FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Hints About Work.

Winter grain may yet be sown; on good warm soils wheat may succeed sown as late as the end of the month, and rye may be sown as late as early in November. Double the usual quantity of seed should be sown, to insure a good growth. We have had an excellent and heavy growth of rye to cut in April for soiling, from a field sown in November with five bushels to the acre.

Top dressing the knolls or poorer parts of the newly sown wheat fields will be found useful. A thin coating of straw even has been found of great service, and has helped the crop wonderfully in some cases. For this purpose any coarse manure or straw may be used. Marsh hay or buckwheat straw will be serviceable, as, except when manure is used, the shelter and protection is what benefits the crop. Where the wheat has come up thin and poor on worn lands, 150 pounds of the best guano, or one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda, per acre, will be beneficial. It should be used early to do the most good.

Water furrows from low spots should be made at once, to carry off the water which will gather by-and-bye. When these spots are flooded and the soil is wet it will be too late to do this work, as the trampling of the ground will do more mischief than the water. This should be done at once.

CORN HUSKING.—The present season corn may be husked earlier than usual, and there need be none left in the field by the end of the month. As there are many things to be done during fine weather, it will generally be best to let out this job by the bushel. In this case keep an eye on the huskers, that the work may be done cleanly and no small ears left on the stalks. Large ears measure up more quickly than small ones, and are as easily husked, hence small ears are sometimes not husked. Have two baskets in the field, one for small ears, soft corn, and nubbins, and the other for large sound ears, which should be cribbed by themselves. The rest should be boiled for the pigs, or ground with some oats and bran for feed for cows, but never cribbed with good corn.

Seed corn should be selected now for next season. Large, sound ears, filled to the tips, are preferable to smaller ones, although two may have grown upon one stalk. We would rather have one good ear upon each stalk, than two small ones upon half the crop, and one small one upon the rest. One large good ear upon a stalk will yield over two hundred bushels of ears per acre, and that ought to satisfy any man. The selected ears should not be husked, but the husks turned back and braided together, so as to make a bunch of twenty or thirty ears. These should be hung up in a dry safe place.

CORN FODDER.—There will be a scarcity of fodder in many places in the East, and economy should be used in saving and feeding the stalks. They should be put under cover if possible, as they are rarely stacked so as to keep them dry. Moldy stalks are often the cause of sickness amongst cattle, which is charged to "horn ail," or some other imaginary or obscure disease. Throw out all smutty stalks and burn them. They are not wholesome food, and the scattered smut will be very apt to infest the crops another year.

POTATOES.—We gather potatoes into a temporary pit, and cover the heap with a quantity of the stalks before we leave the field at night. We think this safest and best. They are not touched by a light frost that might occur, nor scalded by the noon sun. As soon as they are dry, gather into heaps of forty or fifty bushels, and cover, when they will be safe until heavy frosts come, when they should be pitted, or stored in a dry cellar. It is best to dig only in dry weather. Potatoes are high now, on account of the ravages of the potato beetle and the dry weather, in some sections. But on the whole the crop is large, and prices may not keep up when the supply becomes diffused and equalized. This may be worth considering by those who can dig their crop early.—*Agriculturist.*

How to Keep Cider.

A correspondent of the American farmers' club desired to learn how to preserve cider, during the winter, without boiling it down. A member from New Jersey replied that cider made of late fall apples, and filtered through two inches of clean sand, with ground mustard in proportions of three desertspoonfuls of mustard to half a barrel of cider, will keep nicely without further preparation.

Mr. Bruin, N. J., said: "Make the cider from apples that contain a goodly supply of saccharine matter; draw it off three times to insure its being free from pulp, etc.; either bottle or keg it; and it will remain sweet all winter."

A recipe for making cider vinegar followed; this was furnished by a lady member, who said that cider, designed for vinegar, unlike that intended for wine, should be made as early in the season as possible; put it in a barrel and let it stand where the sun will reach it a part of the day. Insert the neck end of the bottle in the bunghole, so that air can get in without flies taking the same liberty. Place in each barrel of cider a pint of molasses, a half pint of good yeast, the same quantity of white beans and one sheet of foolscap or brown paper; in two months' time good vinegar will be the result.

Household Hints.

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Beat four eggs very light, season with salt, mustard and pepper. Slice thin half a dozen large sour apples, and half as many thin slices of good cheese as you have slices of apples. Put the cheese to soak in the mixture of eggs and seasoning; let it stand a few moments; then put each slice of cheese between two slices of apple; dip the whole into the beaten egg; then fry in hot butter, like oysters, and serve hot.

PLAIN CAKE.—One egg, sugar, one cupful, butter, one-half cupful, sweet milk, one cupful, three tablespoonfuls baking powder in four cupfuls flour. Mix sugar and butter; beat the eggs thoroughly; add it to the sugar and butter, beat it well, with lemon to flavor it; add lastly the flour, *i. e.*, add the milk to the egg, sugar, butter, and lemon, and lastly the flour, and bake in a quick oven.

