FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Varied Agriculture.

Every year's experience more completely demonstrates the wisdom of a varied agriculture. The farmer who depends mainly upon one crop, although that may be the most important one grown, will find every few years that the supply of that product will exceed the demand so much that it will fall in price, below the cost of production and sale. We use the latter term considerably, because we are aware that the producer pays a large commission for the sale of his products. All the difference between the price received by the farmer and that paid by the consumer, after deducting the legitimate cost of handling, storage and transportation, may be set down as cast of selling.

Take the important product, wheat. We think that a large majority of the farmers, East as well as West, will agree with us that the price this year is too low to pay cost of production. It may be said that the price of wheat is exceptionally low this year, because the yield is good all over the world. Yes, that is true; the breadth of wheat sown every year is so great that a good crop, universally or generally, will so reduce the price that a large share of the growers must produce it at a loss.

Take another product—apples. In years when the orchards of the country yield a fair crop, the prices are too low to afford any profit to the producer, and a farmer who depends mainly on his apple crop for income, will be likely to find that his income falls considerably under his expenditures in such years. We think farmers suffer much less from a glut of apples than from an over production of any of the leading cereals, because but few have a large proportion of their farms in orchards.

Undoubtedly it is better for the world that so great a breadth should be sown in breadstuffs, that a small yield per acre shall not result in scarcity, and cause suffering or starvation, but the instinct of self-preservation should induce farmers to so economize in farming that the failure or the over production of any leading crop shall not result disastrously to their interests.

The farmer upon one hundred acres, who has a few acres in wheat, a few in corn, a few in oats, a few in barley, and a few in potatoes and roots, and then has a liberal pasture and meadow, with four or five acres in apples and as many more in peas, peaches, plums, quinces and cherries, keeping a half dozen cows and perhaps twenty-five to forty long-wool grade sheep, will be likely to come out better, taking one year with another, than one who devotes a large number of his acres to wheat, or some other leading crop. If any one crop is a failure, or sells too low to afford any profit, the others may yield profit enough to prevent any serious loss.—*American Rural Home.*

Farm Notes.

Fresh oak, pine, or chestnut sawdust as a mulch for trees has been known to do much harm.

The sales of the grange store at Cedar Grove, Hocking county, O., for 1874, exceeded $30,000.

A cotton factory will in all probability be built and operated this year by the Patrons of Drew county, Ark.

The time to sell farm produce is when one can obtain a paying price and maintain a reputation for selling first-class goods.

The grange wheat warehouse at Clarksburg, Ia., has thus far proved a success in keeping up the price of grain to the highest market rates.

The Patrons of Monroe county, Mo., received direct from Louisiana, through a grange agency, six and a half tons of sugar and a large amount of coffee.

Shepherds who make a practice of dipping their sheep in tobacco water after every shearing are seldom troubled with scab or ticks. Cleanliness and good food are preventives.

Swedish turnips, sugar beets and mangolds are the varieties of roots best adapted to ordinary cultivation, as they are most easily and cheaply grown. On soil well manured they need not cost more per acre than a crop of corn or potatoes, as the rows should be made far enough apart to do most of the work with the horse hoe and cultivator.

It pays to put wood ashes and lime and a light sprinkling of salt around each peach tree. The top earth should be removed from the tree before the ashes, lime and salt are put around it. If the trees are at all unthrifty it will restore them to life again, and in a short time they will look as thrifty as if nothing had been the matter with them.

It does not injure the best grasses on any permanent pasture to graze close; for those varieties which will not bear to be eaten down may as well die out and make room for those that will thicken into a perfect mat, like the sward so often met with in England, where there are as many as seventy distinct varieties growing on any square yard in a field.

A Bad Habit.

A farmer can get into no habit worse than that of borrowing tools, and for this reason: First, one who owns tools does not like to lend them, and thinks less of the man who borrows. Second, one never comes to learn how to use borrowed tools, nor to keep them in order; and third, he who borrows never can be a good farmer. It is true that a young man, just starting, may be allowed to borrow some, but he should not establish the habit; or again, a man may borrow a new implement to see how it works. A man who borrows is not likely to use a tool as carefully as if it were his own, and consequently does not do careful, nice work. What can a man be thinking about when he borrows a steel plow, keeps it several days or a week, and brings it home, as will be most likely the case, so dull as to be unfit for use? The owner can only take it to the shop, and at his own expense get it sharpened. If a man lends tools to one, there are several neighbors who will want to borrow; and thus it is, a harrow, for instance, may be going the rounds through the neighborhood all the season. It is everyway desirable to cultivate what is called "good neighborhood," but this cannot be done where borrowing is practiced.

Rubber Boots.

