FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

How He Learned to Farm.

That well known New York farmer, George Geddes, gives the New York *Tribune* some facts relative to how he learned to farm. It will be noticed that he had the advantage of large wealth:

This letter, and the helplessness of its owner, brings to my mind the memory of days forty-five years ago, when I left a law office, having spent nearly all my days in schools, to manage nearly 1,000 acres of land, that then came into my hands. I had been born and raised on a farm (just where I now live) and had spent my vacations and the summers of my sixteenth and nineteenth years at home, and had formed some ideas of farming as practiced in those days. I had held a plow some, and assisted in haying and harvesting, but of the practical management of a large farm I certainly knew but little.

The home farm being let on shares to a very good man for the place, I put myself under his instruction, and from him learned something of the use of such tools as the scythe and the grain cradle, and the next spring assumed the management. I knew enough of the business before me not to attempt its conduct in connection with anything else, and I had some notion of my great ignorance of the business that circumstances made it imperatively necessary for me to follow for life.

There were three farmers, living some miles apart, but neither of them very far from me, who had each for himself made a handsome fortune in farming, and each was a marked man among his neighbors, and to some extent led them by example. Though very successful, they were quite unlike each other, and neither would have been likely to ask advice of the others. But they agreed in one thing—they were each ready to give me advice, and, I thought, were pleased when I asked them, one at a time, to talk over my doings. Many a time, when at a loss as to what I had better do, I have ridden to one of these men expressly to tell him my troubles and get his advice as to the best thing for me to do, and I think I always had my way made clear by their counsels.

Another source of information was found in my hired men, and I have never had a good man work for me a year that I have not received some good hints from, in regard to the best time or way of doing work on the farm.

Use of Earthworms.

The common earthworm, though apt to be despised, is really a useful creature in its way. Mr. Knapp describes it as the natural manurer of the soil, consuming on the surface the softer parts of decayed vegetable matters, and conveying downward to the more woody fibers, which there molder and fertilze. They perforate the earth in all directions, thus rendering it permeable by air and water—both indispensable to vegetable life. According to Mr. Darwin's mode of expression, they give a kind of undertillage to the land, performing the same below ground that the spade does for the garden, and the plow for arable soil It is, in consequence, chiefly of the natural operations of worms that fields which have been overspread with lime, burnt marl, or cinders, become in process of time covered by a finely divided soil fitted for the support of vegetation. This result, though usually attributed by farmers to the "working down" of these materials, is really due to the action of earthworms, as may be seen in innumerable casts of which the initial soil consists. These are obviously produced by the digestive proceedings of the worm, which take into their intestinal canal a large quantity of the soil in which they feed and burrow, and then reject it it in the form of the so-called casts. "In this manner," says Mr. Darwin, "a field, manured with marl, has been covered, in the course of eighty years, with a bed of earth averaging thirteen inches in thickness.

Tomatoes.

But few vegetables are in more general use for both winter and summer than tomatoes. And while their cultivation is very general, but few persons understand how to grow and develop them successfully. The vines are great growers, and in rich loose soil all that is necessary to raise and have them tumbled in heaps, like "some deep tangled wildwood," is to cultivate well and keep the weeds down. These tangled, luxuriant, topsy-turvy vines, while they may produce abundantly, never produce so good fruit, nor do they ripen it as it should be. It is necessary, in order to have good tomatoes and to have them early, to set the plants about four feet apart and keep them well staked and tied up. A good stake can be made by cutting small bushes down, leaving them about five feet long, with some of the limbs on; drive these stakes down near the plants and train and tie up as the plant grows. Keep the laterals well pinched off and the fruit will be much earlier and finer than if the vines are tumbled into one undistinguishable mass. The young fruit needs the sun, and any system of pruning and training that will give it to them is better than letting them fall down.

The Potato Beetle.

The Colorado beetle has made its appearance already in the East, and millions of beetles are engaged in laying eggs upon the under side of the leaves. The beetle is about the size of a white bean, broad, round, and plump. It is dark in color, with ten orange-yellow stripes on its back—five stripes on each of its wing-cases. This conspicuous marking enables it to be known at first sight. As soon as it appears it may be kept down very easily by hand picking it from the vines and crushing the eggs laid upon the leaves with the fingers. As soon as the larvæ appear, which may be expected in a few days after the appearance of the beetles, if they are not at once attacked the best remedy is to use paris green, either mixed with water (at the rate of one heaped tablespoonful to a pailful of water), or with twenty times its bulk of flour, and scattering it evenly over the leaves of the plants, upon which the larvæ feed voraciously. As it is important to have the paris green pure, and much of it on sale is adulterated, and therefore to an equal extent useless, we would recommend our readers to procure only the pure article, which should cost about one dollar per pound.

Buried Alive.

It is not often that the victims of too hasty burial are discovered until after death occurs, but an Englishman describes what he experienced, while lying in a coffin in a perfectly conscious state, in the following words: "It would be impossible to find words that would express the agony and despair that I suffered. Every blow of the hammer with which they nailed down my coffin lid went through my brain like the echo of a death-knell. I would never have believed that the human heart could endure such terrible agony and not burst into pieces. When they let me slowly down into the ground I distinctly heard the noise the coffin made every time it rubbed against the sides of the grave." This man awoke under the knife of a doctor. He had been stolen and carried to the dissecting room of a medical school. At the moment the professor made a slight incision down the abdomen the spell was broken and he sprung to his feet.

The Paraguayan Exiles.

