FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Seasonable Hints.

If the stable is comfortable, no horse should be blanketed at night. Much mischief is done by keeping animals too warm. The coat is greatly thickened as cold weather approaches, and provision is made by nature for the change of season. Good ventilation is absolutely necessary, and a temperature of forty degrees in the stable is more healthful in winter than sixty degrees. A pound of oil-cake meal at each feed, will help to keep a horse warm and his coat smooth. If his coat is smooth he is in good health. Colts should have plenty of exercise, and a moderate but regular supply of grain. Coarse food given to colts tends to enlarge the digestive organs, and produce a "pot-belly," which destroys their future capability for quick work,

Cows which are to come in early should be dried off six or eight weeks previously. Both cow and calf will be the better for it. Profuse milkers that cannot easily be dried will be better to be milked regularly and fed cautiously. There are but few cows that are of this character, but these few will need special and careful treatment. Calves and yearlings will need such treatment as will keep them thrifty without forcing them. Bran and oat meal are the best grain food for young cattle.

Rams will now need to be well fed. A quart of mixed oats and wheat bran, with the best clover hay, will be the best food for a ram in service. Ewes that have been served should be fed half a pint of the same extra food, with a little oilcake meal, and should be kept quiet, and not driven, or worried by dogs. When it can be done conveniently, the ram should be turned in with the ewes only at night, being kept in a yard alone in the day.

Fattening hogs should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Fat is now made at less expense of food than in cold weather, and in the present condition of the market, it is at least safe to market hogs as early as possible. Store hogs should be fed a portion of roots if possible. Smutty corn is highly injurious, or even poisonous to hogs and other stock, and its use should be avoided. Spring pigs may now be provided for. There are no better pigs than grades of the pure breeds. Whatever breed is chosen, the boar should be fine in the bone, smooth, well haired, and at least a year old. Sows coupled in this month will farrow in March, going with young sixteen weeks.

This is the season for renewing the subscription for papers, and procuring what books may be needed for reading and study during the leisure days of winter. Every farmer's family should have a good paper and a few books. These make home attractive, and keep the family circle unbroken in the evenings. Then every one is pleased; the wife is happy to have her family around her, the father finds the society of his children as pleasantas that of other people, and the children are gratified to know that their society is sought by their parents. Nothing tends to make the home more agreeable and united than for the children to know that their parents are interested in their society and their sports. While everything is pleasant within, everything without should be made snug and comfortable. It is needless to enumerate what should be done, but "whatsoever thine hand findeth to do, do it with thy might" as well as it can be done.—*Agriculturist.*

Steamed Corn Fodder.

A letter from U. Tanner, Cannon Falls, Minn., was read in the American farmers' club, as follows: "I read your discussions with a good deal of interest, and have had my mind impressed with many new ideas derived from you. I write this as an acknowledgment, and to get information relative to steaming corn fodder. I intend to make the raising of corn a specialty, and wish to know all about it. My land is very sandy and adjoing the town. I intend to draw manure from the town for the corn, and pasture what is not broken. I think the fodder will keep my stock and I can sell considerable corn. I drilled the corn in this year, and like the operation very much. Next year I intend to cultivate between the rows or stubs and drill again, rows three and one-half feet apart, kernels about eight inches. Hay is worth ten dollars per ton, bran fifty cents, and poor shorts seventy cents, per hundred. I have plenty of wood and water. The wheat in this vicinity is not damaged as much as was expected by the severe rains that we have had."

Mr. Wolf, of Kansas, said that in his opinion it would not pay to steam green cornstalks or any kind of green fodder, and he believed that it was folly to steam old bleached stuff which had lost all its nutritive qualities. To give the latter to animals to feed upon was, he thought, like giving sawdust pudding to men.

Mr. Ely was of the opinion that cornstalks cut green made good fodder for animals, and he thought that dry fodder steamed had by that process its saccharine qualities in part restored, and steaming was therefore to be commended.

Household Notes.

APPLE FRITTERS.—Make a batter, not very stiff, with one quart of milk, three eggs, and flour to bring it to a right consistency. Pare and core a dozen apples, and chop them to about the size of small peas, and mix them well in the batter. Fry them in lard as you would doughnuts. For trimmings use powdered white sugar.

TO DESTROY ANTS.—Wrap a piece of gum camphor in cloth or paper to keep it from dissolving, and place it in or about your cupboard or sugar, and it will drive away those pests.

TEA RUSKS.—One-half pint of new milk, one cup of hot yeast; set the sponge at night; add flour to the above to make a batter; in the morning add one-half pint of milk, one cup of sugar, one of butter, one egg, one nutmeg, flour to make it sufficiently stiff; let rise; then roll it out and cut it out; let rise; then bake.

