FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Hints About Work.

As the snow and ice disappear, much rubbish that has collected during the winter will be uncovered. Those who live in the country are too careless about matters affecting the health. Foul surface water frequently flows into the well. Cesspools and barnyards overflow and saturate the ground, which gives off dangerous vapors under the influence of the sun's warmth. Fevers of various kinds and other diseases attack old and young. To clean until all dangers is removed, should be the first work in spring. The cellar under the house must not be overlooked.

A farmer should be provided with waterproof boots and overcoat, in which to work about drains, ditches, and wet barnyards. There are several kinds of rubber clothing, but that which is not subject to crack is the best.

Every farmer must decide for himself if it is better for him to hire help and cultivate more land, or cultivate less land and do without help. But it is cheaper to pay for help than to let work get behind, or to leave necessary work undone. The best help is the cheapest. A married laborer is as a rule the steadiest. Besides, he need not be boarded in the house, to the serious inconvenience of the family, and the destruction of domestic privacy. Farmers who hire constant help, should provide a dwelling for the men, where they may be boarded by one of themselves. Farm laborers should be paid every week or every month; these short settlements prevent mistakes and disputes. Cash purchases more than credit.

Drains must be examined, lest they become choked and water remain upon the crops. Stagnant water is injurious not only to all vegetation, but to stubble land, but much benefit may be gained by turning the spring wash from roads on to meadows or pastures, and causing it to spread as much as possible.

Top-dressing meadows or fall grain will be found useful. Spread the manure evenly upon the snow, if any remains, and go over it with a Thomas harrow, or the brush harrow, as soon as the ground is dry enough.

Surface water should not be allowed to remain upon roads or paths, or in ruts. Let it off, and fill up the holes or ruts with dry earth or gravel from a bank. A dry road will stand many times as much wear as one that is wet and muddy. Paths should be made dry, or planks laid down for walks over soft ground. When wet ground gets puddled, it takes a long time to dry.

Grass and clover seed may be sown upon the last snow with great ease and regularity. Each strip may be sown exactly, without missing or overlapping, as the seed can be readily seen upon the surface. The seed will not be injured, as it will not vegetate until the ground becomes warm.

A good supply of green fodder never comes amiss. Cows at pasture will always eat a meal of fresh-cut green fodder, and it helps the milk pail. An acre or two of fall plowed ground should be liberally top-dressed with manure, and sown early with oats and peas, or barley and vetches. The ground must be made rich. Two and one-half bushels of oats or barley, and one and one-half of peas or vetches, should be sown.

Early pasturing is a mistake. The stock is made dissatisfied, and lose their appetite for dry food. Trampling is very injurious to the soft soil, which does not recover from it for several years. The injury to the grass is serious. Never pasture a meadow in the spring.—*Agriculturist.*

The Culture of Grapes.

The spring of the year is as good a time to set the vines as the fall—indeed, somewhat preferable, an authority tells us. No deeper spading of the earth is necessary than for growing vegetables; nor does the soil require any more fertilizing than for a crop of corn. No manure, however, should be put in immediate contact with the roots of the vines, but place it over them, after they have been covered about two inches with fine soil; then the ground may be made as rich as you please around the vines to the distance of ten feet, to which distance the roots will extend in two or three years, if the soil be quite mellow.

Grapevines should not be set nearer than six feet apart, and eight to twelve feet are better for very thrifty vines like the Concord. In vineyard culture eight by eight is the usual distance to set them. The vines on being planted should be cut back to three or four eyes, or down to two, if you please, and as the young canes shoot out—in no case the first year should more than two canes be allowed to grow, and those the strongest and best. Some writers recommend allowing but one cane to grow the first year; but I think it better to grow two, which should be cut back at the end of the year to about half their length, getting the canes for future bearing from the lower part of the vines.

Vines should, when two years old, be set about eight inches deep, the roots spread, and the earth trodden firmly upon them. A trellis should always be used in gardens to train vines upon; also in vineyards where thrifty, long-caned vines are grown.

Pruning is an art that is learned fully only by experience. The canes grown the previous year bear the fruit in all cases; therefore, such canes are to be saved—as many of the largest and longest as you think the vines can support. As a general rule, not over one-third of the canes of vines in full growth should be pruded out. The best time to prune is in November; but when not done then it should be done in March or April, before the sap begins to flow.

Butter Packages.

