Farm, Garden and Household.

Housekeeping Department.

CORNMEAL PUDDING.—Two pints of meal, one pint of grated bread, one of molasses, one of brown sugar, one of sour milk.

TO REMOVE INK FROM A CARPET.—Make a paste of arsenic and water, apply it, wash off and put on more. After three or four applications the ink will disappear.

LAMB STEW.—Take half a shoulder of lamb, boil it in two quarts of water for two hours. Then put in potatoes, onions, turnips, cut in quarters; salt and pepper to the taste. Ten minutes before serving put in the dumplings.

BROWN BREAD.—Two cups of Graham flour, one cup of cornmeal, one cup of molasses, two cups of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of soda, a little salt. Put into a pan, steam three hours, and bake half an hour.

FLANNEL ROLLS.—One cup of sweet milk, whites of two eggs, two-thirds cup of butter, flour to make a thick batter, one-half cup of yeast, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Rise over night; add the butter and eggs in the morning; work in some flour, making a limber dough; form into rolls, and after the second rising bake.

CRACKER DESSERT.—Choose whole soda crackers, and lay each upon a separate small plate. Pour upon it enough boiling water to soak it well, and leave none upon the plate; cover with a dressing of sweetened cream, with a spoonful of jelly in the center if you choose, or dip upon it a portion of nice fruit, canned, stewed, or fresh, as is convenient.

A GOOD SALAD.—A correspondent writes: Here is a salad that will delight those who eat cucumber with bread and cheese: Take a tomato, not over ripe, and cut it into slices, as you would a cucumber; take a small onion and cut it up as fine as you can, sprinkle it over the tomato slices, and salt, pepper and vinegar at discretion, and you will have a salad which, as a relish, puts the cucumber to shame.

A COOLING CUP.—Half fill a china punch bowl with slices of pineapple (the rind cut therefrom) and lemon cut very thin, arranged in alternate layers, each layer being strewed with white granulated sugar. Pour over the fruit as much claret wine as will fill the bowl; cover closely, and let it stand six hours. Then put in a piece of ice, and when cold turn into it a bottle of plain soda water, and serve in large goblets with slices of pineapple and lemon.

SAUCE FOR BAKED PUDDING.—Take one pint of water, a large teacup of sugar, piece of butter, size of a large egg, a little nutmeg and essence of lemon, and bring to a boil. Now take a little flour, or corn starch (which is best), well beat into a paste and thinned, and stir gradually till of the consistency of cream, or as thick as you like; then add a large tablespoonful of vinegar or brandy.

MOTH PREVENTIVE.—The following recipe for keeping moths out of clothing is a faverite in some families: Mix half a pint of alcohol, the same quantity of spirits of turpentine and two ounces of camphor. Keep in a stone bottle and shake before using. The cloths or furs are to be wrapped in linen and crumpled-up pieces of blotting-paper dipped in the liquid are to be placed in the box with them, so that it smells strong.

Something About Ducks.

A poultry writer who "during the last six or eight years has raised nearly all the leading varieties of ducks in very limited accommodations," informs us that he has gathered by experience that a tub or pail kept full of water is as good as a stream or pond. He has won numberless prizes upon ducks which had never been in the water since they were hatched; has tried ground, brick, and plank floors, and finds that the two former bring on paralysis, rheumatism, and many other complaints. The floor of his duckhouse is of inch plank, raised one foot or more from the ground on stone piers. This prevents dampness, and also enables a terrier to clean out rats that would otherwise infest the building. Large windows are placed on the south, and doors under the windows open to a small run or waddle. In winter the floor is covered with a thin bedding of hay; in summer with sawdust, which absorbing all odors keeps the air sweet and pure. When the bedding becomes foul it is swept out and the floor washed with hot water. He has found that oats produce a larger number of eggs than any other grain. They should be fed in a pail of water, the exercise given the ducks by feeding in this way keeping them in perfect health. The first food for ducklings should be the yolk of a hard-boiled egg, and when a week old oatmeal is excellent for them. When young they should be cooped up until the sun is up, and not allowed to run in the wet grass, as more young fowls of all kinds are chilled and ruined from this than from any other cause. When three or four weeks old they may be liberated with the mother, and they will soon learn to go with the old ducks. Ducklings should never be housed at night with the old ducks, as they are liable to persecution from them. This is unseasonable, but worth saving.

A Farmer's Experience.

That success of farming is experience.

That to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but often of much benefit.

That to keep a place for everything, and everything in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools, and to keep them in good order.

That it is a good thing to grow into farming and not jump into it.

That kindness to stock, like good shelter, is a saving of fodder.