TO REMOVE STAINS ON SPOONS.—To remove stains on spoons caused by using them for boiled eggs, take a little common salt, moisten between the thumb and finger, and briskly rub the stain, which will soon disappear.

Exercise as a Curative.

A correspondent sends the following, which she hopes may be of benefit to some of our readers: Last July and August I became so weak and worn out from excessive confinement to the house and the care of my three children that my physician said I must keep perfectly quiet or I should become an invalid for life. For a time I followed his instructions, but grew weaker and weaker. I determined that I would "lie round" no longer, but while I could put one foot before the other I would move about. So I put on my hat, and, leaving the children in the keeping of the nurse, I walked in the open air as far as my strength would permit, resting frequently in my walks. Immediately I began to grow stronger. I kept up this course for six weeks, and a day or two ago walked with ease ten miles. I have taken no medicine, have eaten nutritious food, slept regularly, and am now well and strong and in good flesh. I must think that a great many feeble women would grow strong if they would walk every day in the open air.

A Failure.

A boy of ten went into a Detroit grocery and called for a five-cent bar of soap. He left a nickle on the counter and started out, but the grocer called:

"See, here, boy—this is a lead nickle! I don't take such money as this."

The boy left the soap and took up the nickel without a word, but on reaching the walk he burst out:

"I told ma he wasn't near-sighted, but she stuck to it and stuck to it, and now I'm liable to be jailed!"

A male egg, one that will hatch out a rooster, has at its pointed end small folds and wrinkles, while a female egg has no wrinkles, and is perfectly smooth at both ends and well rounded.

A CRUEL SWINDLE.

A Poor Old Man Swindled Out of All his Money and Left with an Insane Wife and Aged Father.

The last story of swindling is one of the saddest that we have heard of. Samuel Joynson is a locomotive carpenter by trade, an Englishman by birth, and came to the United States nearly twenty-five years ago. He is an industrious, saving and sober man, upon whom his misfortunes fall, therefore, with double force. After having worked in various portions of the country to secure a competency, he finally determined to become a farmer and settled some eight years ago in Harlan, Shelby county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm of about two hundred acres. It is curious and sad to witness how a thread of misfortune runs through certain illstarred lives. This man had several times accumulated a little money and several times he lost it through fraud or misfortune. Thus he had not money enough to buy the farm out and out, but had to pay off part of its value by his arduous labor in the locomotive shops of the Union Pacific railroad. Misfortune pursued him again in the shape of a severe domestic calamity. His wife was attacked by a serious malady, and in order to restore her to health he had to leave his farm and travel with her to California and other salubrious regions which the doctor had recommended. Last summer he found that he had spent a very large portion of his little fortune in this manner, his wife was still very ill, his father—a venerable man of seventy-six—also in feeble health, and upon the advice of a physician, who told him that a decided change of air might improve them, he resolved to sell his farm and return to England, his native home, there to establish a hoe and poultry farm, which, he felt sure, would be sufficiently lucrative to keep him and his loved ones in moderate comfort during the remainder of their troubled lives. As he says, he could have sold his farm—which, of course, had been rather neglected during his travels with his ailing wife—for $4,000, if he could have given the purchaser time to pay; but as he desired to effect the change immediately he had to take $2,500 in cash for it. The sale of his horse and cow, etc., netted $500 more, so that he had $3,000 when he arrived in Boston, where he expected to embark for England. It was really touching to hear poor Joynson relate how his wife, realizing that this money was all they had in the wide world, and remembering how often they had lost the savings of years before, clung to it with something like feverish anxiety. She would not give it up to him on their way to Boston, and kept it sewed up in her dress. Even in Boston, when he wanted to go to the Inman steamship office to purchase a draft with his all, thinking that it would be safer to have a draft, she would not give up the money. It was as though she had an indistinct premonition of the evil that was to befall them, and he had well nigh to force her to surrender the much prized treasure to him. No wonder she was so nervous, for it represented life, hope of returning health and happiness and a comfortable old age.

He purchased drafts, using all his money for the purpose. He says:

"When I presented the draft at Liverpool payment was refused, and for two weeks I kept running every day to Yates & Co., but without success. At the Inman line's office I was told that they had nothing to do with the draft of their agent. Here we were, in utter destitution, and I made up my mind that the only hope I had was to return to America and see if I could not get my money back. Mr. Inman would do nothing for me except to give me a steerage passage back, and I had to sell all our clothes to get the ready money to pay her passage. My poor father I had to leave behind, and I suppose he is now in the workhouse—at the age of seventy-six. A suit of clothes which cost me $55 I had to sell for $5.50, and so on. I arrived again in New York on September 25, left my sick wife at Castle Garden, and went immediately to Boston. There I found that Creagh, who had been agent for eight years, and who sold me the draft, had been removed. He, however, claimed that he sent $5,000 to Richard & Boss, in New York, to cover the draft, and they said that he was indebted to them on general account, and that they applied the money in liquidation of the debt. I had Creagh arrested in Boston, but he got out again after two days, and now I am here penniless and subsisting on the charity of one of my wife's uncles, a bricklayer. She is demented in consequence of all these troubles, and God knows where it will end!"