The modes of packing butter at Herkimer, N. Y., and at St. Albans, Vt., are very similar. At both places the packing and shipping are done mostly in what are called Welsh tubs. These are constructed of spruce, with top wider than bottom, and large enough to hold fifty or sixty pounds. A cover is made of half-inch boards, with a hoop around it that projects and clasps the top of the tub, and resembles closely the lid of a cheese box. When shipped a circular piece of muslin is laid over the top of the butter, and a little salt spread over the muslin, and the cover put on and strapped down with three pieces of tin or leather. The advantage of these tubs consists in their convenient size and cheapness. Spruce gives less taste to butter than most other kinds of timber, and hence butter is often packed in them without proper preparation. A taste is soon imparted to the butter next to the wood, and the insufficient protection from the air on top renders them unsuitable for long keeping or long transportation. The firkins and half firkins so much in vogue in other markets, are little used in either of the places named, nor are the machinery and apparatus for packing butter in the West employed.

Matter in the Mails.

The United States Congress, in trying to separate express and postal matter, and to exclude the former from the mails by placing on it a higher rate of postage, has failed to make a discrimination that is entirely just. In placing the rate on transient printed matter at one cent per ounce, books will be thrown out of the mails entirely for short distances. A paper of fair size, when issuing a triple or quadruple sheet, will cost almost as much for postage by the single copy as the price for which it is sold. A paper weighing three ounces, by this law, taken one mile in the United States mails, will cost three cents postage. To take the same paper to Europe will cost only two cents postage. The great anxiety to help the express companies by the United States postal authorities has been at the expense of the people.

NO WHITEWASHING.—A jury of inquest considering the disaster at St. Andrew's Church, was directed by the coroner not to bring in a "whitewashing," verdict. "It will not do," he said, "to make Divine Providence responsible for the culpable negligence and incapacity of men."

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Full Text of the Civil Rights Bill as Passed by Congress.

AN ACT to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.

WHEREAS, It is essential to just government we recognize the quality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the appropriate object of legislation to enact great fundamental principles into law: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to the citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs; and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year: *Provided*, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes; and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State: *And provided further*, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the acts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against, and violations of, the provisions of this act; and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party; and the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial, before such court of the United States or Territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person whether by reason of this act or otherwise; and any District Attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000: *And provided further*, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the causes aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

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

Dissipation in Nevada.

The State of Nevada, says the Virginia City *Enterprise*, with 55,000 people, has nine hundred licensed places where liquors are retailed. This is at the rate of one liquor dealer to each sixty-one inhabitants. It is estimated that the receipts of these liquor saloons average $40 per day, or at the rate of sixty cents per capita. The number of licensed liquor saloons in the leading towns and cities of the State is as follows: Virginia, two hundred; Gold Hill, fifty; Carson, fifty-one; Reno, thirty; Elko, twenty-four; Eureka, seventy-nine; Austin, twenty-eight; Hamilton, eleven; Pioche, forty-nine.

There are two hundred and fifty places in Storey county where liquors are retailed. The aggregate receipts of these saloons are $10,000 daily. This is at the rate of $300,000 per month, or $3,600,000 yearly. To produce this amount, the daily labor of 2,500 miners at $4 per day would be required. In the saloons of Storey county is therefore spent daily in the purchase of liquors a sum equal to that earned by about all the miners in the county. Let us make a further estimate of the money daily squandered in Storey county in pandering to the popular vices of drinking and gambling. There are in the county twenty licensed gambling games, which are sustained at an average daily cost of $100 each, or $2,000 daily. This does not include the winnings of the games, which doubtless aggregate as much more. But we will place the expenses and profits of the games at $3,000 daily. We have therefore:

Expended in liquors daily	$10,000
Expended in gambling daily	3,000
Total	$13,000
Or monthly	$390,000
Or yearly	$4,680,000

Which is equivalent to the labor of 3,250 miners daily at the rate of $4 per day. This is a very suggestive showing for a single county.

Farm Laborers in Scotland.

A case of considerable interest has occurred in Scotland, where a land-owner has been held responsible, and actually fined, for housing a farm servant in his employ in a dwelling unfit to be used. At Perth a farm servant sued his employer for damages for breach of contract in not providing him with a habitable house. From the evidence it appeared that the house in question was in a most lamentable condition. It had an old thatch roof, through which the rain and snow descended to such an extent that the floor of the house was flooded in winter time, to the extreme discomfort of the tenant and his family. No proper repairs were made, and the man left his work, in which course he was justified, and a compensation of £7 awarded him, in addition to £3 of costs. It is believed that this case will have a wholesome effect upon the lodgings of farm servants in Scotland.

