FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

PICKLE.—Six quarts vinegar, one pound salt, quarter pound ginger, one ounce of mace, half pound shalots, one tablespoonful cayenne, two ounces mustard seed, boil for twenty minutes, and pour it into a jar, put your vegetables (any kind) in quite fresh; this can be done day by day, so as to get a good variety, keep then close covered. In eight weeks or so, bottle your pickles, straining sufficient of the vinegar into each bottle. This pickle will be as clear and bright as is consistent with wholesomeness.

A GOOD BROTH.—Take four pounds of mutton—part of the leg is best; add one gallon of water, one teacupful of pearl barley, two carrots, sliced, two turnips, sliced, two onions, cut small, three carrots, grated, the white part of a large cabbage, chopped very small, and a small quantity of parsley. Season with pepper and salt. Let this boil very gently for three hours and a half; and at the dinner table it will most likely, by all who are fond of soups, be pronounced excellent.

TO KEEP GREEN VEGETABLES.—Green vegetables must be kept on damp stones covered over with a damp cloth. Beetroot, parsnips, carrots, and potatoes are best kept in dry sand during the winter. Never wash them till they are wanted for use. Onions should be tied up in bunches and hung up. Take and bury parsley in a jar during the winter, or dry it, by hanging it up in a warm room.

POTATO CURRY.—1. Mash cold potatoes with minced onion, salt, pepper, and curry powder to taste; form into small balls with egg and bread crumbs, fry crisp, serve with rich gravy flavored with curry powder. 2. Fry some sliced raw potatoes and onions slightly in butter with a little curry powder, then simmer till done in a very little stock, add some cream, butter and lemon juice before serving.

EXCELLENT SOUP.—Take a pound of salt beef or pork, and cut into very small pieces into the iron saucepan. Pour six quarts of water over it, and let it boil on a very slow fire three-quarters of an hour. When this is done then put in some carrots, turnips, potatoes well cleaned, and a cabbage, all cut into slices. Let this boil slowly another hour, and then thicken it with a pint of oatmeal, stirring it after the oatmeal is put in, to keep it smooth and nice. Season it with pepper and salt, and there is a noble dinner for a large family. If any soup remains when all have done dinner, keep it in a close earthenware dish or pan till the next day, when it can be warmed up again.

TO MAKE LIME WATER.—To half a pound of unslaked lime add three-quarters of a pint of water. Put the lime into an earthen pot, and pour a little of the water upon it; and as the lime slakes pour the water on by little and little, and stir up with a stick. The water must be added very slowly, otherwise the lime will fly about in all directions, and may break the vessel. In three or four days' time, when the slaked lime has sunk to the bottom, pour the clear fluid off, and put in stopped bottles, away from the light.

A NICE BISCUIT.—Having broken six eggs into a basin, whisk them well for five minutes; put in half a pound of powdered sugar, and whisk again for ten minutes. Add some carraway seeds (if liked), and half a pound of dry flour, mixing all thoroughly with a wooden spoon. Drop the mixture on paper, each being the size of about a crown piece, and high in the middle. Sift sugar over them, and bake them—if in a brick oven it will be better. Remove them from the paper while they are hot.

SHORT BREAD.—Rub one pound of butter and twelve ounces of finely powdered sugar into two pounds of flour with the hand; make it into a stiff paste with four eggs, roll out to double the thickness of a penny piece, cut it into round or square cakes, pinch the edges, stick slices of candied peel and some carraway comfits on the top, and bake them in iron plates in a warm oven.

TO PREVENT MOLDINESS IN INK.—One and a half dozen cloves (more or less, according to the size of the bottle) bruised with gum arabic are to be put into the bottle.

TO CLEAN BOOTS AND SHOES OF ENAMELED LEATHER.—Water is sufficient to remove any dirt which impairs the gloss on enameled leather. It may afterward be rubbed with a dry flannel.

Medical Notes.

A REMEDY FOR FRESH WOUNDS.—Take green tea and pulverize it fine, and bind on the wound or cut, allowing it to remain until healed. If the wound becomes dry and painful, wet it with cold tea.

REMOVING WARTS.—Dr. Gutteelt recommends rubbing warts, night and morning, with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia. They soften and dwindle away leaving no such white mark as follows their dispersion with lunar caustic.

BURNS.—Charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions.

DELIGHTFUL GRUEL.—Let Indian corn be browned as we roast coffee, ground fine in a mill, and made into mush gruel or thin cakes, baked a light brown. This will be retained by the most enfeebled stomach. Parched corn and meal boiled in skim milk is a sure cure for summer diarrhea in children.

