FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

PEACH SAUCE.—The juice that is left in the can, twice its volume of water, with two ounces of sugar; boil fifteen minutes, skim carefully; when about to serve add tablespoonful of lemon juice, four drops of essence of bitter almonds; strain through a fine sieve.

MUFFINS.—One and one-half pints of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, sifted in the dry flour, with a good pinch of salt, and teaspoonful of sugar, one well beaten egg, and enough milk to make a batter, that will run in a continuous stream from the mouth of a small pitcher; bake in rings on a griddle.

APPLE FRITTER.—Peel three apples; core them; then cut each apple into about four slices; two ounces of sugar, and powdered cinnamon; dip in batter, as for parsnips.

MINCED TURKEY.—Take the remains of the cold turkey, and cut them into very small dice; in weight we will say eight ounces; take four ounces of cold potatoes, and cut also in dice the same size as the turkey; now put it on the fire, in a saucepan, one ounce of butter, a quarter of an ounce of flour, stir with a wooden spoon until it bubbles, when pour on it one gill of boiling cream or milk, then add the turkey and potatoes, pinch of salt and pepper, with just a grate of nutmeg; serve hot.

POTATOES, *a la maitre d'hotel*.—Boil six potatoes tender, cut in slices moderately thick, put on them the following sauce, which must be prepared while the potatoes have been cooking: one and one-half ounces of butter, three-fourths ounce of flour, stir until it bubbles, add one-half pint of any kind of white broth and one-fourth pint cream, boiling, two tablespoonfuls lemon juice, two do. chopped parsley; serve at once, with pieces of bread triangle shaped, fried in a little butter, stuck round the base.—*Housekeeper.*

The Late Rose Potato.

Says a correspondent of the *Rural World:* I planted one acre of potates last spring, new land; planted three different kinds, Early Rose, Late Rose and Peachblow—all receiving same treatment, planted same day and dug same day and next. Result—Early Rose, one third acre, forty bushels dug; Peachblow, one-third acre, dug thirty bushels; Late Rose, one-third acre, dug 125 bushels, and did not get them clean. A man living on my place asked the privilege of picking over the Late Rose patch, which was granted, and he picked up eleven bushels after the boys were done, and fine large potatoes. I now give mode of culture: Broke ground and harrowed thoroughly; laid off rows three and a half feet apart; dropped potatoes cut to two eyes, ten inches apart and covered with plow; when the potatoes were peeping out of ground ran harrow over, and after they were up ran double shovel through them; when just commencing to bloom ridged with turning plow—and ranker vines I never saw grow than my Late Rose potatoes. The ground was piled in rows, and when dug lay as thick as if they had been sowed. No manure used, and in corn previous year.

Hungarian Grass.

Hungarian grass needs warmth for its proper growth, and will resist much dry weather. It is therefore generally sown in July, and a crop may be taken after a crop of early sown oats, cut green for fodder. It needs rich soil, and will stand up better than oats. For fodder, it should be sown thickly; half a bushel of seed is not too much for an acre. If allowed to ripen its seed, the fodder is coarse and poor, and the hairy envelopes of the seed irritate the intestines of the animals that feed upon it. It is a valuable fodder when properly managed, and upon rich light soils will yield four or five tons per acre. One of its advantages is that it may be sown late and yield a second crop, succeeding rye, wheat, or oats.

Planting Evergreens.

The last Norways I transplanted, says a correspondent, were eight feet high, moved with a ball of earth, and mulched during the summer with coarse manure, and spaded in around the trees in the fall; and mulched again the second year. In planting hedges the distance apart depends upon what is desired. If for an ornament, they should not be placed over two and one-half feet apart, and then trimmed back until thick enough on the bottom, and gradually raised to the desired height. If for wind breaks (such as are planted in the West), six and eight feet apart is better. My best hedge is on dry, gravelly ground, and although warned by my neighbors, who have lost their evergreens, I succeeded by the above treatment and lost very few plants.

A Rapid Climber.

Everybody wants a rapid climbing plant in summer for covering some wall, trellis, arbor, or some unsightly object. The London *Garden* speaks thus of the *Physianthus Albens:* "A small plant, little more than a foot high, was planted near a wall with a warm exposure about the end of May, and now covers five or six square yards of surface, every joint being furnished with a raceme of pure white flowers. An easier plant to cultivate can hardly be imagined." Mr. Meehan thinks it even better for American gardens, and alludes to a plant in Chicago which covered a trellis eight feet high with hundreds of its pure white, waxy flowers.

Cost of a Bushel of Wheat.

