FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Hints.

HINTS FOR COOKING MEATS.—All meats should be put to cooking in boiling water, as then the outer part contracts and the internal juices are preserved. It is important to keep the water constantly boiling, otherwise the meat will absorb it; the more gently meat boils the more tender it will be. Always add boiling water if more is needed, and skim when it first begins to boil. Allow about twenty minutes for boiling fresh meat, and from one-half to three-quarters of an hour for salt meat, except ham, which will cook in fifteen minutes. In roasting meat it is necessary to have a hot oven; to be tender it should be basted often. Twenty minutes to a pound is required for all meats, except beef, which only requires from fifteen to eighteen. In broiling or frying meats, have the gridiron or fryingpan hot before putting the meat on. Allow about twenty minutes for all meats but beef or ham; beefsteak will cook in about fifteen, ham in about ten minutes.

TO SELECT FRESH FISH.—The eyes should be clear, the fins stiff, the gills red, hard to open, and without bad odor. Great care should be taken to thoroughly clean the fish, removing the smallest atom of blood. It is best to use lard or drippings in frying, as butter is apt to burn, and make the fish soft. In boiling, large fish should be wrapped in a cloth, wound with twine and covered with more than two inches of water. Salt should be sprinkled in the water (four ounces to a gallon). For time of cooking a medium sized fish, allow ten minutes per pound; for a small fish six minutes is enough. The fish should be taken from the water the moment it is done. Salt fish require from twenty-four to thirty hours' soaking, changing the water several times meanwhile.

DRAWN BUTTER.—Put two tablespoonfuls of flour and a little salt in a bowl, add half a pint of water, a little at a time; work it very smooth, put it into a saucepan, let it come slowly to a boil, stirring often; when it has boiled a minute or two, add by degrees two ounces of butter, stirring all the time until it is entirely incorporated with the flour and water; boil up once, and season for any kind of boiled fish or meat.

ALMOND CAKES.—Rub two ounces of butter into five ounces of flour, and five ounces powdered lump sugar. Beat an egg with half the sugar; then put in the other ingredients. Add one ounce blanched almonds and a little almond flavor. Roll them in your hand the size of a nutmeg, and sprinkle with fine lump sugar. They should be lightly baked.

Root Culture.

A farmer writing to an exchange, says: For the benefit of readers who are unacquainted with the culture of beets and roots generally, and who have no idea of the great value of that crop for stock feeding in winter, I would give you the average result of many years on my grounds. In arriving at the following figures, I do not by any means give the largest yield, but rather under medium, in order not to mislead any one; would also say that the figures are actual sum paid at the usual price of labor for plowing, seed, sowing, cultivating, and harvesting one acre of mangelwurtzel beets:

Plowing the land	$3.00
Drawing out manure	4.00
Spreading manure and dragging	2.50
Ridging the land	1.00
Paid for three pounds Yellow Globe mangel seed	1.80
Sowing seed with drill	.75
Cultivating five times with horse	6.00
Hoeing three times by hand	7.50
Total	$26.55

Amount of beets raised, twenty tons per acre; cost per ton, $1.33, or four cents per bushel. Adding to this, cost for pulling, topping, and burying in heads for winter, three-fourths of a cent per bushel, or twenty-five cents per ton, makes total cost, four and three-quarter cents per bushel for an article invaluable to cattle from a sanitary point of view, and, compared to other feed at average prices, worth at least fifeent to twenty cents per bushel.

Mangelwurtzel and sugar beets are the nearest approach to grass, and have a very beneficial effect upon cattle, leaving them in better health in the spring, thus gaining much time and money. I feed beets every day mixed with a little meal—the latter to improve the quality of the greatly increased quantity of milk obtained.

To Capture Hawks and Owls.

A farmer writes to the *Ohio Farmer* that he has succeeded in taking about twenty hen hawks in a steel trap, by setting the trap on the upper end of a square pole some twenty feet high, with the butt end firmly planted in the ground. E. Gaylord writes in relation to capturing owls: When I suspect the owls are about to commence their mischief I get a stick suitable for the place, and fasten a small steel trap on the top, and set it up some three or four feet above. If an owl comes anywhere near, he will be very sure to settle down in the trap with as calm and as graceful an air as an owl can put on. This is a trait in the owl quite peculiar to himself. He seldom pounces on his victim the first thing, like other birds of prey, but first comes slowly along, and settles down on some conspicuous site near the victims, and takes a very calm and cool survey of all the surroundings. As soon as all things appear to him to be favorable, he quietly lets himself down among the fowls, hoping to induce some of their number to fly off or drop down from the roost, when he, quick as thought, embraces the opportunity to swoop down and carry off the fowl. I used to fasten the trap with a staple, on top of the stick, but I find this gives them a much better chance to tear themselves out of the trap. Now, I fasten it slightly on top and firmly to the stick, some two feet below the trap, with a chain or cord.

