FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Farmer's Garden.

The greatest objection on the part of farmers to a liberal garden patch probably is, the labor required for its proper cultivation. The labor could be very much lessened by such an arrangement of the garden plot and the garden crops that most of them might be cultivated by horse labor.

We will suppose that a farmer wishes to devote about half an acre to the kitchen garden, and that he determines to lay it out in circular form. The circle would be about ten rods in diameter and thirty-one rods in circumference. Should the exterior row be devoted half to grapes and half to blackberries, the former eight feet and the latter six feet apart, he could plant thirty-two grapes and forty-two blackberries, which would afford, when in full bearing, quite a liberal supply for a family.

Eight feet inside of this a row of raspberries could be planted, about twenty-eight rods in length. At three feet apart 154 raspberries could be planted in a row, which could be divided between the red and black varieties, to suit the tastes of the family.

Six feet inside of this, a row about twenty-six rods long could be planted to currants and gooseberries. At four feet apart about 108 plants could be set in this row, or, if that would be more than the family would like of these species, raspberries or wortleberries could be substituted for part.

Four feet inside of this, a row of strawberries, over twenty-five rods, or 418 feet, could be planted. Set one foot apart, 418 plants could be set in the row. Four rows of strawberries, three feet apart, would contain about 1,600 plants, covering about one-ninth of an acre, which, properly cultivated, ought to yield eighty bushels of this delicious fruit.

After making this liberal allowance for the small fruits in the kitchen garden, there will be a circular space, fifty-four feet in diameter, 170 feet in circumference, left for vegetables. The outside row of this might be planted to asparagus, and the next to rhubarb, and the remainder planted to those annual vegetables, a small amount of which is relished in every family.—*American Rural Home.*

Farm Notes.

Kansas sows twenty-five per cent. more wheat this fall than in any other previous year.

We have said repeatedly that the best way of treating the cabbage worms is to leave it in the hands of its parasite.

A Michigan potato grower reports Eureka equal in quality to Early Rose and Snowflake a little better.

Buy of and sell to men whom you know personally, or who are engaged in regular, permanent business, whenever this can be done. Other things being equal, buy and sell in the market nearest home.

Bee keeing is characterized by an intelligent correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* as "a science," and he adds, very truthfully, that a person who would succeed in the business must not have only a fancy for it, to begin with, but experience.

The writer once lost a large jar of butter down a well where it remained for three years. On cleaning the well the butter was found to be perfectly good, except an inch on the top. Good butter will keepany length of time when completely excluded from the air, in a cool place.

Gather up the farm tools and carefully put them away for another year. Remember, there is much made in saving as there is in making. The tool that would wear out in a year or two if left exposed, when protected with shelter and other care, will last you to raise several additional crops.

Unwilling to share his ripening cherries with the birds, he paid a good round price for an admirably-formed cat, large as life, and almost as natural, of a beautiful tortoise shell color, with a "cute-looking" head and noble tail, and set him up conspicuously in the favorite tree—believing the representations of the dealer in iron cats, that he would frighten away all feathered depredators from the neighborhood. Fancy his feelings then, when, the very next morning, he saw a robin perched on that iron cat's back and looking leisurely about to see which cherry it had better go for first!

How Often Should Cows be Milked.

Regularity in the milking of cows is of as much importance as regularity in feeding them. In a state of nature, the cow is relieved of its milk a great many times a day. A calf allowed to remain with its mother will help itself seven or eight times a day. Under such circumstances the udder of the cow will remain small, and if allowed to retain the milk secreted during the twelve hours, feverish symptoms are likely to be produced. The practice of milking cows more than twice in twenty-four hours causes the capacity of the udder to be greatly increased, and probably helps in maintaining the lacteal secretion long after pregnancy has taken place. When, however, by an artificial system, the cow has been enabled to retain her milk without inconvenience for twelve hours or so, she ought to be milked regularly every day at the same hour. When the time for milking arrives, the udder usually becomes distended to its utmost capacity, and if the milk is not speedily removed, the animal suffers considerable pain. Cases of fever, the result of allowing animals to remain too long unmilked, are, indeed, by no means of unfrequent occurrence. It is especially necessary to attend to this point for some days after the animal has brought forth its young, for during that period very little irritation of the lacteal organs is likely to bring on that most fatal of all maladies, fever. If milking be too long delayed, nature will try to help the poor animal. An absorption of milk into the blood, will to some extent take place, and that which remains in the udder will become deteriorated. When neglect to milk a cow at the regular time is repeated several time, naturally the secretion of the fluid is permanently checked; and there are many cases where, by such neglect, an animal has become dry in less than a month.