In 1868, says a correspondent, I had in four and a half acres. Yield, eighty-one bushels, *i. e.*, eighteen bushels per acre. Labor and seed cost $50.64, or sixty-two and one-half cents per bushel; interest on value of land, $50—at ten per cent., twenty-seven and seven-ninth cents per bushel; in round numbers, ninety cents per bushel. In 1869 I had nine acres in wheat. Yield, 192 bushels; twenty-one and one-eighth bushels per acre. Labor and seed cost $98.44, or fifty-one and one-fourth cents per bushel. Interest added makes seventy-four and three-fourth cents per bushel. This did not pay and I stopped raising it.

What a Schoolgirl's Pocket will Hold.

The Omaha *Herald* says: We found one lying on the sidewalk and took an inventory for the purpose of enabling the proprietor to obtain the pocket: Two white cotton handkerchiefs, the hems of which are bigger than the balance; a candy fish, of many colors; one short slate pencil, black, chewed at the end, too hard at the other; one slate pencil, mode color, chewed at both ends, and very short and slabeided; one bit of sky-blue ribbon; two bits in currency; one piece of short, black, scolloped ribbon; or garter, without buckle, very elastic, but not long; two short pieces of barber-pole candy, one of pepperf mint, the other lemon; one pair o small black kid gloves; one parasol tas sel; a camel's hair brush; one love let ter, very tender, praising the recipient and running down another girl, hence were valuable; one horsehair ring, unfinished; three hair pins; one perfumery bottle stopper; a box of breath perfume; a ball of thread with a broken crochet needle; a small piece of raw cotton full of white powder; the left heel of a No. 2 gaiter; one stocking with a hole in the toe; a thimble and a nut cracker. The pocket is of yellow nankeen, and can be obtained on application at this office.

Sunday.

A Philadelphia paper says: Every civilized nation of the world will take part in the Centennial exposition. The commission have determined to close it on the Sabbath—that is, Sunday, the Sabbath of the Christians. If they close it on the Sabbath of every nation represented there—and why should the nations be shocked in their moral sense by a failure to do so?—it will always be closed. For the Greeks they will close it on Monday; for the Persians on Tuesday; for the Assyrians on Wednesday; for the Egyptians on Thursday; for the Turks, the Arabs, and all Mohammedan nations on Friday; for the Jews and Seventh-day Baptists on Saturday; and for Christians they will close it on Sunday.

The Opening Ceremonies.

On the morning of Wednesday, May 10th, the grounds and buildings were opened to the public. The Memorial hall or Art gallery, the Main building, and the Machinery hall were reserved to the invited guests and the exhibitors until the close of the ceremonies, about noon, when all restrictions were removed. The exercises took place in the open air upon the south terrace of Memorial hall, fronting the Main building, in full view of the general public.

PROGRAMME.

1. Centennial Inauguration March by Richard Wagner, of Germany.
2. Prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Simpson.
3. Hymn by John G. Whittier; music by John K. Payne, of Massachusetts. Orchestral and organ accompaniment.
4. Cantata, the words by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia; music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut. Orchestral and organ accompaniment.
5. Presentation of the Exhibition by the president of the Centennial commission.
6. Address by the President of the United States.

The declaration that the Exhibition was open was followed by the raising of flags, salutes of artillery, the ringing of the chimes, and Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus, with organ and orchestral accompaniment. The foreign commissioners passed into the Main building and took places opposite their respective sections. The President of the United States and the guests of the day passed through the Main building. The foreign commissioners, upon the President's passing them, joined the procession, and the whole body crossed to Machinery hall. There, at the proper moment, the President set in motion the great engine and all the machinery connected therewith. A brief reception by the President of the United States in the judge's pavilion closed the formal observances of the day.

Playing at Ear Trumpet.

It is a good thing to serve our neighbors, especially by little acts of kindness. But when one is tricked into a service, his feelings are not always of the sort which we would call amiable. For instance:

Two fishermen, out for a day's sport, were driving past a farmhouse when an old man came out and hailed them.

"What is it?" asked one, as he drew in the reins and came to a stop. "We are in a hurry."

Instead of replying in words, the old man simply waved his hand, and then turning toward his fields, he shouted, at the top of his voice:

"Timothy! TIMOTHY!"

The two sportsmen looked in that direction, and saw, nearly a quarter of a mile off, a boy engaged in digging potatoes. He evidently heard the old man's voice, for, leaning upon his hoe, he faced the house; and directly afterwards came the faint sound of:

"Hallo!"

The old man, seeing from the boy' motion that he had been heard, shouted again, with stentorian power:

"Where is the ox yoke?"

A response, faint, but distinct, came back:

"In the cornerio."

"What did he say?" asked the old man, turning toward the fishermen.

"He said it was in the cornerib."

"Speak louder, will ye? I'm hard o' hearin'."

They shouted the words into his ear.

"Ah, thank ye! That's all. You can drive on."

Celestial Ambition.