TO CURE A FELON.—Felons usually follow a bruise or other injury to the hand, which does not cause bleeding. As soon as pain begins to be felt in the bruised part take a small quantity of salt, apply it to the bruise, and pour on enough spirits of turpentine to make it moist. This will usually drive the felon away without pain. If the felon has progressed so far as to become inevitable, wrap it in sassafras root, pounded fine and moistened with water. This will draw the felon to a head, but without pain, or so little pain that it will not be seriously felt. A third remedy is to make a salve by dissolving a small piece of saltpeter the size of a bean in a cup of sweet cream. Then bruise the inner bark of sweet alder in the cream, and simmer slowly until it makes a thick salve. Apply to the felon and it will give almost immediate relief, and if the felon has not gone too far, will drive it away without injury or further pain.

Farm Notes.

All farm machinery should receive two good coats of paint whenever it has been sufficiently exposed to cause the paint to scale off and lose its glossy appearance.

A correspondent says he has been experimenting with Berkshire swine, having kept them with Suffolks, Yorkshires, and Chester Whites, and he is thoroughly convinced that he can make more and better pork and hams with them than with any of the others on the same food.

Hon. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer county, N. Y., raised forty-four tons of beets per acre, at a cost of less than five and a half cents per bushel, or a little over $1.70 per ton, against a market value of $17 per ton. At this price the cash product per acre would be $748. Deducting from this the cost of the acre ($78) it leaves $670 as the net profit.

A farmer on Rock creek, Cowley county, Kan., bought 900 sheep one year ago at $2 per head. Last summer he sold the wool from them for $2,000, and has 500 lambs besides. Sheep need but little care in this climate, cost nothing to feed, and are a great profit.

The cat-tail of our swamps is highly esteemed in some countries as an article of food. In southern Russia the young shoots are tied up like asparagus and sold in the market. When boiled and seasoned with salt and spice these are pronounced delicious.

An impression prevails in some quarters that by dipping a hen in a pail of water and then chasing her around the poultry-yard with a stick, she will be induced, on emergencies, to lay two eggs a day.

OUR HARBOR DEFENSES.

The Torpedo that is to Save the United States from the Expense of a Navy.

In no particular has the art of war undergone such marked changes as in its relation to the attack and defense of harbors. Formerly the tactics of an attacking fleet were to enter the channels leading to the points of defense, and, by a persistent and vigorous cannonade or a vigilant blockade, to reduce the defensive works. There was nothing to be feared from the defenders' side but a powerful artillery response or a stealthy approach at night of incendiary fireships, improvised to destroy the attacking squadron. Redhot shot were sometimes fired at shipping when the action was fought at close range. When it was discovered that by reason of certain improvements in artillery forts were no longer able to resist the fire of shipping, or prevent the entrance of a hostile fleet into fortified harbors, obstructions to the channels of approach were adopted as auxiliary defenses, notably at the siege and blockade of Sebastopol. These in turn have been found to be unreliable against heavy iron plated, sharp-prowed war ships, armed with long-range rifle guns, and a new system of harbor and channel defense has gradually come into use. The torpedo system, which, judging from the results obtained at Cronstadt during the late war between the allies and Russia and the defense of the North German coasts against the French fleet in 1870, but more particularly and completely during the war of the rebellion in this country, promises to revolutionize naval tactics in the attack and defense of harbors. A marine torpedo is a portable mine, loaded with the most powerful explosives, and submerged during time of war in such portions of the channels of approach to harbors as are practicable for the enemy's war ships. They are divided into two classes, one of which embraces all torpedoes fired by electricity from the shore or from boat stations; the other, the torpedoes which carry with themselves the means of ignition by friction, and explode by contact with the attacking ships during their progress through the torpedo defended channel.

The former class are positively reliable so long as the insulted conducting wire or cable which connects them with the electric battery remains intact, and can be fired at any moment desired by the operator. The latter class must be actually touched by the object to be destroyed, and by reason of their necessarily delicate arrangement of friction fuses are very liable to derangement or premature explosion during handling or by floating wrecks. The effect of torpedo explosions under, or even at a considerable distance from the hull of a ship, are terrific; they completely shatter and disable the vessel, when they do not annihilate her. During the late war of the rebellion several of the heaviest gun boats were literally blown to atoms by the explosion of torpedoes beneath them, and so complete and instantaneous was their destruction that scarcely any of their crews survived to tell the tale, while even the surrounding ships were made aware of the loss only by the sudden disappearance of their consorts in a wild whirl of smoke and water. While the recent torpedo experiments at Newport have been most satisfactory, both as regards their management and results, and reflect the highest credit on the officers who conducted them, we do not consider that such public exhibitions are expedient or beneficial to that branch of the service. We would much prefer that foreign nations that may become future enemies should learn our system of harbor defense at the expense of their navies. This may seem to be an ungenerous sentiment, but really it is a very safe one to be guided by in this particular instance.—*N. Y. Times.*

Women in Politics.

