FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Grape Culture.

The summer pruning of grapevines, says a correspondent, requires attention, in connection with trying the new growth of wood to the trellis from time to time, as fine canes that have been left untied are often broken off by heavy winds. Some theoretical, inexperienced writers have recommended that the leaves of the vines be removed around the fruit as fall approaches, "to let in the sun to ripen the grapes." The removing of the leaves to let in the sun is highly injurious, as grapes require shade to ripen in perfection. I have noticed for many years that such of my grapes as were exposed to the full force of the sun's rays ripened no sooner than those in the shade, and were of inferior quality. The leaves of the vines are their lungs, through which life and vigor are imparted to the growing fruit. Note the result of vines in some localities in August becoming defoliated, while loaded with fruit. Not a single cluster ripens. Then take such vines as the Concord, and cut them back yearly to two or three canes to be trained to low stakes; and the result is, the vines are killed by degrees.

Grape growers should now break off the many small shoots that may be called "suckers," when they shoot out from the collar of a vine. Then many shoots may be found higher that are of feeble growth, which should be pinched off, as they break very easily where they connect with the old wood. As to pinching, or cutting off canes of thrifty growth, two or three leaves from the fruit, "to throw the more sap into the growing grapes," I doubt the alleged benefit from such practice. For twenty years I have grown grapes in the greatest perfection without pinching back a single cane; and when I did pinch the surplus canes back moderately I could see no benefit from it. Different varieties require different or closer pruning undoubtedly; but I contend that as the canes and leaves of every vine are its life, if we deprive vines of these canes that nature throws out, in a considerable degree we lessen their vitality. In the fall, when the vines have made their full growth of wood, we may very properly prune away from one-quarter to one-third of it; but I would not cripple the vines by excessive summer pruning.

When we come to the question of too much fruit, that is a different matter. Most grapevines, especially while young, are naturally inclined to set more fruit than their roots can sustain; and we must remedy that result by thinning out the clusters in June, when the grapes are very small. Some extensive vineyardists are in the habit, when growing grapes for market, to clip out about one-third of their crop every season, claiming that they receive more for the balance than the entire crop would have sold for if none had been cut away. In fact, in some cases, if the entire crops were left to mature on the vines, there would be a partial failure of the fruit maturing, and it would not bear well but very little. Every grape grower should be a judge of how much fruit it is safe to allow to grow to maturity. He must judge by the age of his vines, the soil they grow in, the probable extension of their roots, and the natural capabilities of his varieties to sustain large crops.

Those who are growing vines one year old should allow but one cane to grow this season, the best one, and to be tied to a small stake. Two and three year old vines may be allowed to have two canes; but never leave vines to grow bushy, with a dozen or more straggling shoots, unworthy to be called canes, as you cannot bring vines into good bearing shape by such management.

Weigh or Measure Farm Products.

If every farmer would weigh or measure his products correctly before sending or hauling them to market, he might escape much annoyance as well as direct loss. Although we begin our investigations into the cause of so much complaint of short weight or measure in farm products reaching the markets by assuming that both buyer and seller are strictly honest, there is still left abundant room for errors which may engender much bitter feeling between dealers. There are very few farmers who possess correct scales with which to weigh all articles sold by weight, before they are taken to market; hence there is much guessing where actual knowledge might be employed instead. The bushel or half bushel measure employed are usually little better than guesses at the quantity they are supposed to hold, and disappointments or actual losses follow their use. If a farmer sends his grocer six bushels of potatoes or apples, and only charges for five, the difference is seldom made up, for it is a rule of trade for both parties to strive for the best of the bargain. Every farmer should provide himself with correct scales and measures, and then carefully weigh or measure every article, and note down the quantity before it leaves his premises. Then he will have the means of knowing positively whether cheating is attempted, or successfully practiced, by those who purchase his products. Without some such precautionary measure, he is at the mercy of others, whether they are honest or otherwise.

Killing Insects.

Perhaps the very best method of ridding our woodwork of insect pests is by fumigating it with sulphur fumes. This may be quickly done by taking one room at a time. The windows and doors and every opening, including fireplaces, ventilator, etc., should be carefully closed, newspapers being pasted over or stuffed in all cracks and holes which would afford a draught. Then a spoonful or two of sulphur should be put into a shallow dish or old basin of tin, set on fire and left in the middle of the room for an hour or two. When we return and open the room we shall find it permeated with deadly fumes, which will have penetrated every crevice, and brought all noxious insects to a timely end. Of course we must avoid breathing the fumes ourselves.

