FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Kitchen Garden.

Plow or fork up as much of the garden before the ground freezes as possible, leaving it without harrowing. Gather up all rubbish and weeds, and burn so that the whole ground will be ready for the plow at any time.

MANURE.—This and the following month must be devoted to increasing the stock of manure. Provide absorbents for the stable and privy; dry earth is best; if this has not been collected, use leaves, woods earth, dry muck, or even coarse marsh hay run through a cutting machine. Let the manure from the henhouse be gathered and put in a dry place at least once a month, sprinkle dry earth under the roosts weekly.

Winter protection is necessary in most northern localities, especially for spinach and sprouts. Do not apply until freezing weather, the object being to prevent sudden changes from heat to cold.

CABBAGES.—Before the ground freezes hard, open a furrow in a dry spot, put down two rails five or six inches apart, and then lay the cabbages, head downward, upon them; turn the soil upon them from each side so as to cover the heads with three or four inches of earth. If a part are covered with hay or straw they can be got at readily during mild spells in the winter. Plants raised from seeds sown in September can now be set out in cold frames to be kept until spring; set down to the first leaves and do not put on the glass until very cold weather, the object being to keep the plants dormant. Those with soft or poor heads, if set out in trenches and covered with boards, will make excellent heads by spring.

ROOTS.—Market gardeners store their root crops (except potatoes) in trenches or pits in a dry place from which water will drain off. The trench is opened four feet deep and six feet wide; the roots are stacked in sections across the pit, two feet wide, then six inches of earth, then two feet of roots, six inches of earth, and so on, covering all with eighteen inches or two feet of soil rounded up to shed water. By covering the earth well with litter, the roots may be taken out at any time. If stored in a root cellar they should be packed in earth to preserve their freshness. If the quantity is small, boxes or barrels may be used, but if large, bins may be made.

Celery may be stored in trenches in the open ground; make them a foot wide, and as deep as the length of the celery; pack the plants closely, before severe weather comes. Cover with a few inches of hay or straw and boards to keep out water; when very cold weather comes, more straw should be added. Small lots may be stored in long narrow boxes, with a few inches of soil on the bottom, and kept in a cool cellar.

RHUBARB.—Make a new bed in the fall, if needed, it starts very early in the spring. Take up a few roots for forcing; a cask partly filled with horse manure placed in a warm cellar will answer.

SWEET POTATOES.—As soon as frost has touched the vines, cut off close to the ground. Dig on a warm, sunny day, and allow them to dry for a few hours, when they should be packed in boxes or barrels with perfectly dry chopped straw, and placed where the temperature will not sink below fifty-five or sixty deg.

PARSNIPS.—Dig before the ground freezes, and store as recommended above; a part may be left in the ground until spring.

Carrots and beets should be gathered before very cold weather, and stored the same as parsnips. Some cut the tops with a sharp hoe before lifting.

Turnips will stand hard frosts and may remain in the ground until freezing cold weather comes. Feed the tops to the cows.—*Agriculturist.*

A Model Farm Account.

The following statement of account for a farm in Ireland was recently given to the *Agricultural Gazette* by a correspondent. It may serve as a model balance sheet:

Balance sheet of Tillage Farm of seventy statute acres, ending April, 1875. Rotation principally four-course. Extent of permanent grass, sixteen acres.

DEBTOR.

To amount of valuation, April, 1874.	£839 13 3
Amount paid for live stock	164 17 6
Amount for labor	139 0 4
Amount for farm seeds	14 2 5
Amount for manures	9 6 4
Amount for feeding stuffs	45 0 2
Amount for new implements and smith's account	70 10 7
Amount miscellaneous expenses	26 4 9
Rent of farm	99 10 8
Profit	185 15 7
Total	£1,634 1 7

CREDITOR.

By amount received for cattle	£285 10 0
By amount received for poultry	2 8 9
By amount received for dairy produce	52 15 7
By amount received for straw	34 3 3
By amount received for oats	38 12 0
By amount received for barley	209 0 0
By amount received for root crops	56 3 0
Miscellaneous receipts	12 9 0
Valuation, April, 1875	845 0 6
Total	£1,634 1 7

ABSTRACT OF INVENTORY OF VALUATION.

	April, 1874	April, 1875
Horses	£41 0 0	£39 0 0
Cattle	254 0 0	246 16 0
Farm produce on hand	79 8 0	71 7 6
Crops sown and tillage	87 11 0	84 19 0
Manures	68 10 0	71 10 0
Implements	145 2 0	179 16 5
Permanent	164 2 3	151 11 7
Total	£839 13 3	£845 0 6

Apples and the Orchards.

When and how should apples be gathered for keeping? was a question asked the American farmers' club.