Such is the poor man's story. There is no hope of a penny being ever recovered from Creagh, as his victim is perfectly helpless from his destitute condition.

Novelties in Dress.

The Louis Quinze polonaise, says the *Bazar*, is one of the newest overdresses, and is already adopted by leaders of fashion. The upper part is like the Louis Quinze jacket, but the vest is continued in length to form a polonaise, which is buttoned down the entire front, while the back meets together in two straight lines that are not joined, but form the square back now so much in use. This is very handsome when made of camel's-hair and trimmed with braids of various width.

The blouse-front Basque is another novelty. This is first a plain basque, such as would be made to any dress of black silk or other fabric. There are then two gathered pieces of straight silk, each three-eights of a yard wide, gathered in at the neck and extending down to the waist, where they are gathered to a binding which is tucked out of sight beneath a wide belt of four silk folds, which begins in the side seams, showing in the front and not behind. This wide Josephine belt is buttoned in the middle of the front. The blouse front is very effective, giving the needed fullness to figures that are too slight. A ruffle of the silk is in front of the neck, while the back has a standing English collar, A bow is at the throat. The back of the basque has the middle seam left open below the waist and turned upward in plaits, making two pointed wings. The overskirt shown with this basque is *la Boiteuse*, with two diagonal aprons, and one side draped high, while the other is low and broad.

The importations of each week bring new designs in polonaises. Some have the front cut off like a sack, while the basque forms a square train. Probably the most popular fashion is that having a scarf drapery below the Marguerite back. This scarf drapery, or sash, begins on the sides, where it forms pockets. A width of silk pressed in small plaits forms the most stylish sashes for these overdresses, or pelisses, as they are called.

The African Slave Trade.

The Western *Morning News* correspondent at Zanzibar reports large captures of slaves. The London and her boats during the last two months have captured no fewer than seven dhows. The Thetia was lucky enough to fall in with and capture a valuable prize between Madagascar and Mozambique—a dhow, crammed with slaves. The sight on board this vessel was one which language fails to describe adequately, for, after taking from the vessel fifty-five Arabs and a crew, fifty-three male and sixty-one female slaves, there remained one hundred and thirty-six little children who had been packed, without exaggeration, like herrings in a cask. That they lived in such a state is wondrous, but doubtless many would have died had they not been delivered so opportunely. They had been three days from a river (Moma) which had been so diligently searched that three hundred and five souls were found in a vessel not capable of carrying comparatively more than one hundred. The slave trade is as rampant as ever, the sultan's visit to England having the curious effect of increasing it, for the reason that nearly all the Arab planters, especially those of Pemba and the mainland, have somehow imbibed the idea that the main object of the sultan's visit was to petition the queen to allow him to import a large number of raw slaves on account of the scarcity of laborers in the plantation.

THE LITTLE ONES.

Infant Prodigies---Trained as Acrobats for Public Exhibition---Prince Leo.

Every one applands the rescue of the poor little trapeze slave, "Prince Leo," Mr. Bergh, who has devoted his life to works of humanity, has never done a better service than on this occasion. "Prince Leo," it appears, is only seven years old, but he has been made to perform nightly in a "variety show" in this city, says the New York *Times*, feats that are dangerous even when undertaken by a man of iron nerves and trained muscle. The man who held him in bondage treated him with brutal cruelty, and kept him in the densest ignorance. His childish frame has been warped and irreparably injured by the unnatural strain to which it has been subjected, and his life has been in constant danger, not merely from the hazardous feats which he performed in public, but from the blows and kicks which formed his master's system of teaching. Even the audience which was witnessing the child's performance applauded the officers who interrupted i by marching both master and slave to the station house; and the society for the prevention of cruelty to children won a new title to the gratitude of all by rescuing the miserable little "Prince" from his cruel slavery.