How It Pays to Have Good Cows.

I herewith send you, writes a correspondent of the Vermont *Farmer*, a statement of the income of eight Jersey cows for the year ending January, 1867:

Twenty-five hundred and sixty-six pounds eleven ounces of butter made and sold at forty cents per pound	$1,026.67
Cream sold	2.00
Eight calves (6 heifers) raised	185.00
Ten pigs raised and fatted on sour milk and twenty-five bushels of meal	207.50
Total	$1,421.17
Less twenty-five bushels of meal	25.00
Total	$1,396.17

My cows are full-blooded Jerseys and three grades. I feed meal all the time they are giving milk. In the summer they have two quarts of corn-and-cob meal per day. Fall and winter, three quarts, one-half corn-and-cob meal, one-half bran. We never have any soft butter in warm weather. I feed no roots of any kind, nothing but meal and all the good, early-cut hay they will eat.

Value of Underdraining.

P. T. Quin, in his work entitled "Gardening for Profit," says a certain German lease twelve acres of land near Jersey City for ten years, at $100 per acre. It was heavy, wet land, and after heavy manuring for three years he could only make a living. Some of his neighbors, better posted, told him he would have to underdrain it. As his lease had only seven years to run, he was afraid it would not pay; but as the only alternative he took the advice. It took $60 per acre, only one-half of what he had paid for manure yearly. The result was at the end of his lease he paid $12,000 for the land and owned it.

"A Little More Grape."

Not only farmers, and those upon large lots, but even residents upon contracted city lots, should plant grapevines, for from no species of fruit can so much be produced upon a given area of ground space. Planted along on the south or east side of the fence bounding the inclosure, they can be trained up on trellises to quite a height, if desirable, and the amount of most delicious fruit that can be grown upon a well managed grapevine, of the right variety, is perfectly astonishing to those who have had no experience in that way.

This is the season of the year when a man wonders whether he will have his hair cut or wait till he won't catch cold.

Indian Traditions.

The Indian (Osage Agency) *Herald* says: The tradition of the first landing of Indians in the new world has been repeated to chosen braves over and over from one generation to another, and to this day the Osages have what is supposed to be nearly the original language of their ancestors. They claim that their progenitors came in the ark or boat, and while in the vessel the Great Spirit came and rested upon one of their number and told him to select six others to assist him in governing the nation; hence the origin of the seven original bands of the tribe. The Spirit, while in conversation with this favorite one, directed him to communicate whatever instructions he received for his people through his chosen assistants, and to this day the name of the one upon whom the Spirit rested signifies one who talks with God. His lodge is a sanctuary for any criminal who may flee from justice or vengeance, and he ranks with the highest chief in the tribe. Before they came in contact with white people they lived in the enjoyment of peace and happiness, but they are now realizing that white people are as numerous as "leaves in the forest," and that they only constitute a remnant of this once powerful and warlike tribe, and are at the mercy of the white race and liable to be driven backward step by step into the waters of the ocean. Their religion tends to given them a gloomy and melancholy cast of character, and among other things they believe that the spirit of the departed hovers in anguish around them until a scalp is taken to accompany it to the Indian's last resting place, the great hunting ground, where the spirit of a slain enemy serves him in the most servile offices throughout eternity. For this purpose, though much has been said and written about the civilization of the Osages, they yet organize mourning parties and go upon the warpath when otherwise they are peaceable.

Though at first thought it may strike the minds of our readers as almost incredible, there are Masons among Osages. They were probably admitted to the secrets, rites and privileges of this ancient institution by the French in early days, they being the first whites with whom they met. They retain a part of the workings of the craft to this day. Colonel J. M. Hiatt, a licensed trader for the tribe at this agency, who is a gentleman of culture and large experience, and an honored member of the Commandery, when alone on one occasion with a more than ordinarily intelligent Osage, found, upon strict trial, though the Indian could not speak a word of our language, that he was a Master Mason who prided himself in the mysteries of the order.

Their so-called "medicine work" is simply the performance of a religious ceremony in which introduced all the forms derived from Masonry, tradition and other sources. There are grades in rank, or degrees, as in Masonry, and the ceremonies of introduction and advancement to the higher degrees are as elaborate and impressive as any in the world.

Fashion Notes.

Flat mother of pearl and Japanese figured buttons are furnished for black cashmere and Sicilienne polonaises.

The newest thing in fashions are chamois leather basques and aprons in their natural buff color, profusely embroidered with gay colored silks.