DESTROYING RED ANTS.—These little creatures have been the affliction of many a tidy housekeeper. Gum camphor is their special aversion. Break it on every shelf in your cupboard and pantry. The remedy is cleanly, easily applied, and withal effectual.

CORN OYSTERS.—Grate six ears of sweet corn; add half a pint of rich milk; a scant teaspoonful of pepper, and half as much salt, and half a teacupful of flour. Mix well together, and fry in hot butter.

The Useful Work of Insects.

Insects are useful in destroying dead vegetable substances, which are even more pernicious to man than animals in the same condition, and not only the soft and succulent portions, but even the solid wood is consumed by them. In the immense forests of the tropics the ground would be covered, and new shoots be choked up by the ruins of trees which had fallen by accident or age, and which it would require ages to disperse without the aid of insects. But no sooner is a tree fallen than one tribe of animals cuts its bark to pieces, another bores holes in it in all directions so that the moisture from dew or rain may stand, decompose, and soften. Others come to eat off the parts that are softened, and so on till it is entirely broken up and scattered, and this is done with such expedition that they will, in a few weeks, destroy and carry away the trunks of large trees without leaving a particle behind, and in places where, two or three years before, there was a populous town, if the inhabitants, as is frequently the case, have chosen to abandon it, there will be a very thick wood, and not a vestige of post to be seen.

Crowd at depot waiting for late train: Affable young man accosts gruff old gent: "Sir, I think I have had the pleasure of meeting your before. Your face looks familiar." Old gent: "Does, eh! So'll yours 'fore you're old's I am."

THE CONVICTION OF TWEED.

How It was Brought About—The Story Told by One who Claims to Know all About It.

The New York *Tribune* has the following: The true story of the manner in which Wm. M. Tweed was convicted has never been told, and probably never will be in all its details. But it required not only the strict rules of law, but special legislation and the shrewdest detective skill and the largest body of detectives probably ever employed on any case, to convict him finally of misdemeanor, even though he put in no defense whatever. After the failure of the first and second trials, some of the jurors having been corrupted in each case, it became apparent to those prosecuting the ring that it was not only necessary to watch every juror, but to change by law the method of selecting the jury. Previous to the third trial the law made the first two jurors selected by the court the "triers" of the others; that is, the first two decided upon the qualifications and impartiality of the others. A law was rushed through the Legislature making the justice presiding the judge of the qualifications of all the twelve jurors, and authorizing him to set aside any juror, even though acceptable to both sides. The Tweed case came before Judge Davis, and he scrutinized the jury with such care that it was made up only of very intelligent men. It was said at the time that it was one of the most intelligent juries ever selected in this city by other than the "struck" process.

But a system had to be organized also by which the counsel could be informed concerning the persons called for examination as jurors, the jurors when finally selected, and the court officers who had them in charge. This was necessary to prevent friends of Tweed from getting on the jury, and also to prevent any approaches by his agents in the corruption of the jurors. A scheme was devised and its details were intrusted to Henry L. Clinton. Two carry it out, something like fifty or sixty persons were employed, many of whom were special detectives from Washington, unknown to New York ring men, and a majority of whom were young lawyers who, it is believed, volunteered their services as detectives. At any rate, fully fifty detectives watched the jury and the court officers in charge of them from the beginning to the end of the long trial. Whenever at the beginning of the trial a panel of jurors was drawn by the sheriff and county clerk lists were immediately furnished to Mr. Clinton, who set the detectives under his direction upon the work of learning before the opening of court next day all that it was possible to obtain of the antecedents of those called. All facts discovered were reported to Mr. Clinton, by whose clerks they were entered in a book alphabetically arranged. This book figured in court as the "black book," and the use made of it was a great mystery and a score of much trouble to Tweed and to his counsel, who frequently alluded to it. The prosecuting counsel consulted it every time a new juror was called, and the acquaintance which it gave them with the juror enabled them to examine him in such a way as to justify the court in rejecting him if thought unfit. In this way several of Tweed's numerous friends were disposed of without resort to the "peremptory challenge."

In collecting this information the Washington and the amateur detectives used every means possible, making inquiry of friends and neighbors of the jurors summoned, and even of their families. At times they pretended to be agents of Tweed and suggested to the jurors that they might "make a good thing of getting on the Tweed jury." In manyinstances the telegraph was used. Among others called was an old gentleman, who will be remembered as having created great amusement by reference to himself as "the great American juror." His history from childhood in Cleveland and in New York city was investigated, the telegraph being used freely. He was found perfectly unexceptionable in all respects but one: on a visit to Greenwich one summer he had dined with Tweed at the Americus club. He was reported on that account alone. From this fact it can be seen that the examination was of the strictest. In fact, the main effort of the prosecution was directed to the selection of a perfectly honest jury. It was known from the experience of the first trials that Tweed would put in no evidence in defense, and hence it was claimed by the prosecution at the time that conviction was sure to follow if a true jury was obtained. During the rest of the trial, after the jury was selected, the detectives alluded to watched the jurors and court officers in their movements to and from the court-room, and effectually prevented any communication between them and Tweed's agents.