The exiles from Paraguay have arrived in the United States and meet with a hearty welcome. The party embraces many leading citizens of the country, and they give the following account of their banishment: On the 15th of February last, Don Elluari, president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, was deposed by a military insurrection, by which Pedro Variela was put in power. On the 24th of the same month these persons were notified to prepare for departure, and on the 26th were arrested and placed on board the Puig, which was immediately sent off to Havana. They arrived at Havana on the 30th of May, but the Spanish authorities refused an asylum to them on suspicion of their being exiles. A Spanish man-of-war was sent to the bark Puig, and towed her to sea, despite the protests of the captain that his vessel was unseaworthy and provisions short. The Puig then made for Charleston, S. C.

The Latest Cuttle Fish.

I have been fortunate enough, says a St. John's (N. F.) correspondent of the *World*, to obtain the beak and one sucker of a splendid specimen of the devil-fish, or "colossal cephalopods of the North Atlantic," as Professor Verrill has designated them in the *American Naturalist*. Not a winter passes now without one or more individuals of the race being cast ashore. In 1873 I got possession of the most complete specimen yet obtained, which Professor Verrill has elaborately described, with illustrative drawings in the *American Naturalist*, vol. ix., 1875, and also in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, vol. ix., February, 1875. The new specimen, of which unfortunately I was only able to obtain the fragments named, was cast ashore at Grand Bank, Fortune bay, in December last. There is little intercourse between that locality and the capital in winter, owing to the prevalence of ice, and it was not till March that news of the matter arrived here. I wrote immediately to the magistrate of the district, George Simms, Esq., requesting him to collect full particulars, and if possible procure for me some portions of the great squid, should any have been preserved. He informed me, in reply, that he had not seen the fish entire, as before his arrival at the spot where it came ashore portions of it had been carried off by the fishermen as food for their dogs. He made a careful measurement, however, of the portions that remained, and found that the tentacula, or two longest arms, were twenty-six feet in length and sixteen inches in circumference, and the eight shorter arms each eight and a half feet in length, and nearly of the same circumference. The head or central part, from which the arms radiate, measured thirty-six inches in circumference. The length of body from junction with the head he found to be ten feet; the tail was one-third the length of the body, or three feet four inches. Allowing eight inches as the length of the head, the entire length of this specimen was fourteen feet, so that it is one of the largest specimens yet actually seen and measured, being twice the length of the one I obtained in 1873. The circumference of the body is not given, but at the thickest part it could not have been less than ten feet, judging by the proportions of my specimen. The arms tapered at the point to an inch in circumference. Mr. Simms was able to obtain the beak and one large sucker, which he has sent me. The sucker is an inch in diameter. The beak is large and powerful, shaped precisely as the jaws which Professor Verrill has figured in his able articles above referred to. It is a special cause of grief to your correspondent that this fine specimen was not preserved for scientific examination. Great interest among naturalists has been awakened regarding these gigantic cephalopods since the discovery of my Logic bay specimen, and this interest will be greatly deepened by Professor Verrill's papers, in which he has made an exhaustive study of the subject as far as present data enable him to proceed. It is evident that the seas around these shores are a favorite *habitat* of these creatures, and I am in hopes of yet securing a finer specimen than any previously obtained. The one which came ashore at Grand Bank—with its long arms of twenty-six feet and eight shorter ones of eight and a half feet, covered with twelve hundred suckers, its fourteen-foot body and powerful beak—would have been an awkward customer to meet, and once folded in its clammy embrace escape would have been impossible.

That Female Cabby.

There is a touch of gallantry about the English cabbies, after all. Not long ago, it will be remembered, a young female was arrested in Liverpool and sent to the gaol for having donned male clothing for the purpose of successfully plying the vocation of a cabby. She had been in needy circumstances, and so, cutting off her tresses and assuming the garb of a Londoff cabby, she maintained herself in respectability, and as "Billy Seymour" won the good opinion of her fellow-workers. The good conduct of "Billy" was acknowledged by her masters, and the cabbies speak in high terms of the goodfellowship of "Jolly Seymour." The term of her incarceration, which was for two months, expired recently, and a vast concourse of the cabbies assembled outside the jail to give her an ovation when she came out. They had resolved to present her with a cab and horse, and the sum promised for that purpose reached a very handsome amount. All the roads in the vicinity of the jail were lined with "four-wheelers" and "hansoms," and there were not wanting showy wagonettes and a good sprinkling of "buggies," harnessed to fast trotting horses. Several of the cabbies were gaudily gotten up for the occasion, and crowds of sightseers of all ages and sexes swelled the multitude. Around the massive portals of the gaol sentinels were posted, in order that "Billy" might not pass out unrecognized. But the cabbies were doomed to disappointment. During her term of imprisonment "Billy" had earned the good opinion of the goal officials, and they pursuaded her to give up the whip and reins and live a more quiet life. So, instead of allowing her to be made a lion of by the expectant cabbies outside the jail, the officials took her out by a side door, and she was soon being whirled away at express rate to the south of England, where she will doubtless gain a position that her courage and good conduct entitle her to The news of her departure made the cabbies very huffy, but they finally dispersed in good order.

"Coal-Oil Johnny."