That by making home pleasant you keep your boys out of the city.

That to fight weeds is to favor grain, and to do justice to your neighbors.

That it is a good thing to keep an eye open to experiments, and note all both good and bad.

That it is a good, paying thing to take papers, keep posted, and be sociable with the neighbors.

How to Keep Apples and Grapes.

A communication from A. J. Williams, Owasco, Mich., was read before the Farmers' Club, as follows: "I have read your proceedings with a great deal of interest and benefit. I wish to trouble you with a question or two, and shall be exceedingly gratified to receive a reply. What is the best method of keeping apples and grapes? and name a few of the best varieties of each as long keepers."

The chairman said that the best recommendation he could make was that they should be kept in a cool, dry place. He had a sort of pantry built outside of his house. It was always cool and dry, and fruit kept well in it. The questions asked might be answered more fully hereafter. Mr. Curtis said that Catawba grapes were the best variety to keep.

To Preserve Quinces.

Take a peck of quinces. Pare and cut each one into six pieces; divide them and put half of these into two quarts of boiling water, and let them boil till tender. Then skim them out and put the other lot into the water. Take out these, and then strain all the juice back into the kettle. Add six tea cups white sugar to that juice and skin and boil till the sugar is dissolved. Then put all the quinces back and boil until done—sometimes half an hour. They should be stirred and turned with the skimmer, and should be a nice pink when done, and clear. Use ripe quinces. Let cool and tie up with brandied paper. Do pears same way, only they require less sugar and not so long doing.

A Sacramento man who thought to escape serving on the jury by telling the court that he was disqualified to act, as he had made up his mind to find the prisoner guilty whenever called upon to serve as a juryman in that court, got an hour's lecture from the Judge and narrowly escaped being committed to jail for contempt of court.

English Farm Laborers,

The English farm laborers, says the Danbury man, support themselves and pay their own rent, living in little, plain stone cottages near to the farms—cottages which the lord of the manor has erected for their accommodation. The wages which they aspire to and which in some sections are paid, is $3.74 a week. In some places they work for only $2.25 a week. In busy times the wife, and those of the children old enough, go into the field. Some of the farm laborers with an income of less than $3 a week support a family of four or five. Awful, isn't it? But, dear reader, do you remember that before our late unhappy war common laborers in America received but $6 a week. I knew of one who had six children, making a family of eight, who succeeded in keeping out of debt on $6 a week. And in those times he paid more for his clothing than the English farm laborer pays, and it were him a less time. It is not extraordinary for a pair of English shoes to last over two years, and a pair of corduroy pants to wear five years. The latter can be bought for less than two dollars. I do not wish to defend the system of wages in England, for I think the farmers ought to pay their help all they can. And I hesitate to attack them, for fear they do. It is said, and it must be so, as I have the word of several London gentlemen, that many of the farm laborers never touch a mouthful of meat from one year's end to another. But they get along very well without it. I have seen hundreds of them and their families, and a redder-faced, brighter-eyed lot of people I never saw—even in a hotel where there is an abundance of meat. I honestly advise all farm laborers to steer clear of meat in the future, if they value their health.

The farm laborer here dresses in corduroy pants, wearing an overshirt of coarse white stuff which reaches nearly to his knees. It is called a smock frock. He is further adorned with a coarse wool hat having a low, round crown—of the shape of a boil, and a narrow brim rolling up at the sides; and a pair of very heavy shoes, whose hob nails leave a distinct mark in soft earth and the dust of the road. Pictures a hundred years old give this same costume, excepting that the corduroy trousers reached only to the knees then, and were finished with black or white stockings. The stockinged legs are occasionally seen now, but are not common. As a sort of homage to that fashion, the laborer of to-day ties a red string about his pants leg, just below the knee. I asked a gentleman why they did it, but he could not explain. I said I didn't see any sense in it, and he dryly added, that perhaps the wearers of the red string didn't see any sense in our wearing two buttons on the back of our coats. However, we wore them. This soothed my curiosity.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

The smallest hair throws a shadow.

In bringing up a child think of its old age.

A scar nobly got is a good livery of honor.

Softness of smile indicates softness of character.

Truth, like roses, often blossoms upon a thorny stem.

Prosperity tries the fortunate, adversity the great.

National enthusiasm is the great nursery of genius.

A well bred man is always sociable and complaisant.

A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart.

"An ounce of mother," says the proverb, "is worth a pound of clergy."

Beauty—worse than wine—intoxicates both the holder and the beholder.

To be good and disagreeable is high treason against the royalty of virtue.

He has the largest life who lives in the lives of the largest number of people.