The action of the society in this instance ought to be only the beginning of a systematic effort to break up the demoralizing business of exhibiting infant prodigies on the stage. The children who ride on the bicycle, or who are made to mimic the contortions of the adult acrobats, or who risk their lives on the tight-rope and the trapeze, are proper subjects for the protection of the society, although they may not be actually beaten or kicked. To induce a child to undertake muscular feats that must inevitably be injurious to its fragile frame and undeveloped muscles, is unquestionably an act of cruelty which should never be permitted in any Christian community. Still more deserving of reprobation is the practice of teaching children of tender age to publicly sing the songs and mimic the manners of concert-hall singers. Of late years this has become one of the usual attractions at the lower class of variety theaters. A sadder spectacle can hardly be imagined than that of a little girl of five or six years old singing, with luring looks and immodest gestures, the idiotic comic songs which depend for their popularity solely upon their expressed or suggested indecency. It is creditable to human nature that while audiences applaud these performances, it is mainly in order to express their sympathy for the miserable little creatures who are thus made to blaspheme the innocence of childhood. That the performance itself is unpleasant, even to the roughest audience, can be readily learned from the comments made by the spectators.

There ought to be a law forbidding the exhibition of infant prodigies. The place for babies after eight o'clock at night, is bed. However unobjectionable may be the nature of the public performance which they are made to give, the mere fact that it requires their presence in the foul air, and amid the unwholesome associations of a theater during the hours when they ought to be asleep, is enough to utterly condemn it. The society that has rescued "Prince Leo" may count upon the warm support of the community if it will continue its work until the last of the infant prodigies is rescued from the stage. If additional legislation is needed, it can probably be obtained without difficulty. Even without it, the law under which the rescue of the little trapeze slave was effected will doubtless enable the society to render the exhibition of babies on the stage a hazardous, and therefore unprofitable, business.

New Black Silks.

A new black silk costume, says the *Bazar*, is as much the object of desire this season as it has ever been. To meet the demand one large furnishing house has thrown upon the market a thousand pieces of black silk, and is selling the entire line of goods below manufacturers' prices. That these are all pure is evident, since it is impossible to crease or crush them, owing to the elastic nature of the genuine silk. They are of rich coal black hue, and are so soft that they drape as gracefully as the twilled India silks. For $1.50 and $2 a yard very fair qualities are sold. That at $2.25 is of admirable luster and has large reps, yet is very pliable and soft. The quality sold for $2.50 is handsomer than much now sold for higher prices. Two kinds are marked $3 a yard; one of these has a fine, close grain, while the other is very heavily repped; both have satin finish of such fine luster that in certain lights they are mistaken for satin. The quality sold for $3.50 would please a dowager by its richness and the ample folds into which it falls notwithstanding its softness. The fancy of the season is for making these black silk costumes with velvet sleeves and velvet skirt; the cuirass and apron are of the rich silk.

A Centennial Hint.

A party of gentlemen of this city, says the New Orleans *Republican*, who intend to visit Philadelphia next July, have struck an excellent idea. They will charter or purchase a good sea-going schooner, fit her hold up as a saloon, with folding bunks, hire a cook and sailors, and put in solid stores for a two months' excursion. As the matter of time will be of little consequence to them at that date, they will find it pleasant to take a sea voyage. On arriving at Philadelphia the excursionists can eat and lodge on their vessel, living a tolerably independent life, and at cheap rates. When weary of the Centennial they will sail for any port that suits, taking in Newport and New York. During the trip the gentlemen will wear such clothing as pleases them, but of course when in port will don stylish attire. On landing at a city those of the party who desire may leave the vessel and take hotel quarters. This plan will not be as expensive as others, and will have the novelty of independence combined with comfort and ease. A party of say twenty may adopt this fashion and pass the summer season pleasantly and profitably.

Called for his Money.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that ten years ago a colored man called upon a claim agent in that city and filed a claim against the government for bounty and back pay for services in the navy during the rebellion. The papers in the case were duly made out and sent to Washington, and a favorable answer was received. Some further proofs being necessary, the agent wrote to the claimant, but after awhile the letter came back to the writer of it through the dead-letter office. Every effort was made to ferret out the colored man, but without success, and he was given up as drowned or killed. The other day he walked into office of the claim agent and surprised him by inquiring: "Is you got dat money yet?" He explained matters by stating that shortly after leaving Detroit, ten years ago, he was arrested in Toronto, Ontario, for highway robbery, and had been confined in Kinston penitentiary ever since.

A Cook's Place Vacant.

A Washington correspondent writes: The colored servants of Washington are awakening to the new times. A lady just beginning housekeeping engaged a cook. In due time the former dropped into the kitchen to see how its new mistress was suited with the place, and also whether she had been able to make any progress with the dinner. She found the cook at work over a pan of flour, with a plentiful friz of dusty black hair hanging loose over her shoulders. The lady mildly suggested that it should be tied up, at least while she was cooking. At this the owner of the hair dropped the flour-pan, stood up in her majesty, and thus unburdened her mind:

"Nebber duz that, missus, any more. In de ole times colored folks wos made to wear de turbans. But de ole times done gone now, and we's all one people."