A correspondent writing from Des Moines, Iowa, says: The country is familiar with the petroleum bubble of years ago; how men rose in the morning beggars, and retired at night millionaires; how nabobs became mendicants in the breath of a wind. One of the heroes of those notable days is Johnny Steele, or "Coal-Oil Johnny" as he is now familiarly called. His history is known to all newspaper readers, and they will remember how he went to bed one night a laborer at twenty dollars a month, and awoke in the morning the heir of the richest oil well in Venango county, Pa. He didn't know what to do with the money which flowed from his well. He it was who purchased a hotel in Philadelphia at extravagant figures, and gave it away the next day; who would buy up a dance-house at a big price, for the privilege of "running it" one night; who would purchase a fancy team, use it once, and give it away; who bought a minstrel troupe, and ran it a whole season for the fun of it; who never refused to lend money, nor asked its return. He stepped from penury, through one million and a half of dollars, back to penury again in sixteen short months. Then he came West; and now he is at work with a gang of bridge-builders in Shelby county, on the Rock Island road, at a salary of one hundred and seventy-five cents a day. He is just as happy and contented with his frugal fare and lowly lot as when he basked in the smiles of fortune's favors. His wife clings to him in adversity with truehearted love, and accepts the situation with all the grace which characterizes a noble woman. She joined his fortunes when sunshine gilded his path; she now seeks to make his pathway bright beneath the shallows of adversity. Their home is at Dunlap. Johnny says many of the stories of his wasteful extravagance are false. His reverses came from loans made to friends, who failed to repay them. A broken bank carried down $120,000 at one swoop, and another bank took $40,000. Out of the wreck of the latter he hopes to get enough to get his good wife a beautiful dress and a nice new house.

While writing verses for my love, I looked up
from the paper,
And there she stood! I rose in haste, and
overturned the taper.
"How careless to put out the light," she said.
"Is it surprising,"
I answered, "that I quenched my lamp when I
saw the sun arising?"

A married lady was complaning to a widow of her husband's cruel slanders upon her, when the widow grimly replied: "I've had three husbands, and not one of 'em lives to say a word against me. Dead husbands tell no tales."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Receipt of Letters from Maracaibo---Incidents of the Calamity---Summary Dealings with Thieves.

By the mails received from South American ports, additional particulars were received of the earthquake of May 18, but none of the letters gave any detailed statements. What was given, however, was sufficient to show that the previous reports had not been exaggerated. From a letter from O. Spannocchia, dated Maracaibo, June 5, the following extracts are taken:

We have no letters as yet from Cucuta, but many families have already immigrated to this town. This morning I met two gentlemen from Santa Christobal, by way of Cucuta, which last place they left on May 27. They state that Cucuta has suffered more than has been imagined, for, besides the entire destruction of the city, a band of thieves has caused greater pecuniary losses than the earthquake, carrying off all the merchandise and coffee they could, and starting fires in many places. Coffee bags were emptied and used to carry away the stolen goods, jewelry, and other valuables. After the earthquake rain fell plentifully for some time, and the goods and coffee remaining were much damaged. All books and papers are lost. The custom house and the Los Cachos were sacked and afterward set on fire and destroyed. It is said that there is scarcely anything of value remaining among the ruins. A singular incident is related of Mr. Bosquet, who miraculously escaped injury during the earthquake. He was standing upon the balcony of his residence when it occurred, and the walls falling, made a prisoner of him, though he was uninjured. Expecting each moment that the walls would crumble and crush him in the ruins, he was exclaiming: "Oh God, what a death you have reserved for me!" when a second heavy shock occurred, and, miracle-like, the walls all fell outward, leaving him perfectly safe and without a scratch. The estimated loss of life in Cucuta is from 2,000 to 3,000, and from 6,000 to 8,000 in the sixteen surrounding villages, which were all destroyed. The number injured is very large. The people here from Cucuta have been talking of building a temporary town at San Baena, near Cucuta, but have given up the project for the present on account of the terrible stench arising from the unburied corpses, and which, it is feared, may produce a pestilence among the survivors. Troops have been sent to Cucuta from Pamplona, to prevent more atrocities in the district, and already several of the thieves have been shot. Cucuta was the center of the shock, but it was destructive for twelve leagues around. Relief expeditions have been sent out from this town, and everything done to alleviate the sufferings of the survivors.

One correspondent states that the town of Cucuta has entirely disappeared, as well as nearly all of the promising villages in the State, eighteen or twenty in number. The loss of life is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 persons.

The Vessel that was in "Distress."

An old sailor spins the following yarn in the *World*: I mind once comin' home from Liverpool in the ship Atlas, and we'd had a head wind for weeks, and bid fair to make a terrible long passage of it, when, one day, jist arter noon, the moon changed, and the wind shifted from west-nor'-west to nor'-nor'-east. Well, we got all the starboard stunsails set, and soon had her a-goin' about nine knots, which were fast for her, for she were a full ship and didn't go over and above fast.

Well, about six bells in the arternoon watch we made a brig away to windward, with the British ensign flyin' half-mast and union down. The old man were very provoked, you may be sure, jist as we had got this wind, to have to stop, but there weren't no help for it, and all hands was called and the stunsails took in and the royals and flyin' jib furled, and we braced up sharp on a wind, for to beat up to him.

"Now," says the old man to the mate, "it more than likely she is out of provisions, and we musn't lose a minute more than we can help of this fair wind. So git up some bread, and beef, and pork and have some water in handy casks, ready to go in the boat. Git both of our boats cleared away, so as to supply her at once, or, if they want to be took off, we can transfer 'em without delay." Well, we washes out a couple of beef barrels clean, and fills 'em up with fresh water. We gits up a couple of barrels of beef, and a couple of pork, and about a half-dozen barrels of bread, and we clears away both quarter boats, and selects a crew for both of 'em. Then we clews up the to'gallan' sails and hove about on the port tack and let her lay with the main-topsail to the mast.