"Talking of Chinamen," said a naval officer, "reminds me of a curious thing. The other day I went up town to see (mentioning a Chinese merchant on Sacramento street). I know his wife well; used to know her in China. She's got two of the smartest little daughters you ever saw. Every time I go to see her she makes 'em sing for me."

"Chinese songs?"

"No, sir; American songs. She's got a teacher for 'em, and they just tickle a piano now as fine as anything in the land. Well, the last time I was to them, the old woman says to me: 'You sabee lille Gelman gelle?' I says: 'Yes, I sabee little German girl, what about her?' 'Well,' she says, 'you catchee me one lille Gelman gelle, me givee you fiftee dollah.' I didn't know but what the old woman might be doing some kidnapping business, so I told her pretty short I would not do it. 'I wouldn't do anything of the kind,' says I, 'if you paid me a thousand dollars.' 'Oh,' she says, 'you no sabee. Me no want to make him bad gelle. Me makee himme alle same Ah See'—that's her own eldest little girl. 'Why wouldn't an American girl do you?' says I. 'Oh,' she says, 'me no want Melican gelle; too muchee diess, too muchee fly alound.' And do you know what the critter's idea is?" said the naval gentleman, reaching for his companion's tobacco box. "Why, she thinks that by getting a little German girl and bringing her up with her own children, she'd be able to take them into white society when they grow up."

A Bad Bootjack.

It is a Wisconsin paper, namely, the New Lisbon *Age*, that tells the story following: A young man in one of the rural districts went into the woods to do some work, and while there one of his boots felt uncomfortable, and he resolved to draw it off to see what was the matter. To do so, he thought the crotch of a sapling that stood near him would answer the purpose of a bootjack. He placed his heel in the crotch and gave a pull, but he slipped and fell on the broad of his back, with one of his feet high in the air sticking fast in his new fashioned bootjack. From this uncomfortable position he was unable to extricate himself, and he lay there struggling until ten o'clock the next day, when he was discovered and released by a party of friends who had been hunting for him all the previous night. Since his suspension, Lyman does not consider the sapling bootjack a great success, and he will hereafter draw off his boots with a convenience that will not serve him such a trick as the sapling did.

Trying to do Good.

That good landlords will tend to make good tenants is being proved by the benevolent work of Miss Octavia Hill among the London poor. Having seen the tyranny exercised over the poor by a low class of landlords, and the miserable condition of the dwellings which were rented, she resolved to try an experiment. Mr. Ruskin advanced money, and three dirty, dilapidated houses were purchased and put in thorough repair. They were then let to tenants, with the distinct understanding that the rent was to be regularly paid, and the premises kept clean in every respect. Miss Hill called frequently upon the tenants, encouraged them in their efforts to be tidy, made suggestions to them, and kept up a personal supervision of the houses. The experiment has been so successful that many friends have joined her labors, and other houses have been put under her general charge.

Not Satisfactory.

After worrying his father for three or four years on the subject, a young man who has grown up with Detroit succeeded i becoming the owner of a timepiece the other day. His father purchased it on the sly, took it home, and when the young man turned over his plate at dinner he found his watch.

"Good! Bully for me! You are a noble father," he exclaimed, in delight.

As he opened the watch his smiles faded away. Noticing the change, his father asked:

"Isn't the watch all right?"

"It's a good enough watch," was the reply.

"Then what's the matter?"

"Why, you have had my name engraved on the case, and no pawnbroker will give me five dollars on it if I get hard up!"

A man who never has more than a dollar about his person at one time complains that silver coin substituted for currency will be too bulky.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Fourteenth of April, 1776—Washington's Arrival in New York City.

One hundred years ago Gen. Washington arrived in New York, coming by way of Providence, Norwich and New London, and transferring his headquarters from Boston to New York city. Gen. Charles Lee had been in New York since the fourth of February, and had done much toward fortifying the city, erecting batteries up the Hudson and East rivers as far as Houston street, and throwing up entrenchments at Gowanus and on Governor's island. Sir Henry Clinton had looked in on the city and sailed away again with his squadron, and it was not until July 9 that Gen. Howe landed his troops on Staten Island. The aggregate American force in the city and vicinity was 10,000 men, of whom only 8,000 were fit for duty. These troops were without pay, and many had neither uniforms nor arms.

When Washington first came to the city he made his headquarters at the De Peyster mansion, 180 Pearl street, opposite Cedar—a part of which was standing until quite recently. There he remained until May 23, when he went to Philadelphia on a summons to confer with Congress. Returning, he went to the Kennedy House at No. 1 Broadway, where he remained until the city was evacuated in September. There were no holidays then at headquarters. Gen. Washington writes of himself:

"I give in to no kind of amusements myself, and consequently those about me can have none, but are confined from morning until evening, hearing and answering applications and letters."