A Washing Fluid.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says, to make good washing fluid, take one-third ounce gum camphor dissolved in one-half pint of alcohol; also one-third pound of borax and one-half pound sal soda, and dissolve in one gallon of hot rain water, and the fluid is ready; after stirring all the ingredients together add one gallon of cold rain water before adding the gum camphor and alcohol. In using add about four tablespoonfuls to a pint of soft soap, apply to the parts of clothing most soiled, and soak in warm water an hour, or while doing up the breakfast dishes; then proceed with your washing as usual, not boiling over five minutes.

How Worth Makes the Women.

Very many ladies of New York, a correspondent says, send regularly to the great man dressmaker, Worth, in Paris, for their dresses, both summer and winter. Do not for a moment suppose all these women have seen Worth. The greater portion send a photograph to him, with a description of the complexion, the color of hair, eyes, etc. It is not an infrequent occurrence to have the photograph returned to the owner with regrets at being unable "to compose a toilet for madame." A lady of high fashion relates how she went to Worth on one occasion to have a number of dresses made. He asked her to walk across the room. It was a medium sized apartment. When she was about half across he called to her from the sofa where he was sitting: "Madame, that is enough; I cannot invent a dress for you; your figure does not please me. Good morning, madame." A mother and daughter, charming women, but newly rich and over-anxious about dress, wear the most exquisite toilets of Worth's composition, which are entirely unique. They have never been to Paris or "waddled through the Tuileries," yet Worth has seen them—that is, he has their life-sized pictures; he admires them, and sends them poetical and ravishing dresses.

—Soliloquy of a tramp—How melancholy the moon must feel when it has enjoyed the fullness of prosperity and got reduced to its last quarter.

An Esquimaux Family.

A New London (Conn.) correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes: If not too weary with all this you will like to visit an Esquimaux family about a mile from the fort. The captain of the Polaris brought some of these artic people here, a few years since, and this is now their adopted home. Eleven have been brought here, but six have died and three have returned, leaving only Ebebing and Tukilitoo, whose English names are Joseph and Hannah. Hannah receives her guests with much cordiality, and talks freely of her northern home. She resembles the Chinese, and I suppose the Esquimaux belong to that race. When I called she was dressed in buff calico and was quilting. She has a sewing machine, which she uses nicely. She makes fur garments with wonderful skill. She speaks English quite well, and reads understandingly. Joe is her husband. They lost their only child when it was about two years old. Its name was Tuckilickartar, which means little butterfly. Captain Buddington had its photograph taken after it died. They had an adopted daughter named Ishiliatoo, but they called her Punny, which means little girl. Punny died when she was ten years old. When going to school one very warm morning, she ran rapidly to overtake her companions, and, being very fat, she became heated, and, sitting down in the shade, contracted a cold which brought on consumption. They suffer much here from the cold, as they have been accustomed to dress in furs, and complain that their clothes are full of little holes that let the wind through. Hannah finds Connecticut housekeeping a little difficult, but still succeeds very well. I asked her if she was ever homesick, and she said: "No! this me home now." The other Esquimaux names are Hujesse, Eugnac, Cudlargo, Shunarpignite, Abbe, Oosesong and Italoo. They seem quite susceptible to religious impressions, and Hannah reads the Sabbath-school books with much interest. As few of that nation have ever been brought to this country a deep interest attaches to them, and they are anxious for the elevation of their countrymen.

Horrible Accident.

One of the most painful accidents which it has for a long time been our duty to record, says the Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times*, occurred in the molding room of the Great Western foundry. A young man named Frederick Keiper, who was learning the trade, is the unfortunate victim. It seems that he was engaged, like the older molders, in carrying the molten iron from the cupola or furnace to patterns, and while in the act of taking a full ladle of the seething mass, weighing eighty pounds, across the room, he struck the bowl against the pattern board, which, by some accident, had been left with one end projecting into the gangway, and, as he was walking rapidly, the contact of the ladle with the board threw him around in such a position that his left leg came in contact with the edge of the bowl, which, being held by a long, slim handle, was tipped over to one side toward his leg, spilling almost its entire contents against the leg of his pantaloons, which, in a second, was destroyed, and the red hot mass forced its way downward into the leg of his boot, and almost as soon burned through the bottom and ran out on the ground. Realizing that he was dangerously injured, the young man threw the ladle away and begun trying to remove the boot, at the same time calling for assistance.

A colored man who is employed in the foundry ran to him and soon got his boot off, which took with it large flakes of skin. The wounded man was made as comfortable as possible until the arrival of a physician, who examined the wound, and discovered that the heel was nearly burned off and that a semi-circle of flesh, reaching half way round the ankle, across the bottom of the foot, was literally roasted to the bone. The whole foot will have to be amputated.

Don't Overtask the Young Brain.