A correspondent who has been carefully examining the state of affairs in Wyoming Territory, where female suffrage prevails, says: Nor have there been those family disturbances which some anticipated. At least ninety-nine times out of a hundred man and wife are of the same politics. It is in this, as in many other things; a low, brutal man coerces his wife by violence; a high-toned and honorable man who disdains to usurp authority over his wife, does, in fact, govern her tenfold more effectually by the constraint of affection. Every one must have observed that the honorable and generous man really governs his wife (viragoes always excepted) far more than the domestic tyrant; for the former's is an empire over the soul and mind as well as the body. A great fool as well as a great brute must that man be who cannot restrain a wife far more effectually than by using force. The abused wife may swindle her husband in the ballot, as in a hundred other ways, but the woman whose husband refuses the claim of power votes with him almost universally. The exceptions are said to balance about equally between parties, and exist without trouble. Mrs. A. B. Post is an active Republican, her husband a Democrat; Mrs. Bright is a Democrat, her husband a Republican, while the late Justice Esther Morris is a moderate Democrat. Judge Fisher thinks the system has resulted in a Republican gain; others think just the opposite. The Legislature which passed this law—the first that sat—was unanimously Democratic; but a Democratic Legislature subsequently repealed it, and the governor's veto of the repeal was barely saved by the vote of the Republicans in the council. So, honors are easy between the two parties. Another fact is evident: there is a strong tendency among the mass of ladies to quietly drop the thing, and say no more about it, and it requires all the energy of the few female politicians to bring them up to the voting point. Soldiers cannot vote, but their wives and the laundresses attached to the regiments can, after remaining long enough. The law prescribes that persons "enrolled in the military service" cannot acquire a residence by any length of time in the territory in such service; but the ladies attached to the camp, not being "enrolled in military service," come within the law, and vote at the nearest precinct. Thus it happens that a military post in Wyoming is represented entirely by its petticoats. In conclusion, I think it safe to say that the system has equally disappointed friends and foes—neither the good nor the evil predicted having resulted. And, from the evidence obtained, I am forced to the same conclusion with an old friend, who has been there for years: "Woman suffrage in Wyoming has resulted in making everything just as it was before, only a good deal more so."

Large and Small Farms.

Twelve of the States have farms that average less than 125 acres in extent, which in some States even runs up nearly to an average of 500 acres. These twelve States give the following as the average size of their farms: Maine, 98 acres; New Hampshire, 122 acres; Massachusetts, 103 acres; Rhode Island, 94 acres; Connecticut, 93 acres; New York, 103 acres; New Jersey, 98 acres; Pennsylvania, 103 acres; Indiana, 112 acres; Ohio, 111 acres; Michigan, 101 acres; Wisconsin, 114 acres.

While the total value of the farms in the United States is put down at $9,262,803,361, the value in the above small-farm States foots up $5,407,587,178, or nearly three-fifths of the total—and this, too, while the area of these States is less than one-tenth of the area of the whole country. No more conclusive exhibit of the practical superiority of the small-farm system could be given than this.

What Has Been Done.

Some of the statistics given by the English Scientific Association, are instructive. The length of deep-sea cables that have been made and laid is now 70,000 miles. The world's telegraphic lines extend over more than 400,000 miles, and there are 160,000 miles of railroads. Estimating the modern engineering works of this kind at their money value, Sir John Hawkshaw considers that within the space of a generation and a half a sum not less than £3,340,000,000 have been expended on what may undoubtedly be designated as useful works.

THE MONTREAL CASE.

Why the Body of Guibord Cannot be Buried in the Catholic Cemetery.

The Montreal municipal authorities have been severely criticised, both at home and abroad, for their apparent apathy in the face of armed defiance of the law, but it must be conceded, says the New York *Times*, that they are in a very difficult position so far as the enforcement of the order of the Privy council is concerned. To merely bury Guibord's bones in the Roman Catholic cemetery is not a task beyond the resources of the authorities. Two or three regiments of volunteers could escort the coffin to the cemetery, put it underground, and then garrison the cemetery until the gradual decrease of the French population in Canada, and the calming influence of time, should render any attempt to disinter the bones quite improbable. But this would by no means meet the demand of the law. It has been ordered not only that Guibord shall be buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery, but that he shall be buried with the usual Roman Catholic service. Here lies the difficulty which troubles the Montreal authorities. They may lead an unwilling priest to the grave, but they cannot make him read the service. Of course, his refusal would be a defiance of the law, and would render him liable to arrest. Other priests might then be dragged to the cemetery, but they would only imitate the silence of the first. The result of perseverance in this course of action would be that in all the Roman Catholic priests in Canada would be in jail, and Guibord would be no nearer a decent end than he is to-day.

There is really no way in which the Privy Council's decree can be carried out if the priests remain defiant, except by a sort of strategy to which no honorable men would lend themselves. It would not mend matters to import an old Catholic priest from Germany, or a Greek priest from Russia. Of course, clergymen of either of these varieties could bury Guibord in a workmanlike way, but so, for that matter, could an Anglican clergyman. None of these, however, would meet the requirements of the law, for the simple reason that it is a Roman Catholic burial to which Guibord has been declared to be entitled. It is true that Guibord's bones might be secretly reduced to ashes; a priest might be induced by false representation to read the burial service over the jar containing them, and the ashes might subsequently, under military protection, be thoroughly plowed into the entire cemetery ground. It is doubtful, however, if this would entirely satisfy the wishes of Guibord's friends, and it would certainly be a device which would be very far from reflecting credit upon those concerned in it.