He Stormed Stony Point.

Years ago Charles M. Lee was a great lawyer in Rochester, N. Y. On one occasion he was defending an old veteran for passing a forged promissory note for thirty dollars. There was scarcely a doubt of the man's guilt, but Lee, getting over the knotty points of the evidence as well as he could, undertook to carry the jury by an escalade on the ground of the prisoner's Revolutionary services. He described in graphic terms the bloody attack on Stony Point by Mad Anthony, at which the prisoner, then a dare-devil of nineteen, had distinguished himself, and closed his speech as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury, will you send to the State prison, for passing a contemptible thirty-dollar forged note, an old hero of three-score-and-ten, who, in his youth, cheered the heart of his country in the darkest hour of the Revolution by storming Stony Point?"

This was a poser for the jury, who, retiring, returned after an absence of about two hours, when the clerk went through the usual formula:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have."

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, because he stormed Stony Point!" thundered the foreman.

The audience applauded, the crier rapped for order, the district attorney objected to the recording of the verdict, and the judge sent the jury out again, telling the foreman, in a sharp tone, that they must find an unconditional verdict.

After an absence of a few minutes they returned, when the foreman rendered the simple verdict of not guilty, adding, however, as he dropped into his seat:

"It was a good thing, though, for the old Revolutionary veteran that he stormed Stony Point!"

Too Bad.

In time of panic, when the bubble speculation breaks and the timid soul calleth for its balance, the way of the banker is hard; but alas! for the rich, rich capitalist who has millions that he cannot invest. The *Financier* gives this touching incident of financial distress in London: Calling up an acquaintance the other day, he appealed to our sympathy, by exclaiming: "I have just had a great misfortune." "Indeed," we asked: "what has happened?" "Well!" he replied, "an old customer has just called and left with me £100,000 on deposit." It was an old and valued customer, and so the unfortunate banker could not refuse to take the money; and now he is at his wits' end to know what to do with it.

Their Destiny.

Three years ago the Modocs were removed from Oregon to a reservation near Seneca, Mo. At that time they numbered 153. Of this number fifty-eight have died since then, and the mortality during September was greater than ever. As in the case of the Fiji Islanders, diseases to which they have not been accustomed and of which they are entirely ignorant have attacked them. The comparatively innocuous malady of whooping cough prevails among them, and eight have died of it. The saddest feature of their case is that there is no physician at the reservation to care for them, and they readily fall victims to the diseases that attack them.

LEADING TO THE GRAVE.

The Theory of Inebriety as Set Forth by an Association of Physicians.

The association for the cure of inebriates had its annual session in Philadelphia. The theory upon which medical systems for the cure of drunkenness are based was explained forcibly and clearly in a paper read before the opening of the convention. From this paper we note the following points made:

Inebriety is one manifestation of a cerebro-physical disorder, just as epilepsy is another, with a distinct duration, mortality, and prognosis. Ten years is usually the limit of time after its development in which it results fatally. Of late years Dr. Crothers asserts that this disease takes less time to do its deadly work, owing to the increase of inherited degenerations, irregular work, the extremes of luxurious and poor living, unhealthy brain work, and other means, which lower vitality. It is most difficult to overcome "in persons who have other nervous or cerebral disorders, or who possess eccentric or untrained will power and limited education, in paroxysmal drinkers, in those who smoke or chew excessively, or when it originates in some injury to the brain, or appears suddenly without any particular cause." The mortality of inebriety equals that of the most fatal diseases, but under proper treatment at asylums the recoveries may exceed those of any other cerebral or nervous affection. Other papers were read in proof of the fact that inebriety was frequently a matter of heredity, as is consumption, the morbific force causing it taking sometimes the shape of epilepsy or hysteria in one child and drunkenness in another. The producing cause is most frequently a habit of moderate drinking in father or grandfather.

Temperance and the ravages of drunkenness have of late years become distasteful subjects among people who assume a certain degree of refinement. They are not fanatics. The violence of temperance reformers disgusts them. They are able to take their glass of wine without degenerating into beasts, and there is no reason why everybody should not do the same. If they cannot, why—and a shrug of the shoulders ends the discussion. Meanwhile one-fifth of the deaths in the country may be traced directly or indirectly to inebriety, and one-half the murders and other crimes which fill our prisons and jails are due to the same cause. Yet so strong is the distaste to arguing the question that even by prison reformers the subject is virtually ignored. The mistake appears to us to have been in urging drunkenness as a crime and temperance as a virtue. That is only one side of the question. The one is also a disease and the other a necessary precaution to save life. If the young lad starting out in life, and the mother who follows him with entreaties and prayers, understood that the glass of liquor in his case was not only a moral delinquency but a step toward suicide, just as dangerous as exposure to cold would be to a consumptive, his danger would be lessened one-half. No man is ashamed to protect a weak body, but he rushes into temptation to prove his power of resistance as strong as his neighbor's. We are glad to find from the reports of the association that their rational method of meeting this foremost evil of our time is so fast gaining the approval of the public.—*New York Tribune.*

Fashion Notes.

