FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints About Work.

Ground plaster (gypsum) is a cheap and valuable fertilizer for all the broad leaved crops—corn, potatoes, beans, etc., as well as clover. For such it may be applied early, scattering a full handful around each plant or hill. Being soluble (though slowly), it will be washed into the soil by rains. There is no reason why it should be scattered upon the leaves, as is so often recommended by some writers.

Mangels, beets or carrots may yet be sown, if not already in the ground. With roots, early sowing is of great advantage, and rich soil a necessity. In the absence of other manure, superphosphate of lime, or fine bone flour, in the drill near the seed, is of great value for the above, as also for rutabagas and turnips. Rutabagas may be sown later in the month. As a preventive against the fly, or turnip or cabbage flea, some fresh lime, "dry-slaked," with water in which some carbolic acid has been dissolved, may be dusted over the plants. This may be done as quickly as a man can walk, and five or six acres may be dressed in a day. The English farmers soak the seed in tar water, which, they say, saves the seed leaves from the flea. We have not tested this plan, but it may perhaps be worth a trial.

It is a good thing for a farmer not to be afraid of weeds. Some think and act as though they could not be killed. We know that they can be if properly managed. The secret is to start early and keep at them. Perseverance during the whole season is necessary. Harrowing the ground soon after the crops are planted, and again as soon as they are up, and then cultivate often, will nearly demolish them. Any that escape the implements should be hand pulled.

Nine hours' work in the field, now that we have so many labor saving implements, is enough for horse or man. Two hours rest at noon will be well for the horses, giving them time to eat, and opportunity to digest their food. The tenth of the time thus taken from work will be more than regained in the better health of the animals, and their ability to work the other nine hours.

In feeding oxen, it must be remembered that they are ruminating animals, and need to be fed differently from horses. Having a large stomach, an ox needs coarse food to fill it. An ox, therefore, is not refreshed by a feed of fine meal; but is by one of cut hay or straw and meal mixed, and the noon feed for oxen should be of this kind. Give ample time for feeding and rest at the noon spell.

Cows are now in their flush of milk, and it is the harvest time of the dairy. June butter is the best of the year; the fresh grass gives both rich color and the best flavor. To preserve these, every operation of the dairy should be done with scrupulous cleanliness. The quality of the feed should be looked to, for the quality of the milk depends upon it. The best calves should be retained and raised to make dairy cows, instead of sending them to the butcher.

Lambs should be pushed forward by giving the ewes a little extra feed at night. A handful of mixed bran and crushed oats, daily, for each ewe will greatly increase the milk, and help to rear hardy and large lambs. Guard against cold storms after shearing, and free the lambs from the ticks, which gather upon them, after the ewes are shorn, either by dipping or hand picking. A boy or girl can soon clear a few lambs of ticks, by killing the insects with a pair of sharp pointed scissors. Both the ticks and their eggs should be nipped with the points of the scissors.

Allow pigs a run in a piece of clover an orchard. It would be good for the pigs, and prevent much damage from insects, if the orchard were kept as a pasture for swine, and managed so that there should always be some green crop in it for them to consume. Clover might be made to alternate with rye for this purpose. Spring pigs, intended for the butcher in the fall, should have as much grain, or boiled potatoes, as they will eat. There is nothing better for them than boiled potatoes, mixed with either corn or barley meal. Stock hogs will do well upon a clover pasture, and an ear or two of corn daily. Fresh water should be given in abundance. Regular feeding and watering morning and night, should not be neglected, because other work presses. Remember that hog cholera and other diseases are invariably caused by neglect or proper precaution.

Clover as well as grass should be cut before the bloom is past. Prepare everything for haying, that there may be no delay when the work commences. In the Northern States orchard grass and clover must be cut near the end of June, and timothy soon after. Hay for sale, may be cut somewhat later, as it will be heavier, though coarser, than that cut early.

All tools not required for use, should be carefully stowed away, and those needed should be put in the best order. Keep all tools bright and sharp, and machines should be oiled at the bearings, and greased with tallow and black lead at the gearings. See that all the bolts and nuts are tight.—*Agriculturist.*

Questions and Answers.

A shorthorn breeder being asked in the American farmers' club why he preferred the shorthorns to other breeds, replied: "Because there is more profit in them, there is more of them, and you can get more out of them." He also asserted that the young stock bring the highest of prices; the cows give the richest of milk, which makes the best of butter, and that they have no superior for beef, therein combining, according to his experience, more good qualities than any other breed of cattle. They are, furthermore, kind and gentle, are hearty feeders, make good breeders and good mothers, and are the best known for improving native stock.

Is Hungarian grass good for sheep? According to several successful sheep breeders it may be fed with good results, only care must be taken to cut it early enough and have it properly cured. It should be cut while in bloom, and stacked or stored in the barn as soon as cut. The value of any grass that is to be fed in a cured state is lessened by allowing it to ripen the seed before cutting, and this is particularly the case with the grass in question. When properly cut and cured sheep prefer Hungarian hay to any other.

