FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Helps.

OAT MEAL CAKES.—Into a quart of cold water stir oat meal enough to make it about as thick as hasty pudding. Be sure that the meal is sprinkled in so slowly, and that the stirring is so active, that the mush will have no lumps in it. Now, put it on the buttered pan, where it can be spread out to half the thickness of common cracker, and smooth it down with a case knife. Run a sharp knife across it, so as to divide it into the sized pieces you wish, and then place it in a warm oven and bake slowly, being careful not to brown it.

CABBAGE WITH CREAM.—Boil the cabbages in salt and water until sufficiently tender, pour off the water and compress them between two plates. Then chop them up and fry them in a pan with butter, to which salt, pepper and grated nutmeg have been added. Afterward pour some cream over them, and simmer them in it until ready for use.

PIE CRUST.—The most healthy pie crust is made of thin, sweet cream and flour, with a little salt. Do not knead thin. Bake in a quick oven. Another way is to sift a quart or two of flour in the pan. Stir in the center a little salt and half a teaspoonful of soda well pulverized. Now put in the hole a cup of soft—not liquid lard, or butter and lard mixed, stir it thoroughly with the flour; next add two scant cups of good sour milk or buttermilk. Stir all quickly with the flour, in such a way that you need hardly touch it with your hands till you can roll it out. Bake quick. This will make three or four pies.

LEMON PIES.—Yelks of eight eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of melted butter, grated rind of two lemons, juice of one and one-half lemons, pastry. Frosting: Whites of eight eggs, juice of one-half a lemon, seven tablespoonfuls of sugar. Pies—Beat the yelks of the eggs light; melt the butter. To the yelks add sugar, milk, butter, and rind and juice of the lemons. Pour the mixture into two pie-plates, having a crust in each. Bake. Frosting: Beat whites of eggs to a stiff froth. Add sugar, and beat it in well. Put in lemon juice, and stir again. When the pie is baked, and cold, add frosting and put plates in oven long enough to make frosting a good brown color.

TO STEW PEARS.—Pare them and cut them in halves, if large, or leave them whole, if small; put them in a stewpan with very little water, cover them and let them stew till tender, then add a pint bowl of brown sugar to quarter of a peck of pears, let them stew until the syrup is rich; a lemon boiled with the pears and sliced thin when the sugar is put in, improves both the flavor and color; or a wineglass of red wine may be used instead.

TO BAKE PEARS.—Wash half a peck of tart pears, cut the stems so as to leave only an inch length; put them in an iron pot over the fire with half a pint of water and a pint of molasses to them; cover the pot or kettle and let them boil rather gently until the pears are soft and the syrup rich, almost like candy; take care not to scorch it.

TO STEW QUINCES.—Pare and cut them in quarters, take out the cores, put them into a stewpan with half enough water to cover them, cover the pan, and let them boil till tender, add half a pound of sugar to each pound of cut quinces, cover them and let them stew until the syrup is rich and thick.

TO STEW PEACHES.—Take small underripe peaches, pare them neatly, and put them into a kettle with water nearly to cover them, and set them over a gentle fire; to each quart of peaches put half a pound of sugar; let them stew until the syrup is rich. Serve cold for tea or dessert.

TO STEW APPLES.—Pare ripe tart apples, and cut them in quarters or smaller; core them, and put them in a stewpan, with a teacup of water and the same of sugar to a quart or more of cut apples; then set them over the fire, let them simmer gently for nearly an hour; turn them into a flat dish, and set them to cool. Grate half a nutmeg over them, if liked.

Small apples may be stewed in this way without cutting them; pare them, and core them with a small knife or apple-corer; a lemon boiled and sliced thin may be stewed with them; a small teaspoonful of lemon extract may be put to them whilst stewing.

GRAPE JELLY.—Take ripe grapes, press them from the skins; then put them in a coarse cloth, and press out all the juice; put half a pound of sugar to each pint of juice, and finish the same as currant jelly.

Orchard and Nursery.

Early varieties of apples and pears must be marketed as soon as ripe; and to bring the highest price, they should be carefully picked and assorted. There are quantities of fruit brought into market every fall, which is so poorly packed and assorted that it will not sell for the cost of the crates, while that of transportation is a loss to the raiser. It cannot be too often repeated that good fruit will bring a good price, even when the market is glutted with poor stuff. Those who throw out all inferior fruit, and pack only the best, putting this up so carefully that there will be no rolling about or bruising in transportation or in handling, find fruit-growing profitable.