To preserve the feet dry is a necessary safeguard of the health, and rubber boots will be found of great use about the farm. To repair these boots, the following recipe for making rubber cement will be useful: Four ounces pure India rubber, one-eighth ounce powdered asphaltum, put together in a tin can, then add about six times the quantity of benzine, let it stand three or four days, then take a stick and work it over, then add benzine and stir it well until you have it about the consistence of honey; then it is ready for use. It should be covered as tight as possible while dissolving, and afterward. To use it, scrape the polish from the rubber, then apply the cement to the place to be mended and also to a piece of rubber to be used as a patch. Dry half an hour and apply another coat, then, after another half hour, press the patch into its place over the break. Like all other preparations containing benzine, it must be kept away from the fire, as it is explosive as burning fluid. Cements, similar to the above, are sold by peddlers at most of our county fairs every fall.

Planting Fruit Trees near the Line.

The courts, it appears, have decided that a man has no legal claim to a part of the fruit of a tree growing near the division line, and drawing largely upon his soil for its growth and productions, not because the complaining party has no grievance, but because the "scales of justice" are inadequate to the exact division of the truth. It is decided that the aggrieved party may cut off the limbs that hang over his ground, but he must do this with as little damage as possible; which means, I suppose, that he must use sharp tools and wax the ends of the stubs.

"Oh, for the time when I can afford to wear old clothes," sighs the love-sick youth who finds that it takes all his earnings to keep up with prevailing styles.

That Terrible "If."

Conductor Buchanan, of the Philadelphia express train, which caused the terrible accident and loss of life on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, says an exchange, tells the old, old story of negligence or inattention in the performance of duty which has become so common in the recital of railway and other disasters. If the gong had sounded and the engineer had heard and obeyed it the accident would not have happened, or if the engineer, not hearing the gong, had taken the responsibility upon himself to stop the train and wait the usual time, the catastrophe would have been averted. There could be no clearer statement of the cause of the accident, but that terrible "if" shows how recklessly the lives of the traveling public are daily and hourly periled. It seems impossible that a railroad company would dispatch a train with a gong that refused to sound or an engineer who would fail to hear and obey it. Yet had it not been for one or other of these hypotheses the conductor who pulled the bell rope declares that the accident would not have occurred. Mr. Buchanan's other terrible "if" suggests an even more pertinent inquiry. Is it possible that trains which do not have the right of way violate the rules of the road unless a gong sounds or an engineer hears and obeys it? Is human life held so cheaply as this by the railroad companies? If it had been the engineer's duty to stop the train and he had failed in his duty the culpability would have been less so far as the company is concerned; but that it was not his duty, unless the gong sounded, is plain, from the surprise of the conductor that he failed to take the responsibility of stopping the train if he did not hear it. This was a fixed waiting place, and under the rules of the company the train should be stopped with as much certainty as at the most important station on the line. According to the reasoning of the conductor of the wrecked train an engineer coming into Jersey City might run his cars into the North river, unless he heard the gong or undertook the "responsibility" on his own account. The public will not be satisfied with explanations like that conveyed in either of these terrible "if's."

An Island in Ruins.

A letter from Cuba says: Ten estates have been burned by the rebels, several in the district of Colon. The rebels, about fifty in number, entered the village of Vista Hermosa, with the intention of burning and sacking the village; but the Spanish governor of Puerto Principe being advised of their movements, he sent an officer and twenty men in pursuit. On their arrival the Spaniards fired a discharge on the rebels, who took to instant flight before they had time to accomplish their designs. Affairs on the island are growing every day more serious, and are rapidly approaching a crisis. The volunteers who have gone into the field are mostly laboring men, and have been obliged to leave their families destitute. The money they receive while in active service is not sufficient for their wants. The misery and suffering in Havana, and indeed all over the island, is heartrending. The planters and estate owners are in despair, for the work of destruction goes on, and every day brings new accounts of the burning of estates. The number burned during the last few months, it is said, already amounts to seventy. The policy of the rebels is, by burning indiscriminately all the estates belonging to Cubans and Spaniards, to lay waste the country, and deprive the government of the resources for carrying on the war. They say if they should only burn the estates belonging to the Spaniards, the government would seize those belonging to the Cubans, and still have means of carrying on the war. When the war is over the island of Cuba will be in ruins, and it will take many years of hard and patient labor to restore it to its former prosperous condition. Cuba has ceased to be "El Dorado" of the world. It is feared that a revolution may break out in Havana any day, as the dissatisfaction is general among all classes. The taxes imposed on the people grow heavier and more numerous every day, while the means of satisfying them are diminishing.

A Story of Five Aces.

