FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Professor J. Henry Comstock says there is no other way to get rid of the rose bug which attack fruit than to hand-pick them. A simple way of killing them after picking is to pour kerosene oil all over them.

For perfect milk, Professor Arnold recommends setting at sixty degrees for the best results, but thinks a saving of labor is effected by setting it at ten degrees or fifteen degrees lower, and that the lower temperature is better for imperfect milks.

Professor Collier says that if we can learn to save the sugar now wasted in our corn stalks, it would be like eating our cake and having it too, for the stalks contain a large amount of good sugar after the corn is sufficiently matured for grain.

The value of pasture depends not only upon the richness, but in no small degree upon the variety of the vegetation. Grass which blooms the whole season is worth more than grass which blooms at one time.

Many an inferior cow has been supported by the superior cows in a herd, the owner knowing that his total milk yield was bringing in money, but not realizing the loss incurred in keeping the poorer beasts.

Weeds in grass land may, says the *American Agriculturist*, be very easily seen and destroyed this month by the use of the "spud," a broad chisel-blade attached to a handle like that of a spade or long-handled shovel, having a spur upon it for the foot to aid in thrusting it into the ground. A boy with an instrument of this kind can rapidly clear grass land of buttercups, daisies, and a multitude of other biennial and perennial weeds.

Vick's *Magazine* recommends coffee-grounds as a manure for plants. A lady in San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee-grounds. This was done, and the result was so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and more and better flowers and of richer colors.

If pure water does not flow at the barn look into means for securing it. Barnyard wells are convenient, but often dangerous to the health, if not of animals, certainly of men, who may drink at them. If the water from some spring can be led to the house and barn, by all means bring it down—use plain iron pipes or enameled ones—not "galvanized" pipes. Zinc is slow poison, but not quite so bad as lead. A well on higher ground will often furnish flowing water, conducted by a siphon, at the level of the buildings. No well should be dug at a less distance than 300 feet from a barnyard, cesspool or privy vault.—*American Agriculturist.*

A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* gives results of experience in saving flower seeds. No general rule can be laid down, each sort requiring special treatment. Pansy seeds must be saved while they are quite green as the pods burst as soon as they turn yellow, throwing the seed several feet. Plants of phlox are pulled up when a fair amount of the seed is ripe, and spread on large sheets in a warm garret. On a small scale handpicking may do. Petunia and portulaca plants are cut off, and they grow up again for another crop. Verbenas must be handpicked twice a week for several weeks.

Early Breakfast for Fowls.

In keeping fowls remember that the morning meal with them is the most important one of the day. They are cold and hungry; and for that reason need some kind of warm, cooked food. Fowls will eat almost anything if it is served up right. Boiled potatoes, turnips, carrots, anything in the vegetable line, mixed with cornmeal, oatmeal, or bran and shorts, seasoned with pepper and salt, and fed warm, will suit them. Feed a few handfuls of wheat screenings at noon, and at night give them a liberal feed of some kind of whole grain.

Sowing Rye Among Corn.

One mode of getting green food for cattle and sheep in early spring is to sow rye in corn stubble early enough to get a good fall growth. What feed is thus grown is as nutritious as ordinary pasture or roots, and costs nothing except for seed and cultivating under. Really the feed costs nothing, for in sowing the rye many weeds are destroyed, a new surface is turned up, and the weed seeds which sprout perish in the winter. This alone is ample pay for labor and seed. There is a further advantage in having the soil covered during the winter instead of being naked, as it otherwise would be. Rye sown now will give considerable feed for sheep and cattle this fall, and more yet in the spring before plowing. This spring feed is especially valuable for ewes with lambs after they ground has settled. As we are likely to lose our clover, I fear, for a term of years, something must be found to partially take its place. Drilled corn and millet may be substituted as winter feed, but they are not available for late fall or early spring.—*Correspondence of Country Gentleman.*

Food for Calves.

The cause of calves scouring is a change in their food too wide and sudden. Animals but a few days old can bear but a little change in their food. They will be easily killed by a variation which an adult would bear with impunity. Calves, like infants, are too often made sick by a change of one cow's milk for that of another. The food of calves may be modified almost indefinitely, but it must be varied gradually. When they get more age they will bear change better. When taken from the cow, feed first the mother's milk warm. The difference between sucking and feeding is change enough to begin with. In a few days a little skimmilk may be substituted for new milk as a part of its mess, but it should be warm as the new milk. By degrees the skimmilk may be increased, if it is fed warm, till the new milk entirely drops out, and no scouring or other ill effects will follow. In the same way, whey sweet and warm may be substituted for skimmilk, or a little well-cooked meal, or what is better, a little oil-meal may be gradually worked in as a substitute for milk and the change will not be materially felt. If P. W. C. will bear in mind that the essential points in feeding young calves are warm food and slow changes, he will not only stop the mortality in his herd but he can have thrifty animals growing up on other food than new milk, by using milk to start with. Sweet whey in moderate quantity is good in connection with grass. It would be found an improvement that would more than pay cost and trouble to dissolve a little oil-meal in it.—*New York Tribune.*

Household Hints.