Gather the fruit by hand always when soundness and preservation is desired. Delay gathering as long as possible and avoid severe frosts. Place the fruit in new tight flour barrels as soon as gathered from the trees. Gently shake the barrels while filling them, and press the head closely in, so that the apples will be snugly packed. Place them in a cool, shady exposure, where they had best remain until the weather becomes too severe, when they should be removed to a cool, dry cellar, in which air can be admitted occasionally in brisk weather. English apple growers lay their fruit in heaps in dry, cool cellars and cover them with straw.

On planting orchards, how far apart should the trees be set?

The distance apart depends upon the mode in which they are to be treated. If all the ground is to be devoted to the trees, thirty feet apart is recommended; but if the owner wishes to keep the land between in grain and grass, fifty feet is the proper interval. Forty feet is the distance at which trees in orchards are usually planted.

How often does the "bearing year" of the apple tree take place?

In ordinary culture the bearing year occurs every alternating year. This is owing to the excessive crops of this fruit, which exhausts most of the organic matter laid up by the tree, which then requires another season to recover and collect a sufficient supply to again form fruit buds. With special culture the apple, like other fruit trees, can be made to bear moderately every year. This is done by thinning out one-half of the fruit when in a young state during the bearing year. The bearing year of an apple tree may be changed by picking off the fruit when the trees first show good crops and allowing it to remain on the alternate seasons.

Ask your purse, not your pride, what you shall buy. Let not desire to excel your neighbor in display run you into lavish expenditure. There is no folly so attractive for the time as extravagance. People call it liberality, nobleness of spirit, and enlarged views; they look on with admiration, as they do at a brilliant display of fireworks, but the fire once spent, then comes the reaction.

The Detroit *Free Press* reports that a careful estimate by competent old ladies shows that the number of Detroit girls who daily go out after autumn leaves is 460. The number who get any leaves is nineteen; the number who find beaux and forget all about autumn is 451.

The Battle of Blenheim.

It was a summer evening,
Old Kasper's work was done;
And he before his cottage door
Was sitting in the sun,
And by him sported on the green
His little grandchild, Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Peterkin
Roll something large and round,
That he beside the rivulet,
In playing there had found;
He came to ask what he had found,
That was so large, and smooth, and round.

Old Kasper took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by;
And then the old man shook his head,
And with a natural sigh,
"Tis some poor fellow's skull," said he,
"Who fell in the great victory.

"I find them in the garden, for
There's many here about,
And often when I go to plow,
The plowshare turns them out;
For many thousand men," said he,
"Were slain in the great victory."

"Now tell us what 'twas all about,"
Young Peterkin he cries,
And little Wilhelmine looks up
With wonder waiting eyes;
"Now tell us all about the war,
And what they killed each other for."

"It was the English," Kasper cried,
"That put the French to rout;
But what they killed each other for
I could not well make out.
But everybody said," quoth he,
"That 'twas a famous victory.

"My father lived at Blenheim then,
Yon little stream hard by;
They burnt his dwelling to the ground,
And he was forced to fly;
So with his wife and child he fled,
Nor had he where to lay his head.

"With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted far and wide,
And many a childing mother then,
And new born infant died.
But things like that, you know, must be
At every famous victory.

"Great praise the Duke of Marlbro' won,
And our good Prince Eugene."
"Why, 'twas a very wicked thing,"
Said little Wilhelmine.
"Nay—nay, my little girl," quoth he,
"It was a famous victory.

"And everybody praised the duke,
Who such a fight did win."
"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he,
"But 'twas a famous victory."

ACCIDENTS OF A LIFE.

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF A NEW YORK MERCHANT.

About eleven o'clock on a mild December night, in the year 1808, Mr. Nicholas Young, a respectable merchant of New York city, turned the key in his store door and directed his steps homeward.

He had been busily engaged in taking account of stock, and was, therefore, unusually late. A model of regularity in all his habits, he was never known to be out of his house after ten in the evening, except on such periodical occasions as the present.

He was a plain man of forty-five, who had never married, and inhabited an unpretending but comfortable abode in what was then the semi-rural district about Bleecker street. His family consisted solely of his old housekeeper and a colored man.

He had not walked far on the night in question, when he was startled by a cry as of a female in distress, seemingly proceeding from a close carriage, which was driving past at a moderate rate of speed. The vehicle had not gone twenty yards further before the cry was again raised, clear and shrill, and he distinctly saw a white handkerchief waving from the window.

Constitutionally fearless, and endowed with no small share of native chivalry, Mr. Young lost no time in hastening to the rescue of the presumed captive. Accident seemed to favor him, for just then the driver dropped his whip, and, before he could recover it and regain his seat, the merchant was at the carriage door, which he attempted to open. He was resisted by a strong grasp from within, while a man thrust his head from the window and angrily demanded what was meant by such unwarrantable intrusion.