The minds of children ought to be little, if at all, till the brain development is nearly completed, or until the age of six or seven years. And will those years be wasted? or will the future man be more likely to be deficient in mental power and capability than one who is differently treated? Those years will not be wasted. The great book of nature is open to the infant's and the child's prying investigation; and from nature's page may be learned more useful information than is contained in all the children's books that have ever been published. But even supposing those years to have been absolutely lost, which is anything but the case, will the child be eventually the loser thereby? We contend with our author that he will not. Task the mind during the earlier years, and you not only expose the child to a greater risk of a disordered brain—not only, it may be, lay the foundation for a morbid excitability of brain, that may one day end in insanity—but you debilitate its bodily powers, and by so doing, to all intents and purposes, the mind will eventually be a loser in its powers and capabilities.

A Kindly Act.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: A few days since a poor woman came here with three little children. She had neither friends nor money and one baby was ill. She was anxious to get to a brother in Idaho, but the task seemed a hopeless one. She concluded to give a lecture which should consist simply of the pathetic story of her struggle to take care of her little ones. She called upon one gentleman in this city and asked him to buy a ticket. He said: "My poor woman, go on with your lecture, and after it is over come and see me again." She called again, and he asked how her how much she lacked to enable her to reach her friends. She told him. It was a pretty large sum, but the man immediately drew a check for enough more than the amount named to guard against accidents, and told the woman gently that if she was detained or got in trouble on the road to write to him. The woman told us all this with tears in her eyes, and said he was an angel. There are some very sweet things connected with the possession of great wealth.

What President's Were Worth.

Washington left an estate valued at over $800,000; John Adams died moderately well off, leaving about $75,000; Jefferson died so poor that if Congress had not purchased his library at $20,000 he would have been a pauper; Madison was frugal, and left about $150,000; Monroe died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives; John Quincy Adams left about $55,000; Jackson died worth about $80,000; Van Buren left some $400,000. It is said he did not draw his salary while in office, but at the expiration of his term of service drew the whole $100,000. Taylor had saved something from his pay while in the army, and died worth $150,000; Tyler married a lady of wealth; Filmore was always frugal and added to his savings by marrying a lady of wealth, and was worth about $200,000; Pierce's estate was valued at $50,000; Buchanan left $200,000; Lincoln about $75,000; and Johnson $50,000.

The Rev. Norman F. McNeile, a newly appointed curate to a church of England, is stone blind, and reads the service from a prayer book printed with raised letters. He is a very eloquent preacher.

Spriggins says he once prevented a severe case of hydrophobia by simply getting on a high fence and waiting there till the dog had gone away.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

James Baird, the millionaire ironmaster who recently gave $2,500,000 to the Scottish church, is dead..... The mother of the late sultan is credited with having instigated and planned the recent assassination of the Turkish ministers out of revenge..... The war between Egypt and Abyssinia being over, the army of the former power is returning home. .....Three men were instantly killed by the explosion of the tugboat Workman in New York harbor.....E. H. Rollins, Republican, has been elected to the United States Senate by the New Hampshire Legislature..... The Bay sugar refinery of San Francisco, a seven-story brick block, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $350,000; insurance, $225,000.....Treasurer New and Solicitor Wilson have resigned.

Nicsic has at last been relieved by the Turks! .....Miners' wages in West Yorkshire, England, are to be reduced twelve and one-half per cent.....Senator Morrill, of Maine, has been unanimously confirmed as secretary of the treasury.....Since the withdrawal of the British man-of-war Ariel from Whydah, the king of Dahomey again refuses to pay the fine recently imposed by the British commodore, Hewitt, for maltreating a British subject..... During the month of May there were 2,099 cases of plague at Bagdad, of which 1,222 were fatal..... By an explosion in one of Woolf's firework shops at Greenville, N. J., the entire building was demolished, and of the twenty young girls and boys employed therein two were killed, five fatally injured and nine others more or less burned by the fulminate or disabled by the falling building.....A terrific hailstorm occurred near Muskogee, Ill., and completely devastated a section of country varying from one-half to two miles in width.

Mr. Blaine overexerted himself to make a speech at a Hayes ratification meeting in Washington, and has suffered a relapse in consequence..... The controller of New York city having advertised for bids for $3,000,000 worth of six per cent. bonds, received various offers ranging from 105.50 to 101.....The Dreadnaught, Estelle, Arrow and Orion were winners in the first contest of the international yacht regatta, off New York city.... The following are the announced dates for college and amateur sports at Saratoga this season: College regatta, July 18 and 19; college athletic sports, July 20 and 21; fourth annual grand international amateur regatta of the Saratoga rowing association, August 7 and 9; international collegiate regatta, August 11, at which the foreign university crews will contest the victors of the college regatta.....The guards of the Salt Lake City penitentiary were overpowered by seven prisoners, who made good their escape after fatally wounding the prison cook.....Wm. Adin was hanged in Cleveland, Ohio, for the murder of his wife, step-daughter and another woman.....John Haney and George Walker, two tramps, stole a boat on the Delaware river, and while endeavoring to pass through Fiddler's Elbow, a rift below Milford, Pa., were overturned and drowned.

