FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Hints for the Farmer.

Feed the grapes, fruit trees, etc., if on a poor soil, with manure, and they will feed you

Scatter under the fruit trees say a quart of salt to a grown fruit tree twice every week or two until the fruit is nearly grown, and it will greatly prevent the working and ravages of worms.

Put the hen coops under your fruit trees and the old hen with her chickens there, and every morning knock on the trees with a quick hard rap, and the little Turk will drop and chick will catch him.

Some horsemen water their animals frequently but the best authorities do not allow them to drink more than three times a day. Such horses perspire readily, and are not covered with foam on the road. Be careful, however, to sponge their mouths frequently.

A good suggestion comes from Pennsylvania. If carbolic acid soap is rubbed on the neck and legs of a horse, he will not be bothered by flies. The strong odor of the soap drives these miserable horse-tormentors away; and besides, the soap gives the animal's coat a fine polish. Take a dry cake of the soap, and rub on after grooming.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says that a teaspoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water will destroy currant worms, green flies, rose worms and other insects without injury to the most delicate plants, even fuchias, geraniums, callas, etc., if applied with a sprinkling can two or three times a week. We learn from another source that corn cobs saturated with kerosene and hung upon the limbs of plum trees will keep away the curculio.

One farmer says: I have fed all kinds of roots and considerable quantities of them to cattle, and among them all I consider the potato, fed raw to cows, the best for quantity of milk or quality of beef. The best beef I ever tasted was fattened on potatoes and meal. My experience is that they should never be cooked for cattle, but always for hogs, and at half the price of corn they are profitable to feed in connection with meal.

Prof. Nichols says, in the *Journal of Chemistry*: It is, under ordinary conditions, advisable and advantageous to plant corn for fodder in drills, with at least twenty inches space between, so that air and sunlight can have free access to the growing plants; but it is not good husbandry to sow thickly broadcast. Plants depend for healthy growth and nutrition upon actinic light and heat, and upon access of air. Any plant deprived of these agencies in its growth is unsuitable for the food of animals.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that no dressing of manure is completely consumed by the crop to which it is applied. Soluble and active manures produce their principal effect at once, and are of little benefit to subsequent crops. Manures sparingly soluble, and those which must suffer decomposition in the soil before they are of service to the plant, as bones and tarm-yard manure, will, on the contrary, produce an effect over many years. Farmers have a prejudice in favor of the latter class of manures, but it is clear that the quickest return for capital invested is afforded by the former class.

Preparing Produce for Market.

The Boston *Cultivator* alludes to the fact that there is more attention now being paid to packages and manner of presenting articles of farm products to the markets than formerly. What would satisfy the wants of village and town customers a dozen years ago will not do it to-day; and though a higher standard in this respect has always been observable at our leading metropolitan markets, yet here the fine art of preparing farm products for the best customers has made very rapid advances toward perfection within even a few years.

"I want more of your butter," said the merchant to a first class butter maker, whose product always came to his counter in splendid style, "for I can hardly get enough to furnish my customers. No, sir," he said the next day to a farmer whose butter came to the market in an old tub, with not a very clean cloth over the top of it, and in a rather soft condition; "no, sir; butter is very plenty, and I have a good supply on hand." And he had, of that kind. But just here is the difference; the best margin of profit is always in favor of the party who sends his goods to market in attractive shape. This is true the world over with all kinds of products, and it is not less so of the farmer's manufactures than of any other. Indeed, if possible, there is more necessity that the farmer exercise care and skill in arranging his goods for the market than of most other men. For goods sell themselves largely; it is the best and most attractive that soonest find purchasers and return the quickest profit.

Now, there are certain products of the farm and garden that must be marketed largely as they are; that is, the art of the farmer or gardener can only go a little way in rendering them attractive for sale. These are fruits, vegetables, grain, etc., though even here is a chance for the display of some skill and taste in selling. The apples and pears may be picked and selected with care; the grapes put in attractive boxes in just the right shape for family eating; pears and peaches handled with care, and put up "the best side out." More and more farmers must make a study of preparing their products in an acceptable and attractive form for customers; and as we ascertain the wants of customers, as exhibited at our great city markets, we shall endeavor from time to time to inform our readers and producers in order that they may know how to meet them.

Health Hints.

For people with skin diseases a carbolic bath should be used.

Always take a bath in a warm room and in tepid water, unless particularly robust.

Bleeding of a wound in man or beast can be stopped, it is said, by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth.

An exchange says soft corns can be cured by this corn salve: Boil tobacco down to an extract, then mix with it a quantity of white pitch pine, and apply it to the corn, renewing it once a week till the corn disappears.

To make tolu lozenges for coughs, take fine sugar, eight ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; starch, two drachms; tincture of balsam of tolu, one drachm. Bring to a proper consistency, and form into lozenges by means of a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum tragacanth.

A Smart Wife.