The scene occurred in a railroad car on the Union Pacific road, in which two men were gambling, while the rest of the passengers looked on. One of the gamesters was a type of the professionals who "work" the road—a desperate trickster, sleek and ugly; the other was a rough, grizzled miner, not a sham, but a *bona fide* miner, fresh from the mountains and carrying abundance of money. The game—draw poker—was for large stakes, and played silently and watchfully. Finally a huge pot accumulated; each man had evidently a good hand and was resolved to stand by it. The pile of notes was huge. Each man raised the other, until finally the miner "called." The gambler showed his hand—three aces and two queens—at the same time covering the money with his hand. The miner uttered not a word; he merely took two of his five cards and laid them down; they were aces. This meant five aces in the pack. The gambler had dealt. Then the miner reached back like lightning, drawing a huge revolver. He cocked it and placed the muzzle between the eyes of the gamble. Not a word was spoken, but each of the two men looked steadily into the eyes of the other. Soon the gambler's hand upon the money began to draw back, and the gambler's form as well. The revolver followed. The gambler stepped into the aisle, and at this point passengers in the car seemed to lose their interest in the game, most of them trying to get under the seats. The gambler backed down the aisle toward the door, and as he passed out the muzzle of that huge revolver still stared him in the face. Then the miner put up his pistol, pocketed the money, lit his pipe and was as other men. Not a word had been spoken from the time the "call" was made. It was merely one of the rare occasions where a gambler on the Union Pacific mistakes his man. It isn't always safe to fool with an honest miner.

Wanted—An Editor.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The story about the King of Burmah which has for some time past been going the round of the papers is an old one refurbished. His majesty, it is said, intends shortly to publish a newspaper, and those of his subjects who decline to subscribe to it are to be beheaded. The facts of the case, as we understand them, are comical enough. About four years ago the King of Burmah wished to start a weekly newspaper, in the vernacular and in English, and forthwith consulted an eminent British official then in Burmah about the matter. His majesty said there need be no trouble about minor details; he would see to them himself; what he wanted was a competent English editor, with Anglo-Indian experience of journalism, to whom a thousand rupees a month would be paid. His majesty added that he would only make one stipulation, namely—that the editor should pledge himself to follow with constant approval the line of policy adopted by the court, that nothing displeasing to his majesty should ever appear in the journal, and that in the case of these rules being infringed, the editor should beforehand sanction his liability to receive immediately five hundred strokes on the sole of the foot with the "sluckkak wukk"—whatever that may mean! The capital of the Burmah empire is still in want of a newspaper.

A Florida Flea.

A visitor from the North states that a real healthy Florida flea is about the size of an apple-seed, and a stranger just arriving in Jacksonville, and having one light on his face or neck, turns around quickly to look to see where that boy is who threw that pebble, but not seeing any boy in the vicinity, imagines he was mistaken and walks on until that flea gets to feeling at home, when he (the stranger) imagines there is a large-sized pin sticking in him the whole length, or some fellow boring a gimlet into him—when a closer investigation discloses the fact that the flea is located, and going for his blood with a rapaciousness worthy of a landlord.

An Unfortunate City.

The city of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, which for the fourth time has been destroyed by fire, has a population of about 11,000, and is the capital of Winnebago county. It is situated on both sides of the Fox river, at its entrance into Lake Winnebago, on ground that slopes gradually toward the lake and river. Immediately above the place the river widens into Lake Butte des Morts. Lumber and agricultural machinery are the principal manufactured products. There are seventeen sawmills in the city, cutting over 50,000,000 feet of lumber annually, besides lath and pickets; six shingle mills, making 6,500,000 shingles; three planing mills, three sash and door factories, one fence factory, three flour and grist mills, three grain warehouses, two foundries and machine shops, one railroad machine shop, two tanneries, three breweries, three printing offices, publishing two weekly and one daily paper and one monthly German magazine; one bookbindery, eleven churches and three public halls. The county court house and jail is a very fine edifice. By means of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and the works of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, it is connected with Green bay and the waters that flow into the gulf of the St. Lawrence on the one hand, and with the Mississippi on the other. Steamboats come there from Pittsburgh, Pa., and several that were built there are now running on the Mississippi and its tributaries. A ship yard is established to build boats and barges for the Mississippi. The Wolf river is navigable for small steamboats up into the pine lumber region for one hundred miles. Most of the lumber and shingles manufactured goes South over the Chicago and Northwestern road to find a market. This road will soon form a continuous line to Lake Superior, it being completed except a link of water communication on Green bay.

A Box of Horrors.

Among the articles sent from New York to Jersey City for transportation to the West by the Erie railway was an ordinary soap box, about two feet in length, ten inches in depth and fourteen inches wide. It was directed to "Mrs. M. W. Woodford, Van Wert, Van Wert county, Ohio, *via* A. & G. W. R. R.," and was labeled in addition "80," which was supposed to designate the weight. The box was so light, however, that suspicion was aroused, and it was broken open, when a horrible spectacle was presented. A human body, chopped up, was packed into the box, interningled with charcoal. The skull, the hands, the feet, the spinal column, with ribs attached; the humeral bones, legs and arms, all denuded of the flesh, were packed in, and the fresh, red flesh portions that adhered to the bones indicated very plainly that the carving process had been only recently performed. The remains were apparently those of a female. The box was consigned by a man giving his name as "Dr. Wethies," of New York, but the city directory contains no such name. It was decided to have the box and its contents forwarded to Ohio, where detectives will be placed on the alert. One singular circumstance in the case is, that on one end of the box was written in pencil the word "Bones," but whether it was written before consignment or during the investigation was not ascertained. In addition to the suspicious lightness of the box, the dripping of blood through the joints led to the examination. How many such articles of freight pass along the railroads undetected is now the serious question. The detectives, in this case, are satisfied there was foul play.