The brig, all this while, had been runnin' down afore the wind, and soon came down across our stern, and the old man hailed: "Brig ahoy! what can I do for you first?"

There were about a second's pause, and then come the reply: "What is your longitude?"

You ought to have seen our old's man face jist then. "Drink less rum and buy a chronometer," says he to the English chap, and then to us: "Fill away the main-yard! down main tack! gather aft the slack of the sheet! put your helm up! so—steady—as you go, jist full and by; stations now for stays! Down helm! hard a lee! rise tacks and sheets! main to'bowline! mainsail haul! Head braces! fore bowline! let go and haul!" Well, the minute we got her around, we piled the muslin onto her, and soon had her trottin' towards Sandy Hook agin' with stunsails alew and aloft, leavin' the Britisher to find out his longitude from some one better natured than our old man.

An English Picnic in America.

On a race day at Jerome Park, New York, some of the young men of the club got up a picnic on the grounds, in close imitation of the English plan, and a lady writer thus discusses pleasantly in regard to it: Suddenly a stage horn's mellow note swelled out on the crisp June air, and from around the club house hill dashed an English mail coach and four. It drew up in front of that edifice at the foot of the hill, in full view of the spectators on both the grand stand and club house piazzas. The seats on top were filled with three ladies and as many gentlemen. Open flew both of the doors, and out leaped two liveried footmen, who assisted the ladies and gentlemen to descend from their lofty perches, and then with lightning speed unhitched the bang-tailed, high-stepping team and led them to the stables. The ladies and gentlemen walked up the hill toward the club house. After a few minutes back came the coachmen and footmen, and emptying the boot of the coach they began to unpack the hamper baskets. The top of the coach was spread with a snowy cloth, and champagne bottles and glasses and delicate viands and bon-bons sparkled and glowed in the sunlight on its surface. But that arrangement did not suit the dainty darlings of fortune for whom it was made. Presently one of the gentlemen of the party came down the hill and spoke to the lackeys. They undid all their work, and spread the repast higher up the hillside on the greensward, under the shade of the pines and hemlocks. Then the silk-robed, lace-veiled, kid-gloved beauties and their beaux threw themselves in graceful attitudes on the grass and made their picnic feast.

The French Army.

European writers are naturally excited over the late grand review of the French army in Paris. The French army was almost annihilated by the Germans only a few years ago. Paris was captured, and the victorious conquerors returned to their own country, leaving behind them devastation and chaos, and a frightful debt for France to pay. Of course, the first thought of France was to reorganize her army, and the late display shows that this has been done. Forty thousand troops were reviewed at Longchamps, and the display of cuirassiers, light cavalry and infantry was superb.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

The Fate of a Western Farmer who is Said to have Run Away from his Wife.

About a year and a half ago a Mr. Keech immigrated from Wisconsin to Florida, and purchased a farm in St. John's county, a few miles from the old fort, Mantanzas Inlet. He was industrious and energetic, and soon became noted as one of the most prosperous farmers in the county. Mr. Keech was accompanied by his wife, or by a woman that purported to be his wife. To all appearance the two lived together in the utmost peace and tranquility.

Some time ago a man calling himself J. Smith Newton, and representing himself as a land prospector, made his appearance in Keech's neighborhood, and remained several days. He finally left, and neither Keech nor his neighbors thought any more of the stranger. A few days ago, however, he again made his appearance, and after making some inquiries of a Mr. Williams, proceeded to Keech's house. It happened that Mr. Keech owed Mr. Williams a small sum of money, and had promised to call and pay it the next day after Newton made his appearance. That day, however, and the next passed, and still Mr. Keech did not appear to fulfill his promise. Knowing his neighbor to be a very prompt man in his business affairs, Mr. Williams at once proceeded to investigate the cause of the unusual delay. Mounting a horse, he rode to the farm of Keech, and there discovered that a most atrocious murder had been committed. Mrs. Keech was found in her room shot to death, while Mr. Keech lay near by with his throat cut, a bullet hole in the back of his head, and his skull crushed in.

Mr. Keech's neighbors immediately assembled and organized two pursuing parties, one under the command of Mr. Virgil Dupont, and the other under the command of the sheriff of St. John's county. They followed the murderer nearly fifty miles, sparing neither whip nor spur, and finally came up with him in Volusia county, where he was endeavoring to make his way on to the St. John's river.

The confession of the murderer, which has been made, invests the crime with mysterious interest. His name is J. Smith Newton, and he says he was born in Buenos Ayres, of English parents. He says that his purpose was not robbery, but the hope of ultimate gain. He states that the woman known as Mrs. Ellen Keech was not the wife of Mr. Keech, but his mistress, and that the real Mrs. Keech is a resident of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Keech deserted his real wife, took up with the murdered woman, and fled to Florida. The prisoner says he was employed by Mrs. Keech, who is his aunt, to follow her truant husband and murder both him and his mistress. As a reward for his trouble, Newton was to receive a share of the estate of Mr. Keech, which is said to be worth about $30,000.

An attempt was made by some of the citizens of Orange county to lynch Newton, and it was the fear of this that led him to confess his crime.

Postal Cards and Privacy.

Since the introduction of postal cards, says the New York *Times*, the uses to which they are applied have been steadily increasing in number and rarity. That the amount of convenience thus furnished the public is very great cannot be denied. At the same time there are, not unfrequently, certain annoyances connected with the injudicious employment of postal cards in epistolary writing. Of this class of annoyances, perhaps the most common is that which occurs from receiving one of these missives when the person to whom it is sent would greatly prefer the privacy which would be afforded by a sealed letter.