Gen. Crook's command had a fight with Sioux Indians, in which nearly one hundred of the latter were killed, with a loss to the expedition of nine dead and twenty-one wounded. .....A colored murderer was taken from the jail at Burlington, Ky., by a mob of masked men, who intended to hang him. On the way to the place selected, the man broke away and ran, when he was brought down with a pistol shot, instantly hung to a tree, and his body riddled with bullets..... Paris, Ky., has had ten or twelve buildings, including a church, destroyed by a tornado which swept through the town..... Scotland won the international rifle challenge trophy—the score standing: Scotland, 1,226; England, 1,201; Ireland, 1,140. .....James Courtright has pleaded guilty at Wilkesbarre, Pa., of embezzling $20,000 while county treasurer..... Minnesota's growing wheat crop has been seriously damaged by recent unfavorable weather.....A Constantinople correspondent writes that the irregular Turkish troops committed terrible atrocities in Bulgaria during the insurrection, and names thirty-seven villages which were completely destroyed and the inhabitants either killed or driven away. Among the refugees there were no girls over ten years of age, the Turks having carried off all the older ones. The number of people massacred is estimated at between 18,000 and 30,000. The English ambassador called the attention of the Turkish authorities to the matter.

Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, has been elected Speaker *pro tem.* of the House—Mr. Cox having left his duties to attend to politics..... Two of the northern spans of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Kansas City have been burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It will probably take two weeks to repair the bridge..... At Robinson, Ill., a desperate murderer, who attacked and nearly killed the sheriff when locking up the prisoners for the night, was taken out of jail by a crowd and hung..... A mail train ran off the track near Cervia, Spain, and seventeen passengers were killed and thirty-seven wounded. .....Mrs. Larry McCarty and her daughter were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in Ogdensburgh, N. Y..... Samuel Nenemacher attempted to go down a foul well in Philadelphia, when he was overpowered by the gases and fell into the water. John Solomon went to his rescue, but was also overcome. Both men expired before aid could be extended.

The noted Bishop Cummins died in Baltimore county, Md., aged fifty-four years..... The war in Honduras, Central America, is still undecided. The aid expected from Guatemala by the revolutionary chief, Medina, has not been received..... Venezuela has declared the church and State separate. All the convents have been suppressed and their endowments given to various charitable institutions. .....A base ball game between the Yale and Harvard nines was won by the former..... Trouble is brewing between China and England..... The schooner B. P. Chase lost her foremast by lightning and one of the crew was killed by the same agency..... By an explosion in the colliery pit at Sheffield, Eng, six men were killed..... The English are strengthening the fortress at Gibraltar by all the means that can be devised.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported back the House joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue $10,000,000 of silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes, and said as it was to expedite and facilitate the execution of existing laws, he would ask to have it considered now. The committee reported but one amendment, which was to strike out the word "now," so that the resolution should read "the secretary of the treasury may issue silver coin in the treasury," instead of "silver coin now in the treasury."

Mr. Sherman submitted an amendment providing that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to limit the coinage thereof to such amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution then passed.

The Senate proceeded to vote on motion of Mr. Ingalls to lay aside the Indian Appropriation bill and take up the House bill reported by the committee on Indian affairs to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department, and it was agreed to—yeas, 20; nays, 17.

On motion of Mr. Windom the vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was laid aside was reconsidered. After various motions the section proposing the transfer of the Indian bureau was stricken out of the bill by 24 to 22.

The House took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee of the whole, and was addressed by Mr. Stenger (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, in regard to the Freedman's bank. Mr. Cook (Dem.), of Georgia, spoke in regard to refunding the cotton tax. The House then laid aside the bill to take up the Senate amendments to the Silver bill.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, said the amount of estimates for the navy submitted for the next fiscal year was $20,871,666.49. The amount appropriated for the present fiscal year was $17,011,866.99. The bill now before the Senate, as reported by the committee on appropriations, proposed to appropriate $16,119,230.40, being an increase on the House bill of $3,685,000, and a decrease as compared with the appropriation bill of the present fiscal year of $892,616.50.

The amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations were agreed to as follows: Increasing the appropriation for pay of officers, seamen, etc., from $5,750,000 to $7,200,000; increasing that for the civil establishment at the several navy yards from $85,000 to $100,000, and that for local pilotage from $45,000 to $58,000.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for equipment of vessels from $970,000 to $1,250,000 was passed. The amendment increasing the appropriation for the bureau of yards and docks from $440,000 to $760,000 was rejected.

The next amendment of the committee was to increase the appropriation for the bureau of construction and repairs from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000. Mr. Edmunds moved to make the amount $2,000,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following as a substitute for the clause in the House bill proposed to be struck out by the committee on appropriations:

No increase of the force of any navy yard shall be made at any time within sixty days next before any election to take place for President of the United States or member of Congress, except when the secretary of the navy shall certify that the needs of the public service makes such increase necessary at that time.

The substitute was agreed to.

The committee on appropriations reported in favor of increasing the appropriation for the bureau of steam engineering from $885,000 to $1,500,000. Mr. Edmunds moved to amend so as to make the amount $1,000,000, and it was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee provided that hereafter all appointments of second lieutenants in the marine corps shall be made from graduates at the naval schools. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee were concurred in. It was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.) of Vermont, asked that the bill to amend the Enforcement act be taken up. Opposition was made to it, and it was taken by only upon a strict party vote of 24 to 14. The bill having been amended verbally, and considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 25; nays, 13.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Indian and Naval Appropriation bills, and agreed to the conferences on those bills asked for by the House of Representatives. Messrs. Windom, Logan, and Ransom were appointed members of the committee on the former, and Messrs. Sargent, Cragin, and Withers on the latter.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, explained the provisions of the Army Appropriation bill, and said that the first eight sections of the bill as it came from the House proposed to reorganize the army. The committee on appropriations had not felt authorized to examine into that subject, and therefore reported in favor of striking out those eight sections. The bill as it came from the House appropriated $24,283,269.40. To this amount the Senate committee on appropriations had added $3,278,892, making the total amount called for by the bill as now before the Senate $27,561,361.40, or $1,237,468.60 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The House proposed to reduce the army in numbers as well as the compensation of officers. This bill proposed to reduce the army five regiments, while the bill which recently passed the House proposed a reduction of ten regiments. The amendment proposed by the committee to strike out the eight sections reorganizing the army, reducing the pay, etc., was agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 13. Other amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to as follows:

Increasing the appropriation for expenses of the quartermaster general's office from $2,000 to $5,000, and that for expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits from $75,000 to $105,000. Increasing the appropriation for the pay of the army from $9,154,788 to $9,968,574; providing that from and after the first day of January next there shall be no more than forty paymasters in the army, the reduction to be made by dropping from the rolls the junior commissions until the maximum of forty is reached.

The bill, having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 12. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill equalizing the bounties of soldiers, and was addressed by Mr. Thornburgh, of Tennessee, in favor of the bill. It allows to all enlisted men, soldiers, sailors and marines (including slaves and Indians), $8.33 for their period of the service between the twelfth of April, 1861, and the ninth of May, 1865, deducting all bounties already paid under the United States and State laws. The bill is not to apply to substitutes, men who were prisoners at the time of their enlistment, or men who were discharged on their own application for other cause than disability incurred in the service prior to the nineteenth of April, 1865 (unless such discharge was obtained with a view to enlistment, or to accept a promotion), or to persons discharged on the ground of minority. All applications for bounties under the bill are to be filed within five years. Passed—yeas, 140; nays, 46.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in relation to the extradition treaty with England.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, moved concurrence in the amendments. Mr. Landers (Dem.), of Indiana, offered the amendment making the trade dollar no longer a legal tender. The amendments were finally referred to the committee on banking and currency.

Mr. Stenger resumed his remarks on the Freedman's bank. Among the facts he quoted incidentally were these: That the deposits of the colored men in the bank in nine years were $56,000,000; the South had been drained of money by the branches of the bank, which sent its funds to the main concern at Washington; the final loss to depositors will be about $1,500,000.

The committee having proceeded to consider the bill by sections, Mr. Warren (Dem.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to pay the executor of the estate of the late Henry Wilson $10,222, being the salary for the unexpired term of his office as Vice-President.

After speeches by Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Mass. adverse to the bill, and Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, in favor of the amendment, and of Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, in favor of limiting the amount to one year's pay, the amendment was adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Vance, of Ohio, to have the public printing done under contract by the lowest bidder. Agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered. Messrs. Blount (Dem.), of Georgia, Whitthorne (Dem.), of Tennessee, and Hale (Rep.), of Maine, were appointed on the part of the House.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil bill. Among the items passed were the following: Coast survey on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, $325,000; Pacific coast survey, $200,000; geodetic survey between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, $50,000; repairs of coast survey vessels, $30,000; publishing survey observations, $6,000; propagation of food fishes, $30,000; signal service, $300,000; completing the military telegraph between the army posts on the Texas frontiers, $45,000; for publication of official records of the civil war, both of the Federal and of the Confederate armies, $40,000; geological survey, $85,000; Powell's survey of the Colorado, $30,000.