Mr. Young as peremptorily inquired whether a female was being carried off against her will, and stated his intention of searching into the matter. He was answered at once by a blow on the head from a slungshot, or similar instrument, which felled him to the ground insensible. On recovering, he found himself lying, gagged and bound, at the bottom of the coach, which was being driven furiously. Defenseless as a sheep borne to the shambles, he could only await his fate with such resignation as he could muster.

Hours seemed to pass before the vehicle came to a stop, when the door was opened and he was lifted out in perfect silence by two stout men. He now saw, by the glimmering starlight, that they were standing on the further end of a long wharf—a pier—the other extremity of which was hidden in darkness. Rocking on the waves, almost under their feet, lay a small rowboat. Into this, still without a word being spoken, he was transferred by the same hands, and it was then made fast to the stern of a sailing vessel, which lay close by with all her canvas set. His two captors climbed aboard the latter craft, whose anchor was immediately weighed, and she stood out to sea, towing Mr. Young, alone and helpless, behind her.

Before morning the boat was cast off, the sailing vessel quickly disappeared from his view, and the unfortunate merchant found himself drifting, without oars or provisions, at the mercy of the waves. When day broke, he had succeeded in freeing one of his hands, and shortly afterward released himself from all his fastenings. He now discovered that his pockets had been rifled, and his watch and wallet taken, together with the keys of his office door and safe.

On the morning following Mr. Young's abduction, Mrs. Comfit, his housekeeper, awaited in vain his appearance at the breakfast table. Never before, during the fifteen years she had lived with him, had he been ten minutes behind time. Of course, he must be indisposed. With some trepidation she she went up stairs and knocked at his chamber door. The summons, again and again repeated, awakened no response. He might have gone out for a walk, though such had never been his habit. An hour passed, and she grew seriously alarmed. Finally, when a business acquaintance of Mr. Young's called to inquire why his store remained closed, Mrs. Comfit procured assistance, and her master's door was broken open. A careful search of the apartment only resulted in showing that it had apparently not been occupied during the preceding night.

Days and weeks rolled on, and nothing was seen or heard of the missing merchant. Advertisements appeared in the leading journals, offering liberal rewards for information concerning him; but none was forthcoming. The case created considerable excitement as well in the community at large, as among Mr. Young's immediate connections, but all attempts to unravel the mystery proved unavailing; and when, one morning, his office safe was found open, and robbed of all its valuable contents, the conclusion was generally arrived at that he had been foully dealt with, and that his reappearance was not to be looked for. A distant relative of the lost man came forward, instituted the necessary proceedings, and took quiet possession of the property which Mr. Young had toiled through so many years to amass.

To return, now, to our ill-fated hero himself.

After drifting in his boat for two days, the weather being fortunately calm and moderate, he was picked up by a homeward bound Italian brig. As Mr. Young spoke only his native language, of which none of his rescuers understood a single word, he could communicate very little respecting himself, and was barely able to make out the name of the port to which they were sailing. Just before entering the Mediterranean, they were chased and captured by a pirate, to whom they could offer no resistance. Their vessel was scuttled, and themselves were carried as slaves to the coast of Morocco. By the Italians Young had been treated kindly; at the hands of the half-savage captors, he met with nothing but hardship, being forced to toil almost incessantly beneath a burning sun.

After three years of this suffering, he effected his escape by the aid a fellow slave, an Englishman, with whom he was sometimes allowed to go fishing, and with whom, under cover of night, he flung himself overboard and swam to the opposite coast of Spain, where they found themselves with no possessions but the clothes on their backs. They managed to make their way to the nearest seaport town, whence they intended, if possible, to procure a passage to the United States. All went well; a ship was soon found, which in a few days was to weigh anchor for New York, and on which their services were at once engaged for the voyage.

Almost on the eve of their embarkation, a fearful murder was committed in the house where the fugitives were lodging. Circumstances pointed strongly toward them as the perpetrators, and they were arrested on suspicion. Poor, friendless, and ignorant of the language of their persecutors, they were unable to make an adequate defense, and were summarily found guilty. Mr. Young's unfortunate companion was executed, and he himself sentenced to the galleys for life.

After he had undergone the lingering horrors of this worst of punishment for five years, the real murderer was made known by a deathbed confession, and Mr. Young was set at liberty. His story had excited the active sympathy of several humane individuals, and he found no difficulty in procuring means of transportation to his own country. In a few weeks he once more trod the streets of New York, nearly eight years from the time of his enforced departure; but he returned to find himself a beggar. His relative had thrown away his property in wild speculations, and died, the year before, hopelessly insolvent.