Though Mrs. Washington and the wives of the other generals were here, there was little social intercourse. The wealthy people of the city were nearly all loyalists, and would rather have welcomed Howe than Washington. "We all live here," writes a lady of New York, "like nuns shut up in a nunnery. No society in the town, for there are none to visit; neither can we go in or out after a certain hour without the countersign." Another correspondent writes: "When you are informed that New York is deserted by its old inhabitants and filled with soldiers from New England, Philadelphia, Jersey, etc., you will naturally conclude the environs of it are not very safe from so unprincipled a multitude as our provincials are represented to be; but I do believe there are very few instances of so great a number of men together, with so little mischief done by them. They have all the simplicity of plowmen in their manners, and seem quite strangers to the vices of older soldiers."

As Gen. Greene one day passed through the Commons (now the City Hall park) he saw a youthful soldier training a provincial company of artillery. The boyish captain was only twenty years old, but he was full of fire and vigor, and showed no little knowledge of military science. Greene stopped, admired, and invited him to his quarters, subsequently giving him an introduction to the commander-in-chief. The boy soldier was Alexander H. Hamilton. Every New Yorker knows his subsequent story.

New York at this time was a tory city. Its leading men generally thought it was safer to adhere to the king. Its business interests were averse to change. The committee of safety had opposed the entrance of the Continental troops, and had advised that they be kept within the limits of Connecticut. Lee had assured them that he would respect their wishes, but at the same time added:

"If the British ships of war are quiet, I shall be quiet; but I declare solemnly that if they make a pretext of my presence to fire on the town, the first house set in flames by their guns shall be the funeral pile of some of their best friends."

In a letter to Washington the fiery Virginia soldier said that he found the provincial Congress of New York "wofully hysterical." The committee of one hundred, organized the year before, embraced not only all the leading patriots of the city, but some who afterward became decided tories. Isaac Low was chairman of the committee, and its leading members were John Jay, John Alsop, Philip Livingston, James Duane, Isaac Roosevelt, Samuel Verplanck, John Morton, Leonard Lispenard, Nicholas Hoffman, John Broome, Nicholas Bogart, Alexander McDougal, John Lasher, James Beekman, John Morin Scott, Comfort Sands, John Lamb, Peter Goelet and James Desbrosses.

The Centennial Motive Power.

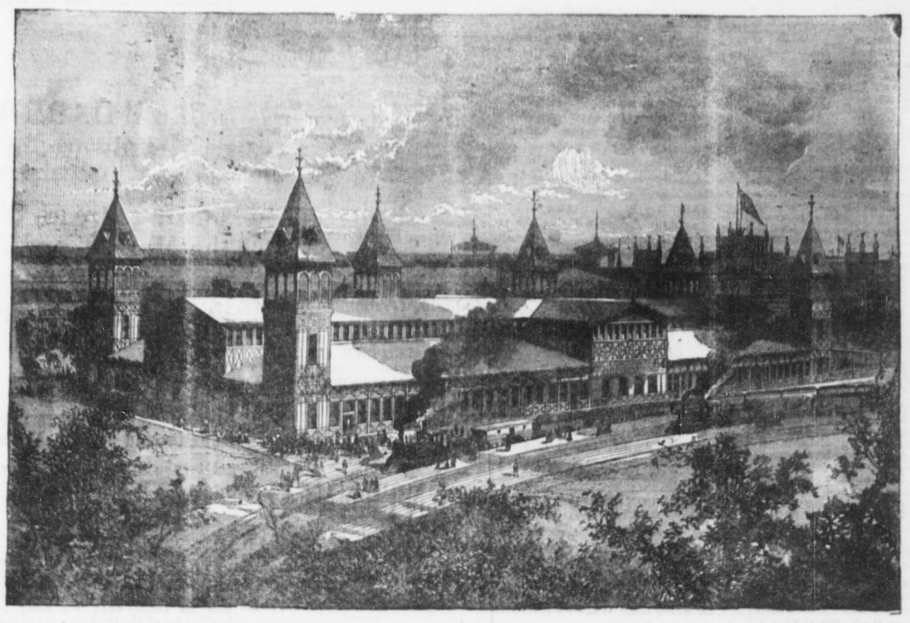
The great engine which runs the machinery in machinery hall on the Centennial grounds weighs eight hundred tons, will drive eight miles of shafting; has a fly wheel thirty feet in diameter and weighing seventy tons; is of fourteen hundred horse-power, with a capacity of being forced to 2,500 horse-power; has two walking beams, weighing twenty-two tons each; two forty-inch cylinders, a ten-feet stroke, a crank shaft nineteen inches in diameter and twelve feet in length, and piston-rods six and one-quarter inches in diameter. The platform upon which it rests is fifty-five feet in diameter and composed of polished iron plates, resting upon brick foundations that extend far down into the earth. The height from the floor to the top of the walking beams is thirty-nine feet. Mr. Corliss is the inventor, patentee, builder and owner, having had it erected for the double purpose of exhibition and furnishing motive power, which will be supplied gratuitously, but only for the purpose of exhibiting machinery in operation, no machinery being allowed to run longer than is necessary for that purpose, except by permission from the chief of the bureau. Of the eight lines of shafting (four on each side of the transept) seven will have a speed of 120 revolutions per minute and one of 240.