A Feature of the Case.

As a feature of the silver mine speculation in the West, it is said that some newspaper men were induced to publish articles calculated to increase the prevailing excitement by having stock carried for them—that is, held at their disposal without their having paid any money for it—with the stipulation, however, that they were not to sell until certain figures were reached, which, unfortunately for them, were never attained at all. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that one newspaper man in that city was permitted to dream of a million for a short time; but he was only carried, and never had the power to realize. Another is said to have had $60,000 dangled before his eyes for weeks, but he could never touch the tempting prize, because stocks had not been worked up to the figures agreed upon. Stocks went down and they had nothing left but the feast of the imagination on which they had lived.

A Scarlet Fever Remedy.

A Buffalo physician offers the following method of treating scarlet fever, which he asserts is reliable, and if faithfully carried out will prevent deaths in four-fifths of the cases that might prove fatal. Scarlet fever should be treated by administering to adults one teaspoonful of brewer's yeast in three tablespoonfuls of water, sweetened, three times daily; and if the throat is much swollen gargle with yeast, and as often as necessary they should apply yeast mixed with corn meal as a poultice. Continue to give catnip tea freely for several days to keep eruption out of the skin.

VIGILANTES VS. REGULATORS.

A Chapter of Border History--Three Men Killed and Twenty Banished.

Elijah Gibbs, hero or desperado, whichever it may be, has a ranch near Helena, Col., and about seventy miles northwest of Canon City. The house is an ordinary log cabin, having a single door and window on the south side. The roof is thatched and sodded. This was the home of Gibbs and his wife and two children, and upon the night of the attack there were with them a Mrs. Hutchinson and her little child.

During the past year or two there have sprung up among the settlers on Brown and Gas creeks two secret organizations ostensibly for the purposes of protection and for the punishment of crime. One band, headed by Elijah Gibbs, and numbering about thirty men, living on Brown creek, called themselves "The Regulators." The other party claimed the name of "Vigilantes," and the members lived on Cook creek. Between them arose the most bitter and deadly hostility. Gibbs was aroused by the Vigilantes about midnight. "Get up and come out. We want you," said the leader. "We will give you ten minutes to get out of the house; we will give you fifteen minutes to get out with your family. If you are not quick about it we will burn you, house and all."

Gibbs prepared for a vigorous defense. The Vigilantes went around to the north side of the house, and made preparations to set it on fire, but the logs were soaked with moisture, and would not catch. Finally they came around to the south side of the house, and commenced piling hay and wood against the door. Sam Boone had struck a match, and was in the act of stooping down to light the fire when Gibbs took aim at him with a six shooter revolver through a chink in the heavy slab shutters of the window, and sent a ball through his right breast. Boone fell back, exclaiming: "Boys, he's got me." The party then dropped back a few yards, and huddled together for a minute's conference. Some one cried out: "Charge the door." Gibbs fired two more shots, in quick succession, hitting one of the Reeds and Benjamin F. Kane. Both men dropped, and as they fell the gun of one of them in striking the ground was discharged, and the whole load of fifty-four buckshot riddled the body of David C. Boone, killing him instantly. Gibbs followed up this with a sally from the door, and the whole party fled in consternation, followed by a bullet from the settler's rifle, which struck one of the Vigilantes in the side, knocking his revolver from its scabbard, but doing no further injury. The next morning Gibbs surrendered himself to Justice Cowen (a Regulator), and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Gibbs, with his brother William, Lewis Gilliland and Justice Cowen then armed themselves heavily and rode over into South Park, putting three days of hard riding between themselves and the excited Vigilantes.

After their flight the Vigilantes succeeded in enlisting on their side the sympathy and co-operation of nearly all outside of the two bands. Thirty arrests were made. Twelve of the Vigilantes were selected as a jury from what is known as the Committee of Safety. The prisoners were put through summary trials, and twenty of them were convicted of being connected with the obnoxious band. The sentence in each case was banishment from the country. The severest sentence was just twelve hours in which to leave, and from this time until ninety days was given.

The Law of Lay-Over Tickets.