Broken in health and spirits, and prematurely old, the once prosperous merchant, after his protracted misfortune, incurred solely by yielding to a sudden impulse of humanity, was driven to the occupation of selling small wares at a stall outside Washington market, and might have been regularly seen thus engaged for several years, until prostrated by a lingering sickness which brought him to his end, under circumstances of lamentable privation.

Who shall say that the ways of Providence in this world are not inscrutable!—*Illustrated Weekly.*

Animals in a Cyclone.

A Key West correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, giving an account of the terrible cyclone which the United States vessel Ossipee recently encountered at sea, says: The effect of the storm on the animals on board was peculiar. The cats disappeared on the morning before the storm and have not since been seen. The only dog is Daniel, a splendid pointer, owned by the captain. He exhibited the greatest dread at being left alone, and was only appeased when some one was petting him. The hens and turkeys, usually the most hungry and voracious and quarrel some beasts on board, forgot their hunger and barely opened their eyes when food was thrown them. Two birds, "bobos," a species of pelican, came on board while we were lying in the vortex. They must have been drawn down while attempting to fly over us. The parrot was the only person on board who seemed at all to enjoy the surroundings. She talked, whistled and laughed in the afternoon when the barometer had commenced to rise. Much personal property was destroyed by the seas that got into the staterooms, in spite of all precautions. Most everybody lost from one to two caps and from two to three suits of clothes. The ship herself after the storm was over had a most dilapidated appearance, much worse than any I ever saw after going through a severe battle. But we are all very grateful that we passed through the ordeal. Other vessels, I fear, fared much worse, as we have seen considerable *debris*, evidently from the wreck of vessels.

Singular Chance.

A Pennsylvania paper relates the following: Some days since a gentleman went to Philadelphia and put up at a hotel, and while resting after tea in the reception-room, overheard two gentlemen conversing in regard to a trial then in progress before one of the courts of that city. He learned from this conversation that a man had obtained money upon his wife's property, the wife giving a mortgage. The money was spent in dissipation, the wife became a raving maniac, and was confined in the asylum, where she now is; the husband died, and the children of this unfortunate couple were furnished with a guardian by the court, who was maintaining the suit, then being tried, against the holder of the mortgage, on the ground that the wife was not of legal age when the instrument was executed. The gentleman knew that a niece of his, who left this vicinity when a child, had married a man of the same name as the one mentioned as having squandered his wife's patrimony, and concluded to investigate. He made his way to the court house the following morning, and to his intense surprise and gratification was the very person needed to establish to a certainty the age of the unfortunate woman, and to save her worse than orphaned children property valued at $2,500.

Folly of an Unhappy Husband.

A few years ago the marriage of a young couple, prosperous and with bright prospects, took place. The lady was very fond of fashionable society; the husband was devoted to his business, and was very highly esteemed. She persisted in visiting much in his absence, and against his wishes. This made him very unhappy. Finally, he terminated their union by putting a bullet through his heart.

Undoubtedly this aggrieved man thought he would thus inflict an adequate punishment on his frivolous wife, and make her wretched the remainder of her life. The motive was not the highest, and there is no probability that he would accomplish his purpose. A trifling and giddy woman is but little influenced, and only for a short time, by the death of any one—even of her husband.

The recent case in New Jersey, of a woman who, in a moment of anger, shot her husband to whom she professed to be passionately attached, illustrates our point. Before her trial took place she was actually arranging for a marriage with her deceased husband's brother!

Suicide is an irremediable mistake in any one; but it is ludicrous when resorted to as a means of punishing a wife deaf to the dictates of love and duty.—*Ledger.*

The Wisconsin Election.

The facts concerning the report that one Democratic Presidential elector was chosen in Wisconsin, are as follows: It was discovered several weeks before the election that Minor, a Republican candidate for elector, was a postmaster. He was thereupon taken from the ticket and Downs substituted. The blanks for returns sent by the Secretary of State to town officers of the election contained Minor's name instead of Downs'. Upon learning this the chairman of the Republican State central committee caused circulars to be sent to these officers, instructing them to erase Minor's name and insert Downs'. In a few cases, so far as learned, this was not done, and the votes are returned as if they had been cast for Minor, when, in fact, they were cast for Downs. But the number is not sufficient to raise any doubt about Downs's election.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Dispatches from Red Cloud agency say the Cheyennes have left their camp on Red Land creek and gone north to join Crazy Horse. These Indians are better fighters even than the Sioux, and this exodus will add great strength to the forces opposed to Gen. Crook.....The Russian army is being put on a war footing, with the czar's brother, Grand Duke Nicholas, in command....The captain-general of Cuba has issued a proclamation to deserters now serving in the Cuban army, granting absolute pardon to all who will rejoin the Spanish ranks and serve out their time honorably..... The official returns from ninety-three cities and counties in Virginia show a majority for Tilden of over 40,000. The remaining counties will increase these figures about 2,000.....Two brothers, named Nugent, and a man named Medcliffe were killed at Beitie Cove (Nova Scotia) copper mine, by the roof of the shaft falling on them.....The mechanics of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, employed in the shops at Scranton, Pa., who struck a number of weeks ago and have been idle since, had a fierce combat with some of their number who had resumed their situations. A number of men were seriously injured.