The *Times* tells us how the great engine started up the first time. At precisely half-past six o'clock the director general raised his arm as a signal, Mr. Corliss patted his huge iron pet as if it were a frisky nag that he was coaxing to move, when a slight puffing was heard, not near so loud as that of a railway locomotive when about to start, one of the beams began to descend and the fly-wheel to turn, and the engine was in motion. Without waiting for more, every spectator took his hat in his hand and swung it in the air, the action being accompanied by a cheer so deafening that nothing could exceed it in enthusiasm except the cheers that followed it. Everybody appeared to understand the significance of the moment, and the practical appreciation of it shown would be worthy of the opening day. The motion of the engine was astonishingly noiseless, nothing being heard above a uniform murmur, resembling the well known sound of a well set wheel in rapid revolution. There were but fourteen pounds of steam generated by the four boilers, and the revolutions of the fly-wheel at starting numbered fifteen per minute. The shafting cog-wheels, portions of which rise above the floor in distant parts of the building, though revolving with great rapidity, were even more noiseless than their gigantic motor. It was long before the spectators could turn away from the grand sight, and when they did it was to speak in admiration of that power in man which can invent the means of accomplishing the power of many giants with none of the bustle made by one child.

Elysium.

The *North Carolina Economist* talks in this facetious manner: Well, we are lazy in Norfolk, that's a fact. But there is no need of working here. If a man has energy enough to dig a worm he can take a pin hook and sit down on the wharf and catch fish enough in one day to last him two. If he is too lazy to dig a worm he can tie a piece of flannel rag on a string and catch enough crabs to last him a day or two; and if he is too lazy to tie a piece of flannel to a string he lays down on his back on the sand at ebb tide, opens his mouth, and when the tide comes in the crabs run into it. What need is there for work in a country for which nature has done so much.

The poet is wild who says: "Hail, glorious sunshine!" The glorious sunshine will do nothing of the kind.



CENTENNIAL TRAIN, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Pennsylvania railroad company, whose lines penetrate every section of the Union, and directly connect all important points with Philadelphia, has made magnificent preparations for conveying, with safety and comfort, the millions of people who intend visiting the Centennial Exhibition directly to the Centennial grounds. The location of the Exhibition made it impossible for any other railway to directly reach the Exhibition buildings and grounds, and the management, ever since the site was designated, has employed its gigantic equipments and unrivaled facilities to make the Exhibition a success, by providing the amplest accommodations at the minimum price, for both exhibitors and visitors. It was fitting that a railway company, national in its character and operations, should thus second the commissioners in illustrating our centennial history by demonstrating the high degree of excellence attained by the railway transportation system of America, in making the great thoroughfares uniting the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley, the West, Northwest and Southwest with the Centennial City, as perfect as possible in all its essentials and details.

Its routes follow the geographical channels of continental inter-communication, uniting most of the larger cities on the southern shores of the great lakes, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and on the Atlantic harbors. The main road from New York to Philadelphia, though passing through the principal cities of New Jersey, does not deviate six miles from an air line, and this deflection is due to the interposition of navigable waters. These routes not only excel in directness as well as in the number of important cities and towns they connect, but they are confessedly superior in construction and equipment. Between Pittsburgh and New York, 444 miles, the entire line is double track, laid with heavy steel rails with joints connected between ties by a process that gives the effect of continuous rail, on which there can be no unpleasant jarring. All bridges on the line are of iron or stone. A large portion of this distance is provided with a third track, which enables freight trains to keep entirely out of the way of passenger travel, and permits the express trains to run their allotted distance without interruption, and near Philadelphia, and other important terminal points, four tracks have, for considerable distances, been completed.

The Block signal system, exclusively used on the Pennsylvania railroad throughout its entire length, compels the engineer of a train to know whether the track is clear or not to the next station, be it one or ten miles, and every modern appliance for combining the highest speed with the most perfect safety has been adopted. The company has built 200 elegant cars, with engines of the first class ample to move all trains that may possibly be required.

Centennial visitors will find the Pennsylvania road the only direct route from the West, North and East to the Centennial Exhibition, the rates as low as by any other route, the time made by it the quickest, and the accommodations for comfort, luxury and safety unequaled. Careful agents, on all trains, will arrange for the prompt and cheap delivery of all baggage, and, for fifty cents, sell seats in a comfortable carriage to any point in Philadelphia.