The other morning a citizen called at a hardware store on Woodward avenue and said he wanted a key to a certain door in his house, and he took up and carried away almost the first key handed out to him. On his way down town after dinner he stopped and exchanged the key for another, explaining that the first wouldn't fit. These changes took place twice a day for the next four days, the citizen being unable to get hold of a key to fit. On the sixth day he drove up to the store with a door on a dray, and calling to the proprietor he said:

"Bring your box of keys out here and we'll get a fit to that lock. Here I have been running back and forth for about a week, and I might not have got a fit for a whole month if my wife had not suggested that I bring the door down here. Some of these women are mighty smart."

"But why didn't you take the lock off and bring it down in your pocket?" asked the dealer.

The buyer looked at him in a vacant way, stared hard at the door, and sat down on the curbstone with the remark:

"It's a wonder that the whole family wasn't sent to the fool-house ten years ago."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Pocketful of Tarantulas.

When Mr. Nat. Silver took his last summer's linen duster out of the clothes-press it was a good thing for him that he didn't rifle the pockets in his usual energetic style, or he might not be around to tell the tale which he poured into our sympathetic ear this morning. He took hold of the end of a handkerchief in one of the pockets and pulled it out. It was covered with tarantulas, nearly all of them small, but full of poison and fight. While he was gazing at them two enormous tarantulas, neither of which could be covered with a saucer, emerged from the same pocket, and began climbing up the coat toward his hand. He just noticed them in time to drop the garment and call for help. All of the spiders began scuttling away, and it was with much difficulty they were all killed. Nat is positive that there were at least fifty tarantulas in the pocket.—*Nevada Winnemucca.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Incompatibility.

At last, since thou art all my own,
My love, my life, my promised bride!"
He murmurs softly, sinking down
Clarinda's peerless form beside.

"Let's figure, sweet, how we'll begin
Our married state that is to be."

"Yes, love. To eat a figure in
The world is all my wish!" says she.

"For house," says he, "what better than
A tiny cot by ocean's flow?"

"I would do," she says, behind her fan,
"It marble fronts were scarce, you know!"

"Ahem! And we might well engage
One maid-of-all-work, stout and neat!"

"Y-e-e-s! and a footman, cook and page,
And coach and pair!" she murmured sweet.

"Why, really, dear!—but words are air—
With love for guests at home a field,
Our food shall be the simplest fare,
Our drink the dairy's snowy yield!"

"Y-e-e-s! with etceteras rare and blest,"
She coyly adds: "that money brings—
Fish; game in season; wines the best;
Broils, stews, fruit cake, ice-cream and things!"

"In Midas' name!" he cries, with look,
And tone and mien from rapture tree,
"Dost deem a million aire to hook,
Ambitious girl, in wedding me?"

"Why, not at all, Sir Stinginess!"
She quick responds, with scornful shout;
"But just remember none the less,
As servant I'm not hiring out!"

They sever—she with angry look
That never bids him pause nor stay;
He clutching tight his pocketbook,
And precious glad to get away.

"Dissembling might have done with tact,
If not too soon betrayed," says she;
"How lucky that to sober fact
I brought her ere too late!" says he.

Fashions of the Season.

Among the new dress goods in silk and wool mixtures are found some novelties in the form of welted striped goods, the stripes running across, not lengthwise the goods, producing a corduroy effect; and upon this surface, whose ground is either gendarme blue, bronze, plum, dark green, brown, or black, bright silk threads produce a flowered design in jardiniere effects, the figures being for the most part small set designs. This stuff is intended for the paniers, back draperies, cuffs, revers, and collars of costumes whose underskirts, sleeves, and minor parts are composed of self-colored, all-wool, welted striped goods of tints and shades corresponding with the grounds of the figured goods. In the plain goods intended for the underskirts the welted stripes are also crosswise the goods.

Other fancy silk and wool mixtures have narrow alternate stripes of plain wool and figured silk, the silk stripes in small bright arabesque or arrowhead designs. Other striped cloths have partl-colored grounds of bronze, French gray, cherry, garnet, peacock, gendarme and navy blues, and shades of stone and *ardoise* or slate color.

Plaid Jacquard is a genuine novelty, the large plaids being produced in a variety of novel and striking designs and sharply contrasting colors woven in a Jacquard loom, and, while they imitate the size and colors of tartans, are very unlike tartan plaids. Broken blocks, squares, and dashes of color are produced in the midst of the wool mixtures by bright threads of silk thrown in, the predominant tints being old gold, sapphire and turquoise blues, cherry and other shades of red, and bright shades of green on dark grounds.

In plain all-wool goods, in addition to the camel's hair goods, cloths, flannels and cashmeres of last winter, we are shown a new material called *toile de sanglier*. This is plain woven, but has a rough surface, and resembles bunting made sufficiently heavy to serve for warm winter dresses.