Felt has had its day for hats.

In ornaments silver abounds.

Some of the feathers are tipped with jet.

Link buttons are again fashionable in place of sleeve studs.

Russian belts studded with silver nails are a novelty.

Velvet will be the fashionable material for dress bonnets.

Many tourists are investing in Indian cashmere costumes.

The most fashionable earrings are arrows of small diamonds.

There are bright silk pockets introduced to wear with any toilet.

The new blue violet velvet makes up charmingly into fanciful bodices.

Silk skirts of cardinal red are talked about to wear under cream colored peronaises.

After foliage and flowers fancy feathers will be the favorite trimmings on winter bonnets.

There is no doubt but that the peculiar shade known as "cardinal red" will be much patronized.

Six cards for fans and chatelaine bags, and moire bows for the same purpose, are replacing meta hooks and chains.

There are velvets of two colors, such as Havana brown and chestnut brown, separated with thin yellow lines of silk.

The new navy blue is almost black, it is so dark in shade, and it is most stylish when in combination with cardinal red.

In artificial floral trimmings, foliage is preferred to flowers, especially dark, quaint autumn leaves, spotted as if by decay.

The crowns of some of the new capotes are made entirely of feathers, and the brim is bordered with a band to correspond.

New bonnets have high, pointed crowns and close fitting capote fronts; in fact, the brim, or front, is so near the head that there remains only space for a slight plaiting of lace or silk, or a small twist.

At a recent fashionable wedding in London the bride was dressed in ivory colored satin, richly trimmed with point lace. She wore a tulle veil over a wreath of real orange blossoms and jessamine. Her six bridesmaids were attired in corn silk, with muslin trimmings and wreaths of blue forget-me-nots and white flowers. They carried bouquets and ivory prayer books, with silver monograms, the gift of the bridegroom.

How It was Lost.

The following incident, related by the Cleveland *Herald*, shows how packages are sometimes lost in the mail: About four years ago a registered package, valued at fifty dollars, was mailed at Lindenville to a post-office in Pennsylvania. It disappeared and all search for it was unavailing. Lindenville is a country post office, and the mail is carried thence to Williamsfield by a route agent. In this case the Lindenville postmaster had a receipt for the package from the agent, but as the agent had none from the Williamsfield postmaster, it could be traced no further, and the route agent was compelled to pay the loss. A short time ago the package was found in the Williamsfield post-office. It had been received from the route agent in a small pouch, together with about forty letters, and as the pouch was an extra one occasionally used, it was by mistake hung upon a hook near the postmaster's desk, and there having been no use for it since, it had been there all these years. Recently the pouch was taken down for use, and its contents found intact.

The Curse of Rum.

An officer of New York city was called into a house to quell a disturbance which had occurred in the room occupied by John and Catharine Farley. He found there the Farleys, man and wife, Mary Kelly and James McGrath, all beastly drunk. Two little children, Annie and Nelly Farley, aged six and four years, were found lying on a miserable straw pallet, so exhausted from hunger as to be unable to speak. They had not eaten any food during fourteen hours. The prisoners being arraigned, the children were sent to the House of Mercy and the Farleys, Mary Kelly and McGrath, whom the officer declared to be drunkards, were committed.

In a police court two young men accused of stealing pie from a baker's shop pleaded that they were hungry. "Why didn't you steal bread, then?" the judge asked, and the sentenious reply was: "Liked pie better."

The Philadelphia Exhibition is to close on Nov. 10, the day originally chosen, the managers having decided not to extend it.

Plague Stricken Savannah.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes as follows: Since the twenty-first of August there have been over thirteen hundred interments in Savannah, almost a decimation at the highest estimate of remaining population and considerably over at the lowest. Of these about four-fifths are given to yellow fever proper, the remainder to swamp fever, congestive fever, remittent fever, congestion of the brain, and kindred affections, all of which are but thin disguises for the milder types of the great destroyer. Of the people remaining in Savannah to-day there is scarcely a tithe who have not either had the yellow fever in former years or during this epidemic, or are at present either taken, dying or convalescent, and in spite of the telegrams from there that the backbone of the fever is broken the assertion is unontradictable that its force will not be spent until, like an unextinguishable conflagration, it dies for want of fuel. Jack Frost is what is prayed for by the living who have yet escaped the disease. But the frost lingers long in those low latitudes, and in the last yellow fever epidemic there the last case did not happen until Christmas day—a long and dreary hope for the well, but a welcome delay to the sick, for one of the peculiarities of the terrible disease is that when the frost strikes, while it is safety for those yet free from the fever, it is almost inevitable death for the sick, whether fresh sick or convalescent.