Home markets are too often overlooked, and large towns and villages in fruit districts are often poorly supplied, the growers thinking it necessary to send their fruit to New York and other large cities. Those who have cultivated the home markets, and keep them regularly supplied, have found it profitable; fruits can be delivered in a riper condition than when packed for a distant market.

Drying fruits is an important industry in many sections of the country, especially in the line of peaches and apples. The quicker the fruit is dried the brighter it will look. It is commonly spread on boards and taken in every night; this makes a great deal of work, and for small lots a glass frame like a hot-bed, with holes in the sides, covered with wire cloth, answers a good purpose. Where large quantities are dried, recourse must be had to some of the patent fruit dryers now in use.

Budding may be performed whenever well matured buds can be had, and the bark of the stock lifts easily. Directions have often been given together with illustrations to explain the process, so that a novice can succeed after a little practice.

Prepare a stock of labels for use whenever needed. Red cedar is most durable whether to tie on or use in the soil as a "stick" label. They are made by machinery and are quite cheap. They are smeared with white lead or chrome yellow in oil before writing.—*Agriculturist.*

Useful Hints.

Do not kill the toads. In Paris they are sold at fifty cents a dozen, in order to protect vineyards and gardens from insects. A toad will swallow the biggest kind of a tomato worm.

To destroy chinch bugs, put old pieces of rag or carpet in the crotches of the trees attacked. When the worms spin, as they will, in the rags, throw the latter in scalding water. The bugs can thus be killed by wholesale.

Common coal oil is an excellent mosquito bar. Drop a little on a piece of cotton, squeeze as dry as possible, and rub over the exposed portions of the body. The smell of the oil disappears in about five minutes, and no mosquito will alight upon the anointed places. This is said to be better than pennyroyal essence for the same purpose.

Salt for Cabbage Worms.

A portion of each cabbage head can be saved from the ravages of the green cabbage worm by sprinkling fine table salt over the heart or center of the head. A teaspoonful or less is sufficient for one application, and it appears to act as a stimulant to the plant. The application should be renewed after each rain, if the worms continue to work.

ENDURANCE.—A small boy was seen to stand up in front of a hand-organ for twenty minutes the other day, while the operator was at work upon it, without manifesting the least evidence of fatigue. It is wonderful what a small boy can endure when he makes up his mind to it.

"FARMING LANDS."

A New York Idea of Going into the Far West.

The New York *Herald* says: We are furnished a proclamation from the land commissioner of the Pacific railroad asking us to tell the people about the rich farming lands located "in the great belt of population, commerce and wealth, and adjoining the world's highway from ocean to ocean." We are informed that there are twelve million acres of these lands and that three millions are now for sale. The terms under which they are to be sold are ten years' credit at six per cent. interest, and at the rate of five dollars an acre. "The country is equally adapted to corn and wheat, and there is no fever and no ague, little snow in the winter time, and with timber and coal." Nothing is said about bananas or oranges or tropical fruits, as was the custom when Jay Cooke was proposing his Northern Pacific railway. Altogether we learn that on these three million acres in the Platte valley there may be found every requisite of civilization.

We trust that these flaming advertisements, asking people to go out and live in the Western country, away beyond the reach of civilization, will be read a second time before they are accepted by our people. The advice to "go West" is good to a certain extent. The fault with much of the immigration to the Western country is that we spread out and do not attain results that would come if we were to concentrate upon certain advantageous points. In other words, as an English critic recently expressed it, America swells but does not grow. We have certain points in the West that are strong in agriculture and in commerce, with every feature of civilization. But compare these points—Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Denver, Topeka—there is a vast, unimproved country. In going into a country like this Platte valley, which the railroad agents are so anxious to "develop," the immigrant begins with nothing. The price of the land, five dollars an acre, added to the cost of transportation and the necessary subsistence until the farm is made to pay, will make it cost a great deal more than better land nearer home. The land secured by the Union Pacific is about as bad as any land we have in the Territories. It is not a land of timber. It has only recently recovered from the grasshopper plague. Its resources are limited. We do not know any section of the United States except, perhaps, the extreme southern part of New Mexico or Alaska, that we would not prefer to see occupied by immigrants than these acres which Jay Gould now offers for sale.