The ready-made suits, thousands of which are sold every season and sent all over the world, are shown this fall in dark cloth colors in the new shades of amaranth, Rembrandt green, gendarme or duck's breast and navy blues, dauphine and dark French grays, Burgoyne and golden browns and black, with garnitures and parts of the costumes of trimming satins, plain, plaided or striped, silk plush, Jacquard corduroys or welted stripes, wide woolen braids and Scotch and Jacquard plaids, or other trimming goods of silk and wool mixtures similar to those described above.

The greater part of these suits are made up in the form of a coat basque, with pointed waistcoat in front and a postilion back, curved shorter on the hips. When the basque has not a waistcoat it is given a stomacher like a plastron, which is pointed below the waist, and consists of two revers sewed together down the middle, extending from the neck down and tapering gradually narrower to the waist. Under this plastron waistcoat or stomacher the basque is fastened with small flat buttons. The plastron may be either of plain cloth or satin, or it may be covered with parallel lines of zigzag braid set on crosswise in points. The postilion backs are sometimes pointed, but oftener square, and are given flat box-plaits beaded with fancy buttons. The skirts are short, trimmed with the usual flounce or flounces, in the usual variety of kilt, knife-blade and box-plaitings. Paniers appear on many of these skirts, or scarfs arranged to produce panier effects. Wide bells are seen on many of the basques, beginning in the seam under the arms and fastening in front. Other basques are half double-breasted, and others again have surplice plaits or others in front; and blouse effects are also popular in basques, fastening down with three-inch wide belts, to which the side pocket is attached. The buttons on the waistcoats are smaller than those on other parts of the costume. Few outside pockets are seen, but sometimes a long square or pear-shaped appendage of this kind is attached to the lower edge of a basque, and made very effective with trimmings. Plaid silks and silk plush of the same shade as the wool material of the dress, and self-colored Jacquard corduroys, also of the shade of the woolen stuff, are used for trimming cashmeres, *toile des Indes*, camel's hair and *toile de sanglier* costumes. These ready-made suits range in price all the way from $20 to $75 and $100.

Large and small bonnets, the first very large and the second very small, are seen among the importations of millinery goods. The large bonnets are either pokes with close sides, directoire bonnets with square crowns and flaring brims, or Rabagas bonnets that frame the face like a halo. The small bonnets are close cottage shapes, or are square crowns and almost brimless, such as have been worn at Saratoga and Newport during the summer, and the favorite Carmen bonnets with greater breadth in the back. Other shapes serve as either a round hat or a bonnet, and English turbans, Derbies and large Tyrolean hats are all among the new shapes. The Gainesboroughs and other fanciful, picturesque shapes are not by any means discarded.

All these shapes are brought out in smooth soft felt, silk plush and fur beavers, with pile an inch long. Sometimes the crown of the hat will be of silk and the brim of beaver or the reverse, and sometimes felt brims are given fur or silk crowns, or felt crowns are seen with plush or beaver brims. The feather felts which were introduced last season appear again this season in greater numbers, and in the delicate ecru and beige tints and cream and pearl white, which show that they will be used for the richest full-dress occasions.

The felts, beavers and plushes come in the same variety of colors and tints this season that they did last, or even greater. The new tints of cloth shades that are seen in the dress goods appear in the bonnets and hats, showing plainly that costumes will require a hat or bonnet to match this winter, and at least an attempt will be made to revive that fashion. For the new shades, colors found in felts and other millinery goods, new names are given. Rembrandt is a new name for a dark bluish shade of peacock green. A new red with a dash of purple in it is Amaranth, and the old Egyptian or Pompeiian reds are now vieux rouge. Japoniers is a new green blue, and gendarme blue takes the title of Dominiere and duck's-breast blue, golden brown is *canaque*, and the most fashionable shade of plum brown is Burgoyne. Old gold is as fashionable as ever, and the ciel blues and rose pinks, the beige tints with cream, ivory and wax white, are all in demand equal to the supply.

Fancy feathers will be used to excess again in trimming bonnets and hats. Whole and half birds, tails, wings, pompons, and feather fringes and ruches are all seen in the millinery stores. Long gray ostrich plumes of the natural color are also to be revived, and tips, demi-long and Mercutio, and willow plumes, are all to be worn.

The fall wraps are for the most part mantelet visites similar to those worn last spring, but ulsters, round cloaks and close jackets will be worn as the season advances. Most of the fall suits now in the hands of the dressmakers have a jacket of the material of the suit, and jackets of light, dark and black cloths are found in abundance in all the houses where ready-made garments are sold. When the jacket is a part of a costume it is trimmed to match the same, but the independent jackets are untrimmed, save with rows of stitching and effective buttons of ivory, horn, shell or metal.—*New York Sun.*

A Leadville Washerwoman's Luck.