There was a vacancy in that kitchen before dinner.

Female Labor in England.

Lord Shaftesbury calls attention to the recently issued report of the inspectors of factories, and to the painful information which it contains on the subject of female labor in the "black country," or in "the nail and chain district." From both the nail and chain trades there are, he says, "strong representations made against the labor of women, whether as to numbers employed, or the size of the articles made. The women take the place of fathers and husbands, while the men are idle and drunk." The root of the evil in the "black country" appears to be drunkenness; no matter whether the drinker be puddler, collier, chain or nail maker. The outcry against the colliers' and puddlers' wives working is very great; not perhaps so much from their influx into the trade, but from the fact that they work night and day, toil and slave, and not for the price that straightforward masters would give, but for any price any crafty knave of a master chooses to offer. In the meantime the husband is in some public-house, at his ease, and training his "whiffet" for some future running on beefsteaks and the best of good fare.

Nor is it only in the ball and chain trade that the practice of husbands living on their wives' labor prevails. A young woman, addressing one of the inspectors, said: "I say, master, I wish you would make my man do a little more work, and me less. I married a swell, I did." To the inquiry what she meant by a swell, the reply was: "Why, when I married him in the morning he had a smart gold watch and chain, and a smart dickey, but when we came to go to bed at night I'm blessed if he had ere a shirt on, and ever since I've had to keep him by working in the brickyard, and not only keep him, but find him money to drink." And it is, it seems, a growing custom for idle, lazy young lads to look out for skilled, industrious wives in order to obtain an "easy life."

The sanitary condition of the shops, the report says, is often bad. Women work often in an advanced state of pregnancy, and a shocking story is told of a girl at work in a brickyard "looking exceedingly ill," and who to a remark of the manager, "that she did not look up to much this morning," replied: "No more would you if you had had a child during the night."

The report shows clearly enough that the trades of which it speaks involves a species of labor which women are not fitted to undertake at all, which some women undertake under compulsion from idle fathers or husbands, and which they occasionally pursue at times and under conditions in which such labor must be seriously injurious to their health. Nothing short of an absolute legislative prohibition of female labor in these trades will, in fact, meet the complaints

Milk for the Dairy.

The practice of dairying, says *Harpers' Magazine*, is made up of a series of interesting steps, and is accomplished with the aid of some of the most complex and delicate apparatus which the agriculturist has devised. Passing over the intricate questions of pasturage, and the breeding of cattle not only for milk, but for different qualities of milk, we come to the drawing and manipulation of the milk after the cows have brought it from the pasture. Every dairy farm has a dairy barn of greater or less excellence. The barn is not only the winter habitation of the cow, but, as the system of soiling is gaining wider introduction, becomes her summer residence as well. The dairy barn in its best estate is a large, handsome building, oblong, two stories high, smoothly finished and painted, and surmounted by a cupola. It generally has a basement extending its whole length and breadth, and here the cows are kept, standing side by side in a long row, fastened by stanchions which close about each side of the neck, and allow up-and-down, but very little lateral, motion of the head. As one enters a dairy barn he sees a long row of horned heads, which calls to mind pictures of pillories. In this position the animals pass nearly all the time in winter, half an hour or so being allowed for a run in the yard in mild weather. The milking is done while the cows are in the stanchions.

The milking is done chiefly by men, and amidst surroundings which suggest no poetry. As each man fills his pail he carries it to the can and pours it through a strainer suspended two feet above the mouth of the can. The airing which the milk obtains by falling in thin streams from the high strainer has been found very effective in ridding it of a part of its animal heat and odor, which hasten its decay if not removed. When the herd is milked, the cans are started off for the factory at once.

Philopena.

"Will you eat a philopena with me?" said a young lady to me one day.

"What is a philopena?" I asked, for having recently come into the country I had never heard the word before.

"You eat half of this double almond, and I eat the other," said my fair informant. "Then the one who calls 'philopena' to morrow, or the next time we meet, is entitled to a present from the other."

I ate the half of the twin almond she offered me, and the next day she was the first to call philopena, and I had to make her a present. But I was puzzled to account for this custom, and I made many inquiries as to its meaning and origin, but all in vain, till the other day I found the following explanation in a French journal:

The people of Alsace and Lorraine were formerly under German rule, as they now are; but while apart of France they lost, in a great measure, the use of the German language, and what they retained became corrupt. It was an old custom among them for young couples to engage themselves by eating the halves of double almonds, and then to salute each other as "well beloved" each time they met. The word in German was "vielliebchen;" but having forgotten the meaning of this word they gradually changed it into "philippo," which sounds like it, and "philippina." This is now their form of salutation. Here it is not restricted only to those who are betrothed; but then young people here behave towards each other in many respects as they would only be permitted to do in Europe if they were "fiances."