A singular feature or freak of the disease is its refusal, thus far, to attack the genuine negro. Not one of the full blooded blacks has yet been attacked with any of its symptoms. Where there is the slightest taint or mixture of blood, however, the ravages of the epidemic are apparent. Justly appreciating their happy immunity, the colored men and women have banded together in a little army of their own, and have performed a most efficient service from the very beginning of the disaster. They are to be found in every house where the disease is raging at its utmost, and their attention has something poetic in the sacrifices which surround it.

The city everywhere is draped in mourning, and the hand of death is carved most indelibly upon every wall. Men and women meet each other in the street and speak not of the past. When they say good-bye there is a dread foreboding in their voices. Those who meet in the morning and exchange greetings are on their way to the cemetery at night. The mortality has been greatest among the Irish and Germans. The few Italians that have been afflicted are recovering.

The Indian Question.

Bishop Tuttle, of Montana, holds that a lasting solution of the Indian problem can only be arrived at by observing the following rules:

1. The disarming of all Indians of both tame and transiently hostile tendencies, including all agency bands of whatever tribe or previous conduct, and prohibiting under the most severe penalties the sale of any kind of firearms, whatever their character, to the Indians.

2. A complete and final obliteration of all tribal laws and organizations among the Indians, placing them on a common footing as wards of the government. Let these as such, and wipe out the distinctive feature of nations, tribes and clans, making them amenable to our civil laws and punishable for their misdemeanors as are white criminals.

3. Do away with the Indian bureau entirely. Place all Indians in control of the War department, under military surveillance, leaving the work of Christianizing the Indian open to the missionary work of all the churches, and not attempt by government favoritism to make it the exclusive job of any particular denomination. While an earnest attempt is being made to Christianize, let the War department control the Indian, the Indian bureau having proved a miserable failure and "peace commissioners" having worked no permanent good.

Entertaining a Tramp.

Elias Schweitzer, a farmer living near Beartown, Pa., agreed to entertain a gentlemanly looking tramp who professed willingness to pay for his lodging. After having partaken of supper the tramp took a cigar and handed one to his host. They smoked and talked on different topics until ten o'clock, when Mrs. Schweitzer told the two boys to go to bed. At this point the stranger said he would amuse the boys before they retired. He performed several tricks which very much amused all. He said he could take a ball, which he held in his hand, and place it in the barn without leaving the room. This astonished them all. He said that if the family would permit him he would go into a room up stairs to arrange the ball, which would not require more than twenty minutes, and when he stamped on the floor they were to go into the barn, where they would find the ball behind a horse, where they kept a currycomb, wrapped in a piece of silk. The family being anxious to see the performance, showed the stranger into the front room and then waited for the signal to go out. In about twenty minutes the stamping was heard and the party left for the barn and examined the currycomb box and on the ground, but could not find the ball, and in about ten minutes returned, when Mr. Schweitzer went up to the room and found it empty and $78 taken from a drawer.

Moral Character of the Oyster.

In temper he is even mild to placidity, although he is sometimes slightly ruffled, on his edge at least. He is quiet always, and usually very well behaving; and yet he participates in nearly every scene of debauch and revelry. He frequents midnight suppers and is the companion—the bosom companion we may say—of wild fellows of every degree. He makes no noise, and does no quarreling, but he is present in well nigh every riotous company, and is found at table with wines and liquors of every kind, name and quality. In himself, and so far as his personal behavior is concerned, the oyster is perfectly respectable, and gentlemen and gentlewomen have him at dinner without scruple; but there can be no doubt that his name is suggestive of dissoluteness and dissipation, precisely as the horse, noble as he is, is indissolubly associated in our minds with certain forms of knavery and with jockeyism "in all its branches," as the street signs say. Dickens, we believe it was, who pointed out the fact that the moment that any man falls into the poverty which comes of drunkenness and idleness, he begins to eat oysters as a regular diet, and notwithstanding the high estimation in which the best of us hold this mollusk, his name somehow suggests irregularity of living, late hours, unwholesome haunts and potations of gin.

Victims of the Dime Novel.

A Baltimore detective observed two boys, one of them fourteen and the other sixteen years of age, going to the Norfolk boat with guns on their shoulders and altogether ready for battle. The detective approached them and, in answer to questions, the older boy stated that his name was Jackson and that of the other boy Smith, and that they were just returning home to Virginia from their vacation in the North, where they spent the time in hunting and other sports. The boys were taken to police headquarters and letters were found upon their persons which showed that their names were C. H. Colt and H. J. Humbardt, and in their pockets and blankets were found bullet molds, percussion caps, powder, matches, sticking plaster and dime novels. On being closely questioned the boys admitted who they were, the elder saying that he belonged to Brattleboro', Vt., and that the other was a resident of East Pittsburgh, Pa. They met at the Centennial Exposition and decided to "go West" and fight the Indians. They were sent home.