But it is not alone in mining operations that fortunes have been made, writes a Leadville (Col.) correspondent. Mrs. Sarah Ray, an old Irish washerwoman, who was among the earliest settlers, has a somewhat romantic history. Her stock in trade when she came consisted of a pair of tubs and a washboard. She began business under an old pine tree on the hillside, having no means of hiring a house. She soon, however, got together with her own hands a rude slab cabin, and, as business was good at $2.50 per dozen for washing, she gradually began to provide for her wants. She got a cander stove, and, after furnishing her cabin comfortably, began to accumulate money. The town began to grow in the direction of her cabin, and after a while she employed laborers to put up a log house. As there was a great demand for miner's boarding-houses, Mrs. Ray concluded to abandon the washtub and start a boarding-house in her new edifice. In this idea she received great encouragement, and the house was opened with flattering prospects. In this venture she proved to be very successful, and made money and saved it. By the growth of the city her house finally got to be in the very center, and, as the streets were laid out, it proved to occupy a location on the corner of Harrison avenue and State street. Business was good and she continued to make money, which she invested wisely. She built another log house and rented it. Then she put up a frame building, which was rented before it was finished. About this time some of the landgrabbers disputed her title to the land and tried to dispossess her, but the old lady had so many determined friends among the miners that the effort was given up. Several months ago she refused an offer of $10,000 for her property, and since that time has built a two-story block fronting on Harrison avenue, and as described in a piece of property as any in Leadville. She still lives in her log house, but she now intends to tear it down and erect a two-story block in its place. When her improvements are completed she will have an income of more than $1,000 a month—a pretty good record of business success for an old washerwoman.

The Merry Maiden and the Tar.

The San Francisco *Call* says: The latest local story of the difficulties that can and will be surmounted by true love is that in which Captain J. E. Lennan, a bold sea captain, well known in Alaska waters, and Miss Annie B. Bunster, daughter of A. Bunster, M. P., of Victoria, are the interested parties. The young lady, who is just out of her teens, was residing in this city with friends, for the purpose of securing the benefit of the high class educational institutions of San Francisco, when she was met by the gallant captain. When the captain next saw the lady he proposed, was accepted, and then he sought the father. He saw him, but soon left the house, being reminded that he was nothing but a "common sailor," and should not aspire to an M. P.'s daughter. Such a rebuke did not, however, very long retard the lovers, but rather hastened the consummation of their affections. A license was procured, the services of the Rev. W. L. Githens, of the Church of the Advent, were secured, and the nuptials were made one. Next day the Hon. A. Bunster was in town, but he had come too late to arrest what he had feared. He at once waited upon the reverend clergyman and demanded by what authority he performed the ceremony, as the lady was not of age. Mr. Githens replied that he was not acquainted with the circumstances of the legal Captain Lennan, attended by a gentleman in good business standing, had requested his aid; the lady was attended by several highly respectable lady friends, was twenty-one years, and therefore over age, and to him everything was regular. "But I don't recognize your laws," said the M. P. "While in the United States you must," said the minister. Seeing that the clergyman was not at fault—that he could not interpret with Mr. Bunster then regretted that he had ever let his daughter leave home. Yielding at last to the unalterable, it is said Mr. Bunster blessed the young couple with a very bad grace. The following Wednesday Captain Lennan again sailed for Alaska, leaving his bride in a very comfortable home on Geary street.

The Anthracite Coal Fields.

At the meeting of the American Science Association in Saratoga P. W. Sheafer, of Pottsville, Penn., spoke of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania and their rapid exhaustion. He said: The work of mining anthracite coal in that State was begun in 1829 with 365; now 30,000 tons per annum are produced. Mr. Sheafer asserted that only one-third of the coal goes into consumption; two-thirds are wasted, lost in the mines and in preparation. He put the maximum product at about 50,000,000 tons per annum, and at the present rate of increase this limit will be reached in the year 1900, and in 186 years, say in the year 2065, our anthracite coal fields will be exhausted. Then we must fall back on our bituminous coal area, which reaches the enormous total of 200,000 square miles, say over 400 times the area of the anthracite. Mr. Sheafer said that the competition between our several coal companies and by them with the bituminous coal will always keep the price moderate. He doubted if Great Britain could much increase its now enormous product of 136,000,000 tons, yet at her present rate of increase she will exhaust her coal—above 4,000 feet—in about the time in which our anthracite output will cease. But she has no 200,000 square miles, as we have in the West.

A Thief in a Chest.

A young girl named Katie De Roy, who was arrested in Philadelphia on suspicion of robbing a house some time before, told a most extraordinary story. She entered the cellar of the house, where she left her shoes, and went up to the girl's room. The servant saw her crawling beneath a bed and caused an alarm. The room was searched, but the intruder could not be found. There was an old chest in the room, but no one thought of looking into it. Yet the strange thief was there, and there she remained without food or water for thirty hours. There was sickness in the house, and everybody in the house was awake all night. The next night, however, everybody slept soundly, and the young thief ransacked the whole house and carried off some change from the gentleman's pocket. She let a confederate into the house, but as she refused to let him carry off the silver he left without much booty. She was neatly dressed and a pretty figure, though without much intelligence in her face. She was from Reading, and had only been two months in the city. Her committal to prison followed to answer for the robbery.