How to Get Along.

Advertise!
Pay as you go.
Advertise!
Never fool in business matters.
Advertise!
Do not kick every one in your path.
Advertise!
Learn to think and act for yourself.
Advertise!
Keep ahead rather than behind the times.
Advertise!
Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.
Advertise!
Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness.
Advertise!
Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.
Advertise!
Use your own brains rather than those of others.
Advertise!

Wages Now and Then.

An exchange gives the following figures as the wages of mechanics in New York city in 1860 compared with those of 1874-5:

Occupation	In 1860.	In 1874.
Blacksmiths	$11.00	$15.78
Bricklayers	12.00	18.00
Cabinet makers	10.62	15.00
Coopers	9.84	13.14
Brass-founders	11.00	13.28
Carpenters	10.44	15.90
Painters	10.62	15.78
Plasterers	12.66	18.00
Shoemakers	9.12	14.16
Stone-cutters	13.00	18.90
Tailors	10.00	13.50
Tanners	10.26	13.50
Tinsmiths	10.44	15.00
Wheelwrights	11.40	17.70
Best machinists	11.29	16.06
Boiler-makers	10.96	15.00
Millwrights	12.75	17.00
Flangers	12.95	15.00
Riveters	10.26	13.50
Forgers	11.90	18.00
Ship-caulkers	13.50	18.00

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

F. Geldowsky, one of the largest furniture manufacturers of Boston, has failed for $350,000; assets, $150,000 ..... Vice-President Wilson was taken very ill in a barber's chair, while being shaved, and it was at first thought he had been stricken with paralysis—indeed, it was so telegraphed over the country—but further investigation proved it to be only a severe attack of indigestion.....From the telegrams received from Malaya, it is gathered that the rajah of Lilla has ordered the Larut, Salangore and Perak districts to take up arms. A religious war is expected.....The following order, dated Nov. 6, has been addressed to the Russian troops in Khokand: The territory on the right hand of the Syr-Daria, from the Russian frontier to the River Nareen, hitherto belonging to Khokand, is annexed to Russia. .....The revenue cutter Oliver Walcott picked up one of the crew of the steamer Pacific, who states that the steamer was struck by a vessel under full sail. A steamer also reports having seen, in the supposed vicinity of the disaster, a vessel with signals of distress flying, which appeared to have her bow staved in, and which undoubtedly was the cause of the catastrophe..... The bureau of education, at Washington, has published a report, from which we learn that there are 8,090,981 children attending school in this country, at a total expense of $165,753,447.....Supervising Architect Potter recommends the sale of the old post-office building in New York, and the erection of new buildings for the custom-house and assay office.....Poison was put in the well of Charles Massey, Sr., at Fordsville, Ky., and his wife, son and daughter died from the effects of the water.

Deputy Attorney-General Fairchild, of New York, having given a legal opinion that savings banks could not, under the law, invest in District of Columbia bonds, the attorney-general of the United States and Charles O'Conor gave an opinion precisely opposite, and now Attorney-General Pratt has prepared a written opinion, setting aside the opinion of his deputy..... An uneconscious negro was picked up in a boat at sea, who afterward stated that he was sole survivor of the bark Toronto, reported lost some days since. He stated that the crew of fourteen left the sinking vessel in one boat, but seven of them were shortly afterward washed overboard by the sea. The others floated about day after day without water or food, until one after another became delirious and jumped overboard, or died of exhaustion and were thrown over—the negro only surviving ..... The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that during the past year the government has lost on fraudulent spirits the sum of $1,650,000, and, that twenty-four distillers, thirty-seven rectifiers and fifty officials have been implicated in these frauds.....Edward Murphy and his mother, of Middleboro, Mass., both under the influence of liquor, attempted to cross the Taunton railroad in a wagon. The horse balked, and the young man was instantly killed by an approaching train. The mother escaped ..... The Porte has ordered the districts of Trebigne, Biletz and Piva to be detached from Herzegovina and organized as a separate department, which will be placed under an Armenian Greek governor ..... Sir Edward Thornton, umpire of the United States and Mexican claims commission, has given judgment for $1,008,000 in the case of the Catholic Church against Mexico ..... During the election for president of Peru, rioting occurred in the streets of Lima between the adherents of Gen. Prado and Admiral Montero. Fourteen were killed and many wounded.