For general use the parasol in greatest demand is made of black twilled silk, lined with white, pinked out in deep scollops round the edge, and finished with frills of black thread lace. The handles are plain sticks of ebony, inlaid with tortoise shell and gold or silver.

For mourning there are black parasols covered with crape and having sticks of unpolished ebony.

Cachemire is the name of a fabric which has lately grown popular. It is made of fine wool mixed with silk; the colors are soft and harmonious, and the patterns are those usually seen on Eastern shawls.

A popular garniture for the new black grepadine polonaises is perpendicular rows of inch-wide gros grain ribbon placed on in clusters of three or four down the middle of the back and on each front, and stopped at intervals to fall over in loops.

The best gloves come without ornamental stitching, and are welted with white round the wrists.

A small screen of either white or black silk, richly embroidered, and with an ivory handle, is the approved parasol for driving in an open carriage.

The new kid gloves show extreme shades of color—light tints for dressy wear and dark ones for general occasions. For visiting and carriage wear cream kid will predominate, as it can be worn with dresses of any shade.

A carriage dress and mantle by Worth, made of black satin and faille, is trimmed with the new bronze beads.

A new model for black silk dresses gives the back cut as a polonaise, with a train and an elongated waist, while the front is a bodice with a basque.

Among the celebrated modistes of Paris it is found that Worth's costumes are notable for their quaintness and originality; Pingat's for their rich trimmings and admirable disposition of them; Rodrique's for their adaption of the most *prononce* styles allowable with good taste, and Hentenaa's for their graceful drapery.

Figuring up the Results.

The New York *Tribune* gives a review of the action of the State conventions held so far, and makes out the following showing of the preferences of the delegates elected to either the Cincinnati or the St. Louis convention:

REPUBLICAN.	Instructed.	Claimed.	Total.
Conkling	—	79	79
Blaine	27	107	134
Bristow	2	46	48
Hartranft	58	—	58
Hayes	44	—	44
Morton	56	34	90
Jewell	—	10	10
DEMOCRATIC.			
Hendricks	30	58	88
Tilden	70	48	118
Bayard	—	6	6

The Republicans have held conventions in twenty States and three Territories. The Democrats have held conventions in eleven States. The successful candidate in either convention will require three hundred and seventy-eight votes.

Border Atrocities.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times* says: From the Pueblo *Chieftain* gives the particulars of the lynching of two horse thieves near Dodge City, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The two men were taken by a mob to a patch of woods on Saw Log creek. They were blindfolded, their arms pinioned, and placed in the center of a circle. Then one of the "vigilants" pulled a testament from one pocket and a bottle of whisky from the other, and exclaiming: "Here, boys, is peace for the dead and consolation for the living," proceeded to read a chapter, while the bottle was passed from mouth to mouth, until its contents were exhausted. At the conclusion of this ceremony the thieves were stretched up to the limb of a cottonwood tree, face to face, their feet almost touching the ground. Both were buried on the spot, in a shallow trench, and then the avengers returned to town. The names of the unfortunates are Cole and Callahan. The father of the latter is a minister at Topeka.

Severe Punishment.

A man named Charles Taylor was recently convicted, in England, of sending a threatening letter. The judge before whom he was tried, in passing sentence, commented with severity on the offense, and condemned the prisoner to penal servitude for life. Just one hundred years ago, one Archibald Girdwood was convicted at the Old Bailey, in London, of sending a threatening letter, and he suffered a still more severe punishment; for after an appeal, in vain, on some law points, to all the judges, he was executed.

Canine Sagacity.