Suspended Animation.

Charles Buckland, the naturalist, chairman of the Calcutta Zoological Society, has furnished some facts concerning the habits of wasps which lend an air of plausibility to the Australian hoax about suspended animation in sheep and cattle for an indefinite period by injecting the veins with juices of certain plants. The wasps make a nest of mud, in the cells of which they deposit live spiders, or live flies, which are to serve for the food of the larvæ which is to be hatched out of the egg that is deposited in the mud nest. If one breaks open the mud nest prematurely, the spiders and flies crawl out, looking very queer, but shortly regain their senses and take themselves off. Mr. Buckland suggests that Providence may have provided the wasp with some powerful anodyne, so that the spiders and flies are kept in a state of suspended animation, from which they would not recover consciousness; and if this process could be simulated the Australian dream of supplying the London market with fresh meat without the cost of refrigeration might become a reality.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

The house of Dr. C. B. Smith, of Granby, Mass., was struck by lightning and partially destroyed, and the doctor was instantly killed.

Mr. William Morris Hunt, the well-known British artist, drowned himself recently in a cistern at the Appledore House, Isle of Shoals, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, the result of general nervous prostration.

A party of about eighty English farmers arrived in New York on an ocean steamer, the other day, on their way to Texas, where they have purchased land.

The formal opening of the Pennsylvania State Fair took place in the Permanent Exhibition building in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Eliza Greifelt, wife of Max Greifelt, who died in Brooklyn in January last of trichinosis, has brought two suits in the Brooklyn City Court against Charles and Frederick Figge, pork packers, to recover $30,000 damages. One of these suits is brought in her own behalf, in which she demands $25,000 damages for injury to her health, which was, she says, embezzled by partaking of the unwholesome pork. The other suit is for $5,000, and is brought by her as administratrix of her husband's estate.

Colonel Tom Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, who has been abroad some time for the benefit of his health, returned the other day.

At the Syracuse Convention thieves made a raid on several Tammany delegates at their hotel, and secured a number of gold watches, diamond jewelry and a considerable amount in money.

One of the most exciting State conventions ever held was that of the Democratic party at Syracuse. The first day was devoted to organizing and to speeches for and against the renomination of Governor Robinson. On the second day, after Governor Robinson and General Slocum had been nominated for Governor, a scene of terrific excitement was created by the nomination for that office of the convention's chairman, John C. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, and the declaration by the secretary of the assemblage that Jacobs' nomination had been carried by acclamation. But Mr. Jacobs declared, as soon as he could make himself heard, that under no consideration would he accept the nomination, and that the secretary had usurped the prerogative of the chair in putting the question to the convention. After a while balloting was proceeded with, and when seventeen votes had been declared for Robinson and 1 for Slocum the entire Tammany delegation arose and left the hall. Their seats were then filled by the Irving Hall wing of the New York city Democracy. When this was then proceeded with, and when the names of the Tammany Hall delegates were called there was not a single response. The result was announced as 243 for Robinson, 55 for Slocum, 1 for Clarkson N. Potter and 1 for Horatio Seymour. Governor Robinson's nomination was then made unanimous, and the rest of the ticket was completed by the renomination of all the present State officers excepting Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer, who left the convention with Tammany, and was succeeded by the unanimous nomination of Clarkson N. Potter. The platform adopted declares that the Democratic party holds to the Constitution with all its amendments, and to the rights of the States under the Constitution; charges that "the tendency of the Republican party to centralization and consolidation are contrary to the principles of our institutions;" insists that the issues settled by the war shall not be revived, and deprecates "the effects of the Republican managers to revive sectional feuds;" demands "a free ballot and an honest count of all votes," and asserts that "never again by fraud or force shall the popular will be set aside to gratify unscrupulous partisans;" opposes all favoritism, but declares that if any class is to receive special consideration it should be the working men, who have to bear the burden of the constitutional money of the country; condemns "the speculative methods of the present Secretary of the Treasury, the questionable favoritism he has shown to particular monetary institutions or so-called 'syndicates,' and the extravagance he has permitted in his department in connection with his refunding schemes;" denounces "the disgraceful repudiation of all their professions of civil service reform by the Executive and his supporters;" affirms that "Federal offices have been freely given for despicable partisan services," and that "instead of the government being used as making partisan speeches, managing political campaigns, and requiring their subordinates to contribute to campaign funds in derogation of every principle and promise of an honest civil service;" praises the Democratic State officers for the ability and fidelity with which they have discharged their duty; claims that the railroads should be operated for the benefit of the people; demands that all property should bear its just proportion of taxation, that prisons should not be put in competition with honest labor, and that canal tolls be kept at the lowest possible rates; praises the Democratic Congressmen for "restoring a fair and intelligent jury system, and protecting the freedom of the ballot box;" denounces the Republican party for the passage of the Force bill, attempted by a gentleman in good business standing, had requested his aid; the lady was attended by several highly respectable lady friends, was twenty-one years, and therefore over age, and to him everything was regular. "But I don't recognize your laws," said the M. P. "While in the United States you must," said the minister. Seeing that the clergyman was not at fault—that he could not interpret with his laws—Mr. Bunster then regretted that he had ever let his daughter leave home. Yielding at last to the unalterable, it is said Mr. Bunster blessed the young couple with a very bad grace. The following Wednesday Captain Lennan again sailed for Alaska, leaving his bride in a very comfortable home on Geary street.