Is green food essential to poultry? Yes, at all seasons of the year; when fowls are confined to limited quarters it should be supplied to them. In winter they can have cabbage, chopped turnips, etc. In the early spring pasture sods thrown into the hennery will be ravenously eaten; or if the fowls can be given free access to the fields the new grass will be equally acceptable and beneficial. Young chickens, when not allowed to run free, should have an ample supply of cut or pulled grass each day.

How about oil cake for horses, sheep and cattle.

When judiciously given it is beneficial, but too many farmers make the mistake of not using it with other kinds of nutritive food. Oil cake is intended for the purpose of assisting in the assimiliation of other food in the production of fat, and is also given to horses, broken into small pieces, to improve their condition. Sheep and cattle are fond of it, but horses sometimes refuse it. When fed to horses the quantity should never exceed one pound per day.

What are the indications of a good milch cow, aside from any particular breed? That is to say, what distinction is to be observed in the selection between a cow intended for the dairy and one intended for the butcher?

The milch cow should be thin and hollow in the neck, narrow in the breast and point of the shoulder, light in the forequarters, and showing in no part much disposition to put on fat. The udder should be full and round and of equal size and substance throughout, and thin to the touch. If it feels coarse and lumpy the bag will contain but little milk, and if it shows more behind than in front the milk will fall off soon after calving. The teats should stand square, at equal distances, and should neither be very large nor very thick toward the udder, but about equal, yet ending in a point. Care should also be taken to select a cow of kindly temper, as such an one gives far less trouble than those of nervous, vicious dispositions, and generally parts with the milk more readily, besides possessing it in greater quantities.

Domestic Hints.

MOTHS IN CARPETS.——Wet a thick cloth in cold water, lay it on the carpet and steam with a hot iron.

STOVE POLISH.—By placing a piece of camphor, about the size of a hickory nut, in the stove blacking, the blacking will adhere through the greatest heat.

TO STOP LEAKS IN BOILERS.—Get one ounce muriatic acid, add what scraps of zinc it will dissolve, then add one-third water, cork bottle tight, scrape clean around the leak, wash thoroughly with the preparation, then melt and apply soft solder. Every kind of tin or copper vessel can be mended in this way.

TO MAKE SOFT SOAP.—Twelve pounds white potash, twenty four pounds grease. Dissolve the potash in one pailful of cold water; melt the grease and pour in. Let it stand one day; then add water—a pailful at a time—till it becomes of the proper consistency, say a pailful each morning, stirring well. Two or three pailfuls of lye in place of the water improves it, but is not necessary. This quantity will make nearly a barrel of good soap.

TO REMOVE IRON RUST, ETC.—Get salts of lemon at any druggist's, moisten the linen, apply the salt, and lay the linen in the sun; the rust will almost immediately disappear. Oxalic acid used with care will do. If a stain remains, use Javelle water, which is composed of sal soda and lime, and sold by druggists; rinse in clear water. Ink stains are removed in the same way; if a brown stain remains, use Javelle water. Javelle water is the only thing sure to remove mildew.

The Fodder Value of Apples.

In his investigation of the fodder value of apples, Prof. Storer confirms the observations of other chemists, to the effect that apples are very poor in nitrogen. The flesh of Baldwins and Russets yielded 15.7-17.5 per cent. of dry organic matter (the rest being water and mineral matters), and only 0.21-0.27 per cent. of albuminoids. Apple pomace contained 22.3 per cent. of dry organic matter, and 0.98 per cent. albuminoids. Leaving the water out of account, the dry matter of the flesh of apples contains 1.43 per cent. of albuminoids, while the dry matter of potatoes has 8.54, and pumpkin 17.32 per cent of albuminoids. From these facts two interesting conclusions are to be drawn. First, the small amount of nitrogen explains at least one reason for the low value of apples for feed and for manure; and, second, to make economical fodder from apples or pomace, food rich in nitrogen should be added. In this way not only the sugar, but also the pectose, of which apples are largely composed, may be economically utilized as food.

The Granary of the World.

The New York *Sun* claims that the United States is destined to be—if not now entitled to be called—the granary of the world, and supports the assertion by figures which show that of the bread eaten by the millions of Great Britain, the United States furnishes nearly fifty per cent. of the wheat. That our export trade is growing is vouched for by the fact that from January 1st, 1876, 10,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from the port of New York alone, against 6,400,000 bushels for the corresponding period of 1875.