A gentleman of wealth and position in London had, some years ago, a country house and farm about sixty miles from the metropolis. At this country residence he kept a number of dogs, and among them a very large mastiff and a Scotch terrier; and at the close of one of his summer residences in the country, he resolved to bring this terrier with him to London for the winter season. There being no railway to that particular part of the country, the dog traveled with the servants in a post carriage, and on his arrival at the town house was brought out to the stable, where a large Newfoundland dog was kept as a watchdog. This latter individual looked with anything but pleasure on the arrival of the little intruder from the country; and consequently the Scoth terrier had not been very long in his new home when this canine master of the stable attacked him, and, in the language of human beings, gave him a sound thrashing. The little animal could, of course, never hope by himself to chastise his host for this inhospitable welcome, but he determined that by some agency chastisement should come. Accordingly, he lay very quiet that night in a remote corner of the stable, but when morning had fully shone forth, he was nowhere to be found. Search was made for him, as the phrase says, high and low, but without success, and the conclusion reluctantly arrived at was that he had been stolen. On the third morning after his disappearance, however, he again showed himself in London, but this time not alone; for, to the amazement of every one, he entered the stable accompanied by the big mastiff from Kent. This great brute had no sooner arrived than he flew at the Newfoundland dog, who had so badly treated his little terrier friend, and a severe contest ensued, which the little terrier himself, seated at a short distance, viewed with the utmost dignity and satisfaction. The result of the battle was, that the mastiff came off the conqueror, and gave his opponent a tremendous beating. When he had quite satisfied himself as to the result, this great avenger from Kent scarcely waited to receive the recognition of his master, who had been sent for immediately on the dog's arrival, but at once marched out of the stable, to the door of which the little terrier accompanied him, and was seen no more. Some few days afterward, however, the gentleman received a letter from his steward in the country informing him of the sudden appearance of the terrier there, and his as sudden disappearance along with the large mastiff; and stating that the latter had remained away three or four days, during which they had searched in vain for him, but had just then returned home again. It then, of course, became quite clear that the little dog, finding himself unable to punish the town bully, had thought of his "big brother" in the country, had traveled over sixty miles which separated them, in order to gain his assistance, and had recounted to him his grievance; it was plain also that the mastiff had consented to come and avenge his old friend, had traveled with him to London, and having fulfilled his promise, had returned home, leaving the little fellow free from annoyance for the future.

Subsidiary Silver Coin.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following bill in the United States House:

SECTION 1. In addition to the amount of subsidiary coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints and issue through the treasury and its several offices such coin to the amount of $25,000,000.

SEC. 2. That the silver bullion required for this purpose shall be purchased from time to time at market value by the secretary of the treasury with any legal tender notes in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the resulting coin may be issued in the ordinary disbursements of the treasury, or in exchange for legal tender notes at par; but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this act when the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of its coinage and issue or exchange as herein provided without loss to the treasury, and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage.

SEC. 3. That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.

Massachusetts Silver Mines.

The Chipman mine at Newburyport, Mass., about which so much fuss was made a year or two ago, is progressing quietly, but very hopefully. The shaft is sunk 185 feet and several "drifts" or galleries run off at various depths, the longest being five hundred feet, at a depth of thirty-seven feet from the surface, and the next 190 feet, at the one-hundred foot level. From one and one-half to four tons are taken out daily, worth about $100 per ton net. The mine is managed skillfully and economically, and realized in its first year about $24,000 net profit. This gives great encouragement to its owners, as the indications all favor a constant increase of productiveness as lower depths are reached. So far, it is stated, the mine has produced more than any mine on the famous Comstock lode at Virginia City at the same depth. The Gould and Curry, now the most famous mine in the world, yielded in its first three years, 1859, '60, '61, a total of only $22,400, or less than the Chipman has yielded in its first year. In 1862 Gould and Curry yielded $44,000, and in 1863 $858,000, and the yield has continued to increase enormously with the increase of depth. This fact is very inspiring to the Chipman operators, who believe the Newburyport vein is equally susceptible of development, and are pushing things to reach a depth of five hundred feet this year. New concentrating works are being put up and will be run night and day when completed.

How he Figured.

Mr. James Lick, the California philanthropist, has the reputation of driving a close bargan. The following anecdote is told of him: When he was engaged in grading his grounds at Alviso he employed a large number of horses and carts. Having need of another horse, he sent his nephew to hire one of a neighbor, agreeing to pay $1 a day for its use. In a few days he sent to inquire the price of the horse, which the owner placed at $150. No answer was returned, and after some month's Mr. Lick sent for his neighbor to come over and he would pay him for his horse. Knowing his reputation for close calculation in money matters, Mr. E. expected to receive only the $150; but on presenting himself, Mr. Lick referred to his book, and, finding that he had had the horse 145 days, handed over $295, with the dry remark: "I believe it would have been as well for me to have bought that animal five months ago."

Vegetable Physiology.

No one probably in these days favors a very old notion in vegetable physiology—that there are special vessels for carrying the sap up to the leaves and others for bringing them down again; for it is tolerably well known by all who have tried to raise plants from "slips" that the cuttings grow just as well if planted upside down as if set in the direction they grew on the tree. If there are any left, the experience of an English gardner, named Rochford, described in recent horticultural papers, should be enough. He grows grapes under glass, and believing that two sets of roots would be better than one, he bent the top of a long cane into the ground, forming a large arch, and the top rooted. Afterward he cut the arch asunder in the middle, so that half the cane might be said to stand on its head. It continued year after year to grow and bear, just as well as the other half which grew in the natural way.

THE CENTENNIAL LEGION.

The Organization Completed—The Programme at Philadelphia.