To polish stained floors, rub them thoroughly once a week with beeswax and turpentine.

Strong brine may be used to advantage in washing bedsteads; hot alum is also good for this purpose.

The yolk of an egg binds the crust much better than the white. Apply to the edges with a brush.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them wipe in a dry towel.

In boiling dumplings of any kind put them into the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a blackish smoke.

There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

Carpets should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first, and then on the right, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox-gall or ammonia and water.

Now that colors are so largely used in stockings, and so many are ruined in the laundry, a good plan in washing them is to roll them, after being rinsed, in a piece of white linen, and squeeze it to remove all the moisture possible, then dry, and the stockings will look new again. It is also a good plan to put a small spoonful of spirits of salts into the water in order to keep in the colors.

Keep some strong spirits of hartshorn in a ground glass stoppered bottle; a teaspoonful in a tablespoonful of water will clean combs and brushes, and restore colors injured by acids. A weaker solution, applied to ill-smelling feet and armpits removes the odor, and removes grease spots from carpets and clothing. A weak solution in water makes a good wash for the hair, and stimulates its growth when impaired by fever, and cleanses the scalp effectually. A weak solution scattered over the leaves of plants from a fine, soft, limber brush, gives new life to plants. Even if a little is sprinkled over the earth at their roots their growth is invigorated.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Andover has sixty-five theological students.

There are 183 missionaries of both sexes in Japan.

Dean Stanley, of London, is soon to make a second visit to America.

Harvard university has seventy-seven graduates who are Episcopal ministers, two of them bishops.

The average age of Massachusetts ministers during the last thirty years was fifty-nine years.

The Baptists now have 18,928 members in Sweden, of whom 3,384 were baptized the past year.

The Presbyterians, as the result of eight years' work in Mexico, have 3,907 communicants. They have also 1,089 in South America.

Every right-minded minister of the gospel is anxious for success. No right-minded minister of the gospel is anxious for mere popularity.

The Wesleyan conference of England reports 489,711 members, 37,245 on trial, 2,023 ministers, besides 321 supernumeraries, and 328 on trial.

The Roman Catholic church in Russia, Poland not included, has one archbishop, four bishops, 1,864 priests and 3,397,778 Catholic souls.

The Unitarians support a mission in India which has been established a quarter of a century. In this period 3,000,000 printed pages have been distributed.

The time was when it was almost heresy for a clergyman of any denomination to wear any hair upon his face, and even now it is said that no man wearing a mustache was ever elected a Methodist bishop.

The last religious census in France shows that there are 35,387,703 Roman Catholics, 47,531 Calvinists, 8,116 Lutherans and 33,113 of other Protestant denominations. The Jews number about 50,000, and 90,000 are attached to no church.

The colored Baptists of Texas number about 100,000, and are for the most part poor people. Nevertheless they have determined to build a college for the education of ministers and teachers, in Marshall, and its cost is estimated at $20,000.

The *Baptist Examiner and Chronicle* announces its intention to give thirty dollars for the best essay which will propose an adequate substitute for the present demoralizing candidate system of selecting ministers for vacant churches.

Lotteries having been resorted to by certain chapels in Wales in order to pay off burdensome debts, the government has interfered, in the interests of morality, and announces that persons concerned in such schemes will be prosecuted.

The recent statistics of the Presbyterian church show that there are forty-one Presbyterian churches in New York city, with 14,950 communicants. There is an increase of 1,375 communicants in the past year. The number of churches remain the same.

In the church where Martin Luther and Melanchton both lie buried, the one to whose door Luther's famous theses were nailed, in Wittenburg, a Sunday-school is said to have been recently started, and its rapid growth from seventy to 400 scholars has compelled its division and the use of a second building.

There are burial grievances in other countries besides England. The Free Lutheran congregation at Hermansburg has been forbidden to have singing or audible prayer at funerals held in the public cemetery. The matter is to be carried to the highest courts, and, if decided against them, they will establish another cemetery.

The Rev. J. L. Potter, a Presbyterian minister in Persia, who was becoming popular among the Mohammedans, has been notified that if he has anything more to say to Mohammedans about religion he will be banished by the government. Any Mohammedans who receive instruction from him are to be arrested and punished.

The Methodist mission in Japan held its seventh annual meeting recently at Yokohama. There are now fourteen native preachers, three having been struck from the list. There are six districts, twenty circuits, eighty-four preaching places, fourteen traveling and four local preachers, and 634 members and probationers. Some seventy adults were baptized during the year.