Above all, these visitors will be landed at the very doors of the Exposition, in the beautiful Centennial depot of the company represented in the above cut. It stands opposite the open space separating the Main exhibition building from Machinery hall, facing the principal entrance gate and the Judge's pavilion, and in close proximity to several immense hotels and restaurants. It is 340 feet in length by 100 in width, two stories high, and surmounted by six towers. In design it is tasteful and ornamental, comparing favorably with the many beautiful structures erected for the purposes of the Exhibition. The first floor contains a general waiting room, 130 by 100 feet, a ladies' waiting room eighty-one by 100 feet, a baggage room forty-nine by 100 feet, a ticket office thirty by forty feet, a package room ten by thirty feet, and a number of retiring rooms, all handsomely finished, and provided with every convenience. The rooms on the second floor are for the use of the railroad officials and employees.

This depot is reached by a circle of three tracks sweeping from the main roadway four-fifths of a mile long, and the diameter of the circle they describe is 600 feet. All trains will enter this circle heading west, and depart from the depot heading east. Three trains can be landing or receiving passengers in front of the depot at the same time, the entire tracks being floored over, and no matter in what direction the trains may come or go, they can be moved without confusion, delay or danger.

Seventeen additional sidings have been constructed, connected with this circle, of a length of 1,000 feet each, upon which waiting trains can be run and remain with engines attached, until the time arrives for them to enter upon the circle, receive their passengers, and depart for destination. This arrangement of tracks and sidings is novel, and affords facilities for the transaction, without detention or confusion, of an almost unlimited passenger business.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has expelled another member—Mr. Lynott—for receiving money in connection with the Boom bill..... Secretary Fish has formally notified the British government of the abrogation of the article relating to extradition of criminals contained in the treaty between the two countries. This action is taken in consequence of England refusing to extradite Winslow and some other malefactors desired by this country..... The three thousand iron workers of Suffield, England, have resumed work at reduced wages. .....During an election at Indianapolis, Ind., a riot broke out, and one man was killed and a number seriously wounded.....By the burning of Stratton & Storm's tobacco factory in New York city, $75,000 were lost.....Forty marked men captured and bound the night watchmen of the Willow Bank, Mount Bank, and Rhodes & Co.'s coal mines, near Massillon, Ohio, and then set the shafts on fire. It is supposed they were strikers.....State Senator Twichell, of Louisiana, and his brother-in-law, King, were assassinated while being ferried over the river at Coushatta, in that State.

President Domingue, of Hayti, was wounded by a bayonet while escaping from the island. President Rameau, who succeeded him, was assassinated by a son of Monplaisier Pierre, who was massacred by Rameau's orders..... The island of Jamaica is now free of the drought which created so much anxiety and suffering. In one parish water was so scarce that the populace took possession of a private pond in a gentleman's yard and refused to retire when a revolver was drawn on them .... Anthony Gehring, a German, of Chicago, murdered his wife with a pistol and then committed suicide by the same means. They had been married about eight months.....Excited meetings are being held in San Francisco over the Chinese question, and threats are openly made in reference to forcibly driving them from the country.....The great railway lines running west from New York are at sword's points again, and as a consequence freights and fares have been reduced.....The Direct cable to Europe is now the only one in working order—the other two being broken..... Counterfeit $5 bills on the First National bank of Northampton, Mass., are in circulation.

At Wareaw, Ky., between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, Ben. French and wife, who were incarcerated in the county jail for poisoning, were taken from the jail by a mob of masked men and hung to a limb of a tree about two miles from town.....The Maryland Republicans instructed their delegates to the national convention to vote for Blaine. They also passed resolutions commendatory of President Grant and Bristow.....A fire originating in the Somerset foundry, at Somerset, Pa., destroyed an entire block of buildings, involving a loss of $200,000.....The noted Kissinger and Rickerell herd of short horn cattle was sold at Springfield, Ill., aggregating a total of $36,000. The average price paid for heifers was $1,020 and for bulls $1,546.....The failure of Henry Arnold & Co., of North Adams, closed six mills, running over eight hundred employees.....Nearly $200,000 were lost by the burning of the Ohio Woodenware Co.'s store at Cleveland.....There is much suffering at Custer City, Black Hills, owing to the scarcity of provisions. Bacon is fifty cents per pound and all other articles equally high.

A letter received from Kegasha, on the coast of Labrador, states that there is great destitution all along the coast. At Berthier de Belle Chasse a man named Peter Blaie died from starvation. Seal catching is a failure this season, and the inhabitants along the coast are waiting with the greatest anxiety the arrival of the first schooner with provisions.....King Alfonso has written another letter assuring the Pope that Spain is Catholic. ....The Georgia Republicans left their representatives at the national convention unpledged. The delegates are divided on Presidential candidates—Blaine having the majority.....The Texas legislature elected Gov. Richard Coke (Dem.) United States Senator. ....South Carolina Democrats instructed their delegates to the national convention to vote for the man most likely to win.....A severe earthquake shock occurred in various portions of South Australia, and many buildings were damaged.....The pigeon shooting match at Indianapolis, Ind., between Bogardus, of this country, and Price, of London, for the championship of the world, resulted in a victory for Bogardus by 84 to 72.