The executive committee charged with the organization of this representative corps of volunteer military of the "Old Thirteen," met at the headquarters of the "Old Guard" in New York city. The following is the roster of companies, with dates of organization and names of commanding officers:

1775—The Providence Light Infantry, of Rhode Island, Colonel Bullock commanding.

1793—The Fayetteville Light Infantry, of North Carolina, Major Charles Haigh commanding.

1807—The Washington Light Infantry, of South Carolina, Major R. C. Gilchrist commanding.

1808—The Boston Light Infantry, of Massachusetts, Captain W. N. Noyes commanding.

1813—The State Fencibles, of Pennsylvania, Captain John W. Ryan commanding.

1816—The New Haven Grays, of Connecticut, Major T. A. Barnes commanding.

1826—The Old Guard, of New York, Major G. W. McLean commanding.

1828—The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Captain Samuel Hodges commanding.

1854—The Amoskeag Veterans, of New Hampshire, Major —— commanding.

1854—The Clinch Rifles, of Georgia, Captain Frank G. Ford commanding.

1866—The Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard, by detail of seventy-five men in one company, Captain —— commanding.

1868—The Phil. Kearney Guard, of New Jersey, Captain W. H. De Hart commanding.

1875—The American Rifles, of Delaware, Captain Samuel M. Wood commanding.

The organization was declared completed by the enrollment of the above commands. The following gentlemen were then announced as the choice of the companies of the Legion for field officers:

General H. W. Slocum, of New York, elected by the companies from the Middle States.

General Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, elected by the companies from the Southern States.

General A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, elected by the companies from the Eastern States.

These selections were confirmed. It was ordered that the headquarters of the Legion should be established forthwith in New York city, under the direction of the three field officers; that an adjutant, quartermaster, commissary and seven aides-de-camp be appointed at the earliest date by the field officers distributed among the States so that there shall be a representative of each State in the field and staff, all of whom are to appear in Continental uniform, mounted. It was also voted unanimously to invite the West Point cadets and Annapolis naval cadets to unite with the Legion in the fourth of July parade, the cadets to form a battalion to be escorted by the Legion, as a mark of the respect in which these national institutions are held by the people of the "Old Thirteen." The Legion will parade in Philadelphia on the fourth of July in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, and will assemble in Chestnut street center, in front of Independence Hall. The colors of the Legion will be the Revolutionary flag of Colonel William Washington Troop, known as the "Eutaw flag," the old Continental flag, and the national colors. The special color guard of honor will consist of one commissioned officer from each company of the Legion, and invitations will be extended to the few companies of Revolutionary date outside the Legion for details of commissioned officers to unite in doing honor to the colors. Companies of the Legion will bear each the flag of the State it represents. Legion and company colors, color bearers and special guards of honor are to meet in Independence Hall before the parade. As soon as the line is formed on the fourth of July in front of Independence Hall there will be a grand dress parade, trooping of colors, etc., and it is intended to make this command worthy of the memorable occasion, and an honor to the country.

Crushed by a Cross-Fire.

Among some graphic details of hospital scenes in 1864, Rachel Rollins gives the following:

The situation of one poor man was most touching. Occasionally during the evening I had seen, in the upper part of the ward, a miserable arm raised in the air, with a bandage dangling from a wounded hand; the expression of agony in the movement of that poor hand and arm cut me to the heart, and, though half afraid of intruding, I went to the suffering man, for it was impossible to stay away. He told me that he had been under a cross-fire. On his right arm one ball had entered the front part of the forearm about an inch below the elbow, coming out at the shoulder; another entered the back part of the forearm about an inch above the wrist joint, and escaped at the back of the hand; and another crushed the second joint of the forefinger. On his left arm, one ball entered the forearm just above the wrist, and was cut out at the elbow. A ball fractured his right thigh. Another entered his right ankle joint, and came out at the top of the foot. The bottom of the foot was crushed by a shell, making in all eleven different wounds. Finding that he would like to listen, I obtained a candle and read to him a few verses from the Bible and one of Ryle's hymns. The sound of my voice seemed to soothe him for a little while, then he would raise his arm again, and the bandage on his poor, wounded hand waved like a signal of distress, as it was. He knew he could not live, and did not like to be left alone; so, while Albert slept, I very gladly sat by him, reading aloud, when he seemed to enjoy it. Toward morning I went to him for the last time, and when the sun arose his place was vacant. I am not sorry that I remained in the hospital through the night, for it is a great privilege to be allowed to do even as little as I was able to do for one about to give up his life.

How Much Butter We Make and Consume.