The will of Eliza Powers, of Boston, devises $100,000 for various charitable objects..... Germany refuses to participate in the French exposition to be held in Paris in 1878.....The English steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool for Calcutta, was lost on the coast of Bengal, near the town of Akyal. The captain and steward were saved, the rest of the crew being lost..... During the hurricane in the West Indies the bark Idela Berry, of New York, broke from the wharf at St. Thomas and became a total wreck. The captain, his wife and four of the crew were drowned. The brig Veteran, of New York, was also completely wrecked. No loss of life.....The Spanish troops suffered a defeat at the hands of the Cubans near Puerto Principe.....There are threats of a Polish rising in case Russia becomes involved in war..... The department of agriculture announces the cotton crop of this year as being smaller than that of last year.....The canal tolls of New York State were $40,000 less in October this year than in the corresponding month in 1875..... A portion of Sanders and Barrett's carriage factory at Oneida, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $35,000.....The tug J. W. Bennett went ashore in the straits of Mackinaw, Michigan, and the next morning five of the crew were smothered and scalded to death in a room over the boiler into which steam escaped.....A new counterfeit $20 bill on the First National bank of Portland, Conn., is in circulation.....The Havana steamer Montezuma, running to Porto Rico, stopped at Puerto Plata, where eleven passengers embarked, who, when on the high seas, killed the captain, mate, first engineer and supercargo and took possession of the vessel. They landed the balance of the passengers at Romero Key, Cuba, and then put to sea again. They are supposed to have been Cubans.....The trial of the claim of Admiral Porter and the North Atlantic squadron for prize money, growing out of the capture of Richmond, was begun in Washington, before Judge Humphries. Col. Enoch Totten and Quinton Corwine appeared for the naval squadron, and the Hon. H. H. Wells, United States District attorney, for the United States. About $1,500,000 are involved in the controversy.

The hotel structure known as the Grangers' encampment, at Elm station, in the vicinity of the Exhibition buildings, Philadelphia, was burned to the ground, involving a loss of $80,000; insurance, $50,000. The hotel could accommodate four thousand guests; the dining-room holding one thousand people.....Two of the miscreants who attempted to steal the remains of ex-President Lincoln from the tomb have been arrested in Chicago....Owing to a misplaced switch on the Boston and Maine railroad at Ballardville, Mass., a train of fifty cars and two locomotives was thrown into collision with another train, killing an engineer and fireman and fatally wounding two other train hands. Both locomotives and fifteen cars were wrecked.....A young girl employed by Henry Astor, of the famous wealthy family, residing at Rhinebeck, N. Y., has recovered $20,000 for maltreatment. A motion for a new trial was denied.....A broken rail on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad ditched an extra passenger train near Malvern. There were no deaths, but twenty-eight of the passengers were more or less injured.....The New York canal commissioners have determined to close the canals on the first of December.....During the prevalence of the West India hurricane, the island of Porto Rico suffered heavily in its coffee and rice crops. Forty-five vessels were either totally wrecked or badly damaged around the island—three of the lost ships being American..... George F. Parker, a commission merchant of New York city, has been arrested for defrauding numerous city and country consignors.

The lost vessel City of Manchester had been altered from a steamer to a sailing vessel. Thirty-two men probably went down with her.....Spain is to abolish universal suffrage.....An amicable settlement is probable between John H. Lick and the trustees of the Lick fund in San Francisco..... The number of cash admissions to the Centennial from May 10 to November 10 were 8,004,274; free admissions, 1,906,692; total, 9,910,966. Total cash receipts, $8,813,724. The free admissions represented exhibitors, attendants, employees, etc.....Mrs. Emma Wilette, of Lawrence, L. I., was burned to death in consequence of using kerosene oil to light her fire. Her daughter, in attempting to assist her mother, was so badly burned that her life is despaired of.....As a Sayville fishing smack was passing through Jones' inlet, L. I., it struck on the bar, broke in two and the three inmates were thrown into the water—two of them being drowned....The business portion of the town of Magnolia, N. C., has been destroyed by fire. Nineteen buildings, including the railway depot, telegraph and express offices, with their contents, were burned. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.....New York State gives Tilden $1,336 majority, as announced by the authorities..... The Ohio vote for Presidential electors is canvassed, and shows a majority for Hayes and Wheeler of 7,516. There were 3,057 votes cast in the State for Peter Cooper for President, 1,636 for Greene Clay Smith, the Prohibitionist candidate, and seventy-six votes for the Anti-secret Society ticket. The aggregate vote in the Presidential election is 658,649, which is an increase of 27,000 over the aggregate vote for State officers in October last, and over the vote for governor last year of 65,966. The increase over the vote for President in 1872, which is the heaviest ever cast in Ohio prior to last year, is 129,213.