In 1871 James E. Boyce set out for Chicago from San Francisco by the Pacific railroads and the Rock Island, having as baggage, duly checked, a trunk and box of photographs. At Wilton, Ia., being unable to travel through ill-health, he left the train and remained five days on a lay-over ticket, arriving there October 11, 1871. His baggage reached here October 6, and was destroyed in the great fire. He brought suit to recover its value, and in the circuit court was recovered a part, certain articles not pertaining to an ordinary traveler's equipment not being allowed for. The supreme court reversed this judgment, the most interesting part of the decision reading as follows:

The baggage of a passenger was usually delivered to him on his arrival at his destination, and if, for any reason, he failed to call for it, the common carrier had a right to store it in a warehouse and become a warehouseman only. Such storage was for the benefit of the passenger, and public interest did not demand that a railroad company should be responsible as common carrier after a reasonable time to claim and take away baggage, nor ought the passenger to be able to extend its liability for his own convenience nor by reason of the inevitable accident to himself.

It was contended that the company consented to the delay by giving the "lay-over" ticket. But it was under no legal liability to do this, and it was done for the humane purpose of accommodating the passenger, who was physically unable to pursue his journey. This was no fault of the company, and if it was willing to oblige him in his extremity its responsibility ought not for that reason to be enlarged, for had his sickness been prolonged it would certainly be unreasonable to compel the company to still be responsible for his baggage.

Diphtheria and Its Cause.

When a case of diphtheria occurs in a house, writes a physician, without evidence of importation from without, still more when several cases occur together or in quick succession, there will be good reason to suspect that sewers, cesspools or contaminated water may be the source of the disease. My belief is that, in a very large proportion of cases, there is as close a relationship between diphtheria and insanitary conditions as exists between typhoid fever and similar insanitary conditions; and I scarcely need say that, if this be so, the general recognition of the fact is of the greatest importance with reference to the adoption of preventive measures. There is reason to believe that more harm would result from ignorance of the filth origin of diphtheria than from practically ignoring its infectiousness. Many instances have come to my knowledge in which fetid fecal emanations have appeared to be the direct cause of diphtheria.

The Force Bill.

The Force bill, which created so much excitement during the last days of the United States Congress, proposes to suspend the *habeas corpus* at the President's will. There is a provision which makes it a felony for two or more persons to interfere with the execution of United States laws, punishable with imprisonment for ten years and a fine of $10,000; and still another provision makes it a felony for two or more persons to conspire to overthrow any State government; while another puts all State elections under the control of the United States officials; another makes it a presumptive act of intimidation if a person is found with firearms, concealed or otherwise, on election or registration day. The last clause declares that the intimidation of State voters is a crime against the United States, and provides that whoever kills a person carrying out these provisions shall be hanged.

A Remarkable Trial.

A murderer has been tried and sentenced under the new law of Connecticut, which allows a man to elect whether he will be tried by a jury or by two judges. The accused, who was charged with the murder of a young girl to whom he was engaged to be married, elected to be tried by judges, and by them was found to be guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The new law, says a New York paper, seems to be just, and appears to work well. Where two judges act as the jury, there is little opportunity for trickery or evasion, and a general certainty of securing justice. In such cases, too, an appeal is improbable, and a case may be regarded as definitely settled. The working of the new law may prove so beneficial as to deserve imitation in our own State. It certainly will protect an innocent man from the unthinking clamor of the populace.

A DISEASE OF THE WINTER.

Pneumonia Scientifically Discussed by a State Medical Association.

Never before has pneumonia raged so severely as this season. It and diphtheria have attracted the attention of the medical faculty everywhere. At a late meeting of the New York Medical Society Dr. Peters read a paper, from which we make the following extracts:

Pneumonia signifies inflammation of the air-cells and intercellular passage, without any necessary complications with bronchitis or pleurisy. The air-cells are lined with a very thin membrane, without mucous follicles, and are covered with squamous epithelium, instead of the cylindrical and ciliated variety which lines the air-tubes. This sharp demarkation frequently prevents disease of the air-cells from extending to the air-tubes, and keeps bronchitis from developing into pneumonia except under unusual circumstances. Exposure to cold, raw air is the most common cause of pneumonia; hence it is more prevalent during the winter months. Individuals of all ages and conditions of life are liable to pneumonia after sudden changes in the temperature, and some comparatively robust persons have been attacked by this malady after exposure to extreme inclemencies of the weather, or when temporarily debilitated by overwork, fasting, or after having made some improper changes in their clothing. Individuals have also been attacked who have been suffering previously from a disorder of the liver, skin and kidneys, termed by Murchison lithemia, or lithic condition of the system and blood, which may be regarded as a modified form of uræmia. A number of cases also arise from the chilling of the body, commonly called "catching cold," and an equal number of attacks are developed spontaneously, without any special exposure to cold.