The future growth of the exports of flour and grain from the United States cannot be measured. During the last six years it has increased from 27,978,669 bushels in 1869 to 107,243,158 bushels in 1874. With undiminished land resources, we can supply almost any conceivable demand. In the very nature of things that demand must largely increase. The principal customer, Great Britain, received from that port alone, from September 1st, 1874, to September 1st, 1875, of wheat, 21,871,264 bushels; of corn, 10,488,993 bushels. In the very best crop years she looks abroad for bread. With a population of over 32,000,000, in 1875, her supposed requirements of wheat and flour for home consumption (not including seed), at the rate of five and one-half bushels per capita, amounted to 22,293,125 quarters, of which she imported 11,770,372 quarters. While her total home production of wheat falls so largely short of her requirements for home consumption, the acreage of the United Kingdom, including the Channel islands, under crops of grain has actually diminished from 11,755,053 acres in 1870 to 11,368,059 acres in 1875. It will thus be seen how entirely Great Britain is dependent on foreign countries for very nearly fifty per cent. of the bread annually eaten by over 32,000,000 of people, and how extremely precarious becomes her situation in the case of the failure or partial failure of her grain crop.

In the event of such a calamity to the people of Great Britain, their principal sources of supply would be from this country. The natural and artificial facilities for transportation by water in North America are unequaled by any other great division of the earth; and the railway facilities are unparalleled. The United States and the Canadas share alike in these mixed transportation facilities, and are competitors for the vast and growing carrying trade between the interior and the Atlantic seaboard ports. The low rates of transportation from the interior to the seaboard have enabled the United States to supply more than one-half of the wheat and flour imported into Great Britain, while we have almost the monopoly of British corn imports—namely: in 1874 the total imports of maize into the United Kingdom were 17,693,625 cwts., of which the United States supplied 13,454,617 cwts. In 1874 the United States sent to Great Britain, of wheat, 27,206,052 cwts., and British North America only 4,206,652 cwts. Russia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey and the Austrian territories are being gradually driven out of the grain markets of Great Britain, by the ability to lay down American grain in British ports at such rates as almost defy competition.

A Magician's Marketing.

Professor Herrmann, the prestidigitateur, went a marketing in Cincinnati with an invited company of Bohemians, and certainly "astonished the natives." To buy eggs from a fine old farmer woman, break them and find silver and gold pieces in each until further sales at ruling market prices were refused, was of the simplest of his tricks. To pull eggs out of the mouth of a huckster, or to shake silver and gold out of his hair, were introductory feats only. Most noteworthy, perhaps, of his feats was the twisting off the head of a pigeon, and, upon the indignant owner asking pay, restoring the bird to life—to such vigorous life, indeed, that the bird flew away, compelling Herrmann to pay for his joke after all. The party returned to the hotel, where Herrmann tore a pack of fifty-two cards into eigiths, again proving that gigantic strength, especially in the forearm and fingers, are as essential to such marvelous success as Herrmann's in "sleight of hand" as are skill, quickness of hand and eye, and early and careful training in the wonders of optics and optical delusion.

Wouldn't "Stop the Paper."

A man called in the other day, says the Dexter (Me.) *Gazette*, and requested us to stop the paper. We thought the matter over, and concluded not to do it. We have got presses and other machines in here that cost about $2,000, types almost without number, and other materials necessary for running a first-class local paper and job printing establishment, and we can't and won't stop this paper and things connected therewith, to gratify the whim of man, woman, or child, in the circle of our association. We did, however, consent to remove the man's name from our list book, which was quite another thing. We hope we shall not again be requested to "stop the *Gazette*," for unless our mind undergoes a great change we shall not do it.

A Perfect Day.

The earth is wrapped in a dream of bliss,
In a rest complete;
And the touch of the air is like a kiss,
Comforting, sweet.

And the tiny creatures are singing low
As a lullaby;
And the watching silence doth stir and glow
As the wind creeps by.

And there is the sun's own mantle flung
On the chestnut tops,
And yonder are tangled rainbows hung
With shimmering drops.

And over the things so soon to die
Is a gentler law,
A hush of peace and a tenderer sky
Than the summer saw.

Open the windows wide to-day,
Where a soul may dwell,
In the heart of a palace grand and gay,
Or a prison cell.

Oh, look, ye happy, till pleasure grows
To a nobler thing;
Till you bring your joy as the amber flows,
For an offering.

And look, ye weary, till grief and pain
Transfigured shine;
Rejoice for the crimson glory's gain,
The holiest sign.

Oh, mourn ye never that hope is lost,
That rest delays;
They are after summer and after frost,
These weetest days.

Often and often will skies be gray,
And hearts be sad;
But the Lord hath made us a perfect day—
Let us be glad.

A NEW YORK ESTATE.

The Great Thousand-Acre Farm that Ben Halladay Fenced In in Westchester County—An Interesting Description.