As well the soldier dieth who standeth still as he that giveth the bravest onset.

Cowards die many times before their death; the valiant taste of death but once.

Be not familiar with the idea of wrong, for sin in fancy mothers many an ugly fact.

The face of truth is not less beautiful for all the counterfeit visors which have been put upon her.

I am no herald to inquire of men's pedigree; it sufficeth me if I know their virtues.—*Sir Philip Sidney.*

If we could have a little patience we should escape much mortification; time takes away as much as it gives.

Beauty attracts us men, but if, like an armed magnet, it is pointed with gold or silver besides, it attracts with tenfold power.

They who know the truth are not equal to those who revere it, and they who revere it are not equal to those who find pleasure in it.

Virtue is not to be considered in the light of mere innocence, or abstaining from harm, but as the exertion of our faculties in doing good.

I regard the progress of opinion toward absolute, universal justice, as the one great end which hallows effort and recompenses sacrifice.

Perspiration.

The amount of liquid matter which passes through the microscopical tubes of the skin in twenty-four hours, in any adult person of sound health, is about sixteen fluid ounces, or one pint. One ounce of the sixteen is solid matter, made up of organic and inorganic substance, which, if allowed to remain in the system for a space of time would cause death. The rest is water. Besides the water and solid matter, a large amount of carbonic acid, a gaseous body, passes through the tubes; so we cannot fail to understand that they are active workers, and also we cannot fail to see the importance of keeping them in perfect working order, removing obstructions by frequent application of water, or by some other means.

Suppose we obstruct the functions of the skin perfectly by varnishing a person completely with a compound impervious to moisture. How long will he live? Not over six hours. The experiment was once tried on a child in Florence. Pope Leo, the tenth, on the occasion of his ascension to the papal chair, wished to have a living figure represent the Golden Age, and so he gilded a poor child ever with varnish and gold leaf. The child died in a few hours. If the fur of a rabbit or the skin of a pig be covered with a solution of India rubber in naphtha, the animal ceases to breathe in two hours.

The Crop Returns.

The October returns of the Department of Agriculture of the United States indicate an average condition of 86 per cent. of corn, against 83 per cent. in September. All the New England States show an improved condition, except Maine and Connecticut. The Middle States show a decline during the month. The South Atlantic Coast and Gulf States will about hold their own, except Louisiana, where the average sinks from 76 to 69. Of the Southern inland States, Tennessee and West Virginia show considerable improvement. Arkansas and Kentucky are almost stationary. North of Ohio the condition of the crops were more favorable in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, which show rising averages. Wisconsin declined four per cent. West of the Mississippi and on the Pacific Coast all the States show an improved condition, except Oregon, which remains the same. In the States afflicted with the grasshopper plague a considerable improvement upon the low averages of last month is manifest.

ADVICE.—The following advice of a country paper to a correspondent we commend to some of the people who worry us with their manuscripts: "We shall have to decline your article on 'The Decline of Aristocracy.' We have left out several of our own articles this week, and yours is worse than any of them. Take our advice, and write a few very short pieces; write only on one side of the sheet; write plainly, and then take your pieces and burn them up in the kitchen stove."

IN A TYPHOON,

An American Middy's Experience During the Late Gale at Nagasaki, Japan.

The following extract from a letter written by Midshipman M. A. Shufeldt, of the Hartford, to his father, Captain R. W. Shufeldt, descriptive of the terrific typhoon which swept over the harbor of Nagasaki, will be found of interest:

I have lots of news; first and foremost comes the great typhoon which swept over this city about two weeks ago, the strongest one, according to the Nagasaki *Gazette*, and in the mind of the "oldest inhabitant," that this coast has seen for seventy years. If you remember how completely land-locked this harbor is, what good holding ground, etc., you can better imagine the force of the gale. We (the Hartford) were anchored in about the middle of the bay, with both bowers down and forty-five fathoms of chain on one and thirty on the other. The bay was crowded with vessels of all descriptions—merchantmen, steamers, and, besides the Ashuelot, Kearsarge and Saco, the Japanese ironclad Azuma Khan (the old Stonewall) and three English gunboats. At dusk it was overcast and rainy, with strong puffs of wind, the barometer falling rapidly. I was standing on the forecastle about eight P. M., and then it began to increase, and I could hear anchors being let go and chains veered all over the harbor. I ran below and took a look at the barometer—29.11, falling rapidly; at nine o'clock 28.67, and the wind howling and shrieking; our topgallantmasts were on deck and everything snug aloft. About three bells we veered to sixty fathoms on both chains, and brought up on both anchors with a sharp tug which started them both out of the mud, and the ship dragged about two lengths, then let go the starboard sheet and dragged in about ten seconds more, when we fetched up on the sheet, which brought the ship up and swung on for an instant, broadside to the wind, when, after a fearful careen, she slowly righted and swung "head to."