Every physician has had occasion to observe that in certain persons, who habitually have an excess of lithates in their excretions, these will cease to be eliminated on the event of a local inflammation, or an ordinary febrile cold or catarrh, but they will be discharged in abundance on the subsidence of the fever. In such cases the retention of the lithates in the system has probably determined the local inflammation, and when nature casts them out again the disease subsides. If a person however robust be subject to the disarrangement of his liver and kidneys, with its consequent lithæmic condition of the blood, he will take cold easily, and if he becomes exposed to cold and wet weather, or to a draught of cold air, he will readily receive a check of perspiration or a suppression of the functions of the skin. The latter event is a much more important disorder than a retention of a certain quantity of watery fluid which should be cast out through the pores of the skin, although it is calculated that from twenty-four to thirty ounces of insensible perspiration is naturally exhaled per day, or about one ounce per hour, which is about one-half the quantity of the visible secretion of the kidneys, which should amount to about forty-eight ounces per day, or two ounces per hour. It is calculated that one hundred and fifty grains of urea are cast out by the healthy skin in twenty-four hours; while the kidneys, whose principal office is to do this, only excrete five hundred grains. Besides this, there are lactic, formac, butyric, and sudoric acids in the normal perspiration, the excretion of all of which is prevented by a chill of the surface. Hence a slight form of uræmic contamination of the blood will be added to pre-existing lithæmia.

Poverty, with low living, residence in the foul air of large towns and close rooms, when varied by occupations involving exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, especially if complicated with intemperance, are justly regarded as among the principal causes of pneumonia in those cold seasons which are marked by a very low range of temperature, interrupted by sudden and great changes of weather. Yet extremes will meet, and the votaries of pleasure and fashion who are too delicately fed and thinly clad, who become overheated in crowded rooms, will also suffer, as well as the robust, plethoric, and good liver. Therefore, it is fair to assume that a very large number of cases of pneumonia occurring in persons of good circumstances might have been avoided by the exercise of a little more care in their manner of dressing and living. A timely resort to some bilious or renal medicine would promptly remove the lithic or other contamination of the system and blood. But when pneumonia has already commenced it becomes necessary to deal with an inflammation of the air-cells and of the so-called intercellular spaces, which pass between them and form the terminations of the air-tubes. The largest of these are only one-seventieth part of an inch in diameter, but it is estimated that there are 600,000,000 of them in the two lungs. The approximate weight of the lungs in the adult is about two and one-half pounds, and they have a capacity for containing about three hundred cubic inches of air, with a power of expansion of 132 square feet, or more than eight times that possessed by the skin. The inside of the air-cells is exposed to all the injuries which can be inflicted upon them by the very cold, and often very foul air which individuals are occasionally obliged to breathe, and sometimes they are thus forced into a condition remotely resembling a frostbite, and at other times are absolutely crowded and poisoned by the inhalation of foul air.

The outside of the air cells is almost equally exposed to danger, being surrounded by five meshes of the exceedingly small capillary blood vessels which intervene between the terminal branches of the pulmonary arteries and the commencing ones of the pulmonary veins. The pulmonary veins convey all the venous and impure blood of the body to the lungs just outside the air cells, in order to be revivified by contact with the oxygen of the air, which comes to it through the air tubes. Thus the air cells are always in close contact with very impure blood, for the space between them and the pulmonary capillary blood vessels is only one two hundred and fortieth part of an inch. If the system and blood of the patient be healthy and pure, a favorable form of inflammation will arise, which is dangerous only from its extent. But if the blood be previously contaminated from any cause, a more or less unhealthy inflammation will be excited, which may become formidable. The danger of the disease depends primarily upon how many of the air cells become inflamed. If only one-third of one lung is involved, the case will almost certainly recover, provided the patient was previously healthy. If the upper lobe or third of either lung becomes inflamed, the symptoms are more serious; there is apt to be delirium, and the case will not recover so promptly or certainly. The gravity of the case increases in strict proportion when one-half or the whole of one lung is inflamed, or parts of both. The constitution of the patient must next be regarded, especially his previous state of health and the condition of his internal organs.

Engaging in Strikes.

There was before the New York Legislature a bill making it conspiracy to engage in strikes. The workingmen's associations opposed it. An exchange said: The right of man to work or not to work, as he pleases, for what wages are offered him, is indefeasible. It includes the right to strike. It also includes the right to work when other men strike, and the rights of 25,000 men are neither more nor less sacred than the rights of one man. We quite agree with the remonstrants that it is wrong to oppress the workingman. We disagree with them only in what seems to be their claim that the workingman is oppressed when he is forbidden to break the head of another workingman who chooses to work when he chooses to be idle.