The Wheat Weevil.

H. P. F., Wayne county, N. Y., sends to the *Times* a kernel of wheat containing an insect, which he discovered working its way out. He writes, "if worthy of notice, let us hear about it."

Reply.—This is the grain weevil which is so destructive in granaries, and wheat bins in mills. It is the larva of a small beetle known as *Calandria granaria*, of Linnæus. The beetle is a red insect, about one-eighth of an inch long, which subsists upon wheat. The female deposits her eggs upon the wheat, after it is housed. The young grubs, immediately after they are hatched, burrow into the grain and devour the heart. One grub only inhabits each grain. The hole by which the grub enters is very small, and it is only by the lightness of the grain that the damage can be easily perceived. In time the mature beetle is produced, and emerges from the grain. The remedy is to keep the windows of the mills or granaries covered with very fine wire gauze; to sweep out all loose grain from the bins every season; to scald the corners and cracks of the bins with boiling hot lye, and to allow no rubbish to accumulate in which the beetles may hide. Sometimes a barn or mill becomes so infested with weevils that grain cannot be stored in them without destruction.

A Good Soup.

According to the London *Agricultural Gazette*, a very good family soup is made from one and one-half pounds of lean beef, two pounds of potatoes sliced thin, one large carrot, one large onion, a few shalots, one turnip, one stick of celery, four quarts of water. Let it simmer four hours, flavor with hot sauce to suit the taste, salt, pepper, etc. It is a great improvement to fry all the vegetables when cut in small pieces, together with the meat also cut in pieces conveniently small, taking care that there is fat enough added to prevent the raw vegetables from burning. A dessertspoonful of coarse brown sugar may be thrown into the pan while the meat, vegetables, etc., are frying. After it has simmered four hours, it should be set to cool for the fat to be taken from the top of the soup before being served up for use. The meat should be sent to table in the soup, not strained as is usually done.

Hungarian Grass.

The following is the testimony of Dr. Loring respecting Hungarian grass: I believe I can make more milk with this grass, cut and mixed with corn meal and shorts, than I can with the best timothy hay, cut and mixed in the same manner. And when you remember that you can raise on ordinary land, by sowing the seed of Hungarian grass late in June, from two and one-half to three and one-half tons of good fodder to the acre, and that this crop can be sown after we have ascertained whether we are to have a good crop of hay or not, you will see the value of this grass. I have such a high opinion of it that on my own farm I have this year and last year raised from seventy-five to one hundred tons of it for the purpose of feeding my milch cows during the winter.

Hints for Horsemen.

If your horse is in the habit of kicking, use a low board, and your horse will soon get over it.

Keep your horse fat; don't allow any one to get a lien on him.

When your horse refuses to take up an oat, consider him as having failed.

To make your horse fast, tie him with halters.

Look carefully after the bits of your horse, or you may soon be looking after the bits of your wagon.

If you have a proper address you may receive a couple of lines from a horse, but on no account drop a line.

However you may be attached to your horse, you must be certain that your horse is well attached to your carriage.

poor Land.

No man can make money off poor land. As you travel you have usually observed, other things being equal, that good land makes thriving farmers, while families brought up on hard, poor land are generally poor. Many men have spent their lives in plowing around stones and died poor, who on good land might, with the same labor, have been independent. With us, no land which does not produce a large crop is worth cultivating. Small or even middling crops will not pay for the labor and the manure.

Slick Up a Little.

It has been said that no man is so poor that he need have his pig trough at the front door; and I may add that no farmer among us is so poor that he cannot have, not only a pleasant house but pleasant surroundings, with a neatly-kept dooryard or lawn, with shade trees and fruit trees and flowers—and finally such attractions as well as conveniences about home that farmers' daughters need not resolve that they will never be farmers' wives.

The Confederate Currency.

Some time after the close of the late civil war, says Hugh McCullough, I met a Virginian who contended that the failure of the South to establish its independence was attributable to its financial condition. He related to me an incident which I will repeat, as nearly as I can recollect, in his own language:

I knew, said he, that our Confederate notes which had been made a legal tender were terribly depreciated, but a little purchase that I made brought the fact home to me very forcibly. As I was walking along one of the streets of Richmond with some of my friends from the country, a short time before the fall of the city, I observed in the window of a shop some fine apples for sale. Thinking that it would be a nice thing to treat each of my friends to an apple, which was then a very rare fruit in Richmond, I stepped into the shop and said to the dealer: "How much for your apples?" "Three dollars apiece," was the reply. "Three dollars apiece!" I exclaimed; "that is an outrageous price for apples." "Can't help it," said the dealer; "it is as cheap as I can afford to sell them." There were eight in the party and $24 was rather more than I could conveniently spare at the time, but as I had undertaken to do a clever thing I did not like to back down; so I said to the dealer: "The price is extravagant, but will take eight of the apples." The apples were placed upon the counter, and as I was taking out my wallet to pay for them, it occurred to me that I had two half dollars in silver in my pocket, and that it would look better to pay for the apples with them than with the Confederate notes; so, involuntarily almost, I threw both pieces down upon the counter, remarking: "Perhaps that will pay for them." "Oh, yes," said the dealer, seizing the half dollars, and hastily dropping them into his till, "that will pay for them and leave you some change." I took the apples and he handed me back the change, and how much do you think the change was? Why, sir, $36 in Confederate notes.

He Wanted to Get Off.

He had been on a spree for a couple of weeks, and drinking hard. He wanted to get off, he said, but couldn't. He tried two or three cocktails, remarking to the bartender as he was mixing them that he would like to get off if he only could. He met a friend who gently hinted that he had been "going it" long enough.

"Well, ain't I trying to get off?" snarled the man, and then he went into a saloon and drank half a tumbler of brandy to steady himself.

A man dropped in just after and asked him to drink; he hesitated a moment, but drank, for—don't you see?—he wanted to get off. All through the day he continued to drink at intervals, wondering all the time why he didn't seem to make any headway in getting off. Singular that a man can't get off when he tries so hard to. He made his uncertain way out of a beer saloon late that night, staggered home, with a confused inquiry in his mind as to whether he was off or not, and stumbled into his room to bed. The next morning there was no response to loud knocks at his door, and when the door was forced open he was found dead in his bed. He had got off!

Experts in Writing.

Two experts, one from New York and one from Boston, testified in relation to the genuineness of the signature of a note in a trial in Columbia county, N. Y., their opinions being based not on the comparison of the handwriting with that of which it was alleged to be an imitation, but on a scientific analysis of each letter and stroke, whereby, they alleged, they could tell whether the writing was genuine or an imitation, whether it was written slowly or with rapidity, and, in fact, whether or not it was a forgery. One of the experts testified that he had been employed in over one hundred cases. There are said to be but four experts of this kind in the world, and the ones in question charged $100 per day while in attendance at the trial. This is the second time the case has been tried, the first trial lasting about five days. The expenses have been about five times the amount of the note. A verdict of $2,500 for the plaintiff was rendered.

Simple Overskirts.

Among simple and stylish new overskirts, says a fashion journal, is a good design that requires but two breadths of the wool goods now in vogue, yet is long enough and full enough for taste. The front is a wide deep apron, with the fullness necessary for length laid in two folds high across the top. The back is a three cornered piece, pointed in shawl shape below, trimmed all around, and its fullness laid in easy plaits set on the sides of the front. The middle of this triangular breadth would not be long enough for the puffed look at the top of the back if it were sewed to the belt, hence it is suspended by a tape that is concealed under the two double box-plaits that its width requires.

EQUALITY.—Lady Clara Vere de Vere—"Can you tell me, Jane, what you most want for your wedding?" Jane—"Really, my lady, I can't 'ardly say. I 'aven't got nothing. But you'd know best, my lady. Anything just what you'd want, my lady, if you was in the same position."

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Their Revival Meetings in Brooklyn—The Large Attendance, Etc.

The meetings of Moody and Sankey in Brooklyn are attended by immense throngs. The Rink, where these meetings are held, is fitted for about 6,000 to 7,000 people, but at some of the meetings fully 10,000 to 20,000 have stood about the buildings during the services, unable to obtain admittance. A report describes the scene at a meeting as follows: It was a half hour before the time appointed for the services, but Mr. Sankey seated himself at his organ, and led his choir through a half dozen of his triumphant, exultant chants, and the crowd outside, hearing the music, grew wilder and wilder for admission. In vain the ushers told them that the Rink was filled; they replied that they would not go away until they had seen the Evangelists. They shouted for them by name; they endeavored to clamber in at the windows, and a score of men remained through the service perched on the sharp edges of the lowered window sashes, and then they waited outside, blocking the streets, so that at the close it was as difficult for the congregation to go out as it had been for them an hour earlier to get in.