A Marriage by the Cardinal.

One of the first public acts of the new American Cardinal, McCloskey, was the marriage of a daughter of Thomas Murphy, the noted New York politician, to a young Cuban, Mr. E. De Rivas. The ceremonies took place at St. Stephen's church, and when this was filled 10,000 persons stood around the building in the cold and wet. Nellie Murphy, the bride, wore a dress which cost $4,000. It consisted of white brocade satin *en train*, trimmed with pearls, with the usual accompaniment of the wreath of orange blossoms and the illusion veil. She certainly looked quite charming and pretty, and she wore a magnificent diamond necklace. During the imposing ceremonies at the church Miss Murphy stood apparently unmoved and unconcerned. She kept all her presence of mind. The bridegroom, however, seemed rather nervous, and fidgeted from one position to another. The Cardinal pronounced the usual words, speaking to the bridegroom:

"Wilt thou take Ellen Murphy, here present, for thy lawful wife according to the rite of our holy mother the Church?"

He answered, very faintly and tremblingly, "I will." To the same question Miss Murphy sealed her fate by answering, in a clear voice, in which no emotion was apparent, in the same affirmative. The remainder of the ceremony passed off rapidly, the only incident being that the bridegroom's hand shook so nervously that he could hardly place the ring on the finger of the fair hand which Mrs. De Rivas put up before him. With a blessing the ceremony was then ended, and the Cardinal, taking again his crozier, moved out of the sanctuary in the same order in which he had entered it.

Failures in the United States.

Dun, Barlow & Co.'s Mercantile Agency has collected statistics of failures throughout the United States for the first three months of 1875, with the amount of liabilities. In New York State there were 152 failures; liabilities, $2,694,562. In New York city the liabilities of 197 failures amounted to $8,490,500. Next on the list is Massachusetts, with 113 failures and $5,514,000 liabilities. Pennsylvania's 115 failures represent $4,927,006 liabilities. Illinois is responsible for $2,385,018, and Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Ohio for a little more than a million each. The total liabilities of all the States reach $38,873,222. The failures have not been largely in excess of previous years, while the amount of liabilities shows no increase whatever above the average of years. Considering the continued depression in numerous interests, the exceeding severity of the winter, and the lateness of the spring, the conclusion is said to be on the whole encouraging. In New York city especially there was a very considerable diminution in the number of failures. In two or three very important lines of trade there has not been any failure at all of prominence during the first quarter of the year, while the few very distinctive failures of the year, thus far, have been confined to branches of trade in which there have been very few failures hitherto. Even these are more to be attributed to an overproduction and undue competition, excessive even in prosperous times, than the result of a general depression.

Very Bad Writing.

Talking of spelling and writing, the New York *Herald* says: Bad writing is productive of cursing, and who can tell how much Horace Greeley, Rufus Choate and Colonel Forney, public men with extensive correspondence, have done to make swearing a national vice? Every letter these great statesmen wrote went forth as an evil one to promote profanity. Colonel Forney, on the occasion of one of Mr. Choate's great speeches, wrote him a complimentary letter, in which he said, in his poetical way: "You sum an heathen heaven in yourself, and top high crowned Olympus." Mr. Choate read the sentence thus: "You seem an heathen in heaven, you wretch, at top a fly blown pumbus," and in a fit of anger wrote a most abusive reply, which Colonel Forney still keeps in his album as a cordial invitation to dinner.

A Dakota judge has decided that under the Territorial laws an Indian cannot be convicted of murdering one of his own kind. The question arose in a recent prosecution of two Santees for the murder of a Ponca Indian. The murderers were acquitted under the decision, and were at liberty to depart, but fearing that a prowling Poncas, who were not satisfied with the decision, might kill them, they were remanded to jail for protection.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

