessary to communicate with him by means of writing. He has the faculty of charming birds, many of which he has secured in this way and reared.

He has never used a lamp or candle in his cave. His bed is composed of straw scattered upon a solid rock. Sheldon enjoys his peculiar mode of living, and says he expects to make this cave his final resting place.

Velvet Polonaises and Cloaks.

The most stylish velvet polonaises yet seen are in Henri III. designs, with long front and short back. The deep single-breasted fronts are pointed, and hung loosely from the figure, that is, without darts or belt. The back is fitted closely by five seams, and is merely long enough to form an ample basque; a belt underneath keeps the back properly adjusted. The trimming is a wide border of dark fur, also a deep fur collar. Other velvet polonaises have close-fitting bodies, with a basque behind, and straight square skirts, very little draped, and all the fullness carried to the back. These are elaborately trimmed with wide braid, many jet beads, fringe, and lace.

Velvet sacques have deep square fronts forming an apron, and half-long backs. The material of which they are made is almost concealed by the trimming, which is innumerable rows of jet beads and silk cord in straight lines over the body of the garment, while the sleeves are covered with jet fuchsias. The border for such cloaks is of rooks' or crows' feathers sewed on a band. Sometimes silk tubular braid dotted with beads is in rows all over the garment, and the sleeves are wrought in arabesque designs. The tendency is toward flowing and half-open sleeves, while some still have the straight wide *religieuse* sleeve of last winter. At some of the best houses Dolman mantles and the sacques Dolmans are again shown.

Handsome matelasse sacques are trimmed with wide borders of dark fur, and have deep fur collars (not boas), with fur tops on cuffs and on the pockets, which are placed quite far back.

The most perfect imitation of seal-skin is found in a new plush of deep pile and fine seal brown tints. This is made up in the loose sacque shape popular for fur cloaks, and is trimmed with a border of lighter plush, resembling otter and the uncolored seal-skins. $40 is the price.

Best Organs on Most Favorable Terms.

The new terms offered by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, for the sale of their celebrated instruments, create dissatisfaction with many dealers, who declare that they will greatly injure the business of selling other organs, especially by peddlers. By these terms a person is allowed to hire an organ, paying only a reasonable rent for it—having the privilege, of course, of returning it at any time after six months, or of purchasing it at any time. If the purchase is completed within a year, the whole cost of the organ is only five to ten per cent. more than if all cash had been paid at the beginning.

Dealers say this is much too small a difference for the accommodation in time, and privilege of returning, given. The Mason & Hamlin Company are determined to try the experiment thoroughly at least, being confident that their organs will prove so attractive and satisfactory in use that scarcely any will ever be returned to them. Circulars with full particulars can be obtained by addressing them in Boston, New York, or Chicago.—*Com.*

The minister of the interior—The mouth.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

Sad Fate of a New Hampshire School Teacher—A Mother's Curse.

Miss Cross, a school teacher in Stark, N. H., lately committed suicide by drowning, under the following circumstances, as related by a local paper: She had had charge of the school for several weeks. The scholars thought much of her, and till within a short time before her death she kept an orderly and excellent school. But during the last week all seemed to be disorder and confusion in the school. The committee having heard of the fact, visited the school and found it much as above described, on which, after the school was dismissed, they kindly talked with her privately relative to the school, told her how it seemed to them, and advised her, as she appeared pale and nearly sick, quietly to go to the agent and resign her position; or if she felt strong enough to go on with the school, and thought she could improve in the particulars they mentioned, she could do so. She said she would determine what was best between that time and the hour of school the next morning. They left for their homes. She did not return to her boarding house that night, and her friends became alarmed. The school house was locked. On looking in at the window the key was seen on the floor. On entering they discovered on her desk some little articles of value she had taken from her person and the following note, addressed to her sister:

DEAR MARY: All I have to say is that the curse is fulfilled. The daughters shall die in sorrow, if not in shame, before they are twenty. Good-bye all.

LAURAINA.

Search was made for her body. The school house was situated on the bank of the river, where the water was deep and still, and the body was found near by. Before the coroner's jury her sister explained the note by relating that they were the children of Amos K. Cross, of Waterford, Me., and that in consequence of some difficulty between them, her father separated from his first wife, and was again married, on which his mother, taking sides against him, pronounced with dreadful emphasis this dreadful curse upon her son's children: "His daughters shall die in sorrow, if not in shame, before they are twenty, and the sons shall be cut off in infancy." She said that for some time Lauraina had constantly dwelt upon the subject of the curse, and the more so recently, as she was nearing the age of twenty, and she had done and said things which had caused her to think her sister meditated suicide. And her room mate testified that only a week before she had spoken of it to her, and alluded to the fact that she was nineteen years of age, and if the curse was fulfilled she had but a short time longer to live. The fact that some of her brothers died in infancy tended to strengthen the superstition, so that insanity and death were the consequence.