We think, also, that our settlements should be made nearer home. Here we have Virginia, large sections of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and New York land still virgin, to be purchased for a small sum, adequate for a population of ten millions of people. Why not, if our people want to "go West," go into the northern counties of Pennsylvania or into southern New Jersey or into that beautiful country that lies beyond the Blue Ridge? They can find better land here than in Nebraska, at a cheaper rate, near the seaboard, near their friends, within the shadow of the older civilization. Before we encourage these stock-gambling enterprises to carry hard-working, intelligent people out into the wilderness to pay for land a great deal more than it is worth, simply to strengthen the stock of a badly-handled railroad, let us see that we have thoroughly explored and developed the country within five hundred miles of New York.

A Whisky Riot.

Under certain circumstances a bottle of rot-gut whisky contains as much of danger as a can of nitro-glycerine. The Vicksburg *Herald* illustrates this most terribly when it says: The origin and particulars of the riot at Clinton, Miss., have been variously stated. After hearing all the statements we think the following about correct: There is a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in Clinton. Some young men from Raymond brought a bottle with them, and while the speaking was going on Martin Siveley and some of his friends went off a short distance to take a drink. The colored marshal for the occasion approached them and forbade the drinking. This order was not regarded, and when the marshal attempted to take the bottle out of Siveley's hand, Siveley struck him over the head with it. Senator Caldwell (colored) started to settle the difficulty, and was followed by some twenty negroes, whom he ordered back, but about a hundred more came rushing after them. Some one fired a shot, which was followed by a general firing and a stampede. Siveley fired all the barrels of his pistol, and the negroes then demanded his surrender. He surrendered and gave up his pistol, after which he was shot and his brains knocked out. He was then robbed of his clothing and a finger was cut off in order to get his ring. The infuriated mob found Charles Chilton in his yard and shot and killed him in presence of his family. Frank Thomasson, a promising young lawyer, was shot from his horse a mile and a half from the scene of the conflict, and after falling the savages drove their knives into his body in many places. John Neal was fatally shot in the left lung in the town, and Waddy Rice seriously in the hand. Four negroes were found on the field and two mortally wounded. Six additional negroes have been found dead about Clinton since.

Two Farmers.

The two farmers' farms lay side by side. One of these farmers I will call Farmer A, the other Farmer B. Now there was always a wide difference in these two farmers' crops. So, one day Farmer A goes to Farmer B and says: "See here, neighbor, I want you to tell me how it happens you always have such superior crops to mine, with only the fence between our crops; for I know my farm is composed of as good soil as yours, and why it is?" "Why," says Farmer B, "the difference is but a very small matter, and can be told in a very few words; I always start to my work on the farm, and say to my boys: 'Come on, boys, let's go to work;' while you always say: 'Go on, boys, to your work,' at the same time you start off to some neighboring village or city, where you spend the day loafing about saloons, gambling hells, croquet grounds, etc. Thus you while away your time day after day, not knowing or caring very much whether the work is going on at home or not, while I am on the farm with the boys, encouraging them to take an interest in the work of farming by helping them. It is a natural consequence, where the father does not encourage the boys by helping them, for the boys to think: "Well, if father don't take any interest on the farm, what's the use for us boys to bother our heads about it?" Therefore the boys either go carelessly or not at all about their work."

Fathers, encourage your boys to work by going along with them and helping them.

Ancient Measurements.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, a paper on "Ancient Metrology," by Mr. F. R. Conder, was read. In this paper Mr. Conder indicated the confused and contradictory state of our present knowledge of the subject, and proceeded to establish an absolute metrical base, identifying the barley-corn, which the Hebrew writers state to be the unit of length and weight with the long measure barley-corn and with the Troy grain. The grounds of identification were—(1) actual measurement and weight of full-sized grains of barley at time of the harvest; (2) determination of specific gravity according to statements made in Hebrew literature; (3) actual dimensions of ancient Jewish buildings, and actual weight of a Babylonian talent now in the British Museum, which corresponded to Mr. Conder's determination of 960,000 Troy grains within one *per mille*. The remarkable double division of the Chaldee metrical system, which is both decimal and duodecimal, was then explained, and shown to apply to measures of length, area, capacity, and weight. The origin of the Troy ounce, the diamond carat, the Spanish ducat, and other existing divisions is traced to the early system employed by the Phœnician traders.

SECURING A VOTE.

The Story told by a United States Senator—His Love of Music and his Fair Enchantress.