John Metzeger, a miner, while on his way to work at Maffit's mines near Wilkesbarre, was attacked by four other miners and shot in the face, but not dangerously wounded.....Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, D. D., has been consecrated as Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio. Captain-General Valmaseda has issued a proclamation offering unconditional pardon to all the Cuban rebels who surrender previous to May 30. He excepts deserters from the Spanish army, who will be obliged to serve in the war guard of the army until the close of the war.... The coroner's jury has exonerated Frederick Blanckmeyer from complicity in the death of his wife, whose body was found in her apartments in Jersey city.....Sheriff Hoyt, of Orange county, N. Y., has levied on the real estate and personal property of John A. Comer, a defaulter, at Goshen, valued at $30,000, under an attachment in favor of the National Stock Yard Company. Among the property seized are forty head of Holstein cattle..... Dan. White, a negro, attempted to ravish a widow living near Raleigh, Shelby county, Tenn., on whose plantation he was at work. Her cries attracted the attention of her son, at the sight of whom the negro fled, but was afterward captured and taken to Bartlett to await trial. That night he was taken from the jail by a party of disguised men, carried to the woods, and hanged to a tree....The President has accepted the resignation of Attorney-General Williams and appointed Edwards Pierrepont to the vacant position.....The city of Oskosh, Wis., was nearly destroyed by fire; the loss is estimated at $2,000,000.....The Germens of New York tendered a complimentary dinner to ex-Senator Carl Schurz.....The Allegheny county workhouse, situated at Claremont, nine miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., was partially destroyed by fire. Of the 350 inmates, none were injured or escaped.

Philip Sheridan was struck on the head by a paving stone in the hands of Joseph Doyle, in Jersey City, and died a few days afterward. Doyle was arrested.....A fire at Sing Sing, N. Y., destroyed three hotels.....The residence of Mrs. Lucy Bakewell at Shelbyville, Ky., in which was the library of the great naturalist Audubon, was burned. Mrs. Bakewell was Audubon's sister-in-law, and his library had been left with her. The collection consisted of about eight hundred volumes. Nothing was saved.....Two colored women, a mother and daughter, were found dead in their beds in a small house in Detroit, their heads chopped and hacked with an ax almost beyond the semblance of human beings. Suspicion points to John Thomas, the husband of the first-named victim, a colored barber, and he has been arrested.....The bodies of two colored children, aged respectively six and eight years, were found near Cuba, Tenn. The flesh had been eaten from the bones by buzzards, but the skulls were in good condition, and indicated having been broken in. The father is suspected of complicity in their murder.....Somebody entered the city hall, Hoboken, N. J., and cut out $250 worth of orders for groceries from overseer of the poor's book.....John Miller, a German, was instantly killed in Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, by being accidentally thrown from a truck which he was driving. He fell before the wheels, which passed over his chest.....A boy named Simmons, aged fourteen, was fatally stabbed in the abdomen by another boy of the same age, in New York.....Joe Howard, colored, cut the throat of Gus Strickland, a white boy, twelve years of age, in Milton county, Georgia, over a game of cards. Howell fled. Strickland died instantly.....David Sinton has decided to erect on the Fifth street market space, Cincinnati, a granite tower one hundred and sixty feet high, surmounted by a colossal statue of Cincinnatus habited in a toga. The tower will cost $50,000.

A disastrous gale prevailed along the great lakes. A barge on Lake Ontario laden with iron ore was lost with four persons on board. Of a fishing fleet of nine vessels on Lake Michigan, the following casualties are reported: The Sea Lion, Capt. Springstein, stranded at Grand Marr; South Wind, Capt. Clanfoot, with four men aboard, undoubtedly lost; Gen. Hooker, Capt. Myers, on the beach; Planet, Capt. Geniet, at Brown's Pier; Sea Gull, Capt. Frank Keyank, with three men aboard, lost; E. B. Perkins, Capt. F. Drake, with four men aboard, lost.....The strike of the Brooklyn hod carriers is at an end, they working eight hours at $2, while the bricklayers are working the same period of time and receiving $3.20 instead of $4 for ten hours' labor, which they were receiving prior to the disagreement.....A singular suit is before the supreme court of New York State. William Steen, the keeper of a hotel near Kingston, sold liquor to a man named Batting some time since, under the influence of which Batting became crazy and killed a man, and was therefore sentenced to prison for life. Mrs. Batting now sued Steen under the civil damage law, for $5,000.....Isaac Brandt, formerly State Treasurer of Iowa, has been convicted of embezzling money belonging to the State..... John Watson committed suicide in a hotel in Hartford, Conn., by means of a slow charcoal fire, which he had taken the utmost pains to arrange.....The supply of coal from all regions so far this year, says the *Miners' Journal*, foots up 4,114,939 tons, against 5,594,650 tons to the same period last year—a decrease of 1,479,711 tons. The decrease in the supply of anthracite is 1,537,476 tons.....A negro named Reed was whipping his wife in Nashville, Tenn., when the neighbors called a policeman named Robert Frazier to arrest him. On Frazier's entering the door of the house, Reed shot him in the mouth and heart, killing him instantly. Reed was arrested and lodged in jail. That night an armed mob attacked the jail, and as the jailor would not surrender the keys, broke open four heavy iron doors and secured the murderer. A rope was put about his neck, and he was led to the suspension bridge, from which he was thrown with the intention of hanging, but the rope broke, and he fell a distance of ninety feet to some rocks below and thence rolled into the river. He was shot twice on the way to the bridge. A large police force were unable to drive away the mob.....The Oshkosh fire losses amount to $2,500,000, against only $500,000 insurance.