Ten minutes after, with barometer at 28.31, the wind blowing so hard that it was utterly impossible to walk forward, except to crawl on your belly, something white flashed by, and away went our foretopgallant sail, saying "good-bye" to the yard as neat as could be, the latter being at the time lashed in the rigging; and then, with guns of distress firing all over the harbor, an immense black object loomed up on our port bow and came down rapidly upon us, when the Admiral rushed to the port on the half deck and sang out to stand by to veer on all chains, and to let go the starboard sheet. Down came the immense steamer with three anchors down and going ahead with her engine's full speed, still passing us stern foremost at the rate of about five knots an hour. I was standing aft, when I heard Captain Dekraff say, "Admiral, she'll foul us! she'll foul us!" A sudden, powerful puff of wind, and the gallant old Hartford brought up sharp on her starboard anchors and swung slightly but rapidly to starboard, causing the dragging steamer to sheer our quarter and carry away the gig. She was soon lost in the pitchy darkness. A few minutes after the Saco went by us steaming all her might and four anchors down, yet steadily dragging on the rocks. Then the Kearsage began to send off all kinds of fireworks, and we saw the Ashuelot and a German brig which was athwart go drifting off. About eleven o'clock the force of the wind was something terrific—utterly impossible to describe. At seven bells the barometer was 28.13. The howling of the gale was so fearful that it was impossible to hear a yell in your very ear, and the rain came down like knife blades. We heard the snapping of the masts of an immense Danish merchantman, anchored a little off our starboard bow, where she evidently had parted her chains. She went by us like a flash; then two immense junks came tearing down on us, and striking our taut cables, were blown high and dry on them, as it were, which caused us to surge ahead, when the poor devils sank with their living cargoes. One only came over our bow, with head bleeding, and he sought protection. We were now under full head of steam, and slowly dragging.

At twelve, with the barometer at 28.10, it fell almost calm for about two minutes, then, with a yell like ten thousand demons, it came out in exactly the opposite direction, and then, blowing all the time just as hard, followed the compass right around. The Saco went by us again, and the immense fleet of junks went crashing and sinking all over the harbor. Through the almost impenetrable gloom I could make out the Stonewall close aboard by the flash of her minute guns. Our ship rolled in the mountain-locked harbor of Nagasaki as heavy as in a heavy ocean swell. About half-past one A. M. the barometer jumped from 28.13 to 28.47 and began rapidly to rise. I could not help but wonder at the great power this little instrument had to relieve human anxiety. The Admiral's face of dull care immediately brightened, and in fact all felt as if an immense weight was lifted, for many thought that if our anchors held we might be run down and foundered.

The typoon rapidly abated, and soon "all hands" had gone below to catch a little rest during the few remaing hours. The morning broke clear and calm, but with wreck and destruction on every side. The mast heads of dozens of junks were visible sticking out of the water all around us. On the right hand rocky shore were piled five large steamships, the majority of them blown completely out of their element, high and dry, with masts and sails in inextricable confusion.

The majority of the merchantmen had lost all their masts and spars. One of the largest foundered at her anchors, others total wrecks and piled in every imaginable way on the rocks; the shores lined with broken junks and sampans, and the water covered with dead bodies and *debris* of every kind. The Stonewall had parted both her chains and gone ashore and filled, with a large hole in her side. Ashore the destruction was awful. The solid stone "bund" was torn to pieces, and the rocks and stones, weighing on an average half a ton a piece, thrown across the street and into the gardens of the houses facing. All the latter were down, including the Governor's new palace. The streets were filled with timber, beams, bricks, ties, broken limbs of trees, and the whole city presenting on every side wreck, desolation and death. The Japs themselves were driven nearly wild, and go around now with the longest faces in the world. Poor fellows! they deserve all the pity imaginable. Eighty junks were sunk in this harbor alone, and in all 350 dead bodies picked up.

Weights of Boys and Girls.

Upon the average, boys at birth weigh a little more and girls a little less than seven pounds. For the first twelve years the two sexes continue nearly equal in weight, but beyond that age the boys acquire a decided preponderance. Young men of twenty average one hundred and thirty-five pounds, while the young women of twenty average one hundred and ten pounds each. Men reach their heaviest weight at about forty years of age, when their average weight will be about one hundred and forty pounds; but women slowly increase in weight until fifty years of age, when their average weight will be one hundred and thirty. Taking the men and women together, their weight at full growth will then average from one hundred and eight to one hundred and fifty; and women from eighty to one hundred and thirty. The average weight of humanity all over the world, taking the ages and conditions, working men and women, and gentlemen and ladies without occupation, black and white, boys, girls, and babies, is very nearly one hundred pounds avoirdupois weight.