The eight Presbyterian churches reporting more than 1,000 members are: Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, Dr. Cuyler, 1,702; Tabernacle, Brooklyn, T. DeWitt Talmage, 1,647; Third, Chicago, Dr. Kittredge, 1,639; Fifth Avenue, New York, Dr. John Hall, 1,613; University Place, New York, Dr. Robert R. Booth, 1,304; Brick, Rochester, Dr. Shaw, 1,289; Bethany, Philadelphia, Dr. James B. Dunn, 1,126; Brick, New York, Dr. Bevan, 1,082.

The Lord's Prayer.

As indicating the changes which the English language has undergone during the last six centuries, some old English forms of the Lord's prayer possess a curious interest:

A. D. 1258.

"Fader ure in heune, haleweide beoth thi neune, cumme thi kuneriche thi wille tooth idon in heune and in. The cuerych unw hoted git us thilk dawe. And worzif ure dettes as vi vorziten ure detoures. And lene us nought into temptation, but delyvor of uvel. Amen."

A. D. 1300.

"Fadir our in Hevene, Halewyd by thi name, thy kingdom come. Thy wille be done as in hevene and in erthe Nure urche dayes bred give us to-day And forgive us oure dettes as we forgive our detoures. And lede us not into temptation. Bote delyvere us of yvel. Amen."

A. D. 1582.

"Ovr father which art in heauen, sanctified be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven in earth also. Give vs to-day our super substantial bread. And lead us not into temptation. But deliuer us from evil. Amen."

A. D. 1611.

"Our father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Giene us this day our dayly bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgiue our debtors. And lede us not into temptatation, but deliuer vs from euil. For thine is the kingdome, and the power and the glory for euer. Amen."

Stick to it and Succeed.

Perseverance is the main thing in life. To hold on and hold out to the end is the chief matter. If the race could be won by a spurt, thousands would wear the blue ribbon; but they are short winded, and pull up after the first gallop. They begin with flying, and end in crawling backward. When it comes to the collar work, many take to jibing.

If the apples do not fall at the first shake of the tree your hasty folks are too lazy to fetch a ladder, and in too much of a hurry to wait till the fruit is ripe enough to fall of itself. The hasty man is as hot as fire at the onset, and as cold as ice at the end. He is like the Irishman's saucepan, which had many good points about it, but it had no bottom. He who cannot bear the burden and heat of the day is not worth the salt, much less his potatoes.

We ought not to be put out of heart by difficulties; they are sent on purpose to try the stuff we are made of, and depend upon it they do us a world of good. There's a sound reason why there are bones in our meat and stones in our land. A world where everything was easy would be a nursery for babies, but not at all a fit place for men. Celery is not sweet till it has felt a frost, and men don't come to their perfection till disappointment has dropped half a hundred weight or two on their toes.

Of fifty-four guests who assembled to celebrate Mrs. Lydia Reynolds's ninty-fifth birthday with her at Rochester, all were over seventy years of age, and fifty of them have lived in Rochester for over sixty years.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

How to Wear the Hair.

There is no very decided change in the style of coiffures this autumn, and it is probable that the mode of arranging the hair next winter will not differ in any material way from that which has been fashionable for the last year. The rule is still that coiffures should be low, although there is a tendency to raising them ever so little more than was done last winter. In the evening particularly, and on occasions when the hair is supposed to be dressed more than usual, coiffures will be raised a little more from the neck, arranged a little higher on the back of the head, and brought a little further forward on the top. This shape of coiffure is the one specially adapted at all times for married ladies. Young ladies, generally speaking, affect, and will continue to affect, the very low, Greek-like coiffures, with the hair brought low on the brow and coiled on the neck. As this style of coiffure defines the contour of the head with the utmost accuracy, it should not be adopted by ladies the shape of whose heads is not all that it should be. Given a pretty head it is a charming coiffure; given the contrary it is most unbecoming and ungainly. We have already had occasion to say that the first consideration in selecting a coiffure is that it should be appropriate to the type of the face. No matter how fashionable a coiffure may be, if it is not becoming it should never be patronized. But suit the general appearance, the head and face, even at the risk of slight singularity. It always feasible, provided a woman has any taste, to conform to the type of the personal appearance with which she has been endowed by nature, and still to follow, so far as general character goes, the prevailing fashions in hairdressing.