A gentleman or a lady in a large city, who writes a postal card and puts it into the box with her own hands, or sends it by a messenger not supposed to gossip, is ordinarily in little danger of having what he has written made the subject of conversation among his own neighbors. Nobody near the sender has a chance to peruse it except the government officials; and they are not likely to read it, and perhaps would not know enough about the writer to understand it if they did. But when the cards gets to the other end of the route, the case may be very different. The numerous individuals who in a country village sometimes assume the duties of deputy postmasters on the arrival of the daily or tri-weekly mail, are not always too busy to spend a little time in the acquisition of interesting information, or too delicate to take any means that may be convenient of acquainting themselves with their neighbors' affairs. We do not wish to be understood as intimating that this is the case with all country post-offices, or the majority of them. On the contrary, there are a great many more of them than is generally supposed where the postmaster is very careful to have no gossip provided by means of his office. But leaving out of view the post-offices, a postal card is often liable to be seen by a good many pairs of eyes before it comes within the scope of those for which it is intended; and nobody who sends one has, unless he is well acquainted with the circumstances of the party to whom it is sent, a right to presume that it will not be subjected to the inspection of individuals who will not hestitate to tell all the news it contains, and perhaps a good deal more.

The Siren Fog Whistle.

The most powerful fog-signal whistle now in use is an American invention. The whistle is produced by means of a disk, with twelve radial slits, being made to rotate in front of a fixed disk exactly similar. The moving disk revolves 2,800 times a minute, and in each revolution there is, of course, twelve coincidences between the two disks; through the openings thus made steam or air at high pressure is allowed to pass, so that there are actually twelve times 2,800 (or 33,600) puffs of steam or compressed air every minute. This causes a sound of very great power, which the cast-iron trumpet, twenty feet in length, compresses to a certain extent; and the blast goes out as a sort of sound-beam in the direction required.

This instrument has been set up at various points along our own coast, where danger to shipping is imminent during the prevalence of foggy weather, and its superiority to every other form of fog-signal was immediately so apparent that the English naval authorities sent for a specimen to be tried with English inventions at some recent experiments on the coast. It was found to be vastly more effective than anything with which it was put in competition, and a large number of these instruments were at once ordered for the purpose of establishing a complete chain of sound-signals round the English coast, to be used in foggy weather.

Novel Method of Advertising.

At the Pere la Chaise cemetery, near Paris, there stands in a conspicuous position a splendid monument to Pierre Cabochard, grocer, with a pathetic inscription which closes thus: "His inconsolable widow dedicates this monument to his memory, and continues the same business at the old stand, 161 Rue M——." A Parisian paper relates that a short time ago a gentleman who had noticed the above inscription, was led by curiosity to call at the address indicated. Having expressed a desire to see the Widow Cabochard, he was immediately ushered into the presence of a fashionably dressed and full bearded man, who asked what was the object of his visit. "I came to see the Widow Cabochard, sir." "Well, sir, here she is." "I beg pardon, but I wish to see the lady in person." "Sir, I am the Widow Cabochard." "I don't exactly understand you. I allude to the relict of the late Pierre Cabochard, whose monument I saw yesterday at Pere la Chaise." "I see, I see," was the smiling rejoinder. "Allow me to inform you that Pierre Cabochard is a myth, and therefore never had a wife. The tomb you have admired cost me a good deal of money, quite a small fortune indeed, and although no one is buried there, it proves a first-rate advertisement, and I have no cause to regret the expense. Now, sir, what can I sell you in the way of groceries?"

The Outlook For Grain.

All the evidences point to continued dullness, and low prices for wheat. For awhile, fortunately for the producers, money being easy, many capitalists bought wheat and corn to hold, believing that exporters would call for it at advanced rates, and Chicago has been full of wheat and corn, held, though vessels were idle at the docks, waiting for something to carry. But Great Britain had an unusual crop last year, has plenty of wheat in store yet, and the prospects for the incoming crop are excellent. The loss on wheat in store in Chicago foots up $750,000, figuring this loss at fifteen cents a bushel. The shrinkage on these grains and provisions makes the total about $2,000,000, and including the loss on options, probably not less than $5,000,000.

This loss is said to fall largely upon speculators in neighboring States. It is believed that one-half the loss, or more, is outside of Chicago. The distribution of the loss has been so general, that no great commotion can occur. If any failures take place, they will not attract general notice.

Operators in wheat took advantage of the partial destruction of winter wheat by the unfavorable weather of early spring, and of the grasshopper raid, in the hope of stimulating prices, by parading these damaging influences unduly. All such spasmodic efforts are, in the end, damaging. They stimulate hope unduly, tempting farmers and others to make investments, based upon the belief that these sudden advances in prices indicates a growing want, and that they have only to hold a little longer to enable them to get their coveted dollar a bushel.

It is well to bear in mind that the incoming crop of wheat is getting ready rapidly for the sickle, the harvest being only two to six weeks distant, according to location, and we have no reason to fear destruction to the crop anywhere. We think the remainder of June and the month of July will see an astonishing rapid growth of corn, and ninety days will see us independent of any necessary dependence upon our old crop. All this will be in accordance with the promise given us, and the indications point to a realization of this assurance in 1875. The farmers throughout all the West, as we know by personal observations made of the growing crops in several States, are putting forth such efforts as will fully entitle them to the fulfillment of the scriptural promise. We sincerely hope that every farmer who is holding old wheat and corn may be in a condition to hold until it will be needed at paying prices.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Hydrophobic Mania.