A New Cure for Snake Bites.

About three weeks ago Mr. Ruckman of Sundower county, Miss., had occasion to ride through a portion of his land thickly studded with cane. Being on horseback, in penetrating the dense growth, he naturally raised his arm (the left) to part the branches. In doing so he felt a smart sting on his arm, quickly followed by another, and he perceived a huge rattlesnake hanging to his arm. He caught him with his right hand and attempted to throw him to the ground; but in doing so the snake struck the horse on which Mr. R. was riding; the horse died nine days afterward from the bite.

Mr. Ruckman rode home as fast as possible, his arm having swollen to such proportions as would almost equal the size of his leg. He had no whisky in the house, but some chloroform, and there was no physician nearer than fifteen miles. He took all the chloroform he had, but without effect. His wife then beat the whites of six eggs, mixed salt with them, and applied the mixture to the two wounds.

Mr. Ruckman is now well and ready for more snakes. He says that to the happy thought of his wife in making the preparation she did, and to his own nerve in resisting the thought of death from a snake bite, he attributes his present good health. Nothing remain to show the ordeal through which he has passed but the tiny scars in the arm where the venomous fangs entered the flesh. The swelling is assuaged, and he has perfect use of his arm. He says the only inconvenience he suffers is that occasionally he feels a pain in the left side and shortness of breath, but apprehends no further trouble. The snake had fourteen rattles, and measured five feet and four inches in length.

Affairs in Italy.

The Italian government is occupied with a problem of hardly less importance than its finances—the pacification of Sicily, in which society seems to be on the eve of dissolution, from causes described in a very interesting article in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by M. Louis Lande. The island contains no middle or commercial or agricultural class, and is owned in vast estates, and cultivated by laborers or metayers, who are huddled in wretched villages or in the cities, and have to go long distances every day to their work. The church is all-powerful, and the bulk of the population is in a secret league against the law, called *Mafia*, an association made up of brigands and thieves and receivers and their accomplices, who defy the police, overawe jurymen and witnesses, and, in fact, have brought the machinery of justice, as well as trade and industry, to a stand-still. A conviction in the courts before a jury has become impossible; proprietors cannot visit their farms except under a strong military escort; officials live in daily terror of assassination. The robbers have actually undermined the government pawnshop, or Mont de Piete, at Palermo, and made vast vaults for the storage of their plunder, and they levy regular taxes in the shape of blackmail on shopkeepers and all peaceable citizens not belonging to the association. The disease is known in the local dialect as *malandrinaggio*, and is the equivalent in an aggravated form of the brigandage of Calabria and Greece.

Bon Bons.

The manufacture of bon bons is carried on to a very large extent in France, and it is stated that in Paris alone there are nearly two hundred shops devoted to this unique industry and employing a vast number of hands. The men receive from a franc and a half to eight francs a day, and the women from one to four francs; while the amount of indirect business, such as the making of boxes, packets, and various fanciful accompaniments, is enormous. A specialty in this line, peculiar to the French, is the manufacture of what are known as liquor bon bons, and which are exported in great quantities to foreign lands. In the production of these, the sugar preparation, reduced to a fine powder, is spread over a tray, and upon this single drops of the liquor are allowed to fall; the tray is then shaken, the pulverized sugar forms a coating round the several drops of fluid—which can, of course, be increased to any thickness desired—and in this simple way the article is completed.

Satisfied.

A good joke is told of a wealthy merchant of Boston, whose character for honesty and integrity is unimpeached, but whose chirography is fearfully bad. He wrote to a foreign correspondent from whom he received a cargo of fruit, complaining in strong terms of its quality. The correspondent couldn't read the letter, and summoned his whole corps of clerks, and they could make nothing of it. The correspondent, however, was satisfied that the letter was intended to convey fault, but as it could not be discipherred, he at once replied as follows: "Messrs. ——, your letter is received, and we are happy to learn that the fruit proved entirely satisfactory."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The wedding of the daughter of General Sherman to Lieut. Fitch, at Washington, was celebrated according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The ceremonies were witnessed by all the foreign consulates in Washington and many friends. The presents to the bride were extensive and costly. The bride was dressed in white silk, and the services included a mass. The services were performed by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The happy pair started at once for St. Louis, where they will reside.