What, then, can the Montreal authorities do? They can arrest persons who attack the Protestant cemetery, and they can punish those who doggedly refuse to comply with the law. It is beyond their power, however, to give a Roman Catholic burial to Guibord if the priests refuse their assistance, and so far the latter have shown no sign of yielding. Even if a priest should consent to be present at an attempted funeral, he would probably instead of blessing the bones, in accordance with the order of the civil authorities, would curse them. It is easy to ask why the authorities do not compel the burial of Guibord, and thus vindicate the law. That is precisely what they cannot do without the consent of the Roman Catholic bishop and his subordinates.

A Novel Swindle.

Two custom bootmakers of Worcester, Mass., have been swindled in a new way, and are now meditating upon the general wickedness of mankind. One day a man of gentlemanly address entered a bootmaker's establishment on Foster street and ordered a pair of the best calf boots, to be delivered without fail the next Saturday evening. He selected the lasts for the boots, gave directions regarding the manufacture, and agreed to pay $12 for the articles. Saturday noon the man again called on his bootmaker to see how the work was going on. One boot was already finished, and this he took away on the plea that he wished to take it to his tailor's to have the bottoms of a new pair of pantaloons properly fitted over the boots. He was to return in the early evening for the other boot. The bootmaker waited until eleven o'clock in the evening, but his customer did not appear. Monday morning the bootmaker sought an explanation of the case from a brother craftsman.

The brother heard him state his case through and then immediately asked: "Which boot did he take?" "The one for the right foot," was the answer. "Well," said bootmaker No. 2, "come down to my shop on Front street and I will show you a number one calf boot for the right foot which has lost its partner in precisely the same way which your boot for the left foot lost its partner." Then the two bootmakers formed a mutual consolation society. Bootmaker No. 2 related how his customer had ordered the boots to be done Saturday night, had given special directions regarding the style of the manufacture, and had called Saturday noon and taken away the left boot in order that the tailor might fit a new pair of pantaloons over the boot. There was a striking similarity in all the circumstances of the swindle as related by each bootmaker, and a less than average intellect could readily discern that a new and very clever kind of swindle had been perpetrated. The artful gentleman, who has thus secured a new pair of boots, gave to each bootmaker the name of Daniel Foley of Mechanic street. It is needless to say that the above Daniel is a mythical personage.

A Set of Scales.

There is a vast deal of swindling practiced by produce dealers and stock buyers, and farmers are cheated of a fair profit on their sales because they trust to others to tell them how much they take to market. No class of men are so trusting. Last fall a neighbor weighed a load of wheat on my scales, and on weighing the same load at the railroad depot it fell short almost two bushels. I persuaded another neighbor to weigh his hogs on my scales. The difference shown in the weight between my scales and those of the buyer saved my neighbor $3. In these cases the scales were found to be "out of balance;" and this is the way fraudulent buyers get out of their dishonest trickery. The first three grists I took to mill after procuring my scales were tolled one eighth instead of one-tenth, as the law provides. My grain was very clean. I stated the case to the miller, that he had taken unlawful toll, and since that time I get all I am entitled to. It is no little satisfaction to know that you are getting what you are entitled to. The products of your farm cost too much money and hard labor to be guessed off and to be taken from you by fraudulent weights. A set of scales will save their cost in a short time.

Scene at a Funeral.

Two brothers, Jesse and David Hunt, were born and grew to manhood in Cumberland, Maryland, who resembled each other so closely that when separated their most intimate friends could hardly decide between them. They moved to the West, David settling in Indianapolis, where he married and reared a family. Jesse fixed his residence in Missouri, where he also married and now resides. A few weeks since David died, and Jesse, being telegraphed, went to Indianapolis to attend his brother's funeral. He arrived but a short time before the services, and being with the family of his brother, had been seen by but few persons in attendance. When the services were to be commenced, he came into the room where the friends were assembled, with his brother's widow leaning on his arm. His appearance was like a shock of electricity, and it really seemed as if the dead had come to life. Ladies screamed and swooned, and no less than seven of them for this reason had to be carried from the room, and it was a considerable time before the services could be concluded.

In Russia locusts are salted and smoked like herring.

THE REGULAR DETECTIVE.

What He Owes to Society and How He Pays the Debt---Some Interesting Incidents.