In 1868 Ben Halladay, the well known Western mail contractor, bought an immense farm in Westchester county, N. Y., and at once begun the arrangement of a country house that should be similar in plan and adornment to the great properties of English noblemen. He bought, says a *Sun* correspondent, at first only a few hundred acres, but gradually extending his domain from time to time, he at length brought into his possession nearly 1,000 acres of the best farming lands of New York State. He presented the whole territory to his wife, and she took entire charge of the laying out and adornment of the grounds. The construction of a suitable dwelling house was at once commenced. On a swelling knoll about four miles from the village of White Plains the foundations of the house were laid, the site being about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike that winds from White Plains to Harrison. The rock of which the house is constructed is a blue granite, and it was quarried from the farm. The building is constructed in a peculiar style, being a union of English and German architecture. Outside it is entirely completed, but inside the rooms are unfinished and the walls have simply a covering of lath and plaster. They are bare of furniture and carpets, and have a moldly, abandoned look. The walls are three stories in height, and on the western side is a tall stone tower, capped by a beautiful slate roof. Inside the building everything has a drear and desolate look. In the basement, which is moldy and drear, are many rooms, cellars, laundries, wine rooms, furnaces, and other apartments; in the second story is a long, unfinished dining-room that would seat at least fifty persons, and in addition there are suites of rooms whose object may only be guessed. From the first story a bare flight of pine stairs, broad enough for the ascent of a column of soldiers, leads up to the second story. In this story are almost numberless rooms that may be used for almost any purpose. Some are square, some circular, and all are provided with every modern appliance. The rooms are finished with different kinds of wood, and while in one apartment there may be a contrast of oak and American walnut, in another is a chestnut and tropic wooded embellishment.

From the highest window of the granite tower there is a glorious view. For miles and miles in every direction roll the green, glossy knolls and valleys of a land that is perfect in symmetry and beauty. To the north and west in the misty horizon are the Palisades and sleepy villages of the Hudson, to the south is a velvet spread of hills and dales, and on the southeast is the blue water of the sound. To fill up the picture are brooks, woodlands, hillocks, green meadows, and the tall church spires and white walled houses of country villages.

Around the fertile acres of the Ophir Farm, as the estate of Mr. Halladay is called, and is named on the bars of the great iron entrance gates, runs a tall granite wall capped with smooth cut stone. This wall was built by special contract, and it cost $40 a rod. It incloses the entire farm, and within its circuit are a multitude of farmhouses and rural cottages, in which dwell many tenants of the estate. There are two entrances to the Ophir Farm; one is at the southeast and the other is at the north, and each has a massive stone gatehouse and solid graveled drives. Just east of the stone dwelling, in a grassy valley near the turnpike, stands a small Gothic edifice of granite, in which Mrs. Halladay, who was a devout Catholic, rigorously performed the duties of her faith. A long, winding, white graveled lane leads from the chateau down a sloping hill to the entrance of the church. A few granite steps lead up to a landing under a heavy stoned porch, on the side of which are Biblical statues in Parian marble. Inside the chapel are a dozen or more velvet clad seats that stand before a little altar, on which are golden candlesticks, figures of the crucifixion, and waxen candles. Many bronze statues of saints line the altar, and a beautiful painting of the Immaculate Conception is hung at the rear of the altar. At the north and outside of the chapel is the tomb of the family, in which are buried Mrs. Halladay and her children. On one side of the church is the room, separated by hardwood blinds, in which the choir sang their Catholic songs. West from the stone mansion, in a smooth, curving valley, are the farmhouses, the cattle yards, the breeding stables, and many offices that are used for the business of the farm.

Beyond the farmhouses to the west is probably the most magnificent apple orchard in eastern New York. It covers scores of acres, and as the trees are all full grown, they shed a perpetual summer shade over the ground. The crops of this orchard were in years past as wonderful as the stories of the "Arabian Nights." It is said that in past seasons they amounted to tens of thousands of bushels of fruit.

When Mr. Halladay bought the Ophir Farm he was in the full flood of his financial prosperity. He was the owner of the overland stage route, and was speculating in beef on the plains that brought him thousands upon thousands of dollars. His mail pay from the government on the overland route amounted to about $1,500,000 a year, and from his stages he received about $1,500 a day. He also owned a steamship line from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon; a line from California to the Sandwich islands, and a line to Australia. At this time it was estimated that he was worth about $10,000,000. Soon he sold out all his steamship lines, and invested his money in the San Francisco and Oregon railroad. This investment failed, and thereafter Mr. Halliday steadily lost money. His immense real estate fell in value and his millions were lost almost as quickly as they had been acquired. He sold his overland mail route to Wells, Fargo & Co. in 1868 for $1,850,000, and received a cash check for the property.