A Buenos Ayres telegram from Calcutta states that later accounts say that 120,000 persons perished during the cyclone which passed through eastern Bengal on the thirty-first of October. The government is taking active steps for the relief of the distressed population of the district. The London *Times'* correspondent puts the number at 215,000, based on official returns from the various police sections..... The left over a livery stable in Sacramento, Cal., was fitted up as a variety theater, with gallery and stage, and was called Moore's opera house. The opening night occurring on Saturday, the place was crowded with people. Shortly after the performance began an ominous creaking was heard, and almost instantly afterward the floor sunk in the middle, carrying down the gallery and stage, and precipitating the entire audience to the floor below in a confused, shrieking mass of humanity. The fire department was quickly on hand and aided in getting the badly scared people from the ruins, when it was ascertained that seven were killed and fifty one hundred wounded, some mortally....Burglars gagged and bound the watchman at Catskill station, N. Y., blew open the safe, and escaped with the contents.....Judge Humphreys, in the case of Admiral Porter and others of the North Atlantic squadron against the rams Texas, Beaufort and ten other Confederate vessels, finds that for want of proof the captors are entitled to but one-half of the proceeds of the prize, and that the value of the Texas was $55,826 and the Beaufort $12,000.....It is announced that the Rothschilds have promised to let Russia have the amount of money she requires.....Wm. McKee's pardon from prison, where he was confined for fraud in the whisky ring, followed shortly after Avery's.....The vote of Virginia—all the counties having been heard from—gives Tilden, 139,512 and Hayes 95,268. Tilden's majority, 44,244. Two of the Congressional districts will be contested.....

The Vermont House, by a vote of 139 to 19, passed a bill to fill the vacancy in the electoral college caused by the ineligibility of Mr. Solace. The Democrats are contesting the matter, declaring that Amos Aldrich, a Democratic elector, was elected.....The result of the canvassing of the votes in South Carolina gives the Hayes electors the vote by majorities ranging from 230 to 1,135. The smallest vote for Republican electors was 91,156, and the highest vote for Democratic electors was 90,906. They report that the Republican secretary of State is elected by 227 majority; Republican attorney-general by seven votes; Democratic comptroller-general, 7,256 majority; Democratic superintendent of education by 442 majority, and two Republican members of general board by 161 and 208 majority, respectively.

The immense loss of life in India was caused by a tidal wave which swept over the islands and adjacent country in many places to a depth of twenty feet, carrying off the houses, inhabitants and cattle, as well as all provisions, so that the survivors are in danger of famine. The large number of dead bodies lying about have commenced to putrify, and cholera is expected to set in in consequence. The government is rendering all aid possible.....The British gunboat Lap Wing was lost in the great cyclone which swept over India. All the officers and crew were saved....James W. Lick, nephew of James Lick, the California philanthropist, has filed a petition opposing the appointment of John H. Lick, the natural son of the deceased, as administrator, and asking that he be granted letters of administration.... The captain and officers of the bark Daring, from Liverpool, were arrested at Newburyport, Mass., for cruelty to their seamen. One man jumped overboard on the passage, to escape brutal treatment, and was drowned.... By the burning of a building in East Cambridge, Mass., occupied as a furniture manufactory by John Clark and a chisel factory by Page & Gore, a loss of $100,000 was entailed.....The assessors' valuation of real and personal property in the State of Massachusetts for the year 1876 shows a net loss of $71,299,192 since last year, the loss in Boston being $44,965,685.....Receivers have been appointed for the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and put under $200,000 bonds. The bonded indebtedness of the road amounts to $15,000,000, and the floating indebtedness $1,000,000.....Tilden's majority in Alabama is 34,833.

Slaughter of 220,000 Bulgarians.

The Cologne *Gazette* observes that Bulgaria has on several occasions figured in history as the scene of "atrocities" no less horrible than those lately committed by the Bashi-Bazouks. The Greek Emperor Basilius II. was nicknamed "Bulgaroktonos" because he ordered 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners to have their eyes put out, a few only being left with one eye in order that they might guide their fellow prisoners back to their homes. Even more atrocious was the massacre of the Gothic settlers in Bulgaria. The much praised Emperor Claudius II. gives the following account of this massacre in a letter cited by the historian Trebellious Pollio: Cladius to Brocchus—We have destroyed 320,000 Goths and sunk 2,000 ships. The rivers are covered with shields, their banks with spears and pikes, and the fields with bones; no road is free from blood; the huge barricade of wagons is deserted; and we have captured so many women that each of our conquering soldiers can take two or three for his share.