Fears are entertained of a conflict between English and French fishermen engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries.....The United States public debt statement shows a reduction during April of $2,325,346.63.....Balances in the United States Treasury: Currency, $1,696,375.76; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,865,000; coin (including $22,403,390 in coin certificates), $94,625,669.23; outstanding legal tenders, $378,651,760.....The assistant postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss., resigned because white clerks were discharged and their places filled by colored men.....Forty-one persons were killed at Bunkers Hill colliery, North Staffordshire, England, by an explosion. .....A tornado struck Columbia, S. C., doing much damage. One person is reported killed, and several injured.....Thomas Dorsey, of Verplanck's Point, N. Y., aged fifteen years, shot a boy named Malar, aged seven years, at that place.....A fishing-boat, containing three men, was capsized in Lake Michigan. The crew were all drowned.....Henry Diehm, fifty-three years of age, while intoxicated, stabbed himself fatally with a butcher-knife in Cincinnati, in presence of his wife, after reading his life insurance policy.

Cardinal McCloskey consecrated Archbishop Williams, of Boston.....A bill was introduced in the lower house of the German Diet to suppress all religious orders.....John Walker, a laborer of New York, was fatally stabbed by his stepson, while fighting over the ownership of a cane.....Henry Harrison, second mate of the barkantine Victoria Perez, lying at New York, took a female companion on board his vessel, and when she wished to leave at midnight, he attempted to detain her. During the scuffle the girl either fell or was pushed overboard and was drowned. Harrison was intoxicated at the time.....A New York policeman was sentenced to the penitentiary for three months for assaulting a brother police officer.....The fire record shows the following: First Congregational Church, Janesville, Wis.; loss $60,000, insurance $25,000; Methodist Church, Rockport, Mass.; loss $18,000, insurance, $5,000—incendiary; the paper mill, barns, and office of John McLean in Factoryville, N. Y.; loss from $65,000 to 70,000, insurance $32,000; in Main street, Montpelier, Vt., beginning in Bruce's block, burning both sides of the street for nearly one-fourth of a mile, destroying about thirty stores and dwellings; loss 150,000.....A crazy woman was found wandering about the streets of Jersey City with the body of a dead infant in her arms. She was sent to the almshouse.

The Austrian Minister to this country has resigned his position. He will travel through the country previous to returning to Europe. ....Maj. J. H. McLaughlin, of Detroit, offers to wrestle with any living man for from $5,000 to $10,000 and the championship of the world.....The steamer St. Luke, from Leavenworth, Kan., to St. Louis, struck pier three of the St. Charles bridge, twenty-five miles from the latter place, about ten o'clock at night, and sunk in fifteen feet of water. There were about one hundred persons on board, of whom nine were drowned—six men, one woman and two children.....Edward Connelly and Edward his son were suffocated by gas, which filled the room from a leaky pipe, in Buffalo. When persons entered the room with a light there was a terrific explosion, which lifted the floor. .....The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad has been sold by the master commissioners to the trustees for the first mortgage bondholders for $1,200,000 over and above the lien created by the receiver's certificate and the court costs.....The Union Pacific railroad earned $1,062,952.65 in April.....James Gorman, of New York, was choked to death by a piece of meat while at dinner.....James Rice, *alias* Dobbs, a noted professional burglar, escaped from the Connecticut State prison in company with another prisoner. They both pretended to have reformed, and had gained privileges on account of good behavior, taking advantage of which they managed to get away.

Two laboring men were suffocated by the caving in of a sand bank at Brooklyn. Several others had a narrow escape..... The Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, died in Salem, Mass., of typhoid pneumonia. He was a Baptist minister of over fifty years standing, and was widely known throughout the New England and Middle States.....The Democrats of Montgomery, Ala., elected the mayor, clerk and twelve aldermen. Their first victory since reconstruction.....A man named Welsh, a striker from the Greenfield cutlery works, went to sleep upon the railroad track near Springfield, Mass., while intoxicated, and was killed by a passing train.....The horse of Homer Waller, a prominent farmer of Duchess county, N. Y., ran away with him at Dover, and he was thrown out and instantly killed..... The Hon. D. D. Pratt, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, has accepted the position of commissioner of internal revenue, tendered him by the President.....Jeremiah P. Leek, of Hamden, Conn., fell partly out of his carriage in New Haven, and his head striking between the spokes of one of the wheels, which was revolving, he was strangled to death..... Wesley Van Dusen, a wealthy and eccentric farmer of Copake, N. Y., in a fit of insanity, shot his mother, an aged lady, through the head and breast, killing her instantly, and then shot himself through the heart.