A city chap visited the Shakers at Lebanon some time since, and as he wandered through the village encountered a stout Learty specimen of the sect, and thus accosted him: "Well, Broadbrim, are you much of a Shaker?" "Nay," said the other, "not overmuch, but I can do a little that way." So he seized the astonished man by the collar and nearly shook him out of his boots.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Steamers arriving in United States ports report having seen many wrecks at sea, the wrecks generally deserted by the crews.....The Kansas Legislature adjourned without voting a penny to the grasshopper-stricken regions of the State.....The civil service reform in force for the selection of employees by the United States government has been abandoned by order of the President.....In Schenectady, N. Y., Estes, charged with murder, was tried and found guilty all in one day.....In the case of Strander, the colored wife murderer in Virginia, sentenced to be hanged, a stay of proceedings has been granted.....Two children of Wm. Thomas, a colored man, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., were burned while their mother was out after water. The eldest was a boy three years old, who died a few minutes after the mother returned, and the youngest, a baby, had its legs burned to a crisp up to the knees.....A boiler exploded in Rushville, Ind., killing two persons instantly and seriously injuring four others.....In New Hampshire the vote for Governor was so close that their was no choice by the people, and the election of Governor goes to the Legislature.....About one thousand men have joined the new Black Hills expedition to start this spring.....In Atlanta, Georgia, a colored barber joined with others in visiting saloons and testing the Civil Rights question. He lost his patronage by it, and this so worked upon his mind that he committed suicide.

The National Butter and Egg Association of the United States refused, by a close vote, to condemn the artificial coloring of butter.....Tolls on the New York and Erie canals are to be largely reduced this season.....Indiana and Minnesota have just refused to pass the compulsory education laws.....Andrew Johnson denies that he bought his seat in the United States Senate, and courts an investigation.....Count Valmaseda, the new Governor-General of Cuba, has arrived in Havana and issued a proclamation, promising to introduce needed reforms, and announcing that the war against the insurgents will be vigorously carried on.....The jury in the celebrated Mordaunt divorce case in England have found Lady Mordaunt guilty of adultery, and the judge has granted the decree *nisi*, with costs.....The ill-feeling between the Protestants and Catholics in Mexico continues, and disturbances are threatened.....Brigham Young has been sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of $25 for contempt of court in neglecting to pay Ann Eliza's lawyers' fees within the time fixed by the court.

John Mitchel was elected to the English Parliament from Tipperary by 2,368 majority.....The National Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has suspended.....Joshua Griffin, colored, was hanged at Delair, Md., for the murder of Miss Susan Taylor, and George Wheeler, colored, was hanged at Easton, Md., for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Whitman.....State Engineer Thompson, of Louisiana, reports that their is imminent danger of crevasses in that State, and that at some points the levees have already begun to cave in.....It is announced that the party now in the Black Hills will, if necessary, be driven out by troops, and others will be prevented from entering.....The *Voce di Verito* says the Pope confers the Cardinal's hat on Archbishop McCloskey, not only on account of the personal merits of that prelate, but because the Holy See is desirious of honoring the Catholics of America and of making the progress of Catholicism in the United States.....A $50,000 fire occurred at Stillwater, N. Y.....The United States Freedmen's Bank is said to be in a much worse condition than supposed, and little will be realized from it.

The cotton and woolen manufacturers of Philadelphia have resolved that no advance will be made on the present rate of wages.....A bill is before the Canadian Parliament to organize a Northwestern Territory outside of Manitoba, with territorial officers.....Fifteen lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer B. H. Hart on the Mississippi river.....James H. Costley, convicted of the murder of Miss Julia Hawkes, was sentenced to death in the supreme court in Dedham, Mass.....A stranger went into a machine shop in New York, threw himself between two large cog-wheels, and was ground to pieces.....Two girls who ran away from the Philadelphia Normal School to join a theatrical company were arrested in Baltimore.....Some colored politicians in Montgomery, Ala., swore out a warrant for Col. Wagner and his ticket agent. The former was discharged, and the latter bound over in $500 to appear at the next term of the court. This case has caused several theatrical companies to cancel engagements for Montgomery.