At St. Mary, Mo., a young colored girl, while being married to a man named Brooks, was shot through the head and killed by a discarded lover, who escaped.....Tennessee has experienced a slight shock of earthquake. .....The number of hogs packed in St. Louis from March 1 to Oct. 31 was 102,424, averaging 220 pounds each, against 159,962, averaging 209 pounds, last year. The product of these hogs, together with 43,000 head slaughtered by butchers, was 16,400,750 pounds of cut meats and 3,619,862 pounds of lard..... The cotton mills of Robertson & Co. and Young & Co., at Glasgow, Scotland, were damaged by fire, at a loss of $1,500,000. Twelve hundred hands were thrown out of employment ..... The fire-damp explosion in the Belgian coal mine proves to have been quite disastrous—forty-two bodies having already been taken out ..... The crew of the ship Orpheus have been picked up from an island, and state that the steamer Pacific ran into their vessel during the nighttime, from the effects of which she sunk..... The strike of the coal miners of the Hocking valley, Ohio, is over, the miners accepting their own terms.....The city of Ellsworth, Kansas, has been nearly destroyed by an incendiary fire. .....Servia has withdrawn her troops from the frontier and countermanded the order to the militia to proceed thither, on account of the withdrawal of the Turkish troops.

The President has appointed T. C. Woodward, of Iowa, to be examiner-in-chief of the patent office, vice Hopkins, resigned..... A force of three hundred troops garrisons the British residency at Perak, Malaya. The Sultan Abdullah is friendly to the British. It is now thought that the murder of Mr. Birch, the British resident, was unpremeditated. ...e Malays, however, are arming defensively. ....The ship Calcutta from Quebec for Liverpool, deaj laden, was wrecked on Greese Isle, near Newfoundland, and twenty-two of the crew and a lady passenger were drowned. The captain, three men and a boy were saved. ..... All hope of rescuing any of the passengers or crew of the steamer Waco, burned in Galveston harbor, is now dissipated, and it is conceded that all hands were burned to death or drowned ..... A tidal wave, ten feet high, swept up the Parret river, Somersetshire, England, and caused much damage to vessels and property with water frontage.....Orrin Marshall, residing in Stoughton, Mass., shot and probably fatally wounded his wife. He had been married three months, and is said to have been jealous of a fireman on a railroad, whom he had charged with improper relations with his wife.....The cotton crop is nearly all harvested, and the yield is above the average.....Sixteen families at Rahway, N. J., were poisoned by eating of a cheese, which is supposed to have been pressed in a copper press. None of the cases terminated fatally.

Advices from the Magdalen islands, near Newfoundland, report the fishing season just ended as the most productive one for many years....Joseph H. Sadler, of London, has just won a rowing match, and thus retains the championship of England ...The Federal grand jury at Brownsville, Tex., report that from Brownsville to Pecas river, a distance of six hundred miles in length, and one hundred in width to the Nueces river, all American ranchcros have been ordered to leave their homes by Mexican raiders on pain of death, and that 100,000 head of stolen cattle are driven to Mexico annually by Mexican marauders. Numbers of Federal officials have been assassinated, post-offices burned, houses robbed, and mail carriers and inspectors of customs killed while in the discharge of their duties, and the perpetrators of these crimes have gone unpunished, and general insecurity of life and property prevails on the border. The jury have found eighty indictments and urge decisive action on the part of the State and general government to punish the criminals and protect the inhabitants against Mexican banditti.....The State officers of South Carolina authorize the contradiction of the rumor that the State intended to repudiate her new bonds....Quarantine restrictions have been removed from the Pensacola navy yard.... The Treasury department recommends a tax on savings bank deposits of over $500..... The estimated damage done in London and neighborhood by high tides will reach fully $5,000,000 ..... The British ship Airstida, which sailed from London for the United States, has been lost near Boulogne. Nine of the crew were drowned.....The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $12,785,000 of five-twenty coupon and registered bonds of the issue of June 30, 1864.

After six years' contention, the interment of Mr. Guibord's remains in the lot he owned in the Roman Catholic cemetery near Montreal was peacefully accomplished. The military and police force, armed with repeating rifles, maintained order throughout, and enabled Mr. Doutre and his associates to carry the degree of the privy council into effect.....The market for printed cloths having fallen off, the manufacturers have appointed a committee to visit England and make arrangements for the goods being shipped to that country; also agreed to decrease all salaries ten per cent..... A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, reports a fight between the revolutionists and government troops at Altar, in Sonora, Mexico, in which the latter were defeated with six killed and a number wounded and taken prisoners..... Orrin Marshall, who shot his wife at Stoughton, Mass., and was afterward missing, was subsequently found dead in Boston, where he engaged a room two days after the murder. He shot himself through the brain. .....Eighteen Mormons, living at Franklin, Idaho, have been indicted for polygamy..... By a fire at the town of Irwins, Penn., fourteen buildings, ten of which were occupied as stores, were destroyed. The losses on the stocks and the buildings will reach $50,000, covered by insurance.