A Wonderful Calculating Machine.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following account of a "calculating engine," as he calls it: The inventor, Mr. F. P. Warren, a watchmaker of this place (Three Oaks, Mich.), has been working upon a very difficult and curious piece of mechanism—a calculating machine—which he said was to work not only in the first four rules of arithmetic, but was also to perform complicated mathematical calculations. No person who knew his plans ever thought it possible to construct such a machine, but the inventor's faith has been strong from the beginning, and his persistent perseverance has at last been crowned with complete success. The machine is the result of about ten years of labor. It was not built for manufacture and sale, but to see what it was possible to accomplish by machinery. The machine, which is a beautiful piece of mechanism, surprises every one who sees it in operation. It will use a multiplier or divisor of twelve figures, the multiplicand and dividend being limited only by the number of wheels placed in front to receive the answer. The present number on the machine is twenty. The machine contains over 2,100 specially formed pieces, and including screws and rivets over 3,000. It is probably the most complicated and intricate piece of mechanism ever constructed, and yet it works with perfect ease and accuracy. It will run backward as well as forward, will detect and show an error, were it possible for one to occur. It will divide one number by another, add the quotient to another number, subtract or multiply, according to choice, at one operation. It deals with fractions as well as whole numbers. By putting the first power of a number in the machine the powers of that number up to the full capacity of the machine can be obtained. It can also be used as a difference machine, if desired. The following example in compound interest was set into the machine and performed in forty-five seconds: What is the compound interest of $5,630.75 for twenty years at seven per cent. Answer: $16,158.47.

A Lover's Revenge.

The Leonardtown (Md.) *Beacon* publishes a report of the trial of James T. Graves, in the circuit court for St. Mark's county, Md., on the charge of setting fire to a new dwelling house, owned by William Burch. The facts in the case, as developed at the trial, are somewhat extraordinary. Graves is a young man who, up to the time he was charged with this crime, had borne a good character. He was greatly in love with a beautiful young lady named Estelle Guy, but her parents disliked him, and favored the attentions of William Burch, who was also a suitor for her hand. Graves was discarded, and it was generally understood in the neighborhood that Mr. Burch and Miss Guy were to be married. Burch's father built him a new house, into which he was to take his bride. In the meantime the rejected Graves took to hard drinking and became moody and remorse. One evening, about the time the house intended for the home of the couple was finished, he mounted his horse, rode to Mechanicsville, purchased a bottle of coal oil, and then proceeded to Mr. Burch's new house. It was burned down that night, and those who first came to the fire smelled a strong odor of coal oil. Nobody doubted but that Graves had set fire to the house. Estelle Guy died soon afterward, it is said, of a broken heart. Graves was found guilty of the crime, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Overdressed School Girls.

An American family, in which were several girls, came to live in this city, says the New York *Times*, some time last year. The parents had moved in a good social circle, and had been held in considerable esteem in the town where they previously resided. They were respectable, but not rich. While living comfortably, they refused to spend more than they could afford for dress. In a short time the eldest girl, who was about thirteen or fourteen years of age, and very anxious to go on with her education, became a pupil at one of the public schools. She remained there only a few weeks, being fairly driven away by the taunts and sneers which were leveled at her on account of her homely apparel. After a short interval she tried another school, but with the same result. She was avoided by the other girls, treated with neglect and superciliousness, and at last was obliged to leave. The consequence was that neither she nor her sisters attended any school, and thus for the sake of any unseemly abuse, which it is the interest of everybody to put down, the education of those children ceased.

Common Sense Reasons

Why Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters should be used:

1st. They are an entire vegetable bitters, free from all alcoholic stimulants.

2d. They are the result of careful study, experiment and labor.

3d. The greatest care is taken to secure medicinal virtues, and exclude everything objectionable.

4th. They unite, as a life-restoring scientific tonic, the greatest strengthening and vitalizing principles.

5th. Persons of sedentary habits and over-worked, find in them a specific for want of appetite, palpitation, debility, constipation, and many other nameless ailments.

6th. The aged find in them guarantee of prolonged health and life, and weak and delicate females and mothers find especial benefit from their use.

7th. They are the master of disease.

Mrs. Tilton's Letter.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Mrs. Tilton to Judge Neilson, in which she requested to be called as a witness in the Tilton-Beecher case:

JUDGE NEILSON: I ask the privilege from you for a few words in my own behalf. I feel very deeply the injustice of my position in the law and before the court now sitting; and, while I have understood and respected from the beginning Mr. Evarts' principle in the matter, yet since your last session I have been so sensible of the power of my enemies that my soul cries out before you and the gentlemen of the jury, that they beware how, by a divided verdict, they consign to my children a false and irrevocable stain upon their mother! For five years past I have been the victim of circumstances most cruel and unfortunate; struggling from time to time only for a place to live honorably and truthfully. Released for some months from the will by whose power unconsciously I criminated myself again and again, I declare solemnly before you, without fear of man and by faith in God, that I am innocent of the crime charged against me. I would like to tell my whole sad story truthfully—to acknowledge the frequent falsehoods wrung from me by compulsion—though at the same time unwilling to reveal the secrets of my married life, which only the vital importance of my position makes necessary. I assume the entire responsibility of this request, unknown to friend or counsel of either side, and await your honor's honorable decision.