When a young lady gives herself away, she naturally loses her self-possession.

George Peabody's Gift.

On an irregular site of ground on the south side of Stamford street, and approached by Duke street, the Peabody Trustees have erected sixteen blocks of dwellings on the flat system.

Having visited them, we have much pleasure in saying they appear to embrace in a compact form all the conveniences and improvements which experience in this class of dwellings has suggested. The earlier attempts of this kind failed either in paying too little regard to sanitary arrangements or in a wasteful attempt to make the dwellings too comprehensive.

We will endeavor to convey to our readers the general plan of each block, which is about 70 feet in length by 32 feet wide, and gives accommodation to twenty-one families, or in all 336 families. The entrance is in the center of the longest side of each block, and leads through a short passage into a central hall about 24 by 8 feet, in which the staircase of stone ascends by single flights to each floor or flat. Each landing is of York stone. Opening from this hall on each level, and at the ends, we get four suites of rooms, or two suites at each end of block, each being lighted from their respective fronts. The living rooms are 14 feet by 11 feet, the bedrooms 9 by 14 feet; as a rule the height of floors is about 8 feet. Laterally or transversely to the staircase or hall we have on one side a single living room 14 feet, 6 feet by 12 feet, and a small bedroom; and on the other side is an open well-hole or area, which runs from basement to the upper floor of building, where it is covered by the wash house. This open recess, about 8 or 9 feet square, lights the staircase and forms an important ventilating orifice to each block, and in giving access to the dust receptacle, etc. On either side of this open recess are the sinks and water closets, the sinks being of slate, and the closets fitted with Lambert's white glazed pans and lifts. The soil-pipes and sink-wastes, besides being trapped, are carried up to the roof as ventilators.

Another important point in the sanitary economy of the building we must notice. Between the stair-flights and adjoining passage a brick shaft 14 inches square, internally rendered in cement, is carried up from basement, where it forms a shoot into the receptacle for refuse, through the roof, where it is covered by slate and terminates as a ventilator in the shape of a small, high-pitched covering perforated on each face.

On each floor in the hall a small iron hopper is let flush into the stone landing, and forms a small plate about 12 by 9 inches, with flush ring. On lifting the upper plate, another plate set at an angle forms a closed hopper, into which the ashes or dust are swept; and after it is charged, the upper plate is let down, and the under plate discharges into the down shaft; thus, it will be observed, a check to the rise of dust or smell is obtained. The refuse being conducted to the basement, is conveyed away by a separate door in the open area. The top ventilator gives free vent to any effluvia that may accumulate or rise from basement, preventing its escape through the valves of the doors. In the shaft at each floor vertical doors are provided to clean or sweep the shaft. It will be observed that the position of this shaft is central to the block, and forms a kind of stair newel in appearance.

On the upper flat, and floored over the open recess, there is a wash house with wringing machines, sinks, and coppers, with all necessary taps, etc. On each side of the wash house, and occupying the right and left, are drying rooms. The waste water from these will be made to flush the closet soil pipes, etc. These rooms will be paved with nine-inch tiles. On each floor also, between the water closet and staircase, are coal bunkers with hinged front and top flaps, and shelves over. Each living room is provided with a high cupboard, the top portion being a meat safe having a gauze door, the lower portion being used for other purposes.

In the ground floor of each block, and occupying a portion of the open area under lean-to roof, a bath room is provided, under which is the dust or refuse receptacle. As the working and efficiency of these establishments depend so much on details, we hope our readers will not deem us tedious in entering into them. We are quite convinced that after general plan, right modes of finish and proper appliances are all essential. Respecting warming and ventilation, each living room has a kitchener, and each bedroom a stove. Perforated bricks are placed on each side of the windows, about 6 feet high, for the inlet of fresh air, the outer ones being placed a little lower. Over every door-head between the rooms perforated bricks are also inserted; thus a general current of air is allowed to traverse every floor. The chimney pieces are of slate. All walls are rendered in Portland cement; woodwork will be stained and varnished. No windows are placed at the ends of blocks. In the center of roof of each block a large cistern, supplied by meter, is placed, and a constant water supply maintained. One important point of construction we must notice, namely, the joists do not run through the walls or rest on them, but are supported on independent corbelling—a very desirable plan.