A licensed drover at Brentford, Eng., who, while driving a bull along the road several weeks ago, struck a cat with a thick stick, was ordered to be sent to prison, with hard labor, for a month, without option of a fine.

ADVICE TO YOUNG DOCTORS.

An Old Physician Gives the Young Members Some Healthy Advice.

Never betray the confidence of a patient, said Dr. Crosby to the members of the Bellevue College course. It may happen that you will be called into the courts to testify, but I think our secrets should be kept as secret as those of the confessional. I should never testify except under express order of the court, and even then I can imagine cases where I should prefer to pay the penalty of contempt of court and spend a season in jail than to betray the confidence of my patient. Even flaws and idiosyncrasies of character should never be exposed. Humor is a very good thing in the sick room. It is much better to carry a cheerful air and excite a mild spasm of the diaphragm in the patient than to appear like an undertaker. But, while humor is a good thing and, as has been aptly said, "laughs with you," wit is an edged instrument not to be used in the sick-room, for wit, unlike humor, "laughs at you." Another point of delicacy with young medical men is the question of frequency of visits. It is difficult to determine the just mean between making more frequent visits to a patient than the family wants to pay for and making fewer than the case really needs. In this case adopt the golden rule, and "do unto others as you would they should do to you." If in your own case you should deem more visits proper, make them, and if not, stay away. Of course, there may be cases where the family or friends are anxious to have you call oftener than is really necessary, but, if it is an understood thing, and you conscientiously inform them that the case does not really require so much attention, and still they persist, why then you will be justified in going six or ten or twelve times a day, or even sleeping a month in the house, and let them pay you for it.

IN HOPELESS CASES.

Beware of making scarecrows of yourselves. A medical man should refrain from a doleful demeanor and not present the appearance of an undertaker on the verge of bankruptcy. To be sure there are times when it becomes necessary to give the signal of danger, but this should never be done by the doctor to the patient. Give the warning to some near and dear friend. The medical man is relied on by the patient and for him to abandon the case as hopeless would be apt of itself to produce a fatal depression and relapse. Confidence is everything, and there is often more in the manner of giving medicine than in the medicine itself. The incurable cases are the most difficult and distressing to the physician. He is conscious that sooner or later the enemy must win the battle, and he should conduct himself so that when the struggle is over he may be conscious of having smoothed the path and afforded all possible consolation. Consultations should be promoted, but the greatest good to the patient lies in the one man power. A young man who is intrusted with sole charge of a case is likely to give greater enthusiasm and more study to it than if he is obliged to lean constantly upon the opinion and assistance of older men. An important matter is the frequent appeals of a patient approaching dissolution for religious consolation. In those cases I would never, whatever my own religious convictions might be, tell a patient that the gray substance of the brain is the only God. Hold out some hope in such cases.

KEEP CLEAN AND SOBER.

Medical men should be clean. There are a number of first-class physicians who present a second hand appearance. Soap is cheap and should be freely used. The moral effect of a dirty doctor is horrible. Medical men should also be pure men. I believe there is more average morality among our craft than exists in any other. For one renegade physician there are fifty renegade clergymen. The physician whose purity is not above suspicion would not be admitted to practice in any family. From practicing honor out of expediency it eventually becomes easy to practice it for its own sake. They should also be temperate. I don't believe any medical student is ever improved by smoking tobacco or drinking rum. Not that I would object to an occasional cigar or a glass of wine once in a while. But there are great temptations in a city like this, and though I am aware that medical students are the most docile, lambkike and moral young men in the world, yet I am afraid they hear the strokes of the midnight clock oftener than is necessary.

QUACKS AND OTHER THINGS.

The first professional success is the sweetest thing to a young physician—next to the first kiss. He is apt to feel a desire to publish it, to get his name in the newspapers, or to tell it at the street corner. If any of you should ever do this, I would call you quacks, and shun you and go on the other side of the way. It is one of the courtesies of the profession that one physician should attend another gratis. Dr. Alonzo Clark on one occasion pulled a young student through a severe illness and refused to take a fee. "But I'm not a regular doctor," said the young man; "I'm only a student, and not entitled to the favor." "Never mind," said Clark, "dogs don't eat puppies." It is an extraordinary fact that the greater number of medical men die of malpractice. They call other physicians to attend them, younger men perhaps, who defer to the age and experience of their patients, and, fearing to express their own opinion, do no treat with the confidence with which they would treat other cases. As to the treatment of poor patients, there are many cases where they have to be treated free of charge. Do not shirk the poor, but do not treat poor folks. As to a system of charges, remember that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but do not follow the example of a distinguished doctor of New York city, who, when asked what his charges were, replied: "Why, I add up what I owe, and charge it." Expose quacks when they come in your way. It isn't necessary to go across the street and drag the quack out of bed and scalp him, but when you can, expose his pretensions; do it calmly and rationally, never with anger.