After minor amendments the bill was passed.

Mr. Sampson (Rep.), of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution suggested by the President to continue the appropriations for the next fiscal year on the same basis as the appropriations for the fiscal year about to expire, in case of the failure of any of the regular appropriation bills before the first of July. The motion was rejected—yeas, 57; nays 112.

The Washington Monument.

To the People of the United States:

The approach of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth vividly brings before the mind of all true lovers of the country the memory of him who was "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The monument to commemorate a people's gratitude to George Washington has remained in an unfinished condition for more than twenty years, under the shadow of the national capitol; it now 174 feet high, and when completed will be 485 feet high—a plain and simple obelisk, surrounded at the base with a stone terrace twenty-five feet high and two hundred feet in diameter. The cost to finish it is estimated at $500,000.

In the name of gratitude, patriotism and national pride, the monument society renews its earnest appeal for aid to discharge a duty our country owes to the brightest name in human history.

What more fitting time for the people throughout the length and breadth of our land to make their grateful offerings to this noble work, to show their reverence for the name of the "father of his country," than this centennial jubilee of rejoicing for the possession of our glorious free institutions and amazing progress in all that makes and constitutes an enlightened, powerful and great nation?

We appeal to the ministers of the Gospel and superintendents of Sabbath-schools to take up a collection on Sunday, the second day of July next, or on any convenient day before or thereafter; above all, we appeal to the sovereign people, the impregnable bulwark of the nation's safety, for the means of completing the monument.

We respectfully request that all contributions may be sent direct to J. B. H. Smith, treasurer of the Washington national monument society, at Washington, D. C.

We ask the liberal and patriotic press of the country to keep this appeal before the public up to the fourth of July evening.

By order of the society.

JOHN B. BLAKE, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY:

U. S. GRANT, Ex-officio president,
W. W. CORCORAN, Vice-president,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Vice-president,
J. B. H. SMITH, Treasurer,
JOHN B. BLAKE, Secretary.

We cordially commend the foregoing appeal to the hearty co-operation of the clergy and Sabbath-school superintendents throughout the country.

DAVID WILLS, Pastor Western Presby. Church,
E. H. GRAY, Pastor North Baptist Church,
J. E. RANKIN, Pastor First Cong. Church,
WM. F. SPEAKE, P. E. Wash. Dist. M. E. Ch.
J. GEO BUTLER, Pastor Luth. Memorial Ch.
THOS. G. ADDISON, Rector of Trinity P. E. Ch.
WM S. HAMMOND, Pas. of Ninth St. M. P. Ch.
LOUIS STERN, Min. of the Wash. Hebrew Cong.

WASHINGTON CITY, June, 1876.

A California man grafted a slip of a dark red rose bush on an oak, and the result is a black rose. Brown roses were got from a graft on a locust.

THE GOOD WIFE.

A Norwegian Legend.

There was once a man named Gudbrand; he lived at a solitary farm on the slope of a hill, therefore he was called "Gudbrand of the hill." Now this man had a very excellent wife, a thing which often happens, but is not so common; Gudbrand knew also the worth of such a treasure, so the couple lived in great peace and happiness, without thinking about the progress of years and changes of fortune. Whatever Gudbrand did his wife had wished for beforehand, so that the good man could not touch anything or change anything in his house without his wife thanking him for his forethought and kindness. Their life was insured against anxiety; the farm was their own property, they had a hundred solid dollars in the table drawer, and two stately cows in the meadow. They wanted nothing; they could grow old in peace without fearing helplessness and misery, without needing the pity or friendship of others.

One evening, as they were sitting chattering together about their work and their plans, Gudbrand's wife said to him: "My dear, I have a thought; you shall lead one of our cows to the town and sell it. The one which we shall keep will be quite enough to provide us with butter and milk, why should we trouble ourselves for others? We have money in the chest, we have no children, would it not be well if we spared our arms, now growing old? You will always find something to do in the house; there is first this then that piece of furniture to be mended and improved, and I, with my spinning wheel, shall be able to stay a great deal more with you."

Gudbrand found that his wife was right, as she always was. The very next day he led the cow which was to be sold to the town. But it was not market day, so he found no purchaser. "Very well, very well," said Gudbrand, "I shall lead my cow back home again, I have hay and straw for the beast, and the way is not longer to return than it was to come." Then he quietly took the road home.