For the estate in Westchester county, with the expenses of the buildings and the adornments, he paid about $850,000. The chateau cost $174,000. Mr. Halladay now lives in Portland, Oregon, with a second wife. His first wife is buried, with several sons and a daughter, under the marble slabs of the tomb in the chapel in Harrison. Mrs. Halladay, the first wife, died in 1873, and was buried with Catholic rites. A large concourse followed her to the grave, and the funeral was an event of unusual magnificence. The farm of Mr. Halladay was originally bought and used for a stock farm, but it never paid, and the owner has steadily lost money since its purchase. At one time there were over 150 horses—mostly breeding mares—on the place, but for the last few seasons not more than nineteen or twenty horses have been on the farm. Mr. Charles Ohle leased the 950 acres last year and is trying to work up the place.

The breeding stable, which is as luxuriously furnished as a modern villa, is still kept up.

The Ophir farm is now for sale, and several offers have been made. The Catholics desire the chateau for a convent of the Sacred Heart, and they wish for 100 acres on the front park. They have offered $35,000 for the chateau and 100 acres, but as the most of the acres they seek cost Mr. Halladay $4,000 each Mr. Otis refuses to sell.

Mr. Halladay has one son in San Francisco, Ben, Jr., and a daughter who is wedded to a French baron, who lives in Paris. Another daughter, who was the wife of a French count, died suddenly on the cars in coming out from San Francisco. She was buried in the tomb in Harrison.

The history of the novelties of the Ophir farm would fill a volume. At one time a large number of buffaloes were kept on it, and in the spring the greater number of them escaped from their inclosure, and ranged through the neighboring woods. They were hunted and slaughtered by the farmers. In many cases they destroyed large amounts of property, and it is said that the Halladay estate paid from $8,000 to $10,000 for the damages.

Education in Ohio.

Of the States making an exhibit of their progress in education, and of the practical workings of their system of public instruction, at the Centennial Exhibition, none has her articles in a shape so easily to be understood and so readily to be ascertained as Ohio. By a peculiar method of shading, and by two or three zigzag lines across a plain chart, an amount of information is conveyed that would require the perusal of a small volume to ascertain. Here, for instance, is a map showing the per cent. of the enrollment of the youth in actual attendance at school, the highest being from sixty-seven to seventy-three, and the lowest from from forty-two to fifty-five. Of the eighty-eight counties in the State, only six attain the highest per cent. A large majority range from fifty-nine to sixty-three, while a very fair number show a per cent. running along a scale from sixty to sixty-seven.

Tracing with the eye a single line across another chart, we learn the total expenditures each year for the past thirty-eight years, both for tuition and for all educational purposes; and further, that up to 1862 the teachers and all others who were paid from the school funds of this State were paid either in gold or in paper that commanded its face in gold on presentation at the counter. It is interesting to trace the changing rate in teachers' wages for the past twenty-one years. From 1855 to 1876 the wages of both gentlemen and lady teachers has been on a gradual increase; but the wages of gentlemen teachers has increased more rapidly than the wages of the lady teachers. In 1854 the average monthly pay of men was $25, and of women $15; but in 1875 men commanded $55 and women $30 per month. But though the women teachers were paid less for their services, they have gradually taken the places of the men, so that to-day the scales are completely turned. Up to the breaking out of the war the gentlemen teachers employed in the public schools outnumbered the women by thousands; but the war drew heavily upon the teachers' ranks. Thousands of her best and worthiest teachers, not only in the common schools, but in her higher schools and colleges, resigned their posts and enrolled themselves among the citizen soldiery. Their places in the school room and in the recitation classes were in a large measure filled by lady teachers; and so well have they done their work, which before it was believed could only be done by men, that it has been impossible to crowd them out of the situations they were called to fill by the exigencies of the war. So to-day the lady teachers of Ohio exceed the gentlemen by more than two thousand.

To note the increase or decrease in the number of the youth of this State of legal school age, and to show the greatest per cent. of daily attendance, or the highest per cent. of the enrollment of the youth who are in daily attendance upon the public schools, another chart is prepared which informs us that in 1872 there were in the State more children between the ages of six and twenty-one than at any other period between 1854 and 1876; and that the highest per cent. of attendance ever reached in the State was in 1827; the greatest per cent. of the enrollment in actual attendance was in 1850, when it reached over eighty per cent; it was the lowest in 1875, there being a steady and almost gradual declinefrom 1850 to the close of the last school year.

In the United States Senate.