The blocks externally have no pretensions. The only relief is obtained by flat gauged and rubbed Suffolk white brick arches, and white courses of Beart's perforated bricks, the walls being of white stocks.

A large open space in the center of the blocks, which are separated by intervals, about 30 feet, is appropriated as a playground. Three of the blocks of these buildings are double.

A Maniac Money Maker.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, refering to the death of an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum, says: He was a man of slender build, but mental disease had reduced him to extreme emaciation. He had not lived much more than forty years, and yet he was the image of idiotic old age. Such was the last scene in the life of one who was once highly gifted and eminently successful. When first I knew him he was a fine built young man, with a brilliant countenance and easy manner. He hired a loft in a warehouse and began trade on a capital which could not exceed $500. But from that beginning sprang one of the greatest houses in this city. His course was one of wonderful success, but it taxed his system beyond his strength. He was so excited that he could not sleep. He became delirious on the subject of making money. It was the whole theme of his conversation, and at last it was feared that his talk was but a form of insanity. He would call on his friends to show them "how to make money." And this, with other vagaries, compelled his friends to place him in the asylum. Here he became a lunatic money maker. He would spend the day in calculation, and at night tell how many millions he had made. At last his brain wore out, and he sank into idiocy, which only terminated with his life. The concern which he built up is one of great wealth, and he left his family a half million, but it was a small price for which to sell his reason.

The Boys in Bed.

Whoever has lifted the curtains of boys' alcoves, soon after their inmates have gone to bed, and has looked lovingly in, has seen a pretty sight. Generally the faces are lying most restfully, with hand under cheek, and in many cases look strangely younger than when awake, and often very infantile, as if some trick of older expression, which they had been taught to wear by day, had been dropped the moment the young ambitious will had lost control. The lids lie shut over bright, busy eyes; the air is gentle and evenly fanned by coming and going breaths; there is a little crooked mound in the bed; along the bed's foot, or on a chair beside it, are the day clothes sometimes neatly folded, sometimes huddled off in a hurry; bulging with balls, or, in the lesser fellows, marbles; stained with the earth of many fields where woodchucks have been trapped, or perhaps torn with the roughness of trees on which squirrels have been sought; perhaps wet and mired with the smooth black or gray mud from marshes or the oozy banks of streams, where muskrats have been tracked. Under the bed's foot lie the shoes—one on its side—with the gray and white socks, now creased and soiled, thrown across them; and there, in their little cells, squared in the great mass of night, heedless how the earth whirls away with them or how the world goes, who is thinking of them or what is doing at home, the busiest people in the world are resting for the morrow.

THE INDIANS.—In the United States there are, east of the Rocky Mountains, 188,415 Indians, and west of the Rocky Mountains there are 143,705—making a grand total in the United States of 332,120.

How to meet a man of doubtful credit—Take no note of him.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The election returns from Ohio show that the Democrats carried the State by a large majority. Last year Allen was elected Governor by 817.....Two years ago the Democrats of Indiana elected Hendricks for Governor by a majority of 1,148. The Democrats have now elected their State ticket by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority.....Last year the Republicans of Iowa elected Carpenter for Governor over Vale, Anti-Monopoly and Democrat, by 22,563 majority. The Republicans have now elected their State ticket by a still larger majority.... In 1872 the Republicans elected Furnas Governor of Nebraska by a majority of 5,316. The reports now show that the State went the same way and by about the same majority.... The U. S. House consists of 292 members, of whom 197 are now Republicans, and 95 are Democrats and Liberals, giving the Republicans a majority of 102. To carry the next House the Democrats must make a gain of 52.

The British ship Kingsbridge, from London for Sydney, came in collision in the British Channel with the ship Candahar and was sunk. Eleven of the crew of the Kingsbridge were drowned.....Dr. J. C. Ayer was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Massachusetts District. B. W. Harris was nominated in the Second District.....Stephen B. French was nominated by the First New York District Republican Congressional Convention.....Benj. T. Eames was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Rhode Island District. In the Second District, Latimer W. Ballou was nominated on the twenty-second ballot.....A young man, who is heir to a quarter of a million of dollars, was arrested in New York for stealing $1,500 worth of laces.....The Italian and American Consuls at Bucharest have refused to open negotiations for a commercial treaty while the Jews in Roumania are deprived of their civil rights..... The inauguration of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill., attracted the largest concourse of military and civil celebrities ever gathered within the capital city of Illinois.....A company of cavalry crossing from the Arkansas Valley to Fort Dodge, Kansas, found the mutilated bodies of five men. Papers found on four of the bodies identified them as a party of Buffalo hunters, who left the settlements about six weeks ago. The hearts of three of the victims were pierced with bullets and arrows. The legs and arms of one were broken and his body horribly mangled.