Puffs are completely out of date and a high coiffure as well. It is now absolutely necessary to have the back of the head covered, and the top of it at least partially uncovered, so to speak. The hair can be arranged in the loose loops which have taken the place of cuffs for coiffures, rather elaborate than otherwise, and which are more easily arranged to cover the whole back of the head in a graceful shape than fire rouleaux or coils. Braids are always a little heavy and stiff in appearance, and scarcely make an appropriate or becoming coiffure, except for women whose cast of features is regular and somewhat statuesque, and whose general appearance is rather massive than otherwise. They enter very little, if at all, into the composition of the coiffures now fashionable. Some ladies who have a very abundant suit of hair, form the coil at the back of the head of loose braids, but it is not as pretty as to see the hair twisted simply in a thick roll. To return to the coiffure made of loops, and which may be worn by women who cannot bear a severe style of hairdressing, the front hair can first be parted in the middle, and then separated by another parting, reaching from the middle parting to the ears, from the back hair. This front hair can be crimped, or rather waved, and carried to the top of the back of the head, where the two locks of hair are secured firmly with a hairpin. The hair behind the ears is then separated from the back hair and carried up in the same way. The four locks of hair are then arranged in long and rather flat loops, two brought forward toward the top of the head just far enough to be visible above the back of the head when the latter is held in an erect position, and two arranged on the sides, above the ears. To be effective, these loops should be made so as to resemble a bow of hair; a little practice will soon give the necessary dexterity. The back hair is then divided into two equal parts; the piece at the right of the head is brought round to the left side, and the piece at the left side, crossing with the other in the neck, is brought round to the right side of the head. Both pieces of hair are fastened firmly right below the bow of hair. The end of one is passed in a narrow band through the middle of the row, to complete the semblance of a knot; the other is turned in between the bow and the bands of hair against the neck, so as to form a lilth loop. A very light, thin net should be put on carefully over the coiffure, as the loops of hair falling on the neck are especially apt to become roughened and to lose their shape, if not held in place. This style of coiffure can be composed with a moderately good suit of hair, without the aid of any false additions. In fact, false hair is now worn as little as possible, the coiffure being usually simple enough to admit of its being put up without such help.

The front hair is now worn less crimped than it was a few weeks ago. In many Parisian coiffures the front hair is arranged in almost flat bandeaux, and carried, straight or smooth, away from the face with a few flat rings falling over the brow, or a fringe with the ends turned in like a bang, only less heavy than one. But it is only a small percentage of women whose face can bear this severely simply arrangement of the front hair, as well as the mass of tangled locks over the brow, also fashionable at present, consequently this latter style has the greater number of partisans. Bangs are still seen, and are not exactly out of place, although they are no longer in the greatest favor. They are worn more by very young girls than by young ladies, scarcely ever by married ladies. Wearing the hair low in the neck and close to the head has been the cause of having the front hair brought down on the forehead almost to cover the eyebrows often. In itself it may not be pretty, but it is very fashionable in Paris and in England at present—a tousseled eye-darkening mass of hair hanging over the brows being quite in keeping with the æsthetic rage now prevalent in the latter country. But when the hair is brought down on the brow it is not curled tight, but arranged in thick soft rings or in heavy waves. A "frizzled" look about the front hair is now no longer admissible. To make the front hair take the desired flat waves, it can be dampened slightly at night and then put up in small braids, combed out in the morning and covered with a hair net; the hair will fall into the desired lines. For the bang or curls which fall on the forehead, the simple and primitive process of the pipe-stem, over which, when it is heated, the hair can be curled, must still be recommended as the best. Curl-papers are more injurious, because they pull the hair at the root; when care is taken not to burn the hair, the pipe-stem can do no manner of harm. Moreover, as curl-papers give a tight crimp to the hair, they are not to be recommended for the present style of coiffures. Arranging the hair in waved bandeaux, and bringing it low down over the temples and then drawing it back behind the ears, will be a way of combing the front hair much patronized next winter, probably, when these waves will not be in danger of ignominiously straightening out by perspiration and heat. This is a rather trying coiffure, however, generally only becoming to large faces with regular features. As the whole appearance of the face depends upon the more or less successful manipulation of the front hair, every woman will do well to make the arrangement of hers a special study. Provided she observes the general rule that it must be, for the prevailing fashion, rather heavy than fluffy and crisp, she can dress her front hair in any conceivable way and still be orthodox. When twisting the hair into a simple coil in the back it is best to separate the back hair from the front hair first, at the ears, then to roll the back up by itself. The front hair, after having been arranged in front, is then combed back, and the ends twisted round the coil. This method generally insures a better shape to the front hair than when all the hair is twisted up together. For young girls and young ladies the coiffure known as "a l'Anglaise" is now very fashionable. The hair is weaved thickly over the head, and falls low over the brow; it is drawn back to the nape of the neck, and there falls in a bunch of thick, soft curls, which are kept in place by an invisible net. This is a charming coiffure for ladies whose hair is naturally curly, and can be managed, by artificial curling, by any one to whom it may be becoming provided the hair is not very long. When it is long the coiffure is modified by substituting a roll for the curls. The hair is arranged in a long, loose, full roll, and left to hang in an invisible net on the neck. Sometimes braids are arranged in this way, but they are heavier and less pretty than the loose roll. Very few ornaments are worn in the hair, except for very full dress.—*New York Mercury.*