Of those who have had great length of service in the Senate, Thomas H. Benton heads the list. He was a member of the Senate for thirty years, and no other United States Senator served there for four full terms. Charles Sumner had four continuous elections, but died within less than a year of the close of his fourth term—chosen in 1851, and dying March 11, 1874. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, had four successive elections, but died soon after the commencement of his fast term—chosen in 1843, and dying December 20, 1862. Daniel Webster had four continuous elections, 1827, 1833, 1839, and 1845, but there was a break in the last two terms, when he was in the Harrison and Fillmore cabinets—1841 and 1850. Henry Clay had five appointments to the Senate, the first two by gubernatorial selection, 1806 and 1810, and the rest from the Legislature—1831, 1837, 1849. He resigned near the close of his second full term, and after serving three years of his last, tendered his resignation, but died, June 29, 1852, before the date named for its taking effect. John C. Calhoun was fifty years of age before he was sent to the Senate, to which he had five elections. He had been in the lower House of Congress for six years, secretary of war for eight years, and Vice-President for nearly eight years. He was elected to the Senate in December, 1832, as the successor of Robert Y. Hayne, reelected in 1835 and in 1841, resigned in 1842, and subsequently went into the Tyler cabinet as secretary of State. Senator Huger resigned in 1845 to make room for Calhoun, who re appeared and served out his original term; he was re-elected in 1847, and continued there until his death, March 31, 1850.

Centennial Notes.

A large mosaic from the ruins of Carthage has been uncovered in the Tunis department.

There is a fine exhibition of coal from Ohio in the annex to the Main building, including a block over twelve feet high.

Lost children found on the grounds are brought to the police headquarters in the Centennial committee building.

Specimens of wooden nutmegs and of wooden hams made from the charter oak are exhibited in the Connecticut reception room.

Letters delivered at the Centennial post-office during May, 79,744; papers, 36,589. Letters collected, 77,777; papers, 21,387. Total cash admissions from May 10 to May 31, inclusive, 374,029.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, one of the smallest countries of Europe, has an exhibit of only three cases, one containing shoes, the other two real kid gloves.

A model in metal of Independence Hall has been placed under a glass covering in Memorial hall. Scale, three-eighths of an inch to the foot; weight, 1,200 pounds. It is an exact reproduction both of the interior and exterior of the hall. Outside it is of German silver, oxidized with red gold. Inside are miniature copies of the 160 portraits in the hall, with models of the furniture, desks, etc.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

In consequence of a judgment of a Bremen court, Prince Bismarck, as chancellor, has issued a notification prohibiting for two years the circulation in Germany of the *Nordamerica*, the weekly edition of the *Philadelphia Volksblatt*.....The Mexican insurgents have been badly beaten in several engagements during the past month, and those who are well posted in the matter state that the rising will soon be over. A Protestant church in the city of Mexico was burned by fanatics ..... A dispatch states that all the Fenian prisoners confined in Western Australia have escaped in an American whaler.....A reunion of the Army of the Potomac took place at Philadelphia, and after being called to order by Gen. Hancock was addressed by Gen. John A. Dix. A poem was read by Wm. Winter and brief speeches made by Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker and others.....During the month of May 13,310 immigrants arrived at the port of New York.....Sam Anderson, a colored man, under arrest for attempting to outrage a Miss Vaughan, of De Soto county, Miss., and who cut the throat of the lady's young brother, was taken from the officers and hanged by a mob.....As Marshal Harrington attempted to levy on the steamboat Kate Dickson at Maysville, on the Ohio river, he was fatally shot by the captain, Taylor, who was instantly killed by the marshal's aids.

The steamer Austin, from Havana for New Orleans, struck a snag below the latter city and sunk. She is a total loss with her cargo of sugar valued at $80,000. The vessel was worth $125,000, and was not insured .....George R. Frintz killed himself in Cincinnati the night before he was to be married. No cause was assigned for the act.....Oregon Democrats carried the State and have a working majority in the legislature.....Wisconsin Democrats appointed delegates to the national convention, but did not think it advisable to adopt a platform. The delegates are mostly for Tilden.....At Philadelphia George Parker rode twenty California mustangs ninety miles in three hours and fifty-seven and one-half minutes.

The historic old South church building at Boston was sold at auction for $1,300; the material to be removed within sixty days..... Two brothers named Clark were drowned while bathing at Sea Grove, N. J. They were painters from Providence, R. I., and were employed at the Sea Grove Hotel.....Charles Worms was found guilty in Philadelphia of forging the name of Secretary Chandler to a contract with the Interior department for Indian supplies..... George Sand, the famous French novelist, is dead.....A city hall in course of erection at Newcastle, Pa., was burned, together with an adjacent engine house. Loss, $40,000.....Several buildings were burned in Cayuga, Canada, inflicting a loss of $70,000.....Alfred D. Jessup, Jr., and one Davis fought a duel at River Bend, Col., and Jessup was killed at the second fire. .....A rumor is abroad that the eldest son of the late sultan has also committed suicide.... Cochrane, McLean & Co., the well-known New York importing firm, have failed.