With great respect,

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

The letter was returned to Mrs. Tilton by the clerk of the court, not being read in court.

A FRENCH JOKE.—A Parisian family, while at dinner the other evening, were astonished at receiving the following letter: "M. and Madame: I have just learned that what I have cooked for veal is a piece of the butcher's little nephew, who was assassinated by his uncle and sold in slices. I do not dare to come home. Marie." Marie was the name of their servant. This horrible announcement created great consternation, and all the family began to feel pangs of indigestion, which were not allayed until it was discovered that the note was a hoax. The police are looking for the practical joker.

Whoever buys a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ may be sure he has got the best instrument of the class in the world, and this at the lowest price at which it can be afforded by the makers having greatest facilities for manufacture.

A SLAUGHTER HOUSE.—In the very heart of New York city there are fifty-six slaughter houses which every day slaughter 1,241 cattle, 3,350 hogs, and 2,498 sheep and cows. All the refuse from these slaughter houses is thrown into the bay.

The general talk is Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.). There never was a soap so highly and generally praised. It tells a story of its own merits, that cannot be contradicted. Try it.

THE CENTENNIAL.—From all parts of France news is received that the merchants, manufacturers and wine growers are taking warm interest in the Philadelphia Centennial, and that it is likely that France will be one of the largest exhibitors in the international exhibition.

A $4.00 Book for $1.50.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified: By R. V. Pierce, M. D., counselor-in-chief of the board of physicians and surgeons, at the world's dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. The above work—a book of about nine hundred large pages, profusely illustrated with wood engravings and colored plates, and well and strongly bound—will be sent, post-paid, to any address, for one dollar and fifty cents—making it the cheapest book ever offered to the American people. Other books treating of domestic medicine, of like size and style of binding, and not nearly as well illustrated, with no colored plates, and some of them containing no prescriptions and making known no means of self-cure for the diseases which they discuss, sell for from three dollars and a half to five dollars. Were Dr. Pierce's work not published by the author, printed and bound with his own machinery, and were it sold through agents, as most books are, the price of it would have to be not less than four dollars. For when the publisher pays the author a fair price for his production, then adds a profit to the investment large enough to satisfy himself and companies who furnish him, not only for his labor, but also for the risk of pecuniary loss which he assumes in taking the chances of the enterprise proving a success, and when the State, county, and canvassing agent has each received a profit, they have added to the expense of a book that originally costs about $1.25, so much that the people have to pay not less than $4.00 for it. The People's Medical Adviser, on the contrary, is placed within the pecuniary reach of all classes by the author, who adopts the plan of publishing, dispensing with middle men and giving the benefit of their profits to the people, offering his book at a price little above actual cost of publication. That those desiring the book may run no risk of losing their money in sending it through the mails, the author advertises that money addressed to him at Buffalo, N. Y., and inclosed in registered letters, may be at his risk of loss. The author's large correspondence with the people upon medical matters, which we are credibly informed frequently exceeds three hundred letters a day, and requires several trained and skillful medical assistants and short-hand reporters to enable him to entertain and answer them, as well as his large daily dealings with disease at the world's dispensary, appear to have peculiarly fitted him for writing the work, by rendering him very familiar with the everyday medical needs of the people. He endeavors in this work to answer all the numerous questions relating to health and disease that have been addressed to him by the people from all parts of the land, and hence it contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. All the most prevalent diseases of both sexes are also plainly and fully considered and means of self-cure made known. Unlike other works on domestic medicine, it includes the subjects of biology, cerebral physiology, hygiene, temperaments, marriage, reproduction, etc., all of which are treated in an original and interesting manner. It is a compendium of anatomical, physiological and medical science, and embodies the latest discoveries in each department.—*Com.*

DISEASED LUNGS ARE GREATLY ON THE INCREASE IN THIS COUNTRY.—The sudden changing of weather has done much to give rise to consumption. But thousands bring it on by their own imprudence, such as wearing damp clothing and going from the warm room into the cold air and checking the perspiration, which causes irritation of the lungs, and then matter or phlegm will collect, which nature will try to relieve by coughing. If nature does not raise the matter with ease, and stop this inflammation, tubercles will soon form and consumption will soon follow. Allen's Lung Balsam will cure consumption if it is only taken in time. For sale by all medicine dealers.—*Com.*

STILL THE CRY is for the Wilson shuttle sewing machine. And why? Because it is the most perfect and desirable sewing machine for family use and manufacturing yet invented, and is the cheapest. The constant demand for this valuable machine has made it almost impossible for the manufacturers to supply the demand. Machines will be