A train was wrecked at Dyer, Tennessee, by which two soldiers of the 13th United States Infantry were killed, and a number injured.....In a tavern brawl in Tavistock, Canada, a farmer from East Zorra had both ears bitten off and was otherwise frightfully mutilated by one of the canvas men connected with Cole's circus.....The church question in Germany was tested at an election in one of the towns of Westphalia and resulted in an ultramontane defeat.....A large Communist meeting was held at Chicago, in which it was declared that the workingmen must rule the city.....A law passed by the last United States Congress allows Chinamen to vote upon being naturalized.....Returns from all the legislative districts in Indiana show the following results: The Senate stands, Democrats, twenty-three; Republicans, twenty-four, and Independents, three. In the House the Democrats have fifty-two, the Republicans thirty-seven, and the Independents eleven. The Democratic majority on the State ticket will probably reach 18,000.....Harrison Ludington, Mayor of Milwaukee, has accepted a call, signed without respect to party, to run for Congress in the Fourth Wisconsin District. The Republicans will make no nomination.....The Democrats of the First Massachusetts District nominated Louis Lapham for Congress..... J. M. S. Williams was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth Massachusetts District.....Charles J. Everett was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Thirteenth New York District.

Balances in the United States Treasury: Currency, $13,655,035; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,370,000; coin, $79,477,265; including coin certificates, $23,739,400; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.....Luther Bryant, a New York street-peddler, was arrested and locked up in the Tombs on a charge of buying stolen postage and revenue stamps. While in jail thieves broke into his room, in a tenement-house on Forsyth street, and stole all his savings, amounting to $100,000.....A meeting of Cubans at Kingston, Jamaica, to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration of Cuban independence, was dispersed by the police.....A party of seven persons, who left Yankton, Dak., for the Black Hills gold fields, were attacked by Brule Sioux, and lost one killed and three wounded. The Indians lost ten killed and wounded.....The missing letters in the Von Arnim case are said to be those written to Count von Arnim by Bismarck, with the intention of forcing him to resign the French mission.....A German man-of-war recently entered one of the harbors of the Navigator's Islands and demanded $18,000 indemnity, under threat that if it was not paid the commander would take possession of the islands. Six thousand dollars were paid, and the balance is to be paid in six months.

The Sheriff of Porter county, Ind., reports that a body of armed men prevented the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from laying a track across the Michigan Central road. Troops were sent to the scene of the disturbance.....Judge Brady, of New York, denied the motion to correct the records of conviction in the case of Wm. M. Tweed, thus ending the case.....The *Tagespresse* says Germany has given friendly and satisfactory assurances to Denmark in regard to the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig.....The revolution in the Argentine States continues. The insurgent leaders, Rivas, Borges, and Arredordo have joined General Mitre.....A fire in Montreal destroyed property valued at about $250,000.....A North Carolina minister lost his life a week or two ago in a singular manner. He was anointing his entire body with kerosene,

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as a cure for rheumatism, when the oil was ignited by the fire on the hearth near which he was standing, and he was burned to death..... Four persons were killed by the falling of a house in Leede, England.....Sections of the United States are flooded with a dangerous counterfeit, a five-dollar bill purporting to have been issued by the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, dated May 10, 1865.

The cotton reports from all parts of Alabama, says the Mobile *Graphic*, show that the crop is turning out better than was first expected, and the corn crop is the best since the war.....The Spanish government has dispatched another battalion of marines from Cadiz to Cuba to aid in suppressing the insurrection in that island.....The commander of a German sloop-of-war, recently anchored at Apia, in the Navigator Islands, levied a forced contribution on the natives and burned many of their houses.....A private letter from Fred. A. Dockray, dated Carcel Nacional, Santander, Spain, Sept. 21, briefly narrates his hard experience of Spanish injustice in Cuba, and adds: "I hardly know what my fate is to be. I have to-day received an encouraging telegram from Gen. Cushing, our Minister in Madrid."..... Eighteen indictments were brought in by the grand jury at Salt Lake. It is stated that some of the murders committed in the Territory years ago are being investigated, but it is probable that most of the indictments found are for polygamy. The *News* computes the number of polygamists in the Territory at 1,000 men, 3,000 women, and 9,000 children, and the cost and loss by punishment of all at $2,000,000.....Colonel Fred Grant, son of the President of the United States, was married to Miss Honore, of Chicago..... There is no truth in the cable report of the assassination of Mr. Buckland, an American newspaper correspondent, and Mr. Jerrard, representative of the English Carlist Committee, by the Spaniards.....Warnings against Russian immigration to the United States are being given from various quarters.