Statistics place the number of milch cows in the United States at 13,000,000, and credit them with a product of, in round numbers, 1,400,000,000 pounds of butter. They were arrived at first by an estimate made by an old and very intelligent butter merchant, who has given much thought and careful study to the subject, and whose investigations led to the following calculation: That of our population, 5,000,000 would consume one pound of butter each per week; 10,000 would consume three-quarters of a pound each; 10,000 would consume one half a pound each, and 10,000 would consume one-quarter of a pound each, making a total consumption of 1,040,000,000 by 35,000,000 people. This, it is calculated, is for table use alone, and one third is added for culinary purposes, giving an aggregate consumption of nearly 1,400,000,000 pounds, the difference being made up by the exports.

Amusing Themselves.

A magazine writer, telling us about the theater in the olden time, relates the following incident:

On these benefit nights the strange occupants of the front seat of the pit had an original method of making room for a friend who happened to be belated. He was passed clean over the heads of the pittites until he reached the middle of the row where his chums were seated. Then he dropped down in the center, and his friends squeezed outward to make room for him, thus unseating the "end men." The displaced in their turn would go to the back of the pit, mount a bench, and getting its occupants to give them a good "send-off," throw themselves forward on the heads of those in front. It was the interest of these to help them on, and they did so with a will. Thus the end men were again unseated, and thus the process was kept up *ad libitum* between the acts.

THROUGH THE MAIN BUILDING.

A Look Through the Main Exhibition Building in Philadelphia—The Foreign Nations, the Positions they Occupy and the Display they Make—A Miniature Guidebook.

Entering at the central doors of the western end of the Main Exhibition building the visitors take before them the *coup d'œil* of the whole building in all its stupendous length, and with all its confusing magnificence of costly, rare, and lovely objects. On the left hand Italy has its location, and the display of fine arts is excellent. The carved work exhibited attracts visitors from all sections.

The Argentine republic and Chili are opposite to Italy, upon the right hand of the nave, and contrive to make a very gallant show considering that only a moiety of their goods have arrived.

Next to Chili, on the same side, is China, which has a very alarming and dragonish triumphal arch painted in colors which to European and American eyes seem odious. Behind is another of the same kind, but much smaller.

In the rear of China is Japan. The exhibitors and attendants from Japan afford a strange contrast to those of China, for the former are dressed like Americans, bear themselves in a very gentlemanly and pleasant fashion, and for the most part speak English fluently. The latter are clad in their womanish robes of silk, wear long pig-tails, and speak little if any English.

Opposite to China and Japan are the two sister lands of Norway and Sweden, on the left hand side of the nave. Norway has an exceedingly picturesque arching, which speaks highly for her wood carving, and is greatly admired by every visitor.

Neighbor to Sweden, still upon the left side of the nave, is one of the colonies of England—Victoria. Next to it come South Australia, New South Wales, New Zealand and Jamaica. Of all these New South Wales appears to be the only one which presents a display of general interest. All show the products of the colonies and metals are to be seen in abundance.

On the right side of the nave opposite these colonies is the annex of Sweden, showing the government exhibit of field pieces, military equipments, etc. Next to this is little Denmark, which has a very solid triumphal arch of pyramidal outlines.

Neighboring Denmark is Egypt, whose archway is a feeble attempt to imitate Karnak, which can scarcely be considered a happy thought.

Next comes Spain, whose quarters stand out distinctly from the surroundings with a grand and gloomy magnificence. The triple arching of the triumphal gateway is in imitation of pink granite with bronze facings and ornamentation. Over the three entrance ways are hangings of crimson and yellow silk, and from the central one depends a candelabrum of exquisite beauty.

Next to Spain, still on the same side, comes the vacant space of Russia.

Now, on the left side of the nave, opposite to Spain and the absent Russia, is the magnificent display of Canada—a display good, full, and hearty. Canada presents along the line of the nave case after case containing superb furs, neat feminine chausseures, chimney pieces in dazzling white Vermont marble, and marbleized slate; steam gauges and brass goods for plumbers and engineers, more furs, and still more furs, until one reaches the great Doulton trophy of terra cotta and Doulton ware.

Beyond this trophy, on the left hand side, comes another colony of England. India, whose first case is a small flat one, contains Delhi gold jewelry, ware, and gems. Behind, upon the north wall of the building, India hangs enormous carpets of those rich neutral colors which are so famous, making a splendid though distant background to her display. In other cases along the front are displayed kincobs and embroidered muslins from Ducca, Broach, and other famous looms.

On the right hand of the nave, opposite to India, is Austria, whose first display is an enormous counter of plate glass, upon which are arranged the most lovely objects of every possible kind in Bohemian crystal. On one side of the counter are objects in engraved and opaque glass; on the other side are objects in clear cut crystal. Behind these exquisite things are tables loaded with opaline imitations of the Venetian blown ware, the Murans glass. These are fine, both in color and in form, and when seen in a strong light have an iridescence of singular beauty.