Mr. Moody's sermon was upon the Gospel as being of glad tidings and good cheer. It is essential, said he, that a person who is to preach the Gospel should understand what the Gospel is, and my definition is that which is given in the Bible of its being a message of glad tidings and good news. It is a simple theory, based upon the life, the crucifixion, and the death of Christ. A clergyman in a Western city once said to me: "Brother Moody, our modes of preaching are radically different, and either you must be right and I wrong, or I right and you wrong." I had not heard him preach, and so had to ask him wherein we differed. "I never," replied he, "preach of the death of Christ. I preach of his life, and you preach of his death." "What then do you do when you come to such a text as, 'By his stripes we are healed?' Do you leave them out?" He replied that he preached essays, moral essays, but left out atonement. Now, I tell you, for my part, I don't want any Bible without atonement. If you take out the death of Christ and the scarlet thread of blood running through the book, the Bible is no good to me. If it must be taken out, I may as well go to farming or something else, for all the good I can do preaching is gone. Why, what did Paul preach at Antioch and at Corinth? He preached Christ and Christ crucified; the life, death, crucifixion, burial, and resurrection.

And now I want to tell you why the Gospel is good news and glad tidings. First, because it takes out of our paths all sin. God, through his Gospel, has taken all our sins and put them behind his back where the devil cannot get them.

When God has hidden them they are buried so deep that they cannot be found; but if we hide them ourselves, they keep coming up against us. Another reason why I call the Gospel good news, is because through it death has lost his sting. That is the last thing that we gain as we become Christians—fearlessness in looking at death. We can indeed cry, "Oh, death, where is thy sting?" and a voice, grand in volume, strong and powerful, comes rolling down from Calvary: "It is hidden in the bosom of the Lord." And if the sting is removed what other terror remains? None. If we pull out the sting of a bee or a wasp the insect becomes as harmless as a fly, and death, robbed of his sting, is pleasing to look upon. Yes, yes, let death come upon this platform and plant his cold icy fingers upon me. Then—what? I will be with the king, my Father. Should I not then welcome him, repulsive in form though he may be, for his sting is gone.

Years ago, in Northfield, where I was brought up, they had the custom of tolling the age of the dead, and as the bell tolled I used to listen. Sometimes there would be seventy strokes of the bell, and then I would slap myself in glee as I thought how long I had to live. Again there would be but few strokes—only fifteen or sixteen—and they would ring in my ears for days, and especially for nights, reminding me that I must die. I was tortured and wretched; for then death had not lost his sting. I can stand now by an open grave, and looking in it, say: "Grave, where is thy victory?" Yet the time has been when the fall of the clod upon the coffin made me start with dread. Have you ever thought of the picture of death gloating over the grave of the Lord? There he sat, grinning and ghastly at the entrance to the tomb. "Oh, where," cried the specter, gloatingly, "is the resurrectionist and the life now? I have him. I have him. I have got him locked up in a grave." But as he sat there, before the women came in the morning, the angels came unseen by him, and rolled away the stone, and stole the body from his care; and in three days the body was clothed with life. It is good, I say, that the Lord, when he went into the little graveyard in Bethany, called Lazarus by name, for had he not, all the dead there buried would have been raised and clothed with life.

Production of Rails.

The total production of rails of all kinds in the United States in 1874 was 720,413 net tons, against 890,077 tons in 1873, 1,000,000 in 1872, and 775,733 tons in 1871. Nineteen States made rails in 1874, against eighteen States in 1873, Kansas having entered the list of rail-making States May, 1874, when the Topeka rolling mill was put in operation. This was the first rolling mill in Kansas. Since its erection the Decatur rolling mill has been removed from Decatur, Illinois, to Rosedale, Wyandotte county, Kansas, and there are now two rail rolling mills in that State. A rail rolling mill has this year gone into operation at Laramie, in Wyoming Territory. It is owned and operated by the Union Pacific railroad company.

The whole number of rail rolling mills in the country was ninety-one, of which fifty-seven make heavy rails mainly, and thirty-four make only light or street rails. Of the whole ninety-one mills, twenty-two made no rails in 1874. The product of the year was therefore rolled by sixty-nine mills, and many of these ran only a part of the time. The capacity of all the rail rolling mills of the country is at least double the product of 1874, which was 729,413 net tons. Of these sixty-nine mills which made rails in 1874, seven made both iron and Bessemer steel rails, one made Bessemer steel rails exclusively, two made steel-headed rails exclusively, two made steel-headed rails and iron rails, and one made solid cast steel rails and iron rails.

Gold in Alaska.

Alaska is not a territory to which the immigrant has been powerfully attracted hitherto. Its settlement has seemed likely to be postponed until that remote time when the inhabitants of all the rest of the country should begin to feel uncomfortably crowded. If, however, anything can turn a steady current of travel toward a new land it is the discovery of gold therein. Report of such a discovery in Alaska has recently been made. It needs confirmation, it is true, but that is all that is necessary to attract adventurers in greater numbers than could the most salubrious climate or a tropically rich soil. Gold-digging is the least profitable of all digging—to the diggers; but that lesson is never learned by those persons who suffer most from ignorance of it.