Ex-Deputy Samuel M. King was indicted in Nashville for obtaining money under false pretenses, and, drawing a revolver, blew out his brains in open court.....One of the largest drives of logs on the Connecticut river for ten years occupied two days in passing a New Hampshire town, in charge of seventy-five men.....The cotton reports indicate that while less was planted than last year, the plants look promising.....Goldsmith Maid trotted in Philadelphia in 2.22¼, 2.16¾, and 2.25, in a second endeavor to beat her record of 2.14 ..... Two brothers, John and William Stewart, with a little son of the former, were drowned at Worcester, Mass., by the upsetting of a boat....The collector of taxes of Havana, Cuba, has absconded to this country, with $400,000.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great virulence among the hogs at Outremont, Canada.....A torchlight procession was held in Dublin in celebration of the escape of the Fenian prisoners from West Australia. Mr. Disraeli was burned in effigy .....One hundred and fifty armed men went to the Santa Rosa (Cal.) jail and took out Thomas W. Henley, confined there for killing James Rowland, a prominent citizen, and hanged him.....Ex-Speaker Blaine walked to church and on his arrival was prostrated with sunstroke, superinduced by his intense mental excitement during the past few weeks. He was unconscious from eleven A. M. until four P. M., when his physicians pronounced him out of danger.....Peralto rode one hundred and fifty miles in seven hours on twenty-five mustangs at Philadelphia ..... Nearly all the liberal papers of Spain have been suppressed. .....The president of Panama has asked his congress to contract for the survey of a canal route across the isthmus of Darien, and it will probably be done.....A revolution has taken place in Bolivia and Dazs has been proclaimed president.

Prince Milan of Servia has sent an autograph letter to Constantinople acknowledging his allegiance to Sultan Murad.....Patrick Quinlivan, a laborer at Binghampton, N. Y., attacked his wife while insane, and supposing he had killed her committed suicide. Mrs. Quinlivan may survive ..... The committee which investigated the charges against Speaker Kerr reported to the House that they found there was no truth in the allegations. Several Republican members paid high tributes of praise to Mr. Kerr's character ..... Extensive floods have occurred throughout Switzerland, damaging much property and causing the death of a number of persons.....An English paper states that the number of magnificent steamships lying idle at Liverpool has never been equaled in the history of commerce..... Kingston, Ontario, suffered severely from a disastrous fire in the business portion of the town.....The cereal crops of the provinces of Badajos and Ciudad Real, Spain, have been totally destroyed by locusts.....A Guatemalan gunboat foundered off Panama and sixteen soldiers lost their lives.....The gallery of a new Catholic church at Houtzdale, Pa., gave way during service, killing one man and injuring thirty more.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the concurred resolution from the committee on finance, proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. After several amendments had been rejected, the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole concurred in. The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 33; nays, 7.

Mr. Morrill (Rep), of Maine, called up the Fortifications Appropriation bill reported by the committee on appropriations without amendments. He said the estimates of the service were $3,294,000, but the House had appropriated $315,000 only. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate took up the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post-office department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, in charge of the bill, said when it came over from the House of Representatives it proposed to appropriate $33,589,109. As submitted to the Senate by the committee on appropriations it proposed to appropriate $36,946,350—an increase of $3,357,241 over the House bill.

The first amendment was to appropriate $150,000 for mail depredations and special agents, instead of $40,650 appropriated by the House bill. It was offered by Mr. Kernan (Dem.), of New York, and favored by Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kentucky, and Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine. Agreed to.

The Senate bill to amend section 994 of the revised statutes, relating to magistrate bonds in the district of Columbia, was taken up and passed.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the Chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, the question being of order made by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, against the section to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department. The Chairman overruled it.

Mr. Magoffin, of Montana Territory, offered an amendment providing that any person desiring to trade with the Indians shall receive a license on the certificate of a district judge or a judge of the supreme court of any Territory that he is of good character. Agreed to.

The committee reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

The House proceeded to consider the bill reported from the committee on public lands, repealing the section of the revised statutes making restrictions in the disposal of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. It repeals that section which confines the disposal of public lands in those States to the provisions of the homestead law. It provides, however, that the repeal of the said section shall not impair the right of any homstead settler, and that the said lands shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable. The bill was passed—yeas, 106; nays, 97.

Mr. Cannon (Rep.), of Illinois, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported a bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene books, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails. Passed.

Amendments were agreed to as follows: Increasing the appropriation for wrapping twine from $45,000 to $50,000; for marking and rating stamps, from $6,000 to $10,000; for letter balances and scales, from $3,000 to $5,000; and for the preparation of post route maps, from $20,000 to $40,000; $40,000 for advertising instead of $25,000 as proposed by the House.

Mr. Sherman (Rep), of Ohio, moved to fix the appropriation for compensation of postmasters at $7,200,000, and to provide that a reduction of the rate of compensation shall begin on the first day of October next. Agreed to.

After several other amendments the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lord (Dem.), of New York, offered a joint resolution recommending an additional amendment to the constitution, providing that officers of the United States, such as assessors, postmasters, marshals and collectors (except collectors of customs duties), shall be elected for a term of four years. Referred.

OLD TIME RELICS.