signed to prevent the presence of armed soldiers and the employment of paid Federal supervisors and marshals at the polls;" and finally declares "we shall continue to uphold a system of untrammeled suffrage, absolutely free from Federal force or supervision." The balting delegates of the convention adjourned to another hall, and held a meeting, twelve counties being represented. David Dudley Field was appointed chairman and John Kelly was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The convention then adjourned to meet a committee of fifteen to take such action as to the remainder of the State ticket as they thought necessary, and to issue an address to the Democracy of the State.

A call has been issued for a State Convention of the colored voters of New York, to be held at Elmira on October 14.

Jay Gould has sent an additional $5,000 from New York to the Memphis Howards in aid of the yellow fever sufferers.

The State Convention of the Massachusetts Greenback-Labor party met in Boston, General Horace B. Sargent being chairman. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, General B. F. Butler; Lieutenant-Governor, Wendell Phillips; Secretary of State, Jonathan Arnold; Treasurer, Wilbur F. Whiton; Auditor, Davis J. King; Attorney-General, Horace B. Sargent. The platform adopted declares that greenbacks should be substituted for national bank notes in circulation; that the coin in the Treasury be used for the reduction of the bonded debt; that the truth of Greenback philosophy has been vindicated by the stoppage of contraction and the reception of greenbacks at the custom house; in favor of an income tax; that the coin resumption of the Republican party is a sham; that hours of labor ought to be shortened; in favor of free school books; against the contract system of convict labor; in favor of a compulsory secret ballot and the abolition of poll tax; and that equity demands that the difference between the soldier's dollar and the bondholder's dollar, with interest now amounting to nearly $500 per man, should be paid to soldiers of the late war.

Articles of agreement have been signed by Hanlan, of Toronto, and Courtney, of Union Springs, N. Y., to row a five-mile race for a prize of $6,000—offered by a Rochester manufacturing company—on Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., October 8.

Cyrus L. Ware, seventy years old, a Southerner by birth, who had lived in good circumstances at Rutherford, N. J., for some six years, shot himself through the heart and died in an hour. Mr. Ware suffered intensely at times from neuralgia, and it was during one of these attacks that he made away with himself.

Five workmen were injured by the sudden fall of a building in New York on which they were working.

Charles McKeogh, a boy seven years old, died a few days since at Manquuin, Pa., of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a hound two months ago.

Prescott Pillsbury, the Lawrence (Mass.) bank cashier, convicted of embezzlement of $64,000, was sentenced at Boston to five years' imprisonment in the Lawrence jail.

Western and Southern States.

W. K. Bell, who absconded from Kansas City, Mo., some weeks ago with $7,500 of the Adams Express Company's money, has been arrested at Greenwich Springs, Fla.

The complete count of the election returns of San Francisco gives the following result: The Workingmen elect the mayor, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, tax collector, public administrator, surveyor, district attorney, city and county attorney, police judge, one supervisor, five members of the board of education, and the railroad commissioner for the city district. The Republicans elect the assessor, recorder, coroner, county clerk, superintendent of schools, superintendent of streets, eleven supervisors, seven members of the board of education, and a member of the State board of equalization, and re-elect Congressman Davis. The Superior judges elected are mostly on the tickets of all the parties. The plurality of Perkins, Republican candidate for Governor, and of the State ticket which he heads, will be about 20,000.

A dispatch from Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, states that about forty Indians attacked a government grain train near that place, belonging to Captain Hooker's company, which was camped near that place. They killed the guard, and after running off forty horses, left in the direction of Arizona.

David Benjamin, a minister of the Christian Union Church at Zaleski, Ohio, was beaten to death by John F. Sharp, his son-in-law. Sharp was beating his wife and child with a stick of stove wood when Benjamin interfered, whereupon Sharp struck him on the head knocking him down, and then kicked him in the stomach. Benjamin lived only two hours after the assault. Mrs. Sharp and her daughter were both severely injured, the skull of the latter being fractured. Sharp fled.