A former United States Senator being in good humor told the following story of his experience. He said: "I will tell you how it was. Old Stubblefield—one of your New York 'men of enterprise'—owned a line of steamers, that was doing an excellent business, and would have paid him lots of money, only he got into the hands of Congressmen and lobbyists, and they bled him. He was making ten per cent., he wanted to make twenty-five, and he lost every red! His line was really a good one, I believe; his steamers were well built, well sailed and made good time, and, so far as I was concerned, I was perfectly willing that he should continue to receive, under the name of extra pay for mail service, the subsidy of $100,000 a year which Congress gave him. But Stubblefield wanted half a million a year, and he and his agents came on to Washington to secure it.

"I did not know much of what was going on—such people have sense enough to steer clear of me; but I did notice that there was a great deal more champagne floating around loose than was usual, and as for supper and dinner parties, there seemed to be an epidemic of them. I paid very little attention to Stubblefield's petition, having at first glance made up my mind that his demand was inadmissible and that my duty to my constituents required me to vote against it; but I do not believe there were ten men in Washington who knew how I would vote in the premises, and I suppose Stubblefield's 'workers' purposely kept things as quiet as possible.

"Well! I suppose you would not suspect me of it, but I have a passion for music. I do not know much about the art, but I love it supremely, and when I can associate with good performances of Beethoven, Mendelssohn and others the charm of feminine beauty—oh well, it makes me happy! I don't want any better heaven than just to stand alongside of a lovely woman at the piano or organ, and have her to play for me my favorite pieces with expression.

"My wife and I used to visit a Mr. Somerville's family, and in her absence I got to going there a good deal—two or three evenings in the week. Somerville was a pretty good sort of a man, but his daughter was superb. One of the most accomplished creatures under the sun, and a paragon of loveliness. Just twenty-two, and bright and sharp as a needle. She was a graduate of some hifalutin college, had all the accomplishments, and could talk like a book. As for her playing and her singing—such exquisite inflections, such tender turns, such voluptuous flow and cadence—so much truth and feeling molded in such artistic form—it was perfection. I was the slave of sound, and Roberta Somerville was a magician. To have her play the 'Adelaide' for me, after first singing some plaintive ballad, was a sensation that thrilled along every fiber of my being, and made me happy as a donkey in a stolen paddock.

"One evening I went there and Roberta came to sit by my side on the sofa, and talked in her most brilliant way, making me laugh till I was sick by the way she imitated one of her teachers at college. Then suddenly she became silent, pensive, distrait. I asked her what was the matter. She made me no answer at first, then, turning to me with a most bewitching smile, she said: 'I have a very great favor to ask of you, Mr. Hidalgo!' But not now—not to-night!' I swore that there was nothing she would ask of me that I would not do for her; but she tripped off to the piano, and played all my favorite airs till midnight. I thought there could not be a more delightful creature. Then, when I rose to go, she said she had a great treat in store for me, and asked me to go to—church with her on the morn, and hear her play on the organ. So it went on for several days. At last, one evening after she had sung 'Waters of Elle' to me, and played 'Adelaide,' she came and sat by me, and said: 'I had a letter to-day from my very dearest friend, and it makes me sad.'

"'I am sorry for that, Miss Roberta; is there anything the matter?' 'Her father is on the point of being ruined, she writes, and his only hope is in Congress granting him the relief he is entitled to.' 'Congress is a poor dependence, Miss Roberta—may I ask who your friend's father is?' 'She is my darling, darling Alverda Stubblefield!' 'O, Mr. Hidalgo! I do wish you knew her! So lovely! and plays like an angel! O, Mr. Hidalgo! I said I had a favor to ask of you—I am afraid to do it—you are so different from most men—I know it isn't right—but won't you—won't you just promise me to vote for Mr. Stubblefield's claim when it comes up?' She seized my hand, and dropped on her knees before me in the prettiest suppliant attitude. 'I will take no denial. Promise me! Promise me! It will break my heart if you don't!' I hesitated, but I saw the witch was going to cry in earnest if I didn't, and I gave her my word, like the donkey that I was. She sprang to her feet, put her arms around my neck, kissed me, burst out crying and left the room.

"Well, I voted for Stubblefield's bill, and it went through. Then somebody whom he did not bribe kicked up a row, and there was an investigation. Stubblefield, books and agents were overhauled, and, among the items of many disbursed, were: 'Colonel Somerville, $2,500, Miss Roberta Somerville, $2,500; for a Senator's vote!' Mine, sir! and, do you think, sir, when I came to inquire about it, there was no Miss Alverda Stubblefield at all, and all the fair Roberta's hysterics were got up for my especial benefit! I wrote to my wife all about it, and she said it served me exactly right. But next week, she came on to Washington, to play for me herself, and our intimacy with the Somervilles suddenly ceased."