It is said that we spend more for tobacco than for bread. This seems a little hard to believe, when every one appears to depend on his friends for the former.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Probably the largest rock in the known world is the south dome of the Yosemite in California. Standing at the fork of the upper valley it rears itself, a solid rocky loaf, 6,000 feet above the ground. A more powerful hand than that of a Titan has cut away the eastern half, leaving a sheer precipice over a mile in height. No man ever trod the top of this dome until last year. Former visitors gazed in wonder at the spikes driven into the rock by hardy spirits who had repeatedly endeavored to scale it. The shreds of rope dangling in the wind told the story of the failure. Last year, however, after thousands of dollars had been expended, several persons found their way to the top of the dome, and last summer two sheep were found browsing on this hitherto inaccessible peak.

The *Scientific American* says that sugar, syrup, fresh cheese, wheaten grits, hominy, juicy meats, are the foods to make flesh. Almost any woman will get plump on brown bread and wheaten grits, or oatmeal eaten twice a day with plenty of meat and vegetables at breakfast and a supper of brown biscuits, with sweetmeats, cheese and cream, or coffee drank with plenty of sugar and cream. It is not necessary to eat largely if the appetite does not call for it, but the food must be tempting, and if hunger is keen, one who would be plump and spirited should not be afraid to indulge it. Unrelishing, distasteful food, will not nourish and stimulate like what is piquant and savory and changed in variety day by day.

Jacques Offenbach, who died in Paris recently, was born in Cologne in 1819. He studied music at the Paris conservatory under Cherubini, and in 1847 led the band at the theater Francais. In 1864, after having composed various musical bouffonneries, he struck his true vein, burlesque parody of the wildest sort. Then followed "La Belle Helene," "Barbe Bleue," "La Grand Duchesse," "La Pelchole," "Genevieve de Brabant" and other burlesques in quick succession, and for some years Offenbach's gains reached $50,000 a year. He conducted a series of concerts at Gilmore's Garden in 1876, but did not create a sensation. He was not a great artist or a great composer. His greatest works were mere musical jingles, but they caught the popular ear and seemed to express some of the fun with which the author was continually running over.

John D. Grady, who died a short time ago in New York, while on the very best terms with the police authorities, is supposed to have been the friend and confidant of the most noted and daring cracksmen in the country. He was known as the "bank burglar's banker," and it is said that of all the crimes committed by three or four of the best known gangs of burglars he invariably received a portion of the proceeds. There are a number of very important robberies in which the police have no doubt he shared, and yet they could not fasten that fact upon him. When it was first decided to rob the Manhattan bank on the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street men met in his office (which at that time was situated on Broadway, immediately opposite the bank) to discuss their plans. The attempt failed at that time, but how successful it was later the public well knows.

A Short History of Wheat.

The varieties of wheat are almost numberless, and their characters vary widely under the influence of cultivation and climate. There are said to be 900 distinct varieties in the museum of Cornell university. On the slopes of the mountains of Mexico and Xalapa the luxuriance of vegetation is such that wheat does not form ears. In Japan, it is said, the wheat has been so developed by the Japanese farmers, that no matter how much manure is used, the straw will not grow larger, though the length of the ears increases. The height is rarely more than two feet, and often not more than twenty inches. Through selection, winter wheat has been changed to summer wheat in three years, and summer wheat converted in the same time to winter wheat. In general, wheat is the most esteemed of all cereal preparations, but in Abyssinia, according to Parkyns, the flour of the "teff" or "dugassa" scarcely palatable to Europeans, is preferred by the natives to any other grain.

Isis was supposed to have introduced wheat into Egypt, Demeter into Greece, and the Emperor Chin-Wong into China, about 3000 B. C. In Europe it was cultivated before the period of history, as samples have been recovered from the lacustrine dwellings of Switzerland. In England it was probably not cultivated by the ancient Britons, but the Anglo-Saxons when Bede wrote, early in the eighth century, sowed their wheat in the spring, and in the days of Queen Elizabeth its cultivation was but partial. Indeed, wheat was an article of comparative luxury till nearly the seventeenth century. In India wheat seems not to be native, but introducers of its Sanscrit name signifies "food of the barbarian;" yet three varieties are mentioned in the Bhavaprakasa, one of which, a large-grained, is said to have come from the West, and another, a small-grained or beardless wheat, is said to have been indigenous to Middle India.