Austria's front space ends and the reign of Germany begins. This empire presents a series of tall cases, containing mostly textile fabrics. These are linens from Wittenberg, silks and stuff goods from Elberfeld, and from other places. And the region of textiles is unbroken until we come to the display of Bavarian looking glasses, which do not strike one with either astonishment or admiration, until we come to the crescent display of porcelain in the center of the transept. This certainly affords the finest porcelain in the exhibition; and it will be a center of constant interest and delight.

Superior to Others.

Neither of the great world's fairs held in past years in Europe has equaled in extent or surpassed in variety or general interest the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, a correspondent writes. At Paris, in 1867, there was a more compact and systematic, and at Vienna, in 1873, the Oriental nations were more fully represented; but the American fair possesses many points of superiority over these exhibitions. It shows the natural products, the industries, the inventions, and the arts of the Western hemisphere as they were never shown before, and brings them for the first time in their fullness and perfection in contrast with those of the old world. In the department of machinery it is incomparably superior to all its predecessors; and in that of farm implements and products it has never been equaled. The art department, although not containing as many really great masterpieces as were seen at Paris and Vienna, embraces a wider representation of contemporary painters and sculptors of recognized merit from all parts of the civilized world. In the department of general manufacturing, as represented in the Main building, the display is much greater in quantity than was ever before attempted, and in objects of special interest is exceedingly rich. The international feature is complete beyond all expectations—every civilized State on the globe excepting Greece and a few of the petty republics in Central and South America being represented. Even such far-away and little known countries as the Orange Free State in Africa, and Tasmania and New Zealand in the Australasian group, join in the grand concourse of nations.

A Murderous Riot.

Salonica, the Thessalonica of ancient times, has once more acquired a passing and painful interest on account of a frightful and murderous riot, in which a large number of lives were lost. The hostility between Christians and Moslems has always been so bitter that a slight disturbance might at any time precipitate great disorder. The alleged proselyting of a Christian girl by the Mohammedans has in this instance fired the train; and, in a riot which followed the attempt of the girl's friends to take her forcibly from the Turks, the French and the German consuls were assassinated. The resident Turkish authorities appear to have regarded this affair with their usual stolidity, but the Sublime Porte has ordered that the assassins shall be found and dealt with as they merit. The French government has taken steps to present a formidable naval force at the port of Salonica.

The Public Debt.

Secretary Bristow's United States debt statement for April 30 places the total debt, principal and interest, at $2,224,369,873.61, less $116,431,615.22 cash in the treasury, showing a reduction of the debt during the month of April of $2,781,181.49. The cash in the treasury is represented by $77,605,428.41 in coin, $5,161,186.41 in currency, and $33,665,030 in special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Advices from Liberia are most unsatisfactory and discouraging, and the new administration's financial statement is looked forward to with great anxiety.....The Centennial exhibition was formally opened at Philadelphia by President Grant, in the presence of two hundred thousand people. The President and the emperor Dom Pedro started the machinery in Machinery hall; the machinery in the Woman's pavilion being started by the empress of Brazil.....By the breaking of a boom in the Trent river, Canada, nearly one hundred thousand logs were carried out into the bay of Quinte.....A Mr. Barton, of Walton, N. Y., while under religious excitement, laid his left arm on a workbench, and taking an ax cut gashes every inch and a half from his shoulder to the elbow, where the arm was completely severed. Every blow cut through the bone. He was properly cared for.....At the Lexington (Ky.) races Aristides won the four-year-old sweepstakes of two miles and an eighth, in 3.45¼—making the best time on record for the distance, and beating Ten Broeck.

The West Virginia Republicans passed a resolution in favor of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency.....George Von Hollern, city collector of Chicago, has gone to Europe—being a defaulter to the amount of $190,000. Gambling was his ruin..... By the failure of the Johnson Gingham Manufacturing Company of North Adams, Mass., two hundred hands were thrown out of work.....There seems to be well-grounded fears that the Mussulmans of Turkey may rise in a body and massacre the Christians.....The Prince of Wales was received in England with enthusiasm on his return from India.....From April 16th to April 22d there were 336 deaths from plague in Bagdad.....A resolution passed the British Columbia House declaring it expedient to the government to take steps to prevent the province being overrun with Chinese to the detriment of white labor.