A young Christian girl wished to embrace Mohammedism in Salonica, European Turkey, but was prevented and forcibly taken from the Mohammedans by Greek Christians, whereupon a serious riot took place, during which the Turks assassinated both the German and French consuls, who were endeavoring to protect their people. The French and German governments have sent gunboats to the scene and demanded reparation, which is promised. .....A Halifax dispatch places the catch of seals this season from 300,000 to 400,000, which is a good average.....Reports from Mexico are to the effect that thirteen of the states are loyal to the general government, while the other five are in a state of revolution. Diaz has marched to the interior, and was at San Luis Potosi....Twenty thousand charges of "rend rock" powder exploded on Jersey City Heights, damaging many buildings and causing a shock which was felt over an extensive area. ....After sixty hours of almost incessant rain at Leavenworth, Kan., a terrible tornado struck the city, doing $150,000 worth of damage..... A terrible rainstorm and tornado struck Chicago, uprooting many buildings, toppling over the spires of the Wabash avenue Methodist and Grace churches, sweeping the new tower and massive fog bell into the lake, overturning houses, wrecking carriages in the streets, and doing damage estimated at $200,000. Only one boy was killed....A supposed incendiary fire at York, Pa., destroyed Farquahar's machine shops, employing 160 hands, and entailing a loss of $110,000.

Seven French vessels engaged in the Iceland fisheries have been lost..... Intelligence from Georgia states that the grain crop prospect is cheering. A large area is planted in wheat, oats, rye and barley. There will be more corn and less cotton planted.....Piper, under sentence of death in Boston, confessed the murder of little Mabel Young in the church tower. He also confessed having beaten Bridget Lundregan to death in 1873. He says that when under the influence of stimulants he has an uncontrollable desire to shed blood. ....An investigation of the New York and the Western Book Concerns has been ordered by the Methodist conference.....During a seventeen-hour rainstorm in Shreveport, La., seven and one-third inches of water fell.....Col. Gordon's expedition to establish a line of communication with equatorial Africa has been abandoned, owing to lack of support from Cairo..... Michigan promises a full peach crop.....As a horse car was entering the platform at Hoboken, N. J., to be taken to the brow of the hill, the engineer started the machinery, causing the car to fall into a pit thirty feet deep. Of the twenty-seven passengers on board, all but one were injured—many fatally.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, the pending amendment being to strike out the words, "If not incompatible with the relations existing between the United States and Japan," so that it should read: "That the President be and hereby is authorized to preserve from the Japanese indemnity fund the sum of $125,000, to be used in the manner hereinafter provided, and is further authorized to pay over to the government of Japan the residue of said fund," etc. Agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, to strike out the first section of the bill, which authorizes the return of the fund, less $125,000 to be reserved and paid to the officers and crews of the United States ships Wyoming and Jamestown. Rejected. Yeas, 19; nays, 32.

HOUSE.

Mr. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of silver coin throughout the country, to issue the silver coin now in the treasury, to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars, in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and provides that the notes so received and exchanged shall be reissued only on the requisition and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received at the treasury in payment of dues to the United States, and that such fractional currency, when so substituted, shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund, as provided in the act of April 17, 1876.

Mr. Blount (Dem.), of Georgia, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $12,906,855. It contains a provision looking to the sale of the naval hospitals at Annapolis and Washington, and directs them to be closed during the next fiscal year. It also contains a provision looking to the sale of the navy yards at Charlestown, Washington, and Pensacola, and to the recession of the naval station at New London, and directs the establishment of a naval rendezvous at Tybee island, or at Cockacm, in Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Wood, of New York, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with the Hawaiian islands, and the House proceeded to its consideration. After some discussion a vote was taken on the bill, and it was passed —yeas, 116; nays, 101.

The bill, which was originally introduced by Mr. Luttrell, of California, provides for the President, whenever he has evidence that the Hawaiian Legislature has passed laws to give full effect to the treaty, issuing his proclamation declaring the treaty of January 30, 1875, to be in effect, and that thereupon the following articles, being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian islands, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty: Arrowroot, castor oil, bananas, nuts, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; hides and skins, undressed; rice, pulu seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; molasses, brown, and all other unrefined sugars; syrups of sugar cane, melado, and molasses, and taro.

What it Costs.