An Indian Romance.

In the early days of Pike county, Missouri, when the cat-like panther roamed the hills and the fleet footed deer bounded through the forests, there lived near Bowling Green a man named Noah Adkins. Realizing the truth of the adage that "it is not good for man to be alone," he took unto himself a wife. This lady was named Allison, who had a son William by a former husband. This son William was a fine physical man, and not inferior in intellect. In 1846 he joined Colonel Ralls' regiment, in Sterling Price's brigade, and marched to the wars in California, where he took part in the conflict at Santa Cruz and other battles. After his return he got into a quarrel with his stepfather. They adjourned to Crane's tanyard to fight it out, and by singular fatality each shot the other's arm off. This affair brought on a separation between Noah and his wife, and the latter went with her son William and her son-in-law, James Robbins (once a candidate for sheriff of Pike county), to Independence, Mo. Some time previous to this a son John had been born to Mrs. Adkins, and he concluded to follow the fortunes or misfortunes of his mother. After living in Independence some time William Allison got the contract for carrying the mails between Independence and old Santa Fe. While acting in this capacity he was killed by the Indians. The boy (John) wandered away, and was captured by the Sioux Indians. It is rarely that ever a prisoner escapes torture and death at the hands of the savages, but Adkins seemed reserved by some unaccountable stroke of fate for another destiny. He became acquainted with the ways of the redskins, settled down to live among them, and finally became one of their chiefs, and was in command of one of the detachments at the Little Big Horn massacre, where the gallant Custer and his heroic little army rode into the jaws of death. These facts were related by an old scout named Cook, who told them in Bowling Green.

It was a drunken carpenter who said he could not carry his spirit level.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Servia has rejected the offer of a six months' armistice; Russia sustains her in doing so.....

Samuel Burkett, colored, entered an African church at Mount Washington, Ky., during service, when under the influence of liquor, and on Elder Wm. Barnes requesting him to leave, replied: "You and your church can go to —." Upon repeating the remark, Barnes shot him dead..... The entire business portion of Sandy Hill, N. Y., was destroyed by a fire, which originated in the Rexford House. Owing to the limited quantity of water, the fire was allowed to take its own course. Losses will reach $200,000; partially insured.....Two masked men overpowered the treasurer of the county of Knoxville, Iowa, and forced him to open the safe, when they secured $14,000 and escaped..... By a fire in the Mitchell & Rowland lumber company's yard at Toledo, Ohio, $100,000 worth of stock was burned. Insured $80,000..... During the athletic sports at Dartmouth College, Prof. Taylor ran ten miles in fifty-eight minutes and fifty-five seconds..... A professional single scull race took place on Greenwood lake and was contested by some of the best oarsmen in the country, namely: Plaisted and Biglin, of New York, Powell and Coulter, of Pittsburgh, McKiel, of Greenkill Station, Pa., and Landers, of Boston. The course was three miles with a turn. Plaisted crossed the score first in 21:45½, eight lengths in advance of Landers, who was closely followed by Coulter, McKiel, Biglin and Powell in the order named. As the three first named turned the stake from west to east instead of the reverse, as ordered by the terms, the referee gave the purses to the last three.....Congressional nominations: New York, thirteenth district, John O. Whitehouse, Dem.; twenty-seventh, P. H. Van Auken, Dem.

Count Von Arnim, formerly of the German cabinet, has been sentenced to serve five years in prison for treason and offense against the emperor and Bismarck. The count is in Switzerland.....The nail department connected with Zug's rolling mill at Pittsburgh, Pa., was completely demolished by the explosion of the boiler, and of the 150 men employed in the shop, fifteen were instantly killed, four fatally injured and twenty-nine seriously hurt. The ruins caught fire from the furnaces, and it was with the utmost difficulty the poor maimed wretches and bodies of the dead buried in the *debris* could be rescued from the orrible fate of being burned. Many of the wounded were wedged in by timbers, and as the fire began sweeping over the mass of splintered wood, their shrieks for help were heartrending. The cause of the explosion is unknown, as the boiler was inspected only a few weeks previous. Pieces of boiler were thrown to a considerable distance, and the concussion of the explosion was sufficient to destroy all window glass for blocks around. The loss to the proprietors will probably be about $25,000.....An officer of the Egyptian army states that the Abyssinians have overcome and massacred three different expeditions sent by the Egyptian government to conquer them. The first contained four thousand men, the second six thousand and the third nearly as many. The Egyptian authorities have kept these defeats from the public.....The inter-State rifle match—each team to shoot on its own grounds, under the same conditions, as nearly as possible—was won by the Louisiana team scoring 1,507 out of a possible 1,800. New York scored 1,423; Illinois, 1,420; Connecticut, 1,371, and Massachusetts, 1,097..... First Chance won the Members' cup at Jerome park, running a mile and an eighth in 2:03. The Centennial cup, four miles, all ages, was won by Tom Ochiltree in 7:36. The mile and a quarter dash for three-year-olds resulted in a victory for Warlock in 2:13¾. Shylock was the winner of the mile and three-quarters race in 3:12¾.