An Ancient Sword.

The Buffalo *Express* says: There is in the possession of John Ende, a harness maker, one of the most ancient relics owned in the city. It is an antique two-edged sword, made in 1365, one hundred and twenty-seven years before the discovery of America. The weapon is about two feet and a half long, and exceedingly well preserved. The blade tapers off to a sharp point, and consists of a thick piece of well tempered steel, about an inch and a half broad at its widest part. Several figures and devices have been cut in it, but they are nearly obscured by the stains of rust. The date, however, is very distinct, being cut in deep on both sides of the blade. The hilt is entirely of metal and strengthened by coils of copper wound tightly around it. The hand is protected by a simple iron cross-piece. That the sword is genuine is proved not only by its appearance but by its history. It original, by belonged to Baron Von Lichenstein, a rich landed proprietor in Saxony, and was given to one of the ancestors of its present owner as a pledge of a patent right to sell salt among the baron's tenants. It has been in his family for several generations, coming down from son to son with the privilege which its possession conferred. When Mr. Ende left his native country for America he took the sword along with him and still retains it.

Served Him Right.

Two stout, hearty Swede girls in Des Moines, Iowa, one Sunday evening, while returning from church, were followed by two young sports, who annoyed them by such attentions that the girls attempted to escape by fast walking. This they were not able to do, and their tormentors kept close to them. Finally one of the men made an insulting remark, when the larger girl wheeled about and with one blow she knocked him down as completely as if a mule had kicked him. Then she kneeled on him and pummeled him until he begged for mercy. When he did this, woman-like, she released and permitted him to depart.

SENSIBLE.—Ex Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, says he never contradicts the newspapers, and so tries to live in peace.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Deplorable Condition of English Society—Wanton Extravagance of the Women.

It must always be with pain and delicacy and hesitation, says the London *Times*, that we make any allusion to those who are supposed to be less able to defend themselves, and the more under just authority, as well, it must be added, as also the most sinned against. But one remark must be made. Even on the most superficial survey of society, whether in the great furnace of the metropolis, or in the lesser fires of provincial and rural life, who can shut his eyes to the lamentable fact that the gentler and kindlier sex have a very great deal to do with that boundless and ruinous extravagance which introduces all the vices, and disables all the virtues, even to decay and extinction? It may be the necessity or the duty of some to spend princely fortunes in princely pomp and luxury; if so, they are only to be pitied for the difficulty of doing it gracefully, and redeeming material waste with personal refinement. But in this great town, and each season more than the last, there are thousands and thousands who are manifestly spending far more than their circumstances will allow. For very much of this deep, widespread, and still spreading evil, the women are answerable. It is they who dress at a rate far beyond their income; they who insist on the best houses in the best neighborhood; they who must have equipages for all uses, times and places; they who cannot abate their manifold requirements, even when the family increases and nobler cares should take the place of childish things.

Of course, the men have their besetting sins and their pet extravagances, sometimes very costly; and they have often the still greater fault of not explaining their pecuniary affairs to their wives with manly candor or common business-like accuracy. They do not make the wife a confidant and fellow counselor. But there cannot be a doubt that in the great majority of houses the lady knows quite enough to see, with a very little reflection, that she is driving her husband and family into straitness and embarrassment, with the risk of ruin. People must have very many and very good acres, or very good investments, indeed, to be able to spend often the rental of a good estate in a single entertainment, a dressmaker's or an upholsterer's bill, a house at a fashionable watering place, a prolonged continental tour, a necklace, or some other toy. Yet women are such creatures of rivalry and display that they cannot help a sort of triumph over those who are less fortunate or less spirited, and so are continually the foremost to inflame a pernicious rivalry. What can their husbands do? They submit, perhaps. They sulk, perhaps. They more commonly cast about for ways and means, and, as they hear and learn more, they are more apt to take counsel from despair, and give themselves up to the stream in which they are already floating helplessly. They cannot be worse than they are; they may be better. So they speculate—that is, they gamble. They soon find they are victims, and set it down to their simplicity or their scruples. By-and-bye they make the discovery that in such an affair it is better to be at the head than at the tail; better to be on the right side of the wall; better to be in the ring than an outsider. So they press inward, give and take confidences, and in time are millionaires, or bankrupts and exiles.

Eating Like Pigs.