The New York *Herald* says: They used to put down in the surgical almanacs, at the period when in the course of nature cheeries should be ripe and cherry trees loaded, "About this time look for boys with broken arms." Our city surgeons commonly have as much practice in gunshot wounds after a Fourth of July as falls to the share of the army doctors after a moderate battle; and the warm weather always gives a fair share of practice in the athletic exercise of resuscitating half-drowned humanity. Although death has, as poetically observed, all seasons for his own, he adopts a different style for each, and comes in shapes appropriate to the time. It would appear from late experience that we are now to have our warm weather scarce of hydrophobia as regularly as we used to have a scare of cholera for the same season. Hydrophobia we may have and do have, and it is not perceptible how we can avoid an occasional case, until society at large makes war on dogs and exterminates the species; and then cats and foxes and wolves will remain to do what they may as substitutes for the friend of man. And so long as there is hydrophobia it will have the spurious and in certain aspects most ridiculous double hydrophobic mania, the delusion in which men frighten themselves to death with the fancy that they have been bitten by rabid animals, a case of which has already come this summer as several came last summer. That there is disease in these cases is propable enough, but not hydrophobia. There is evidently disordered brain, tending to mania in all probability, and the character of the mania is determined by a bite received, which would be otherwise harmless, and the apprehensions in regard to it, upon which the victim broods day and night. People should not permit themselves to accept on any terms a notion so contrary to ages of experience as that hydrophobia can be given by the bite of a dog not evidently rabid.

The Price of Lace.

The orders for wedding lace received at Alencon, France, sometimes amount to $30,000 at a time, and large sums are also expended for lace at Honiton, England. The following particulars in regard to the lace trade are interesting: For Valenciennes, made at Ypres, $50 per meter (about 1.1-11 yards) is paid, but the lacemaker, working twelve hours a day, can only produce one-third of an inch in a week. Every piece of Alencon passes through the hands of twelve workmen. The best Brussels thread is spun in cells underground, because the dry air above would cause the thread to snap. Upon the worker, as she sits in the dark, is directed one ray of light, but the thread is so fine that her delicate fingers are better guides than her eyes. Very many lose their sight, and the high pay the laceworker earns is proportionate to the acknowledged unhealthiness of the occupation. The hand spun thread made at Brussels of flax of Brabant costs, before it is yet made up into lace, $1,200 per pound, and the process of manufacture more than doubles the value. Old lace is more variable in price, and some of it can be counterfeited by imitations. Of some varieties, however, the secret is lost, as of Point d'Argentan, which continued to be made on the banks of the Orne till the French revolution stopped the demand for a time, and gave the peasants other means of earning their bread.

The Effects of Presence of Mind.

What coolness may do in such cases as the Holyoke disaster was one well illustrated by the great German actor, Emile Devrient. The Grand Theater at Vienna was crowded. The Emperor Francis, with several members of his family, was in the imperial box. The play, Schiller's "Robbers," had reached its third act, when a cry arose that the stage was on fire. Devrient signed at once to the prompter, who lowered the curtain, the actor stepping out in front of it ere it fell. In his clear, clarion voice, he said: "There is no fire. The Emperor has been despoiled of an aigrette of diamonds on entering the theater. No honest man will object to being searched. You will pass out one by one at each several entrance and be searched by the police stationed at the several doors. Any man attempting to get out of order will be arrested." The crowd, deceived by his coolness and the charge, poured out. As each reached the door he was simply told to hurry on; and just as the last rows of the upper gallery were filing out, the flames burst through the curtain, enveloped the auditorium, but not a life was lost, though in less than half an hour after the great building was in ruins.

A Big Throw.

A woman called at the police court, in Detroit, and wanted to have her husband arrested for throwing her over a fence. She stated that the fence was seven feet high, and his honor knew that her husband was a small man, weighing not over one hundred and twenty pounds, while she weighs nearly two hundred.

"I don't believe your story," he replied.

"It's de solemn truf," she continued, rolling up her eyes.

"I tell you your husband could not have thrown you over a fence seven feet high."

"Couldn't he?"

"No, madam; it's an absurd story."

"Wal, mebbe he couldn't," she said, after a moment, "but he will if he ever gits a chance, and I want him put behind de bars!"

He is still free.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

The British admiral in command in the Pacific has sent aid to the officers of the sunken United States steamer Saranac......The potato bug has appeared in parts of Long Island...... Vassar College this year graduated forty-two female students......Policeman Jacob Suter attempted to arrest Patrick Mulligan, who was drunk and beating his family in St. Louis, when Mulligan picked up a chisel and stabbed the officer twice. City Marshal Chas. Born then attempted to arrest him and was also stabbed, when he drew a pistol and shot Mulligan dead. Both of the officers were severely injured......Advices from New Granada corrobcrate the reports first received in regard to the earthquake. In the city of Cucuta alone between two and three thousand persons lost their lives, and property to the amount of over $8,000,000 was destroyed......Heavy freshets are reported from France. The river Garonne overflowed and caused much damage by carrying away bridges and destroying crops...... While several workmen were repairing a steamboat cylinder at Hewes & Phillip's factory in Newark, N. J., some water inside generated steam, causing an explosion. Thomas Crane was killed and three other men were badly injured......Two brothers have been convicted at Fortress Monroe of killing their father, and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment.... A soldiers' monument was unveiled at Syracuse, N. Y., with imposing ceremonies.