Occupation of New Houses.

It is possible to avoid danger from dampness of new houses by passing air through them rapidly enough to prevent its becoming saturated with moisture. Air which contains no watery vapor is neither pleasant nor wholesome. It should be two-thirds saturated: and if this proportion be not much exceeded no injury can arise from such vapor only, and there seems no reason why, if it be derived from a damp wall, it should be injurious if not in excess—that is, if the air be changed rapidly enough to prevent it becoming too damp.

Fire and the Sword in Spain.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of Santander, writes as follows:

It is impossible for any one not on the spot to realize the wanton devastation of property and barbarity to persons with which the civil war is being carried on by the combatants in the Basque provinces and Navarre. Many an English tourist who has entered Spain by Irun, *en route* to Sebastian, must remember the fair country, sprinkled with farm-houses, orchards, maize fields and groves on gentle acclivities which spread between those two places. It is now almost a wilderness of trampled crops, trees destroyed and homesteads burnt. The same picture of desolation presents itself in Navarre, except that instead of orchards the vineyards are cut down with hatchets by the government troops. With this material ruin, the savage spirit of the war becomes more intense, and, although neither party publicly admits the act, scarcely any quarter is given on either side. The reprisals of General Trillo go too far and are cruelly unjust, because the places he has directed to be destroyed are open towns, or rather villages, not occupied militarily by the enemy, whereas Hernani, Guetaria and San Sebastian, which are being cannonaded by the Carlists, play the part of fortresses, and are therefore liable to be fired upon. The peaceful places thus doomed by the Alfonsine chief also contain the houses, shops, stores and furniture belonging to numbers of liberals. Supporters of the government, who, obliged to fly or expelled their houses by the Carlists, will think their devotion to it ill-requited by this wanton destruction of their property. The same remark applies to the bombardment of the fishing villages along the Biscayan coast by the iron-clad Vittoria. I learn from a trustworthy quarter that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Minister of War in Madrid, it is becoming doubtful whether the intended autumn campaign will be undertaken. The pacification of Catalonia, or, at least, the reduction of the insurrection to insignificant dimensions, was the basis upon which the plan had been formed. This contingency is not being realized so completely as was expected after the flight of Dorregaray's forces before General Jovellar's numerous army. They are returning in small parties through the mountain passes of Upper Catalonia; and Castells, whom Don Carlos had appointed captain-general of that province in the room of Saballs, disgraced, is reorganizing the fugitives with a view to creating a diversion in favor of Navarre and the Basque provinces, where the intention of the government to suppress the fueros of the latter and devastate both has created a bad impression and strengthened the Carlist party.

A Sensitive Officer.

A singular case has just been tried at Muhlhausen, in Alsace. A customs officer of that town met Jean Wirth of Burgfelden in the evening. Jean is a choleric man, a carpenter by trade. His employer, as it chanced, had just rewarded him for good conduct with a small but graceful present. It took the shape of a pickled herring pot, of which the savory contents had all been devoured. Jean was carrying home his empty pot, thinking, perhaps, what on earth would be the good of it, when the customs officer cried: "Halt!" He wanted to know, as is the manner of his kind, what Jean had under his arm. "Nothing," says Jean. "But I see a pot," returns the officer. "There's nothing in it now," urges the carpenter, "but it once held herrings." "Don't tell me; show it." Jean whipped off the cover so quickly, and thrust the pot so very close under the officer's nose, that he declares the smell and the alarm made him sick. Besides, the action was insulting to an official in the execution of his duty. Hence an action at Muhlhausen for resistance to constituted authorities and offense to the powers of State. Jean has had rather a narrow escape of it. The judge decided, however, that since he had not injured the official's "honor," and could not reasonably be expected to know that a sudden smell of herrings would make him ill, the defendant might be suffered to resume his carpentering with an admonition.

The Mormon Chief.

A young lady writes from Utah some items of interest about Brigham Young. He was born in Vermont seventy-five years ago, and brought up to a carpenter's trade. In person he is rather commanding, and striking in appearance. He stands nearly six feet high, broad-shouldered and stocky, with the general physical aspect of a human bull. His head is of a moderate size, with strong developments of the basic and posterior regions of the cranium, and it is by no means lacking in anterior breadth. His hair is chestnut if not colored, abundant in growth, and combed in a pedantic style into a foretop to the right side, with somewhat of the lop of a sick rooster's comb. The impression received from the care bestowed on his hair is that of an over-weening vanity and a desire to appear young. In Brigham Young the lowest type of humanity is depicted in his gorilla-like, projecting lower jaw, avarice in his pinched mouth, harshness and ungodliness in every lineament of his revolting face; and still I have heard many Mormon women say: "What a beautiful and benevolent face he has!" To my eye it is among the worst faces I have ever seen. It expresses greatness of a peculiar cast, but it is that of the grossest ignorance which I have ever seen depicted in a person professing such a high position or so much ecclesiastical, civil and political renown.