The first wheat raised in the "New World" was sown by Spaniards on the island of Isabella, in January, 1494, and on March 30 the ears were gathered. The foundation of the wheat harvest of Mexico is said to have been three or four grains carefully cultivated in 1530, and preserved by a slave of Cortez. The crop of Quito was raised by a Franciscan monk in front of the convent. Garcilasso de la Verga affirms that in Peru, up to 1547, wheaten bread had not been sold at Cusco. Wheat was first sown by Gosnold on Cuttyhunk, one of the Elizabeth islands in Buzzard's bay, off Massachussetts, in 1602, when he first explored the coast. In 1604, on the island of St. Croix, near Calais, Me., the Sieur de Monts had some wheat sown, which flourished finely. In 1611 the first wheat appears to have been sown in Virginia. In 1626 samples of wheat grown in the Dutch colony at New Netherlands were shown in Holland. It is probable that wheat was sown in the Plymouth colony prior to 1629, though we find no record of it, and in 1629 wheat was ordered from England to be used as seed. In 1718 wheat was introduced into the valley of the Mississippi by the "Western Company." In 1799 it was among the cultivated crops of the Simos Indians of the Gila river New Mexico.—*Millers' Magazine.*

He Paid His $5,000.

We find the following story in a Boston letter: But here comes one of my favorites. Isn't she fine-looking? No? Well, listen while I tell you her story, and learn why I like her looks. Some years ago, a man who had more money than good reputation, advertised that he would give $5,000 to any respectable white woman who would walk unveiled from the Adams house entrance down Washington street with him, at an hour when all the fashionables were promenading. For weeks that offer remained untaken, for his reputation was such that no respectable woman would be seen with him, and the advertisement had said "that none others need apply." Finally, this woman who had just passed us, agreed to his terms and to join him at the appointed place and time. When the hour came, Mr. —— was on hand. Soon a carriage drove up with the lady. It had been noised abroad that his offer had been taken up, and quite a crowd had gathered to see him pay his $5,000. He helped her alight, offered her his arm, walked a few steps with her, when she removed her veil at his request and revealed to his gaze a face as black as night. "You have deceived me," he said; "this is not fair." "I am not a black," she replied, and to prove it she pulled off her gloves and showed a pair of hands as white as yours are this minute. The man turned toward the carriage, paid her the $5,000, and she drove off, leaving him to the laughter and hoots of the amused crowd of bystanders. It turned out afterward that the girl was very poor, and that she had a magnificent voice she could not cultivate for want of money, and this is the way she overcame that obstacle. She went to Europe and studied five years, and has returned one of our most brilliant singers.

The British Methodist Episcopal church of Canada has united with the African Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, from which it separated some years ago. It is a small colored body, with one bishop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fisherman's wages may be called net proceeds.—*Rome Sentinel.*

Traits of character which you seek to conceal you had better seek to reform

Asa Ward, of Moore's Branch, Kan., is cutting his teeth. This is the third crop. Asa is 102.

A young lady must be pretty far gone when she can't get a step father.—*Meriden Recorder.*

It is hard to decide which season of the year is the least expensive. The plumber always commences when the ice man leaves off.

Rev. Charles Spurgeon, it is said, keeps two men constantly at work going through the London libraries to find illustrations for use in his sermons.

There were 1,081 women exhibitors in the Paris salon this year, and the number has steadily increased. The quality of their work is also much improved.

The merchant very little realizes
Who never in the papers advertises;
But the who advertises every day
Will make enough the national debt to pay.

Says the Philadelphia *Bulletin:* An editor out West was in prison for libeling a justice of the peace, and when he departed the jailer asked him to give the prison a puff.

London, having a population of 3,730,868, is larger than combined New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago St. Louis and Washington, which the present census shows to have 3,650,684.

A couple of lovers went together from Ripon, Wis., to Fond du Lac, and telegraphed back to the girl's parents: "May we get married? Please wire consent immediately, as ceremony will be performed this evening anyhow."

Mr. and Mrs. Ames, of San Francisco, agreed that they were unsuited to each other, and that a separation was desirable, but how to obtain a divorce was puzzling, because neither had a grievance that would stand the test of the law. Their conclusion was that the husband should give the wife ground for complaint by whipping her; so he amiably knocked her down, and she got the divorce.

A recent work on the flag of the United States, giving its origin and history, shows that the stars and stripes are one of the oldest national symbols now in use, the present flag of Great Britain dating from 1801, the Spanish flag from 1785, the French from 1794, the Portuguese from 1830, the Italian from 1848 and the German from 1870. The United States flag in its present form was adopted in 1777.

Sleep at Night.