Charles Hill, while sinking a well on his farm near Parkhill, Ont., was suffocated by gas. John Galbraith and Abner Whiting were lowered to his assistance and suffered the same fate. The bodies were recovered by means of grapling irons ......Garcia, the Spaniard who stole part of one of Murillo's pictures from a church in Madrid, which he sold in this country, on account of which he was seized and taken to Cuba and thence to Spain, was shot by the authorities......A young woman named Schaedler was fatally wounded by a man with whom she was out rowing in New York harbor. Two men in a boat near by state that they saw the couple in earnest conversation, and then the man arose and fired a pistol three times at the woman, and then pointing it to his own breast pulled the trigger. The witnesses rowed to the spot, only to find the man dead and the woman dying. She told several contradictory stories, but refused to give the name of the man......The commissioners appointed to examine the Chicago custom house have reported, condemning the building...... The heavy rains in France caused serious inundations in different parts of the country, and an immense amount of property has been destroyed and many lives lost. At Verdun over fifty houses were washed away......Vice-President Wilson has written a letter denying any aspiration to the Presidency, and declaring against the third term.

The London *Times* reports that a rebellion has broken out in Burmah....Admiral Werner, of the German navy, gave a banquet at Kiel in honor of Admiral Worden and the officers of the United States squadron......Five murderers were hanged in one day, Gordon and Wagner in Thomaston, Me., and Costelly at Dedham, Mass. The other two were colored men and were hanged together at Charleston, South Carolina......The floods in France exceed in damage the accounts previously given. In Toulouse over one hundred dead bodies were found in houses which had been submerged, and many more must have been swept away. Eight hundred houses have fallen in the city and twenty thousand people were without means of subsistence. In the St. Cyprien quarter two hundred and fifteen corpses have been found. At Tremoullet only five houses remain of four hundred. In the district of Foix two entire villages were submerged. Eighty persons were drowned in Verdun. Crops of all kinds throughout the inundated districts have been destroyed. It is estimated that over one thousand have lost their lives. The Paris press have opened subscriptions for the sufferers ......A tornado passed over the town of Mendota, near St. Paul, Minn., demolishing many buildings and doing other damage. A child was blown from its mother's arms and killed......Count von Arnim will appeal from the decision in his case......Advices from Burmah state that many deaths had occurred at Karen from famine......As two painters, Thomas Clay and Robert Landersack, were painting the coping of a building in New York, a rope of their scaffolding gave way and they fell a distance of fifty feet to the pavement. Clay was instantly killed and Landersack fatally injured.

A letter from Rio Janeiro state that the German-Brazilian bank has failed for a heavy amount. The manager squandered the money in speculation and loaned it without any security. He made way with the sum of £500,000 ......A monastery in Cincinnati is preparing to receive two hundred Jesuit priests lately driven from Germany......A train on the Old Colony railroad ran into a wagon at a crossing in Bowenville, Mass., and killed three men and a child who were driving across the track. The driver of the vehicle was pulled away by the horse and escaped......Frank Enterer Agerman, aged fifty years, who was committed to prison at Philadelphia for attempted rape on a little girl four years old, committed suicide by hanging himself to a cross bar of his cell window......By a tornado in Detroit, Mich., thirty houses and many outbuildings were demolished, involving a loss of about $25,000. Four persons are known to have been killed and many injured.....The drought at Porto Rico injured the crops to such an extent that trade was depressed, in consequence of which many failures took place among the merchants. The neighboring islands are also depressed......The London *Standard* publishes reports of a fearful inundation in Bohemia, Moravia, Carinthia, the Tyrol, and Banat, with some loss of life and great destruction of property. Many bridges have been carried away, thousands of cattle drowned, and crops in several districts totally ruined.

It is believed that after the Alabama claims commission has completed its awards there will be a balance of nearly $10,000,000 of the Geneva award remaining to the credit of the government......Four white prisoners in jail at Lawrence, Kan., overpowered the guard, and taking all the weapons on the premises, escaped. They are all desperate characters and there is little chance of their rearrest. ......Attorney-General Pierrepont has given a decision on a vexed question of nationality. A Prussian came to this country and after the requisite number of years became naturalized. He subsequently returned to Prussia to live, taking with him his son aged twenty years, who had been born and brought up in this country. The Prussian government claimed the son for military duty, and the attorney-general says that government is entitled to his services, as he, being a minor, partakes of the status of his father, who has resumed his Prussian citizenship. When the son becomes of age, however, he no longer owes allegiance to Prussia, and can return to this country as one of its citizens and even be eligible to the Presidency......Investigations into the workings of the Cincinnati water board has resulted in the grand jury indicting Thomas E. Baker, present chief of police, formerly secretary of the water works ; William Merk, city editor of the *Volksfreund*, ex-collector of water rents ; J. B. McCormick, ex-collector of water rents ; and Paul Remlien, formerly a trustee of the water works, now secretary of the board of trustees of the Longview Lunatic Asylum, fo embezzlement of money belonging to the water works ; and H. A. Bowman, son of one of the present trustees of the water works, for grand larceny.....A storm in Hungary did immense damage and some five hundred inhabitants of the town of Buda are missing......The Detroit tornado destroyed twenty-three houses and damaged many others, and killed two children, seriously wounded three persons and slightly injured others.

At La Crosse a drunken man walked into a house, found his way to a bed wherein two children were sleeping, disrobed himself, got in bed between them, and when found by the parents of the little ones was dead drunk and snoring like a hog. The chief of police was called in and the "tramp" was taken out.