After a few hours, just as he begun to feel a little tired, he met a man who was leading a horse to the town, a very strong animal saddled and bridled. "The way is long and the night is coming on," thought Gudbrand; "I shall not get home with my cow before midnight, and then very early to-morrow I shall have to begin the march anew. This is just the sort of beast I might want, I should ride home proudly, like a magistrate; and how old Gudbrand's wife would rejoice to see her husband coming home in triumph like a general."

Therewith he stopped the horseman, and bargained with him to exchange the cow for his horse. But when he sat in the saddle he felt something like regret. Gudbrand was old and feeble, the horse was young and lively; after half an hour the cavalier had to go on foot and wearily led his horse by the bridle, for it shied and plunged at every bush by the roadside. "A bad bargain," he thought.

Then he met a man driving a pig before him. "A nail which one really wants is more valuable that a diamond which sparkles and is good for nothing," thought Gudbrand, "so my wife often says," and he exchanged the horse for a pig. That was a fine idea; but the good man had reckoned without his host—the pig was tired and would not move an inch. Gudbrand dragged the beast, he pushed it, he beat it with all his might, but all in vain! The pig remained lying in the dust like a ship stranded on a sandbank. Gudbrand was in despair.

Now a man passed by leading a goat by a string; the goat sprung merrily before him. "That might be useful to me," said Gudbrand; "I would rather have that frolicsome goat than this stupid, lazy beast." Thereupon he exchanged the pig for the goat. All went on well enough for half an hour. Then the long-horned goat pulled Gudbrand on, who laughed heartily at its jumps; but when one is no longer young, one soon becomes tired of climbing over the rocks; so our farmer, when he met a shepherd with his flock, did not hesitate to give his goat for a sheep. "I have got quite enough milk," he thought, "and this animal is at least quiet, and will neither weary me nor my wife."

Gudbrand was not wrong, there was nothing quieter than that sheep. It showed no ill temper, it did not butt, but it did not go forward. It wanted to go back to the flock, and the more Gudbrand dragged it, the more piteously it bleated. "This stupid sheep," cried Gudbrand, angrily, "it is more whining than my neighbor's wife; how glad I should be if any one would release me from this burden."

"The bargain is made if you like, old fellow," said a farmer, who was passing by. "Take this fat goose, it is worth at least as much as that obstinate sheep."

"So be it," said Gudbrand; "I better to have a living goose than a dead sheep," and he took the goose with him. It was no light burden. The bird was a bad traveling companion; with beak and wings it made stout resistance. Gudbrand was soon tired of the conflict. "The goose," said he, "is a bad bird; my wife would never like to have such an one in her house." And at the first farmyard he passed on his way he exchanged the goose for a splendid cock, with magnificent feathers and comb. This time he was contented, but day was fast declining, and Gudbrand, who had started before sunrise, felt his knees totter and his stomach call for food. He entered the first public house he came to, and sold the cock for a dollar, and as he had a good appetite he gave away the last farthing to satisfy his hunger. "What use would the cock have been to me," he thought, "if I had died of hunger?"

When he came near to his own farm "Gudbrand of the hill" begun to reflect over the strange journey that he had made. Before he went home he talked about it in neighbor Peter's house, who was called the Greybeard.

"Friend," said the Greybeard, "how did you get on with your business in the town to-day?"

"So, so," answered Gudbrand, "I cannot say that I had much good fortune, but I have not much to complain of;" and he related everything that had happened to him.

"Neighbor," said Peter, "you have done a strange day's work, you will be badly received by your wife; I would not stand in your shoes for ten dollars."

"I may have been right or wrong," said Gudbrand of the hill, "but my wife is so good she won't say a word to me about what I have done."

"I have listened to you, neighbor, and am surprised at you; but with all the respect which I have for you I do not believe a word of what you have told me."

"Will you bet that I am right!" said Gudbrand of the hill; "I have a hundred dollars in my chest, of which I will bet you twenty. Will you do the same?"

"Yes," said Peter, "and that on the spot."

When the wager was concluded, the two friends went into Gudbrand's house; Peter remained standing at the room door in order to hear what passed between Gudbrand and his wife.

"Good evening," said Gudbrand.

"Good evening," replied his wife; "is it you, my dear? how has to-day prospered with you?"

"Not very well, not very well," said Gudbrand. "When I reached the town, I found nobody who would buy our cow, so I exchanged it for a horse."

"For a horse!" said his wife; "that was a good plan. I thank you with all my heart; we can now drive to church like so many people who look down upon us, and are no better than we are. If I pleases us to keep a horse we have a right to do so, I think. Where is the horse? it must be taken to the stable."

"I have not brought it with me," said Gudbrand; "on the way I altered my mind and exchanged the horse for a pig."