Sunshine is given us for use that we may require little artificial light. Gas, oil and candles alike vitiate the air. The fewer hours that are spent in artificial light the better; and this suggests of itself that within reasonable limits the sooner we go to rest after dark the better. We require, in the cold season of winter, when the nights are long, much more of sleep than we do in the summer. On the longest day in the year seven hours of sleep are sufficient for most men and women, but not in the prime of life. On the shortest day nine hours of sleep is not over much, and for those who are weak ten or twelve hours may be taken with real advantage. In winter children should always have ten or twelve hours of sleep. It is not idleness to indulge to that extent, but an actual saving, a storing up of invigorated existence for the future. Such rest can only be obtained by going to bed very early, say at half-past eight or nine o'clock. It is wrong as it ever can be that our legislators should often be sitting up, as we know they do time after time, in the dead of night, trying against life to legislate for life. It is most foolish that public writers, who hold so many responsibilities in their hands, should be called upon to exercise their craft at a time when all their nature is calling out to them, "Rest, rest, rest!" There are many who will disagree with me in saying these things, but nature is on my side. In every man, woman and child there is, at or about the early time I have named, a persistent, periodical desire for sleep, which steal on determinately, which, taken at the flood, leads to a good sound night's rest, and which, resisted, never duly returns, but is replaced by a surreptitious sleep, broken by wearying dreams, restless limbs, and but a partial restoration of vital power. Work with the sun as far as possible.—*Chicago Ledger.*

The Intensity of Arctic Cold.

The chronicler of Lieutenant Schwatka's recent expedition in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin records some interesting facts regarding the great cold of the Arctic regions. The lowest temperature met with by the company was 103 degrees below the freezing point or seventy-one degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, a degree of cold almost impossible to imagine by the people of more temperate climes. The effects of such intense cold upon the human system were not so marked in the case of the lieutenant and his companions as might be supposed, and even during a month in which the average temperature was sixty-five degrees below zero the health of the party remained unimpaired. The men adapted themselves as much as possible to the habits of the natives, feeding largely upon blubber and fat meat, by which the vital heat was sustained. Plenty of game was found by the adventurers, who were able to secure with their repeating rifles enough reindeer at one time to last them for several days. The difficulty of approaching these animals was often very great, for in the still cold air the step of a man upon the snow could be heard two miles away, and the grating of the sledge runners resounded like the clashing of tempered steel.

An Astonished Farmer.

A farmer who had been to market in Philadelphia fell asleep while he was driving home. His horses knew the road, and traveled safely until they reached the railroad crossing at Belfry. A train was approaching, and although the engineer, who saw the market wagon, blew his whistle, applied the brake and rang his bell, he was unable either to stop the train or to arouse the sleeping farmer. The horses were already across the track when the collision occurred, the cowcatcher of the engine striking the wagon, tearing off the running gear and throwing the hind axle and wheels about thirty feet to the side of the road. One wheel was wrecked, while the other was not injured. The wagon was turned upside down, and the horses, breaking loose, ran a considerable distance before they were caught. The farmer awoke. He was thrown out not much injured. As he gathered himself up and stared in bewilderment at the wreck, his first exclamation was, "What mashed that wagon up that way?"

Words of Wisdom.

Never judge by appearances. A seedy coat may cover a heart in full bloom.

The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things living which are desired to be when dying.

It is no vanity for a man to pride himself on what he has honestly got and prudently used.

Let him who regards the loss of time make proper use of that which is to come in the future.

Ideas generate ideas, like a potato which, cut in pieces, reproduces itself in a multiplied form.

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks of marble with a razor.

Happiness is like a sunbeam, which the least shadow intercepts, while adversity is often as the rain of spring.

Indian Images.

Some of the Indians at Zuni, New Mexico, having been converted to Christianity, have no further use for the images before which they formerly bowed down. Two images have been taken from an old stone church near Zuni and sent to the Smithsonian institution. One represents a man and one a woman. Each is cut from a solid block of wood, with the exception of the shield, the arms and the wings, which are attached. The man image has lost his arms and wings, but wears his shield intact. Both images are so hideously ugly as to excite wonder that even New Mexican Indians could see their way clear to fall down and worship them. Both of them bear inscriptions which have not yet been translated from the queer language in which they are written.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

The reports from the school elections held in various parts of New York State show that not very many women availed themselves of their newly conferred but limited right of suffrage. In Fayetteville a daughter of Mrs. Matilda Joslin Gage and two other women were elected.

The Rhode Island Democrats at their State convention in Providence selected electoral and congressional nominees.

Archibald Forbes, the well-known English war correspondent, delivered his first lecture in this country a few nights ago to a New York audience.

General Grant the other day addressed the Boston Merchants' association at considerable length on the benefits to be derived from the development of the resources of Mexico by American capital.