There were 2,271 vessels built in the United States in 1873; and in 1874, 3,147 The highest number previous to the war was 2,047—in 1855. As regards steamers, the highest number built in any year before the war was 281—in 1854—while last year the number was 404. Compared as to tonnage, the shipping built in 1859 was 156,601 tons ; in 1874, 432,725.

A Popular Book.

Reports from agents thus far received by the publishers of the new book entitled "The Present Conflict of Science with the Christian Religion," show an average sale of five copies per day for each agent. This indicates a much larger sale than was attained by the author's former work, of which the extraordinary sale of 50,000 copies was made in a very short time. Dr. Morris already has a high reputation as an author, and his new book will occupy one of the highest places in literature. It is a book for the times, a work on the most vital question of the day. The magazines and the daily and religious papers are constantly filled with articles on one side or other of this great question. It is talked of in private conversation, discussed in public lectures, and preached from the pulpit. There is a call for just such a book. The people need it, and readily purchase when brought to their notice. Published by P. W. Ziegler & Co., 518 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. *

Farming.

As an incident of the times, we regret to learn that in many parts of the country great and small farms are being foreclosed. Capitalists have made large advances upon them, and been obliged to foreclose. Our insurance companies are full of evidences of these sad disasters, and they are the result of unwise investments, living beyond one's means, and expecting too much. Agriculture will pay like other professions in good hands, but it is also attended with the chances and risks which belong to trade and commerce. Farmers, like other people, have their good and bad years, and with them, as with others, mistakes alike in management and expectation, yield their natural losses.

The New Panacea.

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

WHAT CAUSED IT.—The nature of the Boston drug store explosion has not been ascertained, and the coroner's jury has ended in fruitless investigation, The verdict asserts the opinion that the disaster was not caused by the bursting of a soda fonntain, nor by. the escape and ignition of illuminating gas, but by some powerful explosive substance in quantity greater than is ordinarily kept by apothecaries. The most prevalent theory is that some of the druggist employees, in experimenting, mixed substances that were harmless when separate but explosive when compounded.

We have tried Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.), and find it the best, purest and most economical soap we have ever seen. Too much cannot be said in its favor. Try it. *

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism.—*Com.*

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.—*Com.*

"Their name is legion," may be applied to those who die annually of consumption, although science has of late years sensibly diminished their number. It is gratifying to know that the general use of *Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is largely instrumental in attaining this end. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper. —*Com.*

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1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Gentlemen—I have just seen your advertisement in my paper; I know all about the *Cannabis Indica*. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the **Asthma**; she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured, and I used to keep the medicine on hand to accommodate my friends. I have taken a cold lately, and as I am fearful of it settling on my lungs, you will please send me a $9 box of your medicine.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10½	@ 13½
Common to Good Texans	07	@ 10
Milch Cows	50 00	@ 90 00
Hogs—Live	07½	@ 07½
Dressed	09½	@ 09½
Sheep	04	@ 05½
Lambs	05½	@ 08½
Cotton—Middling	15½	@ 15½
Flour—Extra Western	5 00	@ 5 30
State Extra	4 90	@ 5 30
Wheat—Red Western	1 32	@ 1 32
No. 2 Spring	1 18	@ 1 18
Rye—State	90	@ 1 00
Barley—State	1 22½	@ 1 22½
Barley Malt	1 50	@ 1 75
Oats—Mixed Western	62	@ 63
Corn—Mixed Western	78	@ 79
Hay, per cwt	55	@ 1 10
Straw, per cwt	50	@ 95
Hops.........74s, 30@36—olds	08	@ 15
Pork—Mess	20 50	@ 20 62½
Lard	12½	@ 12¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	11 00	@ 12 00
" No. 2, new	8 50	@ 9 00
Dry Cod, per cwt.	5 50	@ 6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	40	@ 40
Petroleum—Crude..........5¾@05¾	Refined,	11½
Wool—California Fleece	28	@ 35
Texas "	24	@ 34
Australian "	48	@ 51
Butter—State	29	@ 30
Western Dairy	24	@ 25
Western Yellow	20	@ 22
Western Ordinary	10	@ 14
Pennsylvania Fine	23	@ 25
Cheese—State Factory	10	@ 12½
" Skimmed	03	@ 05
Western	09	@ 11
Eggs—State	21	@ 21
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 37	@ 1 37
Rye—State	1 00	@ 1 00
Corn—Mixed	84	@ 85
Barley—State	1 12½	@ 1 19
Oats—State	62	@ 65
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5 75	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 10	@ 1 10
Corn—Mixed	72	@ 72
Oats	67	@ 67
Rye	1 07	@ 1 07
Barley	1 40	@ 1 40
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	15½	@ 15½
Flour—Extra	8 25	@ 8 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 30	@ 1 30
Rye	95	@ 1 00
Corn—Yellow	81	@ 81
Oats—Mixed	64	@ 64
Petroleum	05½	@ 05½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75	@ 6 25
Wheat—Western Red	1 28	@ 1 31
Rye	1 05	@ 1 05
Corn—Yellow	80	@ 80
Mixed	79	@ 80
Oats—Mixed	61	@ 61
Petroleum—Crude.........09 @09	Refined,	11½

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'Ex-Health Officer of the Port of New York, Surgeon-in-Chief of New York State Hospital," etc., etc.

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H. BURNHAM, M. D.,
Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery, N. Y. E. Medical College.

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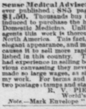

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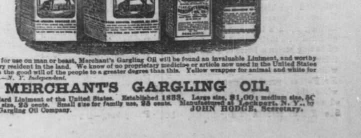

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