The Prohibitionists and Temperance Party of New York have nominated the following State ticket: Governor, William J. Groo, of Orange; Lieutenant-Governor, Richard E. Sutton, of Oneida, Canal Commissioner, John Lyth, of Erie; State Prison Inspector, Adam C. Flanagan, of New York; and Judge of the Court of Appeals, John W. Stebbins, of Monroe. The Liquor Dealers of New York have held a Convention, adopted a constitution and denounced the Excise and Sunday law, but no political action was taken..... The Nevada Independent State Convention held at Carson made nominations which include seven Democrats, four Republicans, and three Independents. L. R. Bradley, for Governor; A. J. Hatch, for Lieutenant-Governor; A. C. Ellis, for Congress, were nominated..... The Democrats of the First District of Tennessee have nominated William J. McFarland for Congress..... The Hon. George M Beebe was nominated by the Democratic Convention for Congress from the Fourteenth District, New York..... In the Democratic-Liberal Convention held at Dunkirk, A. F. Allen, of Jamestown, was nominated for Congress..... The Republicans of the Sixth New Jersey District renominated Marcus L. Ward, of Newark, for Congress.

The last public debt statement of the United States shows a reduction of nearly half a million dollars for the month of September. The total debt is now $2,259,618,714 54—debt, less cash in the Treasury, $2,139,743,196 62..... Work upon the foundation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument to be erected on Boston Common is soon to be resumed, and the memorial hastened to completion. The figures to form a part of the monument are now being finished in Rome by Joseph Milmore..... Fourteen persons, convicted of taking part in the riots at Medenau, Northeastern Prussia, last June, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to three years..... In the terrible collision which took place at Thorpe, near Norwich, on the Great Eastern Railway, England, out of 220 passengers on both trains 22 were killed and 60 injured. Just before the accident occurred a young lady who was coming from Yarmouth asked a Mr. Toomack to change places with her as she did not like riding with her back to the engine; he complied and was killed on the spot..... More than 100 fatal cases of the cattle disease are reported at New Haven, Conn., and the disease has broken out in the towns of Stafford and Tariffville. A letter from T. S. Gold, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, reports several deaths in the northern part of that State from the true Texan cattle. The authorities were not aware of the presence of the disease until several animals had died and others of the same herd had been killed and sold for beef..... The Governor of Texas has made an official communication in regard to the troubles on the Rio Grande, the thefts of cattle and the general losses American citizens suffer from Mexican marauders. He asks for protection by the government. Texas, it appears, cannot protect itself, because the United Staffs laws interfere.

A terrible affray took place at Silver City, Nev. Two men were instantly killed and three have died since. There has been trouble among the trustees of the Justice Mining Company. Two parties are fighting for the control of the company. About 7 o'clock a party of men, headed by Mr. Kellogg, the newly-appointed superintendent, went to the works. When near the works they were warned off. Instead of obeying, they made a rush for the entrance, when shooting commenced on both sides..... The jury in the Phelps case, at Albany, failed to agree. Eleven of the jurors in the case signed and sent the following paper to the Court: In the case of the State against C. H. Phelps, the prisoner, we find the prisoner guilty on the evidence, but one juror disagrees on his own conviction and not on the evidence..... The coroner's verdict in the case of Linscott, who died in a dentist's chair, in Boston, is that death was caused by the inhalation of chloroform, administered for a dental operation. The jurors are of opinion that, with our present knowledge of chloroform, its use as an æsthetic is wholly unjustifiable, and they recommend that legislative action be taken to prevent its administration..... The clergymen of Portsmouth, N. H., propose uniting weekly in prayer for the cause of temperance..... The verdict of the coroner's jury upon the Granite Mill disaster, at Fall River, is a sweeping censure of the style of mill architecture in the United States..... The matches at Creedmore since the International match have been unfavorable to the Americans, the Irish team taking the prizes..... The New York *Herald* offers to pay one-fourth of the expense of a United States Press Expedition, under Dr. Hayes, in search of the North Pole.