Lost in Chicago.

I remember, says a correspondent of a Chicago paper, when there wasn't any Twenty-third street, nor even Madison. I was thinking over it the other day, as I watched the crowds about the corner of Clark and Randolph, how one day, a long time ago, an old fashioned country wagon, with a canvas cover, came winding along the lake shore up toward the village. Outside the sand hills that lined the lake shore it was heavy hauling through the sand, and inside the sand hills the prairie grass was so tall that it was hard work for the moving family, the wife and children, to walk; they were obliged to keep right behind the wagon, in the path it made through the grass. But, somehow, as the wagon wound its way around the marshy places, one of the children, a little boy, getting leg weary, lagged behind, and before anybody knew it he was lost in the tall grass. It was just before dark, and as soon as the family got to the village and made their loss known, everybody turned out to search for the lost child. They kept up the search all that night, and it was not until six o'clock next morning that they found him about on the spot where the Sherman House now stands. The little fellow was all wet, but he was so wearied that he had been asleep in the wet grass. That boy was—or rather is—Judge Blodgett.

What He Preferred.

She was a romantic young lady, and he, her father, took a practical view of everything. She looked up from her book in botany and inquired:

"Father, did you ever study botany?"

He was interested in his paper and did not reply, and presently she continued:

"Papa, what flower do you prefer?"

"Flour, eh?" he replied as he looked up, "why, I always get that from winter wheat, if I can—I think it makes better bread!"

She sighed and wished there was a young man on the other side of the sofa.

HER DREAM.—One morning, not long ago, a Vicksburg wife woke up and informed her husband that she dreamed she had found a five dollar greenback in the street. He didn't say anything until he had looked into his wallet and found his funds five dollars short, and then he remarked: "Mary, I dreamed that you handed me that five dollar bill as soon as you found it." "You did?" "Yes, Mary, and I thought I told you it would be dangerous to do any more such dreaming, and that I hid my wallet where you couldn't find it again." She passed it over.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

A severe shock of earthquake is reported at Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, California.....The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says: "The English occupation of Egypt is only a question of time, as that step is necessary for the preservation of our Indian empire."....A party of bandits assembled in San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, and after firing on and wounding the governor, demanded his resignation, which was given, and the government placed in the hands of the English vice-consul. Two American and one English war vessels are in the harbor to protect citizens of those countries.....The town of Iquique, Peru, was almost entirely destroyed by fire October 7th. The town was built entirely of wood, even the sidewalks, and the flames lapped up everything with the utmost rapidity. All the finest buildings were destroyed. The loss is put at $5,000,000, on which there is no insurance. Many families are homeless and destitute. Aid was sent from Lima and other towns.....The First National bank of Pittston, Penn., was robbed of $40,000 in bonds and currency. The robbers cut a hole in the roof and let themselves, by ropes, into the vault, where they blew open two spherical safes.

David Robinson, residing near Kokomo, Ind., shot at his wife and eldest son, unsuccessfully, then cut the throat of his daughter as she lay in bed, took the life of a young son in the same manner, and mounting a horse fled. His dead body was subsequently found a mile off, and it is supposed he committed suicide.....Wm. McKee, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and ex-Collector Maguire, of St. Louis, have had true bills of indictment found against them for complicity in the whisky frauds. They were put under $5,000 and $10,000 bonds respectively.....The Louisiana State funding board has adopted the following rule: "That when bonds are presented for funding, with coupon detached, new bonds will be issued with the corresponding coupon detached and canceled, as in the case of payment."....The London *Pall Mall Gazette* is authorized to state that the admiralty's fugitive slave circular will be withdrawn and new instructions be issued.....Prussia has asked Austria to prevent Bishop Foerster, while residing in the Austrian diocese, from exercising any episcopal function touching the Prussian portion.....The direct cable has been successfully recovered, the break repaired, and cable rates will be again reduced by the old company.....The German arsenal at Rendsburg, Holstein, was destroyed by an explosion. Loss, 5,000,000 marks.