The Liverpool *Post* does not like the manner in which Americans eat. It says: At one of the restaurants in the Strand I was for the first time initiated into what, I am told, is a common American style of feeding. With us currant jelly is not usually considered a proper condiment for roast beef. That, however, may be allowed to be a matter of taste. But the line must be drawn somewhere; and I must confess my own sensation of horror when I saw a gentleman first place a lump of butter on his plate of meat and then help himself between mouthfuls from a plate of damson tart which stood alongside. The practice of thus mixing food promiscuously will probably be more familiar to those of our readers who are acquainted with the American hotels and the Atlantic steamers than it has, till now, been to me. In the case which attracted my attention I of course assumed that the omnivorous gentleman was not a fair representative of American gentility. But a friendly waiter informed me that the gentleman was a judge when he was at home, and that he had expressly ordered his sweets to be brought with his meat in order that he might enjoy himself in his peculiar fashion. I have asked some questions since about it, and have been told that it is not an uncommon circumstance for American passengers by the steamers to be requested by the captains not to dip their knives and forks into dishes on the table which are reserved for after courses, and it was explained to me that the practice had risen from a usage at the hotels in the United States. For instance, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, it is usual for any dinner which is ordered to be brought all at once, and placed before the diner in small dishes. He then begins as he likes, and frequently pegs into a number of *plats* at once, most incongruously chosen.

American Grapevines in France.

Mr. C. V. Riley, State entomologist of Missouri, has lately returned from France, where he has been on a tour of inspection among the grape-growing regions. He was everywhere received and treated like a prince, dinners were given in his honor, and every possible attention shown to him in public and in private. The particular reason for these civilities is the fact that Mr. Riley was the first to call the attention of the French to the fact that a simple remedy for all their troubles in connection with the grapevine disease was the substitution of certain species of American vines, by him named. These, he affirmed, would yield good wine in France, and be free from the pest. Some of the wine growers tried the experiment, which continued the next year and that following; and the success has become so well established that extensive orders have now been sent to this country for vines. In fact it is believed the demand from France will be so great that our nurserymen will be unable to fill the orders for exportation this season. Mr. Riley saw plantations of American vines flourishing in France, where the native vines had been utterly destroyed.

"Is it Gone Forever?"

A star-eyed boy sat beside me, and I watched the face brighten and the eye grow eager as he spied a man with a bunch of balloons. Nearer and nearer came the man, eager and more eager grew the little face, but he said never a word. His mother bought him a balloon, and his smile of joy was dazzling as a sunbeam. He did not play and prank as other children do, but he sat still and held the string, and let the balloon float out on the breeze, and looked content. Suddenly a strong gale seized the toy and carried it aloft, far above the flag-pole, beyond the housetops, up into ether, and the child's face grew saddened, but he uttered no cry. As the crimson dot passed out of sight his eyes fell, and with a slight tremble in his voice he questioned: "Is it gone forever?" His mother offered to purchase him another balloon, but mysterious were the workings of that childish heart. He declined the offer. He would wait for his own to come back; none other would satisfy him. Was not that a lesson in the childish life deep and bitter as we learn in our maturity?

THE LATEST.—There are two newspapers in Wexford, Ireland, which are on so friendly terms as two newspapers in a small place usually are. The owner of one had a prize bull which he called Pio Nono, and the editor of the other surrendered ample space to a priest who wrote letters libeling his contemporary for taking sacrilegious liberties with the name of so august a personage. Thereupon the owner of the bull send the other editor and recovered damages in $500.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The settlers about Portage La Prairie and Westbourne, Manitoba, Canada, are clamoring for the removal of the Sioux Indians to the reserve. Since the murder of one of their number the band has moved further west, and now hang about Westbourne, entering the houses of settlers and terrifying women and children into giving them everything they demand..... The Chinese government has appointed two officials as joint ambassadors to Great Britain.....The Argonauts crew, of Bergen Point, N. J., beat the Atalanta crew, of Staten Island, in a four-oared race over a two-mile course. The time was fifteen minutes and thirty-seven and one-quarter seconds..... Advices from Deer Island, Charlotte county, N. B., are that this season is the dullest in the fishery business for twenty years....The building of the Celluloid Company, of Newark, N. J., was destroyed by an explosion and fire, and one man killed and a dozen wounded. The fire extended to an adjoining building, and property to the value of $175,000 was destroyed..... Professional burglars entered the banking house of F. B. Hancock & Co., at Granville, Ky., and carried off $34,460, consisting of $25,000 in United States bonds, and $6,000 in legal tenders, $2,000 in fractional currency, and $1,460 in gold coin..... Capt. John C. Jones, of New York, while gazing at Niagara Falls with some friends at Prospect Park, said "good-bye," and jumped over, in sight of hundreds of people.

The convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, held at Erie, nominated Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor. The platform arraigns the leaders of the party which has ruled the nation and State for years, and demands their immediate removal; charges that the undue multiplication of public officers and the inordinate increase of the salaries and emoluments of office are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country, and calls upon the representatives to reduce both to the lowest number practicable; charges the State treasurer with mismanagement in not accounting for the interest of the commonwealth's money deposited in banks, and demands a strict investigation; pledges the nominees of the convention to apply all moneys to the reduction of the public debt; states that the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payments, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens general bankruptcy, and demands that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them; demands that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and full legal tenders issued in their place; that the government should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin; calls for the extinction of the present national banks and the establishment of a system of free banks of discount and deposit and no paper money except such as may be issued upon the faith of the federal government; asks for the co-operation of the Liberals and others.

The French Admiral Baron Roncière-le-Noury, commanding the Mediterranean squadron, wrote a letter regretting his inability to be present at a Bonapartist banquet, in which he declared himself a supporter of the party. Considerable excitement was caused thereby in government circles, and another admiral has been appointed to take his command..... The London *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a special dispatch from Denmark, which says that the various accounts agree that the quality and quantity of the Denmark harvest, which has just been gathered, will be greatly above the average. There will be a large surplus of Danish wheat for exportation. The information from Sweden in regard to the crops is also favorable.....Emperor William, of Germany, will go to Italy at the beginning of next month. He will be accompanied by Prince Bismarck and Generals Moltke and Manteuffel..... All the negroes arrested for being engaged in the Georgia uprising have been discharged, as nothing could be proved against them..... The latest letters from Central America state that tranquility prevails throughout the section. Honduras is quiet. The banditti in San Miguel has dispersed in all directions. Almost all the arms taken from the barracks have been recovered. The value of goods found amounts to about $100,000. An organization was set on foot for the pursuit and trial of the criminals. Numerous patrols under officers were spread through the towns and valleys in search of bandits. A great many of the latter were captured, and many of them have been shot. On the twenty-eighth of June fifteen rebels were shot and some eighty executed..... Advices from Ecuador state that the country is at present quiet. How long it will remain so no one can tell. At the time of the assassination President Moreno had been re-elected. The vice-president in charge until a new president is elected to fill the vacancy caused by his tragic death.

Judge Richardson, of the United States court of claims at Washington, and Commander Lewis, of the steamer Yantic, while traveling within the treaty limits of Yokohama, Japan, were arrested by local officers and sent back to the foreign settlement. The act was undoubtedly illegal, and the government promptly punished the offenders and made ample apology to the gentlemen..... John Kelly, Jr., superintendent of the Buffalo (N. Y.) section of the canal, was arrested on a charge of receiving a bribe of eight tons of coal and $140 from Ellis Webster, a coal merchant, for his influence to secure a purchase of coal..... Advices received from Constantinople represent that the Porte, to reward Servia for neutrality, will evacuate Zwornik, and grant facilities with regard to railroad construction; and for the same reason it will concede to Montenegro a ratification of her frontiers..... A deputation on behalf of the American residents, both Catholic and Protestant, visited Cardinal McCloskey at Rome, and presented him as a token of their esteem a complete cardinal's dress, and a miter set with precious stones, together with an address expressing their good wishes and veneration.....The Imperial Oil Refining company's works, near Oil City, Pa., were struck by lightning and immediately ignited, burning to the ground. The loss amounts to $200,000, on which there is no insurance ..... Two storms met near Bloomington, Ill., and much damage was done. Many houses, barns and other buildings were demolished and many people killed.....Bishop Hare testified to the Indian frauds commission that Agent Saville said that certain cattle weighed 850 pounds, which is approximate he charged the government for at 1,043 pounds.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the noted revivalists, held their first services in this country at Northfield, Mass., recently, there being a large assembly present..... The general council of the Indian nations and tribes, held at Okmulges, Indian Territory, passed a resolution expressive of the principle that this is the Indian's country by many solemn treaties, and if ever it is settled up it must be by the Indians, with a government suitable for Indians ..... The propeller Equinox, laden with salt, and towing the lumber schooner Emma E. Hays on Lake Michigan, was caught in a gale and went down with twenty-two persons on board, including two young ladies. The captain of the schooner states that during the gale in the night he heard the captain of the tug order the line to be cut, and immediately after the ladies screamed, and he dimly saw through the darkness the vessel heel over and go down. The propeller was old, and rated very low for safety..... A new Spanish ministry has been formed under General Jovellar..... The executive committee on the foot and mouth disease have asked the privy council of England, for an order to prevent the holding of markets, sales, or fairs throughout Warwickshire. The disease also prevails considerably in the County of Norfolk, the last return showing that three thousand cases have been recorded there during the week. Cattle, sheep and pigs are all affected..... A fire broke out in the Middlebury Paper Company's mill, at Middlebury, Vt., recently, destroying the paper mill, the buildings of the Middlebury Manufacturing Company, the Middlebury Woolen Company, and the stores of twenty-nine business firms, two halls, six dwellings, and part of a highway bridge. The total loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance $101,000. .....The single scull race between Evan Morris and Henry Coulter, a distance of five miles, for $500 and the championship of America, was won by Morris in thirty-five minutes. He came in ahead by about fifteen lengths. There were seventeen thousand people present.