The Wisconsin Democrats, at their State Convention in Madison, nominated a ticket headed by Alexander Mitchell for Governor, and adopted a platform which denounces the Republican party and declares the inauguration of Hayes was a crime against the spirit of the institutions of the republic; condemns fraud and intimidation by whomsoever committed; favors gold and silver and their conversion into national treasury notes on demand; acknowledges a debt of gratitude to the soldiers, etc.

Deputy Revenue Collector J. A. Ray and one John Brannan entered a place in Barren county, Ky., occupied as an illicit whisky still. They were immediately fired upon by the "moonshiners," when Ray drew his pistol and fired, killing one man and wounding two others. The two men then made their escape without injury, although their clothes were riddled with shot during the desperate encounter.

James Johnson, a well-known colored man of Lexington, Va., made a bet at the breakfast table with two companions that he could eat more fruit than they. The three set to work, and Johnson won, eating a whole watermelon and a half, twelve peaches, twelve bunches of grapes and four large apples. He was taken sick an hour after and died the same evening.

Cincinnati was crowded with visitors, gathered to witness the opening ceremonies of the Seventh Industrial Exposition. Among those present were the President and wife, Generals Sherman and Sheridan, the Governors of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and other prominent persons. The procession consisted of a military, civic and trade display, and was reviewed at the Exposition building by Mrs. Hayes and 200 ladies. Governor Bishop opened the Exposition by an address, and was followed in speeches by Mr. Pendleton, president of the Exposition board, and President Hayes.

The Maryland Greenbackers assembled in State Convention at Baltimore, nominated Howard Meeks for Governor and authorized the executive committee to select candidates for the other offices. The platform adopted embodies the resolutions of previous Greenback platforms in regard to national paper money and its substitution for national bank notes; also, sets forth that there should be a graduated income tax; that postmasters should be elected by the people; that Congress should establish a labor bureau of statistics in every State; that no public lands should be disposed of except to actual settlers; that there should be land limitations, and that lands granted to corporations that have not fulfilled their contracts should revert to the government; that eight hours should constitute a legal day's work; that no species of property, whether in stocks, bonds, or otherwise, should be exempt from taxation; that the government should faithfully perform its pledges made to the Union soldiers at the time of enlistment, especially that they receive 160 acres of land in fee simple on being discharged, and an equitable payment per month to each soldier; that no man shall be eligible to the office of President of the United States for two consecutive terms.

Reports are received of further troubles in Carter county, Ky., the old Underwood battle ground. As Squire Holbrook and his son, Miller, were going to a pasture ground they were fired upon by men in ambush, and Squire Holbrook was instantly killed. His son received his fire but without effect. Holbrook was at the head of the party arrayed against the Underwoods two years ago. This occurred on a recent Friday and on a following Monday "Billy" Underwood was shot dead by some of the Holbrook party. Both parties are armed and organized, and the issue they mean to fight until one party or the other leaves the country.

At the Nebraska Democratic State Convention in Lincoln, a ticket with Elger Wakely for Supreme Court judge was put in the field. The platform denounces the use of the army at the polls, and declares the President to have been fraudulently counted in.

The jury in the case of Henry J. Gully, on trial at DeKalb, Miss., for the murder of Judge Chisholm's daughter Cornelia, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Acting Cashier W. W. Keene, of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., has confessed that he is a defaulter to the extent of $13,000, and has lost in speculations. About $8,000 have been recovered.

In the Maryland Republican Convention, at Baltimore, J. J. Creswell, ex-Postmaster-General, after declining a nomination for Governor, named James A. Gary, who was nominated by acclamation. Samuel Mollaiien was nominated for Comptroller; Francis M. Darby for Attorney-general, and James T. McHulogh for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The committee on platform adopted resolutions which are, so far as they refer to national topics, about word for word the same as the platform adopted at Saratoga by the New York Republicans.

Robert Lancaster was hanged at Batesville, Ark., for the murder, while drunk, of Thomas Johnson, in December, 1878. The condemned man met his fate without flinching, his last words on the gallows being that false testimony had brought him there.

While a dancing party was in progress at New Orleans the gallery gave way. Peter Delaney was fatally, Maggie Eagan seriously, and four other persons slightly injured.

Mrs. Bonestul, residing at Shawnee, Jackson county, Mo., killed two of her children—little girls—by giving them morphine. She then attempted to commit suicide by taking the same drug, which failing to produce death, she tried to kill herself by hanging, but was discovered before life was extinct. The cause is supposed to have been mental derangement, occasioned by domestic troubles.

A deficiency of nearly $24,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the treasurer of Santa Cruz, Cal.

From Washington.