'AT THE BAR.—A Boston lawyer sends this: Twenty years ago, just after I was admitted to the bar in Maine, I called one evening on the young lady who has since become my wife. I made friends with her little brother Addie, and when he ran out of the room heard him ask his mother confidentially: "Mamma, do you think angels' wings are strong enough to carry lawyers to heaven?" The good woman's answer was lost in the "Hush, dear!" but in the battle of life since then the question has come back more than once.

A Successor to Steam.

Under the title of "The Successor to Steam" Dr. H. Beins, of Groningen, has published in the *Isis*, a Dutch journal devoted to physical science, the results of various experiments conducted with the view of discovering a substitute for steam. For many years, he says, he has been considering the question "how to transform heat into mechanical power more advantageously than it is done in our common steam engines." He experimented to see to what degree the tension of carbonic acid given off by natrium bicarbonate would amount when heated in a close space, and discovered among other things that carbonic acid of high tension, liquid carbonic acid especially, to which he gives the name of carboleum, is an excellent motive power, in place of steam, for engines, large and small. Dr. Beins says that he has experimentally found that a carboleum engine is easily constructed. Engines of this kind can be used for the great as well as the small industries. They can be used in ships for war purposes, and with a carboleum engine a ship can be raised or sunk at will, and can be made to cruise about under the surface of the water, for the reason that the carboleum is not only independent of the air but can maintain the life of the crew, develop light, etc. The engines can be used for printing presses, fire engines, street locomotives, etc. Carboleum is also important for scientific purposes. "I have had the satisfaction," remarks the discoverer of this new motive principle, "to show this experiment to several scientific men in Holland, who have taken the greatest interest in the matter." So satisfied is Dr. Reins of the value of his discovery that he has had it patented in several countries.

Anecdote of Col. Johnson.

In the year 1840, Col. Richard M. Johnson was candidate for Vice-President of the United States, and during that exciting campaign a supper was given to the Colonel by his admirers of Worcester, Mass.; and at this supper, allusion having been made to the Colonel's gallant conduct in the battle of the Thames, he said he would relate to them an incident which would, perhaps, explain the secret of much of the success of that battle.

In the regiment which he commanded there was a certain man, of middle-age, tall, lank and strong, who had formerly been a traveling preacher in Kentucky. Though now turned soldier, and filled with patriotism, he was as religious as ever. For some time previous to the battle in question he was wont to hold evening meetings in the camp, which many of the soldiers attended. Now this man was an uncompromising believer in predestination. Everything that ever happened, or that was ever to happen, had been foreordained from the beginning.

When they were forming for the engagement Col. Johnson, with a battalion of his mounted men, was sent by Harrison to charge upon the Indians under Tecumseh, and, thinking to try the faith of the Kentucky preacher and his followers, he placed them in the advance, where they fought more like tigers than like men, their heavy swords cleaving an Indian skull at almost every blow. After the battle the colonel, severely wounded himself, met the preacher, covered with dust and the smoke of powder, and congratulated him upon his safety. "But," he added, "why did you slay so many? I told you that if you held them at bay, and killed only a few, the rest might surrender."

"Yes," said the preacher, coolly and honestly, "I couldn't help it. It was so to be. Their time had come!"

Patience is a great virtue, but oh, how few of us possess it.

Destruction in Disguise.

It is a fact that mixtures of bad liquors and acid astringents are often given for medicines. They are potent to destroy, and may be safely warranted to ruin, morally and physically, any human being that sticks to them long enough. More drunkards have been made by these villainous concoctions, labeled medicines, than by the liquors of commerce. Alcoholic poisons, advertised as remedies, are more mischievous than tavern drams. For intermittent and remittent fevers, as well as for all other diseases which these fiery frands are falsely certified to relieve, Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, the *ne plus ultra* of vegetable medicines, is a positive cure. But this is not all; the great temperance elixir is a sovereign specific for the depraved appetite for stimulants, created by the false tonics and bogus restoratives of missionaries of intemperance. Within the present year many well-known citizens have certified that a course of Vinegar Bitters invariably obliterates the desire for spirituous excitants.—*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.*

Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial cures coughs, colds and consumption. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops banish worms completely.—*Com.*

Ragged stockings and protrunding toes are not seen on feet where Silver Tips are worn. Parents remember this, they last twice as long.—*Com.*

The Narragansett Collar Company are turning out from 75,000 to 100,000 Elmwood and Warwick Collars a day. This shows their immense popularity. If you have not worn them, we would advise you to do so.—*N. Y. Times.*

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three within nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Cat