A correspondent of the *World*, writing of the detective system, gives the following interesting incidents:

It is very hard to make the detective understand that he owes anything to society. His moral sense is never cultivated. He quite as often prevents a criminal from reforming as he prevents justice from overtaking him. Captain Young once told me of several cases where the stupid indiscretion of the officer had loaded society with outlaws. One was that of the well known One-eyed Thompson, who early in his career was saved from the clutches of the law by some friends, who raised a sum of money for him and sent him out West. He settled in a thriving town on the border, and, changing his name, made a most praiseworthy effort to become a useful member of society. He opened a store, won the respect of the townspeople, was actually made selectman, and was in a fair way to live long and die honored for his many virtues when suddenly he turned up on the streets here again.

"Halloo," says Captain Young, "I thought you had 'squared it' and was out West."

"Yes; I thought so, too," says Thompson. "But it was no use; one of your men did my business for me!"

It seems that this detective, sitting on the veranda of the new hotel, opposite to the store which the reformed man had opened, "spotted him." "Well, I'm blessed if there isn't 'One-eyed Thompson!'" Some of the people guessed not. Oh, no! that was Mr. Simpson, a respected and prominent citizen.

"Oh ho! it was, eh? If that isn't 'One-eyed Thompson,' the burglar, then I'll go back and join the church!"

"All up," says Thompson; "I'm done for. Here I am, captain. It was one of your men that fixed me!"

And so well fixed was he that he became the most noted law-breaker of his day.

It is the easiest thing in the world to hunt a man down when he is trying to be honest with his own record against him.

There is a case on record of a young man in a prominent dry goods house in this city who, in a moment of temptation, forged a check on his employers. It was a peculiarly painful affair. The lad was well connected, and when the detectives made the discovery it almost broke his parents' heart. However, after some trouble the matter was compromised. The father paid the money, and some mitigation of sentence was effected. With the stain upon him he started out to redeem his character, if he could. After wandering about for some time he obtained a situation in New Orleans as entry clerk, and at the end of the year saw a fair prospect of achieving success. His employers had confidence in him, and he had made numerous reputable acquaintances.

One day, while on the sidewalk superintending the shipment of some goods, one of these New York men came along.

"Halloo! you here!"

"Yes," said this young man with his heart in his mouth.

"What are you doing?"

"Trying to earn an honest living!"

It seems incredible, but it is true. The officer went straight into the store.

One week later the young man was in New York.

"God knows," he said, "I tried as hard as anybody could to be honest, but it's no use!"

Of course a detective who had the slightest notion of his obligation as a man to society, to say nothing of his duty as an officer, would not have made this mistake.

And that reminds me of another case which ought to teach even police officers that discretion and kindness are not without fruits even in this business.

Everybody in the force remembers Johnny Maas. He was a pickpocket, and belonged to a mob that worked on the west side. How he got into the company of these people it would be hard to tell. But he was an adroit and rather amiable thief that scarcely ever caused the force any trouble. It was customary in the days of the metropolitan police to lock up all the pickpockets and "guns" when there was to be a great celebration or procession. They were merely ordered to the Central office, and there kept until the city was restored to its usual quiet. Johnny Maas only needed to be told to go to headquarters to report himself there promptly. He was a young man, rather slight in build, and somewhat taciturn.

To the surprise of the superintendent, he came to the office one afternoon and inquired when all the special men would be in. He was told he could see them in the morning. When the morning came he was there. After the roll was called the superintendent said: "Now, Johnny, the men are all here if you wan to speak to them."

He got up from the corner in which he was sitting, and wringing out his cap with his two hands, proceeded to address them in a faltering and abashed manner:

"Well, you see, I've concluded to square it. You've been pretty rough on me for some time, and I've got a sister that's got the heart disease, and she's took it inter her head that she'd live a bit longer if as how I'd do the right thing, and I told her I'd make a try of it; and if you men 'll gimme a hand why I don't mind makin' it a go. I don't want to git 'the cholera' no more, and if the gal 'ill live a bit longer on my account I am willin'."

All the men went up and shook hands with him, and it was agreed that he shouldn't have "the cholera" unless he broke through his resolution.

About a year after that, in the dead of a severe winter, the superintendent was coming through Crosby street into Bleecker, and he met Johnny Maas. The fellow was dressed in a thin bombazine coat. He was collarless, and his feet were out, and he looked hungry, pinched and wretched.

"I'm glad you've kept your word, Johnny. But it's going pretty hard with you, I suppose, to be honest?"

"Awful hard, sir," said Johnny; "but I told her I would, and I did."

"That's right. Don't you go back of your word. Stick it out. You'll have better times by-and-bye."

"Do you see that bank over there?" said tha young man, pointing to the marble building in Bleecker street. "Well, there aint money enough in that place to make me go back. I'd rather go cold and hungry and not be hunted—so I would."

The next summer one of the hotel proprietors at Long Branch sent up to the superintendent for a man to keep an eye on the thieves that hang around a watering-place. "I can get you a man," said the superintendent, thinking of Johnny, "but I'm bound to tell you he's been a thief."

"Then I don't want him."