During the last six months six national banks have been established—three in the West and three in New England and New York.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1877, just issued, shows the income for all the States and Territories (Wyoming not included) to be $86,866,166. The expenditures (Wyoming included), $80,233,458. The school population for thirty-eight States and nine Territories is said to aggregate 14,327,748. The annual expense per capita for public school pupils ranges from $1.39 in North Carolina to $35.76 in the Cherokee tribe, Indian Territory. The number of normal schools reported is 152, having 1,187 instructors, 37,082 pupils and 2,763 graduates, of which 1,574 are engaged in teaching. Ohio reports the greatest number of normal schools, viz.: 14. The largest appropriation to a normal school was that of $95,000 made to the New York City Normal College by the city. The bequests made to educational institutions for the year equaled $3,000,000, of which sum institutions for the superior instruction of women received $163,976. The average of salaries paid to public school teachers in the District of Columbia is for men, $96.17; for women, $71.21 per month, giving a higher mean than that reported for any other part of the country excepting Nevada.

Foreign News.

A second batch of pardoned French communists has arrived in Paris from the penal settlements. Five of them died on the voyage and eight were landed in a dying condition. Touching scenes occurred at the landing in France between the amnestied and their friends.

The Egyptian government is reported to have acceded to the American demand to be represented on the commission of liquidation of the Egyptian debt.

Lorillard's American horses Parole and Geraldine were beaten at the Doncaster meeting, the former coming in last and the latter fifth in the respective races in which they took part.

The revolting Afghans are reported to have sacked Cabul. Large reinforcements of troops are to be dispatched from England to India to operate in Afghanistan.

A state of anarchy still prevails in Hayti, and the fighting between the Nationals and Liberals continues.

A fire at Viazma, Russia, destroyed 200 houses and the prison.

The English band of eighty men at Cabul are said to have killed 210 of their Afghan assailants before they were slaughtered.

The failure of the National Bank of Peru, at Lima, is announced.

At the Toronto Exhibition, the other day, Secretary Evarts was present as the guest of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. In the evening Secretary Evarts attended a reception given to the Governor-General and responded to a complimentary address.

Five persons have been killed by an explosion in a colliery at Leycett, England.

King Mtesa, an African king who rules over a large dominion, has abolished slavery throughout his territory. His act will free 500,000 slaves.

It is said that a holy war is being preached throughout Afghanistan. The responsibility of the outbreak at Cabul is placed upon the shoulders of Ameer Yakob Khan's brother.

The British embassy at Mandaly, in Burmah, have left, fearing that King Thebaw would follow the example set at Cabul by massacring them.

All the directors of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, except one, have been committed for trial for publishing false balance sheets.

According to present appearances the distress among the working classes of thickly populated towns in the northeastern portion of England will be most intense during the coming winter.

Eastern Roumelia is reported to be in a state of complete anarchy. There has been a series of massacres. Slav committees multiply daily, and preach extermination of the Mussulmans and the union of Eastern Roumelia, Macedonia and Thrace with Bulgaria, forming a Slav kingdom.

Thirteen American race horses have just arrived in England.

The death of Suleiman Pasha, a prominent Turkish general of the Russo-Turkish war, is announced.

A foreign dispatch gives the following account of the massacre of the British Legation at Cabul: Four thousand men attacked the residency in which the British Embassy was quartered. The mutineers brought up artillery against it. Major Cavagnari, head of the Embassy, was stabbed in several places, and all the bodies of the dead were mutilated. The Afghan loss exceeded 500. The Ameer had other troops, who remained faithful, but made no efforts to interfere, owing to intimidation by the priests. A telegram from Lahore reports that the Ameer begged for the lives of the members of the Embassy. Meanwhile the revolt throughout Afghan is spreading, and General Roberts, the commander of British troops advancing against the mutineers, has telegraphed for tour additional regiments. A Russian paper calls on the Czar to expel the British from Central Asia by sending 20,000 Russians to defend Afghanistan.

Late advices from Hayti report that the town of Gonaives, which had protested against the provisional government established at Port-au-Prince, was attacked by troops from the latter place and almost totally destroyed. A fire which broke out in the town of Jacmel destroyed all the stores in the most flourishing business centers, except the fire-proof buildings, causing an estimated loss of $600,000.

Yellow Fever Notes.

A correspondent writing from Buntya Station, about ten miles east on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, represents an alarming state of affairs there. He says: "We have had five new cases of yellow fever, all in the family of J. S. Houck, and three deaths; two whites and one colored. In fact the fever proves to be very fatal, two of the above persons dying after only three days' illness. In a radius of one square mile of Buntyn there are at least fifty dwelling houses, and no less than 300 persons who never had the fever. The subject is daily discussed in the neighborhood where the fever originated or was brought there. The citizens of this place would consider it a great favor if the board of health would investigate without delay the cause of the fever at the above place. The farmers do not wish to leave their crops, now ripe and ready to be gathered, unless it is necessary to preserve their lives."

A late Memphis dispatch says: "The lack of funds to supply the sick in the city and feed the poor in the camps is beginning to be felt; hence retrenchment in all expenses has been begun. Should the fever continue until November, and sufficient assistance be not received, we will have much suffering. National and State quarantines bind us hand and foot. We have no trade, and are