The steamboat express train from Fall River to Boston, drawn by two engines, collided with a freight train near Randolph, while running at the rate of forty miles an hour. Three locomotives, the smoking and several baggage cars were totally wrecked. One fireman was killed and two engineers and two passengers who were smoking were terribly injured.....Gen. Rufus King died in New York city after a short illness. He was for many years editor of different influential journals, and at the breaking out of the war accepted a commission in the army—being a West Pointer.....By the giving way of the second floor in the exhibition building at the Franklin county (Me.) fair, two hundred people were precipitated to the story below and a large number injured, one fatally..... On the demand of the English minister, the Turkish government has arrested Chefket Pasha for complicity in the Bulgarian outrages..... Pinkerton's detectives have captured Frank James, one of the Minnesota robbers who succeeded in escaping after the attempted bank robbery. He was found in the house of a Dr. Nolan, near Kansas City, being under treatment for a gunshot wound received during the fight. He is one of the notorious James brothers.....The Duke of Abercorn has resigned his viceroyship of Ireland, and the Duke of Marlborough appointed as the successor.

Capt. Trim, a Mrs. Thayer and child, residing at Bucksport, Me., were murdered by robbers, who then fired the premises to hide the deed. The partially burned bodies were found..... Five cadets have been dismissed from the naval academy at Annapolis for refusing to give the names of some of their classmates who were engaged in "hazing."..... On the last day of the Jerome park meeting, Bill Bruce won the mile and an eighth handicap in 1:59. Parole came in winner of the mile and a half race in 2:38—beating St. Martin, Warlock, Virginius and Rhadamanthus. The three-quarters of a mile dash for maiden three-year-olds was easily won by Princeton in 1:19¾. The mile and three-quarters selling race resulted in a victory for Partnership. Time, 3:12¼..... Mrs. Stein, residing a short distance from Hamilton, Canada, committed suicide, and a coroner from that place took a jury to view the remains. While returning their wagon was overturned and two of the jurors so severely injured that one has since died and another cannot survive.....The report from the general land office gives the receipts during the past fiscal year as $1,747 245. 6,524,326 acres of public lands were disposed of—2 875,910 being absorbed by homestead entries.

Fire swept through Mendota, Ill., causing the destruction of a number of buildings at a loss of $22 000; amply insured.....In a trot between Smuggler and Great Eastern at Myetic park, Boston, the champion stallion acted badly, and was distanced by Great Eastern in the second heat..... Reports from the East Indies are to the effect that the failure of the crops in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta have caused great suffering, and the government has opened relief stations.....The pawnshop of Lazarus in Montreal, Canada, was broken into and robbed of $20,000 worth of jewels.....The Indians at Standing Rock signed the treaty relinquishing the Black Hills. The treaty was so far modified as not to insist on their removal to Indian Territory. ....The steamship Colon was seized for taxes claimed by New York city from the Pacific Mail steamship company.....Heavy gales swept over the great lakes and numerous disasters are reported, by which a number of lives were lost..... The bishop of Minorca, Spain, has issued a new circular enjoining on masters of primary schools not to admit the sons of Protestants and other dissenters..... Col. McLaughlin and J. H. Martin, both of Michigan, wrestled in New York for the championship of the country and $1,000 a side. McLaughlin won the first and third throws, giving him the contest.

The Keynote of Married Life.

Forbearance is the keynote of married life. There can be no great discord, there can be no large divergences from tunefulness, so long as the husband forbears and the wife forbears. Now this cannot be attained without some labor. Results are approached gradually in character, as they are in making a sand hill. It is grain upon grain, shovelful upon shovelful, and load upon load that makes the mound to rise. So results of character come gradually. An act at this time, a deed yesterday, a word this morning, a word to-morrow morning, a cross answer to-day, repeated a month hence, and so on, till at last you find there is a ridge between you and your wife's or husband's affection.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Vote by States for President in 1872, with Other Interesting Returns.

The following tables, prepared with care, will be found of interest at this time and should be preserved for reference. The figures are from the official returns and may be relied upon as correct:

THE VOTE OF 1872.

States.	Grant.	Greeley.	Grant's maj.	Gr'ly's maj.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	10,828	.....
Arkansas	41,373	37,927	3,446	.....
California	54,030	40,718	13,302	.....
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	4,758	.....
Delaware	11,115	10,206	909	.....
Florida	17,763	15,427	2,336	.....
Georgia	62,550	76,356	.....	13,806
Illinois	241,944	184,938	57,006	.....
Indiana	186,147	163,632	22,515	.....
Iowa	131,566	71,196	60,370	.....
Kansas	67,048	32,970	34,078	.....
Kentucky	88,706	89,995	.....