Then the superintendent told the story I have told, only he told it better.

"Send him down," said the landlord. "A chap that'll do that ought to be helped."

It was $25 a week to Johnny, and it made a man of him.

During that season there wasn't a robbery committed at the Branch. Johnny stationed himself at the railroad depot, and when he saw a former pal he warned him off. "It's no use," he would say, "I don't want to pipe none o' you boys, and I ain't goin' to do it if you stay away. If you come here it'll be awful rough on both of us."

And to their credit it ought to be said that they always went back.

For His Mother.

A lady residing in Lansingburg, hailed a passing car, with her little son, the other morning, to see him safely on the horse car for a trip to Troy. He stepped on board, and scrambled for the front of the car. As he was going, his mother said: "Why, aren't you going to kiss your mother before you go?"

The little fellow was so delighted with the prospect of a ride, and in such a hurry, that he hastily rejoined, looking back excitedly: "Mr. Conductor, won't you kiss mother for me?" And of course the passengers couldn't keep from smiling.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Montenegro has definitely decided not to join the insurrection against Turkey. Servia is waiting for her legislative body to decide whether she will join. The Austrian government has sent surgeons to attend the large number of insurgent wounded who have been brought into Montenegro. The governor of Dalmatia has been instructed to forward supplies of food for thirty thousand refugees now in Montenegro in great distress and destitution..... The number of deaths from inundation at St. Chinian, France, foot up eighty-eight. One hundred and twenty houses were destroyed..... A report was made to the Alabama constitutional convention that the State debt is $29,000,000, and the taxable property of the State $159,000,000; a reduction of the debt to $10,000,000, and a cutting down of State expenses, were recommended..... Three firemen were killed in New York by the breaking of an aerial ladder with which they were experimenting. Seven men were at different points on the one-hundred-foot ladder at the time; but those near the base escaped without serious injury, while those further up were dashed to the hard pavement and crushed to death. Chief-of-Battalion Nash, who had charge of the ladder, was on the uppermost part and fell a distance of ninety feet..... District-Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the consent of Henry Ward Beecher, wished to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case against Frank Moulton, but Mr. Moulton declined, and demanded a speedy trial..... The great stallion trot at Mystic Park, Boston, for a purse of $10,000, was won by Thomas Jefferson, in three out of four heats in 2.26, 2.25¼ and 2.26. There were fourteen entries and six started—W. H. Allen, Commonwealth, Ned Wallace, Defiance, Abdallah and Jefferson.

Theodore Tilton commenced his lecture season in Port Jervis, N. Y. His subject was "The Problem of Life."..... There is every probability that the Herzegovinian insurrection will soon be put down..... A revolutionary movement took place recently at Le Vega, Santo Domingo, headed by Gen. Juan Gomez. Owing to the energetic measures taken by the government the rising was quelled, and Gen. Gomez took refuge in the woods..... The fast mail service between New York and the large Western cities has been inaugurated. The time from New York to Chicago is twenty-six hours..... The Direct Cable Company has its wires in working order now, and the first day sent over two hundred messages to England at the low rate of twenty-five cents per word..... There were over thirty cases of yellow fever at Milton, Fla., and seventy cases and fifteen deaths at West Pascagoula..... President Grant and Generals Sherman and Hooker attended the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Utica..... Extensive whisky frauds have been discovered in San Francisco, and revenue officers are implicated. The investigation is to be actively pursued..... The Episcopal council for the diocese of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, met at Green Bay. On the third formal ballot, the Rev. John Henry Hobart Brown, of Cohoes, N. Y., was elected bishop..... The safe of Francis Sargent & Co., of Boston, was robbed during the day of $17,235 in bills, checks and notes by a burglar, while a confederate occupied the attention of the bookkeeper, who was alone..... The assets of the Bank of California will probably exceed its indebtedness by $1,000,000.

A special from Rome states that the Pope recently informed Cardinal Borromeo that the vatican council would reassemble to complete its labors in 1876..... The following is a summary of the circular of the Papal nuncio to the Spanish bishops: Claims the fulfillment of the concordat, which forbids the exercise of any non-Catholic creed; claims the transfer of the superintendence over education to the clergy, and the co-operation of the secular power in suppressing heretical teaching and literature; says one of the causes of civil war is the way in which religious unity has been misunderstood by previous governments. It is understood in Madrid that the nuncio implies a threat that the blessing of the Pope will be transferred to Don Carlos if the government does not admit the papal claim..... The following are the latest official returns in regard to the English foot and mouth disease: During one week there were 4,426 additional cases in Kent, 16,080 in Dorsetshire, 11,095 in Gloucestershire, and 5,000 in Oxfordshire. The scourge seems to be spreading in those counties, as well as in Staffordshire, Huntingtonshire and Norfolk, with great rapidity. In Sussex, however, the disease is abating. There has been only a small proportion of deaths from the beginning..... Garnett D. Marshall, cashier of the Louisville Gas Company, embezzled $60,000 during his occupancy of that office, but on being discovered made such restitution as he could, and was not prosecuted..... A great fire occurred at Paderborn, Prussia. One hundred buildings were destroyed, whereby three hundred families were rendered homeless.