"Do you see!" said his wife; "that is just what I should have done, too, in your place; a thousand thanks for it. Now when my neighbors come to visit us I can place a good piece of ham before them. What do we want with a horse! People would have said: 'Look at that proud couple; they are too grand to go to church on foot.' Bring up the pig quickly under shelter."

"I have not brought the pig with me," said Gudbrand; "on the way I gave it up for a goat."

"Bravo!" exclaimed the good woman; "you are a wise and clever man. The more I think about it the more I perceive that the pig would not have been useful to us. People would have pointed to us with their fingers, and said: 'Look at those people; they eat up everything that they earn.' But a goat gives milk, gives cheese, to say nothing of the kids. Take the goat into the stable.

"Neither have I brought the goat with me, said Gudbrand of the hill. "I have exchanged it for a sheep."

"This I at once perceive," replied the mistress, "you did so for my sake; am I still so young that I can run over stones and rocks after a goat? But a sheep will give me its wool; take it into the stable."

"I have not brought the sheep," said Gudbrand. "I changed it for a goose."

"Thanks, many thanks!" said the good woman. "What would be the good of a sheep? I have no loom—weaving is hard work; and when one has wove one must cut and sew; it is better to buy ready-made clothes, as we have always done; but a goose, a fat goose especially, I have always wished for. I already feel an appetite for roast goose; let me see the creature at once."

"But I have not brought the goose," said Gudbrand; "I exchanged it for a cock."

"Dear friend," said the good wife, "you are wiser than I; a cock is better than a clock, which one has to wind up every week. A cock crows every morning at four o'clock; he tells us when it is time to praise God and work."

"Alas! I have not brought the cock with me; for as evening came on, I was as hungry as a hunter, and I was obliged to sell the cock for a dollar, or I should have died of hunger."

"God be praised for giving you such a good thought!" said the mistress. "Whatever you do, Gudbrand, always seems right to me. Do we want a cock? we are our own masters, I think; nobody has anything to command us to do; we can get up when we like. As you are back here again, dear friend, I am quite happy and have no wish but that you should always stay with me."

Then Gudbrand opened the door, and cried out: "Eh, what do you say now, neighbor Peter? Go and bring your twenty dollars."

And he kissed his old wife with as much tenderness as if she were his bride.

Lace Sacks.

The handsomest sacks of real handmade guipure, a fashion journal says, are of long, graceful shapes, with the seams of the shoulders and side forms fashioned by inch-wide insertions of guipure in designs to match the piece lace of which the garment is made. This piece guipure comes in exceedingly fine qualities twenty-seven inches wide, and costs from $18 to $27 a yard. The sack when complete with a lace border is sold for $75. Sacks of similar designs and shape have real guipure border and insertion, while the piece lace is of imitation guipure; these cost from $20 to $30. Llama lace sacks are not so much sought after as they have been, hence short ones with slashed back and close sleeves are sold in very fair quality as low as $7. Real Chantilly lace sacks, exquisitely fine, but in the short shapes of last season, are reduced to $55, when they formerly brought $75 or $100. This shows the risk of investing much money in these fanciful garments that are always a passing fashion. Shawls, mantles, or scarfs are susceptible of alteration, and, indeed, seldom go entirely out of fashion, but sacks cannot be changed into any other garment. Those who have short ones left on hand are using them as house and afternoon sacks over silk or muslin dresses. They are more dressy when sleeveless, and most llama sacks are woven so that the sleeves can easily be removed. Pretty and very dressy sleeveless sacks are made of lengthwise puffs of black Brussels net alternating with black gros grain ribbon an inch wide. The net is held very slightly full in the puffing. The edge of the garment is finished with a knife plaiting made of the net doubled.

A Five Pound Dwarf.

One of the most remarkable human beings ever seen in this country, says the New Orleans *Republican*, or perhaps in any other, arrived in this city recently, and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, with her parents, direct from Mexico, and unknown to the American public. This child, Lucri Zarate, was born at Vera Cruz, and is said to be twelve years old. She is twenty inches high and is said to weigh scarcely more than five pounds. Imagine a French doll walking and talking to you and some idea of her appearance can be had. Standing on a parlor floor her head reaches to about the seat of an ordinary chair, and yet her limbs and body are in all respects well proportioned.

Mrs. Belknap could get no more than one toe of her foot into the Mexican girl's shoe. Her head, about as big as a man's fist, is well shaped and covered with soft, brown hair. The only thing out of line with her size is her nose; that was evidently made for a larger girl, but it will do. She has bright, black eyes, and is intelligent, conversing with a little voice in the language of her parents. She runs and plays about the room as if she enjoyed her little life