There are about fifty thousand Indians in the Black Hills region, over forty thousand of whom are fed by the United States government.....The Indiana Legislature has repealed the Baxter liquor law and passed a license law in its stead.....In calling for information relative to the Black Hills, Mr. Ingalls, in the United States Senate, said: Everything indicated that the country was on the verge of one of the subtle contagions called a gold fever, which would result in the ruin of many.....The Virginius treaty between the United States and Spain has been signed. Eighty thousand dollars is paid by Spain for the relief of the families of the murdered prisoners.....The natives of Assam massacred a surveying party commanded by a British lieutenant and consisting of sixty-three Sepoys and coolies.....The Morris Run Coal Company made an assignment with liabilities $800,000 and $3,000,000 assets.....In Philadelphia a foreigner was denied naturalization, for the reason that he was an infidel.....The new American Cardinal McCloskey is sixty-four years of age and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.....Through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan much damage has been done by hail storms.....It is estimated that there were six million tons of ice in the Port Jervis gorge shortly after it formed.

The result of the Louisiana arbitration will give the Conservatives the lower House of the Legislature, but will retain a small Republican majority on the joint ballot.....The United States Senate, by a vote of thirty-three to thirty, postponed the Pinchback case until next December.....Ex-Congressman Parker has been appointed by President Grant to be chief-justice of the supreme court for the territory of Utah.....The Austrian Powder Company's mills, five miles from Cleveland, Ohio, blew up lately, killing three of the employees.....A mysterious poisoning case took place in Chicago, from the effects of which a mother and infant died. Three other children are very ill. The police arrested the father.....General Cabrera, the well-known Carlist leader, has declared for King Alfonso and has been denounced a traitor by his late companions in arms.....The United States Secretary of War has informed General Sherman that all expeditions to the Black Hills must be stopped as long as the present treaty with the Indians exists.....The steamer Lewis was burned while coaling at Chester, Ill., and five lives were lost.

The ice-gorge at Port Jervis was swept out by a freshet which overflowed the town, causing a damage of $50,000, and carrying away two bridges, one a railway bridge valued at $140,000, and another a suspension bridge worth $40,000.....The Emma Silver Mining Company has been ordered to file a bond, to cover costs in its suit for the recovery of $5,000,000, by Judge Donohue, of the New York supreme court.....The Lincolnshire handicap, run at Lincoln, England, was won by The Gunner. The favorite was badly beaten.....Messrs. Siordet & Co., well-known London merchants, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are stated at $2,000,000.....The New York Assembly passed the bill protecting incorporated banks by a vote of sixty-six yeas to forty nays.....A Camden (N. J.) school teacher was arrested and put under bonds for whipping a scholar.....We have further reports of loss of life in Utah by snow slides.....The old man arrested in Arizona confesses that he is John Bender. He denies committing the Kansas murders, but says that John and Kate, his son and daughter, did. He says he separated from them in Texas, where they all went to from Kansas, and came to New Mexico and subsequently to Arizona. John, Kate, and the old woman were together when he left them.

TOOTH POWDER.—Mix equal portions of powdered chalk and charcoal, adding a small quantity of powdered curd soap. This simple recipe not only cleanses the teeth, but is a preservative against decay.

An Interesting Story.

A very interesting story is now current in New York city in fashionable and philanthropic society.

According to this narrative, a lady of advanced years and great social distinction, who is conspicuous for her energetic and efficient benevolence, had her pocket picked recently of a wallet containing about $600, a large portion of which she had collected for a well-known and most deserving charity, of which she is a prominent manager. Of this sum a part was in checks and the rest in bank notes. She was greatly disturbed at the loss, and was just about to make it good from her own private resources when the servant one day told her that a strange-looking man desired to see her in the parlor. She went down without suspecting what was to follow. Her visitor, addressing her by name, said: "Madam, you have lost a considerable sum of money, and I have come to restore it to you. Of course you are aware that it was stolen by picking your pocket; but the fraternity have considered the subject, and we have concluded that we cannot keep any money that has been taken from you. We know your goodness and the charities to which you devote your time and your means, and we have determined to restore the pocket-book. Here it is with its contents undiminished, and I trust you will not be unwilling to receive and apply, as you apply so much other money, a small addition which we have taken the liberty of making." Saying this he handed her the pocket-book and left the house without waiting a moment. On opening the pocket-book she found everything that she had lost and one hundred dollars added by the pickpockets for benevolent purposes.

The American Cardinal.