The New York State Democratic convention, held at Syracuse, nominated as follows: Secretary of State, John Bigelow; Comptroller, Lucius Robinson; State Treasurer, Charles N. Rose; Attorney-General, Charles S. Fairchild; State Engineer, John D. Van Buren, Jr.; Canal Commissioner, C. H. Walrath; State Prison Inspector, Rodney B. Crowley. The platform is mostly from the national platform of 72 and the State platform of 74, and declares gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin; steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward; honest payment of the public debt in coin; sacred preservation of the public faith; revenue reform; Federal taxation for revenue only; no government partnership with protected monopolies; equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation; no private use of public funds by public officers; corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people; the party in power responsible for all legislation when in power; the Presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite; no third term; economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened; praises the administration of Gov. Tilden, and indorses Senator Kernan.

Violent gales prevailed on the Gulf coast, and a portion of Galveston, Texas, was inundated by the tide raised by the wind. Thirty workmen on the breastworks in course of construction by the government were cut off by the flood, and are probably lost. The Santa Fee railroad bridge across the bay has been swept away, and the Houston railroad bridge is under water. One end of the bridge, for a distance of twenty feet, is gone. The water at Virginia Point is backed up for three miles over the main land..... The Democrats of Nebraska, in State convention, adopted a hard-money platform..... The foot race for $4,000, gold, between J. Coyad, of Iowa, and Thomas Haines, the champion of the Pacific slope, took place at San Francisco. They ran one hundred yards for $2,000 a side. Haines won by a foot in nine and three-quarter seconds..... Coupon bonds of the act of June 30, 1864, to the amount of $5,000,000, have been called in for redemption by the secretary of the treasury. The numbers are: $50, No. 2,501 to No. 3,300, both inclusive; $100, No. 7,001 to No. 10,500, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,101 to No. 15,300, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 39,801 to No. 59,700, both inclusive..... The yellow fever is epidemic at Howell's station, on Pensacola bay, twenty-five miles above the navy yard. The people have neither food, medicine or attendance..... In the Papal consistory recently the Pope, after delivering an allocution, announced the creation of six cardinals. He also appointed several archbishops and bishops. The consistory concluded with the ceremony of conferring the ring and title on Cardinal McCloskey..... There is a report of the future marriage of Alfonso, the king of Spain, with the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier..... Deerfield, Mass., appropriately celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the Indian massacre at that place..... Superintendent Chapman, of the New York State Insurance department, has canceled the certificate of authority of the City Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., to transact business in New York State.

The board of naval officers appointed to examine into the cause of the sinking of the United States steamer Saranac on the Pacific coast some months since, have exonerated Capt. Queen from all liability..... Advices from Galveston, Texas, state that the buildings, bridges, and streets of the city were damaged by the late storm extensively. Over one hundred houses were blown down. One estimate of the loss is 5,000,000. The villages of Lynchburg and San Jacinto, on Galveston bay, were nearly destroyed. The loss of life on Galveston bay was at least twenty. Brashear City in Louisiana was flooded four feet deep. The violence of the storm subsided as it moved along the coast, but numerous vessels were driven ashore. The storm was general throughout the entire country, and much damage is reported..... A party of twenty Texan herders near Kearney Junction, Neb., killed a Mr. Collins for locking up their horses, the animals having broken into his cornfield. The party were pursued and two of them were caught and imprisoned at Kearney..... The complete census returns of Brooklyn, N. Y., show a population of 482,687..... A Brazilian imperial decree granting annuities to bishops and governors of dioceses has been promulgated..... A disease somewhat similar to the epizootic has attacked the horses of Buffalo.

The Servian newspapers say that the government has received a note from the Sublime Porte asking if Turkey may rely on the maintenance of Servian neutrality..... Jacob Benjamin, a well-known pawnbroker of Baltimore, died from erysipelas, which was produced by the use of hair dye..... The gale at Galveston drove the waters of the Gulf over the entire island, inundating the highest points to a depth of two feet, and ruining gardens and foundations. Many buildings were moved bodily into the thoroughfares. The gale extended along the entire Atlantic coast, and created great havoc with the shipping of all classes..... It is expected that Russia will recognize Khan Sade as the successor of his deposed father in the Khanate, of Khokand, Asia, but whether recognition will be accompanied by the armed occupation of Khokand is uncertain. At last advices all was quiet there..... Westervelt, one of the alleged abductors of Charley Ross, has been convicted in Philadelphia of conspiracy to kidnap, conspiring to extort money, and conspiring to defraud the child of his liberty. He was acquitted of the counts of kidnapping and concealing the child. He took an appeal..... James Garland, professor of music at New Brunswick, N. J., had so ill-treated his wife that she determined to leave him, and was making her preparations to do so, when he shot her three times with a revolver, inflicting serious wounds in her neck and head. Garland then went to his room and fired three shots into his own head and cut his throat and arm with a penknife, breaking two blades. Not content yet, he caught up a hammer and struck himself on the head, crushing in the skull, and died in a few minutes..... The supreme court at San Francisco confirmed the decision of a lower court sentencing ex-Harbor Commissioner John Marks to seven years' imprisonment for embezzling $66,000.