The Old Log Cabin at the Exposition—Life as it was a Century Ago—Pretty Girls in Ancient Costumes—Relics of "Ye Olden Time."

A point of special interest to lovers of the ancient is the old log cabin on the Centennial grounds, and it is crowded with visitors, many of them hailing from New England, who feel an especial interest in this representation of ye olden time, from the fact of its having its origin with the ladies of that section, Miss Emma Southwick, the pre iding genius of the establishment, hailing from Boston. In addition to Miss Southwick there is to be seen a bevy of handsome young ladies dressed in the costume of the time that tried men's souls, who politely give visitors such information regarding the relics on exhibition as lies within their power. This attracts many visitors, particularly those whose love for the ancient is mixed with a due regard for the beautiful. The costumes worn by the attendants possess all the peculiarities of our great-grandmothers, and, with the powdered hair and fresh young faces, add a charm to the surroundings.

The relics are numerous, and of an age that cause them to be looked upon with more than ordinary reverence. In the back or bedroom stands an old bedstead, surrounded with the quaintest of curtains, and covered with sheets which belonged to Mrs. J. P. Joyce, of Lynn, Mass., and which were the property of her ancestors more than two hundred years ago. Over these is thrown a quilt of the most peculiar pattern, covered with figures odd and rare, and which must have taken the maker months and months to bring to perfection. Then there is a chair which was brought from England in the second ship. The walls are adorned with pictures, four representing the seasons, which were printed in 1796, a graveyard scene, 150 years old, representing, but in a crude way, a child weeping at the grave of its mother. On a table is to be seen a lamp mat worked by a lady in 1776, who was then in her ninety-third year. Alongside of it is a chair made in Danvers, Mass., over 200 years ago, and which descended from the family of Governor Endicott. At the foot of the bed is a spinning wheel 150 years old. Against the other wall is a clock said to have been made 168 years ago; underneath is John Alden's desk, which was brought over in the May Flower, and as a fitting comparison stands a model of a monument made by Charles Le Duc from a block of the old elm on Boston common. At different places in this room are other articles, old, but nevertheless beautiful.

Going into the sitting-room the first thing that attracts the attention of the antiquarian is the old fireplace, with the traditionary log. On a center table rests a bound volume of the first religious newspaper ever printed in New England, entitled the *Herald Gospel of Liberty*, and published at Portsmouth by Elias Smith in 1808. A representative of the modern press looking upon this relic is struck with the peculiarity as well as oddity of its typographical appearance, and he naturally thinks of the advancement made in journalism and the "art preservative of all arts" since that day. Its articles are eagerly scanned and commented upon by visitors, while a young lady attendant stands by to see that its pages are not mutilated by the rude touch of men who fail to recognize its value.

When the log cabin was originally designed the fireplace, with its quaint surroundings, was intended more as a relic of a past age than to be brought into practical use, but the chilly atmosphere that prevailed during the days following the opening induced the ladies in charge to light the fire, the blaze of which threw its genial warmth around the room, making it comfortable and cozy. Hanging over the fire on the crane are two of the oddest looking kettles, said to have come from England in the Carlwell. On the mantel sets the tinder box, the crare lamp and other ancient articles, above which hang the old flintlock musket and powder horn. At the side of the fireplace is a small but neat spinning wheel, which, according to Mrs. General Cunningham, was brought to this country in the May Flower. Years ago it was thrown aside as useless, but when the Centennial movement began to extend its influence over the country a Miss Towertook hold of it, burnished it up and put it in a condition to be worked on by her, much to the amusement of the visitors. Alongside the wheel is a chest of drawers, said to be two hundred years old, an assertion its appearance fully justifies the truth of. At the other end of the hearth hangs a saddle, made one hundred and seventy years ago, and a sample of the kind used entirely by the gentility of the day. Modern equestrians who view it are disposed to think the men who lived in the days when such a saddle was in use must have been a peculiar construction. On the other side are numerous articles of interest. Against the wall hangs a commission granted to Lieutenant Colonel Nathan Barrett from John Hancock, first governor of Massachusetts in 1781. There hangs also a sword worn by Colonel Barrett in the memorable Concord fight of April 19, when he was only a captain. A pewter platter, said to have been made a century ago, hangs beside a canteen of the Revolution and a wooden plate, filled with marks of time, but which originally formed a portion of a fashionable young lady's outfit. On an old fashioned sideboard is arrayed the chinaware in vogue during the Revolution, with its peculiar figured plates and many colored cups and saucers. Here is a silver teapot used by the Marquis de Lafayette during his residence in Boston, alongside of which quietly sets a salt cellar brought to this country in the May Flower. To mention separately every article contained in the room would occupy columns of space; but it is impossible to leave the relics of the days when our country was in embryo, without paying a compliment to the kitchen. Here are to be found articles used years and years ago, which are again brought into requisition, and from which visitors who desire it may partake of a slight repast. To