The tobacco crop of the Connecticut valley, which looked poor during the early summer, has been harvested without accident and under most favorable circumstances..... The condenser in the laundry of the Massachusetts State prison exploded, killing J. Henry Woods, the night watchman. The top of his head was completely blown off..... The cotton mills generally of Rhode Island have began running on two-thirds time..... The Continental and Lincoln Mills in Lewistown, Me., are running half time. The Androscoggin is running two-thirds time, and the other mills will follow..... Bryan Waller Procter, well known as "Barry Cornwall," the English actor, is dead. He was in the eighty-fourth year of his age..... Walrabe, the Orange Mountain brigand, pleaded guilty in the Newark, N. J., Court of Special Sessions to forty indictments for burglary..... The Democrats of the Fourth District of Arkansas have renominated Col. Thomas W. Gunter for Congress..... The Democrats and Labor Reformers of the Fifth Massachusetts District have nominated Gen. N. P. Banks for Congress..... Charles Place, of Somerset county, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth New Jersey District..... The news from the Indian Territory is not encouraging. General Miles has been compelled by the Cheyennes to retreat from his advanced position, and dangerous raids are expected on the Kansas border..... Guatemala has been visited by a violent earthquake, and houses were thrown down in the capital, with the loss of many lives.

Latest advices from Buenos Ayres state there is the greatest excitement among all classes in consequence of the insurrection. Many persons are flying from the city. Every departing steamer carries away numerous families. All merchant steamers leaving the town are escorted to sea by war ships of their respective governments, as they fear molestation by the insurgent fleet..... The Republican County Convention at Harrisburgh, Pa., nominated John B. Parker for Congress..... The pay of the Morris Canal workmen is reduced from the 1st of November from $1.50 to $1.25 per day..... The Hon. M. I. Townsend was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-seventh (N. Y.) District (Rensselaer and Washington counties)..... The Republicans of the Eighth District of Missouri have nominated Gen. W. H. Powell, of Kansas City, for Congress, and the Independents of the same district have nominated J. P. Alexander..... Advices from the sections of the country where the India famine prevailed state that 600,000 natives are yet supported by the government relief works. The government expenditures on account of the famine have ceased. These expenditures will be below the estimate. Favorable rains continue..... A shocking accident took place at the Charity colliery, near Nuneaton, England. At the bottom of the shaft an incline commences, and the men usually descend this in tubs drawn by an engine. Eighteen of the men had entered some tubs for this purpose, and after they had proceeded a short distance, a number of empty tubs which had been standing at the top of the incline were accidentally set in motion, and were propelled against the others at a terrific rate. By the collision two men were killed, two others fatally injured, and three more seriously hurt..... Complete returns have been received from the elections for the Councils General of France. They show that eight hundred Conservatives and five hundred Republicans were chosen. This is a Conservative gain of twenty.

A Fatal Duel.

The New York *Evening Post*, in referring to one of the last duels that took place in that city, says: The Park Theatre duel was a very peculiar affair, and seems more like fiction than fact. Stephen Price, a native of an adjacent county, was a theatrical manager in this city for many years. After he had been here a few years his brother Benjamin came to town, and was a frequent visitor to the Park Theatre, then under Stephen's control. One night Benjamin Price was in a private box accompanied by a young lady. In the next box sat a British officer, who stared at the lady in a rude manner. Price entered the officer's box and pulled the latter's nose. In a few moments the officer sent in his card (the first step to a challenge), accompanied by a statement that he had intended no offence to the lady, and was not aware that he had been guilty of any rudeness. Mr. Price immediately regretted his haste and apologized for his violence, and thus the matter rested.

Subsequently the officer went to Canada, whither gossip soon conveyed a report of the scene at the theatre. His associates, being strict constructionists of the law of honor, determined to cut his acquaintance, and he was forced to return to this city and challenge Price or lose caste. A duel at Hoboken was the result. Price was killed at the first fire, and the officer returned to his regiment with vindicated honor. One of the active promoters of this bloody affair was a Captain Wilson, who afterwards came to this city and stopped at the Washington hotel. While here he referred to the affair, and his words were soon brought to Stephen Price. The latter repaired to the hotel and offered an insult which led to a "meeting," and the Captain was killed. It is said that the affair was so private that the friends of Captain Wilson were for a long time under the supposition that he had gone suddenly to England.

Good Advice.