As the telegraph wires about Galveston have been repaired intelligence comes that the town of Indianola, on Matagorda bay, Texas, a village of twelve thousand inhabitants, was completely inundated and mostly destroyed by the recent storm. Very few houses are left standing entire, and the loss of life counts up to about one hundred and fifty, the receding waves distributing the bodies over a space of twenty miles. Parties of the saved were hunting up the bodies of their relatives, and as there is little food to be had, their condition is very pitiable. The people of Galveston sent relief. Information has also been received that the town of Matagorda has been swept away, with the exception of two houses. At East Bay only five persons out of twenty-eight are known to have been saved. The town of Saluria is also reported to be washed away..... The New York State Homeopathic Society celebrated the semi-annual centennial of the introduction of homeopathy into this country, by appropriate exercises..... Charles G. Fisher, assistant district-attorney at Washington, has been arrested for abstracting criminal records, and committed to jail. The records were recovered..... A disease like the epizootic appeared at Poughkeepsie and elsewhere in the State of New York..... The Mechanics' bank of Montreal has suspended, owing to a heavy defalcation..... The cattle disease has broken out in Wilbraham, Mass..... The Russian General Kauffman occupied Khokand without resistance. The greater portion of the Russian troops remained in the fortified camp outside. All the Russian prisoners have been delivered over to General Kauffman, and the Khan has accepted all the conditions of peace..... An editor of the *Germania*, an Ultramontane newspaper, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment by the municipal court of Berlin for publishing an offensive article.

Seed Wheat.

A bushel of plump wheat will contain about 650,000 grains, which, if sown upon an acre of ground, will give nearly fifteen grains to every square foot. This is one grain to every nine square inches. If every grain sown should grow (and why should it not if it is perfect and properly sown?) there would be one plant to every square of three inches; the plants, in fact, would stand upon the ground exactly three inches apart. One peck of seed sown equally over an acre would leave the plants six inches apart, which would be too thick for a heavy crop. Two quarts of seed per acre, placed at even distances, would give one plant to every foot, and if they should tiller and spread as the wheat plant often does, the crop would be thick enough upon the ground. An English farmer, Major Hallet, has sown wheat even more thinly than this, and has reaped over sixty bushels of choice, plump grain to the acre. Thus it is not the quantity of seed sown, but the kind of seed and the manner of sowing it, upon which the crop depends.

Dull Times.

The Austin (Nev.) *Reveille* thus enumerates the events of one day, in reply to some who said times were dull there: A freight team arrived; several loads of wood passed up Main street; seventeen dogs were all barking at once at a cow on Court street; a woman stubbed her toe against a plank on Union street; a man dropped a four-bit piece through a crack in the sidewalk on Cedar street; a clothesline full of clean linen was blown down on South street; a cat had fits on Overland street; two little boys had a fight on Smith street; a cow ate up a whole garden on Pine street, and there was a whirlwind on Virginia street. If the day was dull with all these stirring events, we would like to see what some folks call a lively one. But some men would say that times were dull if their grandmother was to fall 3,000 feet down a mining shaft.

About Corn Flour.

An Englishwoman was recently tried for murder on the charge of having caused the death of her twin children by feeding them with "corn flour" after being warned by the physician that it would not sustain life. The woman was acquitted, but the occurrence has called forth much comment. An English physician says that it cannot be too widely known that "corn flour," as it is called, is pure starch, prepared by washing out of maize flour the nutritious portions with alkalies. When the flour presents an extremely white appearance, all the nutrition has been sacrificed, and children fed on such substances are simply starved. When "corn flour" is cooked with milk, that will supply some of the nutriment that is lacking; but those who have the care of children should understand the nature of the flour itself.

Price for the Black Hills.

Spotted tail, in private council with his people, announced his price as $6,000,0000 for the Black Hills, or an annuity of $100 for grown people and $25 for squaws and children. He said that if granted half of the amount would stick to the white men's hands and not reach his people. Good authority says that another price put on the hills by the Indians was $50,000,000. Any such proposition will not be entertained by the United States commissioners. It is impossible to obtain the amount from the Indians themselves. In an interview with Red Cloud he was reticent. He said: "I am a big chief, and when I talk I want it in an open council and big crowd. No use talking now for fun. I don't sell a dollar twice."

A man named Barber (but not one by nature) made a vow many years ago that he would not