Reports from the Mediterranean sea are to the effect that a very violent storm prevailed about its shores and did much damage. The rivers in the south of France were much swollen and overflowed the land, in many instances covering the vines. A water spout destroyed fifty houses at St. Chiman. Nine dead bodies have been recovered, but sixty persons are still missing..... The Servian ministry have issued a circular to the chiefs of the several districts, saying: "We are living on the best terms with the Porte. We, therefore, order that you prevent this good understanding from being disturbed either by permitting volunteers to join the insurgents, or by the export of arms, ammunition or provisions." The Servian government has ordered out twenty-five thousand men on account of the threatening concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier..... Eleven persons perished recently from poisonous gas in the Donnington Wood colliery, Shropshire, England....General Joveller, the new Spanish premier, is intent on peace..... There are six thousand cases of cattle disease in Devonshire, an increase of two thousand during one week.....Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has rendered a decision in which he affirms the legality of schools exclusively for white children. The decision was in a case of a colored minister suing for the admission of his son to one of the public schools occupied by white children..... The Maine election resulted in a victory for the Republican candidates by five thousand majority, a loss of five thousand from last year..... The steam barge Mendota, laden with coal, foundered in Lake Michigan during the late gale, carrying down thirteen out of the twenty persons on board. The others escaped in a life-boat. The son of the captain got in the life-boat, but as his wife failed to do so, he returned to the barge and they went down together.....Commodore Perry's flag-ship, the Lawrence, sunk in Erie harbor sixty-two years ago, has been raised and the bottom found to be in a good state of preservation. She is to be exhibited at the centennial.

O'Connell's Duel.

Daniel O'Connell once, in debate, called Lord Alvanley a "bloated buffoon," and received a challenge to fight a duel therefor, but the agitator had vowed in conscience not to thus take his life into his own hands. It is one of the curiosities of dueling, however, and thoroughly Irish on the one part at least, as well as nonsensical altogether, that Morgan O'Connell, the son, without his father's knowledge, accepted the challenge. He was "good enough Morgan" for the noble lord, and they fought. After firing three times at each other and nobody getting hurt, honor was satisfied.

THAMPS.—Maine people are resolved to "show fight" in the case of all "tramps." These vagabonds infest the State, and commit depredations and crimes of various kinds; but the people are supplying themselves with firearms, and will not hesitate to use them. An Augusta newspaper says that local authorities are beginning to take decided measures in reference to tramps.

One trial of Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) will satisfy the most doubting of its great merit. Pure and white as snow. Try it. Make your grocer get it.

Important to Travelers.

Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of $900,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for the money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stages and street cars pass the doors to all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—*Com.*

Caution to purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron). Beware of being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian bark; or Peruvian, which may be offered to you. Every bottle of the genuine has the name Peruvian Syrup (not Peruvian bark) upon it. Examine carefully before purchasing.—*Com.*

Contagious diseases, such as horse ail, glander, etc., may be prevented by the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* Persons trading with horses should take note of this.—*Com.*

Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.—*Com.*

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from **Consumption**, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. JAMES cured his only child with a preparation of *Cannabis Indica.* His now resigne free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Lungs, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles, and even swellings, vanish as if by magic. THE SARSAPARILLIAN will remove away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These medicines are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases from the liver, often the cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

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Milch Cows	50 @	$70 00
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