The question of creating an American cardinal, says the New York *Tribune*, has been agitated for a long time. During the past twenty-five years the Pope has shown a strong tendency to make the College of Cardinals more catholic than the traditional policy of Rome formerly allowed it to be, and two-fifths of the cardinals of his appointment have not been Italians. In 1850 the administration of President Fillmore caused an intimation to be conveyed to the Holy See that the appointment of a cardinal in the United States would be well received, and Mr. Cass, then Charge d'Affaires at Rome, pushed the subject zealously, though perhaps not in his official capacity. It was well understood at the time that the new dignitary, if appointed, would be Archbishop Hughes. The Archbishop of Baltimore, however, and some of the other American prelates, opposed the scheme, and it was allowed to drop. In 1863, President Lincoln sent word to the Pope that the American government would feel particular gratification in any additional honors that his holiness could confer upon Archbishop Hughes, and again the question of the cardinalship became a common subject of conversation. There is reason to believe that the hat was almost as good as ordered for Archbishop Hughes on that occasion, and why he did not get it has never been explained.

English Round Hat.

The English round hat with projecting brim that protects the eyes will be the favorite hat for general wear. The sides are not high, but are rolled closely against the crown. It is impacted in the finest qualities of black and brown chip, and is trimmed with silk or velvet facings, many loops and folds of gros grain, and some short feathers drooping over the crown. This hat is worn quite far forward, and is the reverse of the exaggerated present fashion of placing the hat too far back on the head; either extreme is objectionable. The Castalia is a pretty sailor hat for young girls to wear in the country. The Warwick has a round high crown with a flaring sailor brim. Girofla is a saucy hat turned up on the left side only. The Souvigny has a high peaked crown with flexible brim. The Heloise, with similar crown, has the brim rolled evenly all around, and the Villa France has this roll much exaggerated. Other nondescript shapes puzzle one as to which is the front, back, or side; indeed, the trimming alone decides such matters.

Smashing Glass.

A serious casualty occurred at the New Albany (Ind.) plate-glass works the other day. Several men were standing on an elevator, steadying a very heavy load of plate-glass werth some $2,500, when the cog-wheel which propelled the windlass broke suddenly just as the elevator reached the topmost floor, and the men and their charge were precipitated together a distance of thirty feet. The glass was broken in fragments, which almost buried the men. Three of the latter were seriously wounded; and the full extent of their injuries cannot, of course, be estimated yet, owing to the subtle way in which fine particles of glass insinuate themselves into the flesh.

A Time of It.

As an old man and his four sons were hunting in the wilds of Cooke county, Texas, a large cougar jumped out of a tree and knocked the father down. As it retained its hold on him after he fell, the boys dared not shoot; but fortunately the old man held the beast by the throat with one hand and by one of its fore legs with the other. The boys gathered round, and three caught hold of the cougar while the fourth emptied both barrels of his gun into its back, breaking its spine. It was then dispatched without difficulty.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have completed and now occupy their new factories in Cambridgeport, Mass., in which they have introduced machinery to an extent never before employed in the manufacture of organs. By the aid of this they not only produce the best organs, but with greatest economy. Twice as many organs can be produced, in proportion to the number of men employed, as would be possible with ordinary facilities, and this is the reason not only for such admirable instrument but also for such low prices.

Lots of Gold.

Wells, Fargo & Co. give the production of bullion for 1874, on the "Pacific slope," at $74,400,000, of which $27,350,000 is gold, and the rest silver. California produced about $17,600,000 of gold, and Montana $2,500,000; Nevada over $35,000,000 of silver, and Utah about $6,000,000. This is the largest production ever reached in this country, exceeding that of the previous year by $2,500,000.

Harris Lewis, late president of the New York State Agricultural Society, is known to be a strong advocate of the economy of cultivating root crops. He is reported, after trying numerous varieties, to now cultivate only the long red, ovoid and yellow globe mangels (giving preference to the long red), and the white sweet German turnips.

Rubber horse-shoes are the latest novelty. Their cost, as compared with those of iron, is about one-third more, and their weight forty per cent. less. It is said that horses suffering from contracted or cracked hoofs, are soon cured by their use.

Medical Advertising.

The medical profession are outspoken in their denunciation of the system of medical advertising, and declare that any medicine that is advertised is a fraud. How thoroughly inconsistent and unfair is such an argument. The men who are so loud in their criticisms are those who advertise themselves as medical savans by ostentatious display; splendid residences with massive door plates; fast horses and costly carriages. Dr. J. Walker, of California, an old practitioner, respected alike for his skill and conscientious independence; dares to differ; and having discovered in his Vinegar Bitters a purely herbalistic medicine, free from all spirituous poisons—a wonderful specific for numerous disorders—advertises the same for the relief of his fellow man, and is borne out in his declarations of its many virtues by thousands of invalids, who are being