Reports from Canada and the adjacent States this side of the line are to the effect that the spring freshets are the most damaging known for years. A vast number of logs and much valuable lumber have been swept away. Several bridges in the Connecticut valley, Vermont, have been carried off by the overflow, and many more are in imminent danger. Railway communication in that portion is entirely suspended on account of bad washouts..... Oxford College will not send a crew to the Centennial regatta ..... The war in Central America between Guatemala and Salvador resulted in a victory for Guatemala after a few trifling engagements. Salvador sues for peace.....At the Lexington races the three-quarters of a mile dash, open to all ages, was won by Billy Bruce in 1.15½—being within one-quarter of a second of the fastest time ever recorded.

Aristides won the two-and-one-half-mile race at the Lexington meeting, in 4.27½—being the fastest time by one second ever recorded..... Three children in a boat were swept over the rapids and drowned in the river Sault au Recollet, Canada.....The cholera is raging fearfully in Mandalay among great numbers of people, who are erecting earthworks for the king of Burmah....Ellen Jackson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., threw her husband, aged fifty years, down a flight of stairs, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.....The Williamsport (Pa.) incendiary was captured in the act of firing a lumber yard. His resistance was so great as to necessitate shooting him three times. He appeared to be insane....A colored church's delegates were denied admission to the South Carolina Episcopal convention..... The European steamship Rhein struck a fishing smack lying at anchor in the fog off the banks of Newfoundland, cutting her completely in two. All the crew were saved.

A provisional government has been established in Hayti, with Gen. Boisrond Canal at its head.....A quarrel between the whites and blacks of Laurel Hill, La., terminated in a regular engagement, resulting in the killing of four whites. Eight negroes were also killed and four hanged. Further trouble is apprehended, and the sheriff of the county has called for military aid.....Lightning struck a schoolhouse in Boudeau, Canada, prostrating a dozen scholars, one of whom was killed, six severely injured, and three slightly wounded. .....Owing to the low price of calicoes, the Manchester (N. H.) print mills have closed for an indefinite season, throwing five hundred hands out of employment.....A military excursion train was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Richmond, Va., and a number of passengers were killed or wounded..... Two colored men, Paul Campbell and Prince Roberson, were hanged at Springfield, Ga., in the presence of three thousand persons, for the murder of a mother and daughter....The United States House passed the bill to allow the khedive of Egypt's gift of diamonds to Gen. Sherman's daughter to pass duty free.

An explosion in a "giant powder" mill near Drakeville, N. J., blew two men to atoms and destroyed considerable property.... The score of the first game in the Philadelphia billiard tournament stood: Slosson, 300; Rudolphe, 266. The score of the second game was: Daly, 300; Foster, 150.....Hon. Wm. H. Barnum has been elected United States Senator by the Connecticut Legislature to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the death of Senator Ferry.....The Nevada Democrats, while they sent their delegates to the national convention unpledged, strongly indorse Mr. Tilden.....A sudden squall upset a passenger steamboat near Hong Kong, and two hundred Chinese were drowned.....The revenue authorities have seized twenty-five distilleries, with forty thousand gallons of mash and liquor, at different points in North Carolina and Virginia.....Eight children embarked in a leaky skiff on the Ohio river near Vevay, Ind., for a row, but when in the center of the stream the boat filled and sunk. A man went to their rescue, but before he could reach them five of the children—all of one family—had drowned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill appropriating $9,000 to pay the expenses of the select committee appointed to investigate the Federal offices in Louisiana. Passed.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, introduced a bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States.

The House bill to amend the act of March 13, 1874, to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies, and the House bill to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands were passed.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the finance committee, reported adversely on the Senate bill to reduce the interest upon the public debt, provide for a safe and elastic currency, for the speedy appreciation of the value of treasury notes and national bank notes to that of coin, and to guard against panics and inflation of bank credits, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, from the committee on the judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union.

HOUSE.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill, the question being in regard to abolishing the letter carrier system in cities of less than 40,000 population. The discussion having closed, the vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Mutchler (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, to strike out of the bill the provision referring to the abolition of non-establishment of the free delivery system in cities of not less than 40,000 inhabitants. The motion was agreed to—125 to 29—and the provision was struck out of the bill.

Mr. Foster (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to insert an item of $350,000 additional for the letter carrier system in cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants. Rejected.

Mr. Holman moved an amendment increasing an item for inland transportation from $14,500,000 to $15,000,000, specifying it as follows: Transportation by railroads, $8,862,149; by star routes, steamboats, and all other than railroad routes, $8,237,851. He said that the plan was to allow five miles per lineal foot of car room, when the mails are carried less than twenty-five miles an hour, and six mills when over that rate of speed. Adopted.

Mr. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the secretary of the treasury, under such limitations and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of silver coin throughout the country, to issue that now in the treasury, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and that the notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a separate fund, and be reissued only on the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received in payment of duties 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. Rejected—yeas, 135; nays, 73.

The House went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer of Illinois in the Chair, on the Post-office