Could Not Stand It.

The other day a citizen of Detroit engaged a house painter to paint over the woodwork in his dining-room. The two figured on how much paint it would take, and the man purchased just that quantity. The painter called at the house, as per agreement, bringing with him a large brush. As soon as the citizen saw it he remarked:

"I cannot allow you to use that brush on this work. You must go and get a small one."

"What's the matter with that brush?" asked the painter.

"Nothing fair enough, sir. Here's paint enough, if you use a small brush, to go all over the room, and I don't propose to stand by and see you clean out the pail at two or three dabs of that overgrown swab!"

The painter looked at him for a long minute, and then put on his coat, tucked his brush under his arm, and moved on to conquer the world in another locality.—*Free Press.*

The Spare Bed.

One rule ought to be invariable with every good housekeeper: That the bed in the guest chamber shall never be "made except when it is to be directly used. Let it lie fallow between whiles, and turn the mattresses every few days, with all precaution against dampness gathering on them. Then when put in order, with fresh sheets and blankets having the dry heat of the kitchen fire in them, there will be small risk of that chill which the travelers dread. We repeat it, a room kept undamped, sweet, and wholesome, with a dried bed and plenty of well aired bedclothes, is within the reach of all to give their guests, and is all that sensible visitors ask. It is better than a hot stove in the room, or hot bottles, jugs, or india rubber grannies in the bed, and who so complains of this—let him complain.

Compulsory Education.

School board prosecutions are conducted in England with more energy than discretion. At the Rugby petty sessions a man whose daughter had been allowed to go to school twenty-three instead of seventy times in a certain period, explained that she had been detained at home owing to fever and sore heads in the family. The clerk remarked that "bad heads" was a "general excuse," and that the girl was kept at home to mind the baby. He then fined the delinquent five shillings. In another instance, the mother of a bad boy protested that she had beaten him repeatedly, but could not make him go to school, and finally had induced a policeman to frighten him into obedience. The bench wisely concluded that there was nothing to be gained by prosecuting the mother of so bad a boy.

The Popular Vote.

In 1860 Lincoln was elected by a majority of the electoral votes, but with a popular vote against him. Lincoln carried every Northern State except New Jersey. Breckinridge carried Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. Bell carried Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. Douglas had New Jersey and Missouri. In the electoral college, which then consisted of 313 electors, Lincoln had 180 votes, which was a majority of thirty-three. But the popular majority against him was nearly nine hundred and fifty thousand; that is to say, the combined votes of the other candidates were larger than his by so much.

Merchant's Gargling Oil.

This standard liniment has been before the people for over forty years, it having been first manufactured in 1833, and it is safe to assert that no preparation in the market has so fully stood the test of time, and been received with such universal favor, as the Gargling Oil. It is found in nearly every household in this country, and is sold also extensively in Europe. From a very small beginning the Gargling Oil Company has been obliged to steadily increase its facilities for manufacturing, and now employs an army of men, and occupies magnificent buildings of its own. Much of the success of the company is due to the careful and efficient management of Mr. John Hodge, who for some time has held the responsible position of secretary, and who is also the proprietor of the Hodge Opera House, one of the finest buildings in Lockport, N. Y. The Gargling Oil is for sale at all the drug stores.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

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

The Decadence of Hallowe'en.

The glory of this once popular festival has departed, says the *Times*. Its triumphs and rough jollities, festivals and strange rites are matters of history, and live only in the immortal verse of Burns and traditional lore. The timid Amaryllis of these more prosaic times does not trust her matrimonial fate to the doubtful chance of picking out, blindfolded, the basin of dirty or clean water, or of depending for a "weel faur'd" man on the likelihood of "pooing" at the stroke of midnight a straight rooted "kail runt." There are still kept up in the western and rural parts of southern Scotland and Ireland some of the rough old games peculiar to this festival, but all over the world, wherever Scotchmen, Englishmen or Irishmen are domiciled, the trail of civilization is over them all. Evening parties, with a ring hid mysteriously away in some elegant work of the pastry cook's genius, have taken the place of the great "black pot" full of mashed potatoes and milk, around which the guests gathered and supped "spoon and spoon alike," until they all became puffe i out like plethoric bailies. The rough reel and jig have been replaced by the seductive waltz or pleasant quadrille, and the hilarious "hoods" and clatter of hob nailed boots, which in olden times made roof and rafters dirl, mingling in inharmonious numbers with the squeaking of a villainous old fiddle have been succeeded by the rustling of silks, the soft breathing of whispered love, or unmeaning prattle, and the strains of the high-toned Centennial prize pianoforte. Like the curious marriage and funeral customs of old, strange mixture of pagan and Christian, and peculiarly social customs, the old Hallowe'en revelries are gone. Even in New York, among the Scotch inhabitants, they live in the memory only as traditions—pleasant traditions, it is true, but never to be revived or re-enacted on this earthly stage. In a few years, when the older generation gives place to the new, when modern social customs shall have effectively crowded out of existence the antique pleasantries of older conditions of societies, the "heirs of civilization" will laugh at the absurdities of "the old folks"—and be laughed at in their turn hereafter.