A Simple Little Flower.

As soon as the mourners and friends had left the church where Andersen lies buried, says a writer, numbers of poor people rushed in to gather the flowers and leaves which had fallen from the coffin, in memory of the dear old man. Perhaps the most touching incident of this never-to-be-forgotten day, was that of a poor woman who, simply dressed in a peasant's garb, timidly advanced toward the altar, and, after eagerly, but in vain, searching all round for a flower or fallen twig, murmured sadly, half aloud, half to herself: "Too late—they're all gone," as the tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Do you want a flower, my good mother?" asked a bystander, moved to pity at the woman's evident distress.

"Ah, yes, good sir! My boy at home will break his heart if I don't take him just a leaf. You see, sir, that dear departed angel often came to see him when he was ill, two winters ago, and told him a story, and the doctors say those beautiful stories saved his life; and he's my only son, sir, and he just worshiped dear Andersen, and he does miss him so terribly, and cries so now the old gentleman is dead, that I promised to bring him a flower, as I heard his coffin was to have some on it. He is lame and can't come himself."

"Take this one. I picked it up from the spot as it fell."

"Ah, you are good, dear sir!" And the woman tenderly kissed the little sprig, as, reverently and gratefully laying it in her bosom, she turned away.

Childish Amusements.

The San Francisco *Alta*, in a recent issue, says: A vigorous youth being indispensable for the preservation of the body politic, the right of juveniles to stone Chinamen shall not be infringed by the constitutional amendment proposed by some Broadway people. A new development of this highly moral and invigorating pastime was seen yesterday afternoon, at a brick building going up at the corner of Broadway and Ohio alley. The workmen were engaged on the mansard roof, and could not see the interesting performance going on in front of the building. Several little girls, ranging from ten to twelve years, had taken up a position in the third story windows, whence they amused themselves by dropping fragments of brick upon passing Chinamen. That this was not accidental, or incidental to a childish frolic, was proved by the care taken, during fully half an hour, to avoid hitting anybody else, and to dodge after a discharge of projectiles. One Chinaman received a two-ounce piece on his shoulder, and dropped around for a minute, swearing in diabolical English, and came within an ace of thrashing a small boy who was excavating in the sand pile. On discovering the strategic position of his tormentors, John resolved himself into a battering-ram and attacked the house with great fury, striking it and putting his shoulder to it, as if he would come Samson on it and raze it.

An Anecdote of Kate Field.

The Washington correspondence of Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: Recently I was told the following creditable story concerning your London correspondent, Kate Field. Several years ago when she was in London she met a young man who is now a noted artist, but who at that time was in the most straitened circumstances. The story as told by the young man was to this effect: Without work and utterly discouraged he contemplated suicide, he called upon Miss Field and found her surrounded by a brilliant circle. He feels certain that Miss Field read the misery of his heart in his countenance, for she immediately told him she had a commission for him to paint the portrait of a distinguished author. The artist says that he told her that he dare not undertake a portrait, as that was not his *forte*. She insisted he should try, and before he left pressed quite a sum of money upon him as a first installment. The portrait was painted and never called for, but he says he was paid for it all the same, and feels sure that it was only a delicate way which Miss Field adopted to relieve his penury. Of course suicide was abandoned as a bad investment, and he now resides in Italy, and is famous and rich.

M. Quad's new book, "Quad's Odds," is meeting with a very large sale. Mr. Lewis has made a solid reputation as a wit, and everybody reads his funny things with pleasure.

A wash that would usually take all day with ordinary soap, can be done in three hours, with Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.), and it cannot injure the finest fabric. Try it. *

All who have heard of little Charlie Ross should read this beautiful new book, entitled "Cherry the Singer," published by Edward A. Samuels, 125 Tremont st., Boston. Possibly it may lead to the recovery of the stolen child, as the character of the little hero of the book is partially founded on his own life and abduction. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of one dollar.—*Com.*

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of hair.

Have you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatic pains? If so, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is a specific remedy, used internally and externally.—*Com.*

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousand speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

We often see a large stock of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor," all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.—*Com.*

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections so universally prevalent as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping-cough and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied on as safe, sure and certain. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* combines the *desideratum*. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

AN ACCIDENTAL CURE.—When death was hourly expected from consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives the recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1052 Race St., Phila., Pa., naming this paper.—*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 effacacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remed