The counsel in the $47,000 treasury burglary having questioned the legality of the grand jury, the question was brought up on a test case, and the legality of the jury assured.....The Vatican has sent a note to Madrid which expresses approval of Cardinal Simeoni's conduct regarding the circular. The note insists upon the execution of the concordat; refuses to recognize the royal *placet*; attributes the civil war to religious tolerance, and demands that the bishop of Urgel be tried by ecclesiastical judges and not by an ordinary tribunal.....The inhabitants of Kaka, on the White Nile, have revolted and defeated the Egyptian troops, killing one hundred of them. The government has dispatched re-enforcements thither....The eastern division of the St. Joseph and Denver railroad was sold by the Master in Chancery, of Kansas, to the bondholders' committee for $100,000.....United States troops caught a band of cut-throats and horse thieves on the Sweet Water river, Indian Territory. The band had fifty stolen mules.....A fast train from New York to Washington is being arranged.....The Atlanta *Constitution's* exploring party have left Homerville, Ga., for Okefenokee swamp. The party numbers twenty-two, and are fully equipped. Prof. Little, the State geologist, accompanies the expedition.....Charles O'Conor is expected to conduct the prosecutions against the Brooklyn (N. Y.) ring....President Grant has pardoned Manton Heard and Robert A. Pearson, formerly cashier and teller of the Rhode Island national bank of Providence, who were sentenced three years ago to nine years' imprisonment for embezzling $220,000.

On and after January first the letter postage to France will be fourteen cents, on account of the French government imposing a tax called "sea postage." The postage to other parts of Europe will remain at five cents.....The Post-office department issued 20,000,000 postal cards in October.....Miners are still being found in the Black Hills by the military, and are driven out.....The iron-clad Seraps arrived in Bombay, India, with the Prince of Wales on board.....A conflagration at Whitehall, N. Y., caused great destruction to property.....A train of forty cars on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, when near Whitehall, N. Y., broke in two, and shortly after came together again, when sixteen cars were thrown down an embankment and ruined, with most of their freight. No one seriously injured.....The attorney-general has decided that canal boats are not required to be documented as vessels of the United States.....In Woodsocket, R. I., some vandals entered Oak Hill cemetery and threw down and broke about eighty marble monuments, headstones, etc. No motive is assigned for the outrage. Charles J. Connor, one of the most prominent citizens of Concord, N. H., and sheriff of Merrimack county, was arrested on charge of setting fire to his store.....The Austrian frontier forts at Knin Lissa and Ragusa are being prepared for hostilities.....A heavy earthquake shock is reported from San Benito county, California, preceded by a harsh rumbling noise. The direction of vibration was from east to west.....Judge McLean, of the New Jersey supreme court, has rendered a decision that an oral order to an officer is insufficient to justify the commitment of a prisoner; and that such order should be written, and stating the term of imprisonment.....Henry A. Mann, treasurer of Saratoga county, N. Y., has defaulted to the amount of $140,000 during the past fifteen years.

Intelligence from Penang, Malaya, announces that the Malayans are besieging the British residency at Perak. All the native rajahs are suspected of complicity in the murder of the late resident, Mr. Birch. It is reported that the Malayans are preparing for resistance. The Sultan Ismail is collecting a considerable force for the purpose of attempting to expel the British from the country.....A Berlin telegram says that the central government for Alsace-Lorraine will be established at Berlin. Probably a special ministry will be created for these provinces.....The Khedive of Egypt has applied officially to England for two financiers to undertake Egyptian finances, promising the fullest information to the great powers.....The aggregate amount of business transacted at the Boston sub-treasury during the past fiscal year, figures up $97,965,289, of which $15,768,348 were from customs. The New York sub-treasury transacted $708,000,000, of which the receipts from customs amount to $111,000,000.....A $5 counterfeit national bank note, purporting to be issued by the First National bank of Galena, Ill., was discovered by a lady counter in the redemption agency. There is no such bank in existence.....The commissioner of internal revenue, in replying to the announcement of a seizure of cigars put up in tin boxes, says that if the cigars in question are packed in boxes made wholly of tin, and have the manufacturer's name and the number of cigars, the district and the State stamped into the tin with a die, but done in such a manner that they will remain permanently and legally impressed thereon, he recommends that the cigars be released and allowed to be sold.....Andrew O'Connell, a young man who had been suffering from delirium tremens, threw himself in front of a railway train at Carbondale, Pa., and was instantly crushed to death.....The complete vote of Massachusetts, at the late election, was as follows: Gaston, 78,246; Rice, 83,523; Baker, 8,965; Adams, 1,774; Phillips, 301. The total vote was 172,809, and Rice's plurality over Gaston was 5,277.....The total vote of Iowa, in the late election, was 218,921—the largest ever polled in the State.....The steamship Pacific sailed from Victoria for San Francisco with over one hundred souls on board, and was lost with all on board with the exception of one man, who was picked up after having floated about on the pilot-house for two days and nights. He was too much exhausted to give any account of the disaster.....The losses by the Whitehall (N. Y.) fire were $50,000.