The Fenians.

The Montreal *Witness* says: Our reporter learned from reliable sources that Fenian movements are continuing on the American frontier, and during the past few days a number of loose fish who have straggled across the border into Canadian territory have been intimating that another attempt on Canada will shortly be made. Major Gen. Smythe has also received letters which state that another raid will certainly be attempted, and advising the authorities to be on their guard. When the first rumors of preparations were made public the government sent an officer to watch the movements, and we learn that he has sent in a number of reports which declare that considerable activity is noticeable in the Fenian crowd, that movements of arms have been observed, and that numbers of suspicious characters have, of late, been seen in the vicinity of St. Armand, Hemmingford, and other frontier Canadian towns. In this city the impression exists in military circles that some movement will shortly be made, which, however, will not be of so extensive a nature as was the last. Large contributions have been flowing into the treasuries of the Fenian leaders, and the contributors are now beginning to ask what is going to be done about it? A little excitement on the frontier will renew the flagging ardor of the silly dupes, and the money will again begin to pour in.

The Beaten Party.

"My son," said a Burlington father to his hopeful son, "you did not saw any wood for the kitchen stove yesterday, as I told you to; you left the back gate open and let the cow get out; you cut off eighteen feet from the clothes-line to make a lasso; you stoned Mr. Robinson's pet dog and lamed it; you put a hard shell turtle in the hired girl's bed; you tied a strange dog to Mr. Jacobsen's door bell, and painted red and green stripes on the legs of old Mrs. Polaby's white pony, and hung your sister's bustle out at the front window. Now, what am I—what can I do to you for such conduct?" "Are all the counties heard from?" asked the candidate. The father replied, sternly: "No trifling, sir; no, I have yet several reports to receive from others of the neighbors." "Then," replied the boy, "you will not be justified in proceeding to extreme measures until the official count is in." Shortly afterward the election was thrown into the house, and before half the votes were canvassed, it was evident, from the peculiar intonation of the applause, that the boy was badly beaten.

Death in a Gaming House.

A curious story comes from Paris. It is not so very long since a young man, well dressed, and apparently rich, entered a clandestine gaming house. He was playing at trente-et-quarante, and had already won a little pile of gold. "Red wins," presently said the banker, and he succeeded to hand over a hundred napoleons to the unknown one, for the stakes were high. But the stranger made no attempt to take the gold, and returned no answer to three or four questions put to him in reference to the game. His eyes remained fixed on the red, while his features assumed a ghastly paleness. A player touched his arm—he was dead. Then the banker coldly withdrew the hundred napoleons, observing that the play was in the nature of a reciprocal contract, which could only be entered into between parties both of whom were capable of contracting, and therefore never between a live man and a dead one. The cause of death was heart disease, and the official report was soon drawn up in proper forth. It contained no sort of reference to a gaming house.

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

A Volume in Six Lines.

This very hour, if you have a cough, a cold, or any difficulty in the throat or lungs, send for Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Take it faithfully and you are safe. The cure is certain and swift, the preparation pleasant. Don't disregard these six lines. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A few years since it was not considered the "correct thing" to chew plug tobacco, but it is again coming into great favor, and gentlemen can now be seen daily with a plug of the genuine "Matchless" brand, and it is considered the choice morsel of the day. Every plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." printed thereon.

The Rev. Matthew Bonner, M.D., late medical missionary to China, is curing thousands of cases of dyspepsia, ladies' "morning sickness," foul breath, and all disorders of the stomach and liver, by the use of "Ching." It is the Chinese sovereign remedy for those disorders. Send $1 for a box, or a stamp for a circular, to post-office box 111, Troy, N. Y.

Butter and cheese are almost indispensable articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritious and healthy; but an unfortunate use of either causes indigestion and dyspepsia. *Parsons' Purgative Pills*, judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.

Have you ague in the face; and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pain in the chest, back or side? Have you cramps in the stomach or bowels? Have you bilious colic or severe griping pains? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

A YOUTH'S PUBLICATION.—For half a century the YOUTH'S COMPANION, of Boston, has been published. It was started in 1827, and is to-day one of the brightest and most vigorous papers with which we are acquainted.

Vegetine purifies the blood, renovates and invigorates the whole system. Its medical