A New York paper, in noticing the fact that a hotel which undertook to pay $54,000 a year rent failed, says that at this class of hotels twenty cents are charged for an egg, and eggs are now twenty-five cents a dozen. At the same house fifteen cents are charged for bread and butter. So that egg and bread and butter amount to thirty-five cents. An ordinary lunch without wine costs $3.40. Many men spend $2,000 a year for lunch alone. A cup of coffee costs forty cents at Delmonico's, and the only difference is that four persons now can afford the luxury where forty could, or thought they could, four years ago.

Advice to Young Men.

We would not discourage the young dry goods clerk who thinks he has traits resembling those of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, and who desires to come to New York and go into business, in the expectation of repeating Mr. Stewart's experiences. The young clerk may be very shrewd, very economical, very industrious, very watchful of details, very polite to customers, very honest and truthful in his transactions, and very desirous of becoming enormously rich through the exercise of his powers. We have already among us many thousands of ambitious young men possessed of these traits, qualities and desires, who will never become Stewarts, though they may try with all their might. Many of them have gone, or will go, into business on their own account; but very few of them, we are sorry to say, will ever have the satisfaction of being millionaires, though we trust many of them will enjoy prosperity, and become ornaments of the mercantile community. They are all pretty sure to encounter difficulties, to meet with losses, to see hard times, to make many mistakes, to be often in straits, to suffer through profitless adventures, and to fall into low spirits at times. But yet, if they continue to persevere patiently in the ways of diligence and economy, and hold on to their integrity, their career will not be wholly destitute of advantage to themselves and others, even if, after a time, they should cease to dream of becoming millionaires. Mr. Stewart's career was an exceptional one. He began business fifty years ago, and never ceased to pursue it; he began it under unusually favorable circumstances; he had some capital to start with; he introduced a new way of dealing with customers; his business developed along with the development of other things around him, and his fortunes grew with the growth of the city from a comparatively small place to a great metropolis. The young dry goods clerk may assuredly hope to reap the advantages of his business ways and traits in course of time; but we must say that even a man of his character and ambition has not much chance of getting to be as rich as Stewart by setting up in business on his own account now in New York.—*Sun.*

Wild Beasts and their Prey.

To be devoured by a wild beast is to each of us an odious thought; but it does not follow that to be killed by a tiger or a lion is peculiarly painful. On this topic Dr. Livingstone has given us his own valuable experience. A lion leaped on him, seized him by the shoulder, and tossed him in the air, as a dog tosses a cat. The tossing caused a delicious delirium, which precluded any sense of pain; had he then died, it would have been a merciful death, but we should not have known that so it was. However, his companions shot the lion, who thereupon dropped his intended victim, and took to flight. Dr. Livingstone's life was saved, and he endured much pain in the healing of his wounds, though he had none while in the lion's jaws. The skill with which all rapacious animals kill their quarry has often been noted. Evidently this is no accident; it pervades nature.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

The great Empire of Brazil, with a splendid map of South America, is exhaustively treated of in the AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, together with a special notice of the life of the emperor, Dom Pedro II. This great work is nearly completed, the last volume being in press. The cost of this immense undertaking is over $450,000, exclusive of paper, printing, and binding. The publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York, supply the work in monthly or bi-monthly volumes when desired. They will supply specimen pages, on application, gratis.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

John Cottrell, of Clark county, Ill., drove his two stepsons, aged seven and ten years, out into a cold snow storm. They started, scantily clad, for an uncle's residence fifteen miles distant. The younger was exhausted when half the journey had been made, and fell down in the road. The other tried to carry him, but could not; and then laid him under the shelter of a fence, and trudged on until he came to a house where he was taken in. The seven-year-old was dead when found.

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. They may be assisted and the bowels regulated by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.

Corn and flour are staple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best liniment prepared, under whatever name.

A Toast.

Two important discoveries! The discovery of America by Columbus, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of health and its blessings. In response to the above sentiments come the unsolicited testimonials of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of consumption, through the instrumentality of these values are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village, and hamlet in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmur of many waters, came unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the great depurater of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, scrofula is subjected, the nerves are strengthened, and health, long banished from the system, resumes her rightful and re-establishes her roseate throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in their own families for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great medical discovery of the age.

THE WEST END HOTEL, on the European plan, 1526 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, next door to the Reform club, centrally located, and arranged for two hundred guests, supplies a long felt want. Accommodations, first class, rates moderate. The proprietor, C. T. Jones, Esq., for eight years in the Hoffman House, New York, knows how to keep a hotel.

Vegetine has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Urbane attention. Baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Trains and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot.

Don't Throw Away Your Money.—To THE PUBLIC.—Over 25 years Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has been sold; every bottle has been warranted, and not one has been returned. Thousands of testimonials of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. It will do all and more, than it is recommended for. It is perfectly safe to take internally. It cures Cholera, Cramp, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts etc. Sold by the Druggists.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sick