The steamer City of Waco, of Mallory's line, after a good trip from New York, anchored outside of Galveston, during the night, in order to sail up to the city by daylight. About one o'clock, however, she was discovered to be on fire, and was burned to the water's edge, the hull afterward sinking. The passengers and crew, numbering about fifty, took to the boats, but as a high sea and stiff breeze prevailed, were unable to make land, and were driven from the coast. Steamtugs were sent in search of them in the morning, but at the time of this dispatch nothing had been heard of them. The Waco was valued at $150,000, and had $100,000 worth of cargo.....The brig J. W. Spencer, of Boston, the brig Toronto, the schooners Moses Patten, Nettie Chase and Serene, all sailed from Southern ports just previous to the hurricane which devastated Galveston; and as they have not been heard of since, it is presumed they were all lost, with their crews.....A special dispatch from Penang, Malaya, states that all this side of the Malay peninsula is greatly excited. A general outbreak is feared. Hong Kong has been telegraphed to for troops. One man-of-war, two gunboats, and about four hundred troops are now at Perak.....Reenforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba continue to arrive.....The accounts of the Pacific disaster now place the loss of life at two hundred; and the opinion is general that the steamer struck a sunken rock.

An Unlucky Diamond.

A lady of great accomplishments, and one who has had considerable experience of life—none other than the wife of Captain Burton, the renowned African traveler—has just published a book, in which she forctells much peril to England, and especially to Queen Victoria, if that sovereign persists in retaining in her possession the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond. That stone has always had a bad reputation. It is said to have been discovered in the mines of Golconda, and that in consequence of some terrible deed of cruelty perpetrated on its finder, his dying curse still clings to it. Mrs. Burton traces the history of the gem through many possessors, all of whom suffered some terrible disaster or came to a violent death. The first lost his kingdom, the second died in exile, others were strangled or assassinated in different ways. The fall of the once great empire of Aurungzebe she attributes to the "mountain of light." When Nadir Shah captured Delhi, he took away with him to Persia treasure and jewels of incalculable value, among them the Koh-i-noor. From the moment he reached Persia "everything went wrong." The emperor was soon after assassinated, and his jewels stolen. Its next possessor was poisoned; the two next had their eyes put out, and so on, disaster ever following the stone till it came into the possession of Runjeet Sing, the lion of the Punjab. He died soon after; then his son was poisoned, and at brief intervals his grandson and great grandson also were assassinated. Anarchy followed; then came the conquest of the Punjab, and so the diamond fell to its present destination.

This One.

A little five-year-old friend, who was always allowed to choose the prettiest kitten for his pet and playmate, before the other nurslings were drowned, was taken to his mother's sick room the other morning to see the tiny, new, twin babies. He looked reflectively from one to the other for a minute or two, then poking his chubby finger into the cheek of the plumpest baby, he said decidedly: "Save this one."

If every one of our readers would try Dobbin's Electric Soap (Cragin & Co., Philadelphia) they would, like us, become firm believers in its wonderful merit. Have your grocer order it. *

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.—*Com.*

Vegetine is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.—*Com.*

The sweetest word in our language is health. At the first indication of disease, use well-known and approved remedies. For dyspepsia or indigestion, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*. For coughs, colds, sore or lame stomach, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.—*Com.*

A case of chronic rheumatism of unusual severity, cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, is noticed by one of our exchanges. A large bunch came out upon the breast of the sufferer, and appeared like part of the breast bone. Used internally and externally.—*Com.*

Poverty is bad, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood; this makes man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage and spirit; but restore the blood with its vital element, iron, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody." Try it.—*Com.*

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 $250,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stages and street cars pass the doors for all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—*Com.*

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 remedies 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 of the liver, often a 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 Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	08¾@	13¾
Common to Good Texans	07 @	07½
Milch Cows	30 00 @	75 00
Hogs—Live	08¼@	08⅝
Dressed	09¾@	10¾
Sheep	06 @	06¾
Lambs	06 @	07¼
Cotton—Middlings	18¼@	18⅜
Flour—Extra Western	5 70 @	6 10
State Extra	5 55 @	6 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 38 @	1 35
No. 2 Spring	1 30 @	1 31
Rye—State	90 @	92
Barley—State	92 @	92
Barley Malt	1 24 @	1 28
Oats—Mixed Western	47 @	51
Corn—Mixed Western	76 @	77