I am always sorry for a man who knows how to do but one thing. I have seen many such men. I gave $10 to one who could write five or six languages and translate beautifully; but in the middle of a hard winter he could not get a living. I knew another man who had preached twenty-five years, unti his throat failed him, and he used to go around looking very, very blue and sad, until people pitied him and got up donation parties for him, because he was good for nothing except to preach. I knew of a lady once who had taught school for twenty years, till she was a poor, nervous, broken down woman, and didn't know how to make a dress for herself. Now, boys and girls, every real man should know how to do one thing right well. Every wise farmer has a principal crop; but he has always a little something else to live on. Don't carry all your eggs in one basket. Don't put all your money in one pocket. If you want to get along right well, learn one sort of work to get along by, and all sorts of work to get a living with when your one sort gives out.—*T. K. Beecher.*

How They Got It.

Among those attending the Michigan State Fair, was a young man named Andrew Campbell. He had considerable money with him and was constantly on the lookout for pickpockets. He saved his wallet all right until the last day. While he was standing at a refreshment booth on that day, a man fell against him, pretending to be drunk, and staggered off. Campbell soon discovered that a long slit had been cut in the breast of his coat, but it was not long enough for the pickpocket to get the wallet out. The rent was pinned up and the bills taken from the wallet and put into his pants pocket. He then went around with his hand in his pocket and thought he was all right, but while he was in a crowd looking at a horse, some one knocked his hat over his eyes and up went his hand to raise it. While he was raising his hat the pickpocket took his money and made off.

From India.

Notwithstanding the famine, the public works are still carried on. The laborers, who generally have a haggard, worn look, work with little energy, and earn no more than eight cents a day of American money. With this sum the lads do well enough, but men with families find it a very bare subsistence. For the purpose of consolidating and leveling the road, the laborers squat on the bank and beat the road with small sticks from fifteen to eighteen inches long. The people sit in rows, being divided into small gangs numbering from twenty to thirty. The work they do is the least possible, and though the pay given is barely sufficient to provide food for an adult, the labor performed by the people is not worth one-fourth of the pittance received.

Small boy—"George, Mrs. Brown wants you to come home this minute!" Mrs. Brown—"Why don't you say his mother wants him? I don't want my name shrieked in the streets like that." Boy—"Well, ma'am, I thought it might hurt his feelings to have the fellows know that he had to run errands."

The gallant secretary of a life insurance company, being in command of a platoon during the late unpleasantness at New Orleans, struck up the gun of one of his men about to fire on a staff officer, with the exclamation: "Don't shoot at him; we've got a policy on him."

Old Humbugs Discarded.

Thank heaven, the old-school practice is passing away. Ipecac, aloes, calomel, blistering, the lancet, and (worse than all), medicated rum, have given place to a new remedy, which bids fair to become the universal medicine of mankind. Vinegar Bitters is that remedy. It is destined to take precedence of all other curatives now before the world. The pharmacopœia and conspectus of the regular Faculty contain nothing that will compare with it. Every day hundreds of the sick are emancipating themselves from systems of treatment which entail great expense and do no good, and are flying to this cheap and absolutely certain means of relief. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver complaint, periodic fevers, sick headache, kidney diseases, constipation, nervous affections, and in short all maladies, acute or chronic, which do not involve the irreparable injury of some vital organ, are cured by this pure inalcoholic vegetable restorative.—*Com.*

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, or dull, heavy, or sharp darting pains, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to be it rightly by the use of such a remedy as will remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class Druggists.

HEART DISEASE CURED.

ROCKPORT, Spencer county, Ind., February 1st, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

About two years ago I was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at times created a pressure around it, almost causing suffocation. I saw an advertisement of your Golden Medical Discovery, recommending the same as a cure for disease of the heart. I then bought half a dozen bottles of it, and after using three bottles I was entirely relieved, and am now enjoying good health. Gratefully yours,

VITUS KILLIAN.

Henry Ward Beecher writes that the Steinway piano is a *musical angel*.—*Com.*

The Elmwood Collar is the most perfect-fitting collar yet made. It is so close an imitation of linen that it cannot be detected. The novelty that produces this effect is the *folded edges* which, when worn over a scarf or tie, prevents the sharp raw edge from showing as in other collars. It is for sale at all gents' furnishing stores.—*Brooklyn Union.*

Do you ever think that a neglected cough or cold may lead to serious consequences? In the early stages of lung disease take Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It can always be relied upon.—*Com.*

Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stockings 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.*

To have good health the liver must be kept in order. Sanford's Liver Invigorator has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—Cathartic and Tonic—for all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels; clears the complexion, cures sick-headache. Shun imitations. *Try Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*—*Com.*

Ladies Desire what Men Admire.—And this little thing is Beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxurious head of hair. What will produce these? Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's