Mr. Peleg Sprague died at Boston a few mornings ago, at the age of eighty-seven years. In 1821 and 1822 he was in the Nineteenth Congress, and in 1829 he went to the Senate, serving until 1835. He was judge of the United States district court for Massachusetts from 1840 to 1865.

During the absence of Mrs. Riley from her residence near Bradford, Pa., the building caught fire and was burned to the ground. Two sleeping children were burned to death.

In New York city on the second day of registration, the Federal supervisors of election made a large number of arrests of persons who attempted to register as voters on naturalization certificates granted in 1868 by the supreme and superior courts of the city. The prisoners were taken before Chief Supervisor Davenport, and examined by him without being sworn. It he found that the man was willing to surrender his certificate and be naturalized anew by legal methods the prisoner was then discharged. In other cases the prisoners were sent to Ludlow Street jail.

John Simpson, sixteen years of age, the only son of a wealthy farmer, was gored to death by a bull on his father's farm near Carbondale, Pa. Young Simpson was trying to put the bull into a stall, and the animal turned upon him, lacerating his face and head beyond recognition.

Mrs. Martha Cooper, a widow, drowned herself in Warwick, R. I., to avoid removal to the poorhouse.

At the Prospect Park fair grounds, Brooklyn, the horse St. Julien failed in his effort to lower the trotting record below 2:11¼ made by Maud S. St. Julien trotted the mile in 2:12¾.

A young woman named Belinda Conkling was burying through a field near Hainesville, N. J., when a Rambo bloodhound, enter by for some reason became provoked at her, ran at her and throwing her to the ground kicked her to death.

Rudolph Field, a soldier of 1812, aged 91, died the other day at Sodus, N. Y., where he lived 70 years.

Western and Southern States.

The "October elections" have resulted in a victory for the Republican tickets in Ohio and Indiana, and the success of the Democratic ticket in West Virginia. In Ohio the estimated Republican majority on the second day after election was given at about 20,000. The Republicans have gained six Congressmen, electing twenty-two Congressmen in all, and the Republican plurality is given at between 5,000 and 7,000. The Republicans gain two Congressmen, electing eight to five for the Democrats. Among the defeated candidates for Congress is the Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr, the well-known Greenbacker. The Republicans also claimed the legislature, which will insure them a United States Senator to succeed Mr. McDonald. In West Virginia the Democratic State and Congressional ticket was successful.

The revenue cutter Corwin, recently arrived at San Francisco, brings news that at St. Lawrence island, in the Behring sea, out of 700 inhabitants 500 were found dead of starvation last winter. The traders had introduced liquor among them, causing them to neglect storing up the usual supply of provisions. The officers of the Corwin believe that the exploring vessel Jeanette wintered on the Siberian shore, and is now west of the North Cape.

The residence of Jesse Jordan, near Carlinville, Ill., caught fire, and three children, aged six, ten and thirteen years respectively, perished in the flames.

Horace Long, who married his living wife's sister at Decatur, Ga., has been sent to prison for bigamy.

A colored criminal was taken from a railroad train by a mob at Lynnville, Tenn., and hurried off to be hanged. The sheriff of the county overtook the rioters, and, though they numbered a hundred, while he was alone, he drove them all away by displaying a pistol, and saved the prisoner.

The well-day celebration in Baltimore in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth year of the city's existence, closed by a parade of secret societies, in six divisions, numbering about 6,000 men, and a procession of steamers and all the tugs, numbering 150, down the harbor.

Serious trouble has occurred in the vicinity of the Los Pinos agency, Colorado. It seems a couple of the Indians got into an altercation with some freighters, and one of the Indians was killed. The other Utes then demanded the arrest and trial of the white men, one of who had shot one of their number, threatening war if their demand was not complied with. Indian Agent Berry, assisted by United States troops, then arrested the freighter, who, while being taken to Gunnison, was seized by a Ute Dress and killed. Agent Berry then ordered arrested by the sheriff of Gunnison county, but escaped. The affair created great excitement.

A railroad war in the West has resulted in a reduction of fare from Chicago to Kansas City to fifty cents. The regular fare is $14.80.

The Oregon legislature has passed a bill conferring suffrage on women.

A fire at Galveston, Tex., U. S. C., destroyed two large cotton sheds and one brick warehouse, partially stored with cotton. The flames then spread to the cotton on the wharves and thence to three British iron steamships laden with cotton. One of the vessels was badly damaged and the other two slightly injured. The total loss is about $200,000.

A terrific wind and snow storm is reported from Dakota and Wisconsin, extending to Chicago. Dispatches from Oconee, Wis., say the storm all along the Southern Minnesota railway was the severest known in years. Passenger and freight trains were blockaded in snow-drifts from ten to twelve feet deep, and teams with provisions were dispatched to their relief from several points. A number of disasters to shipping are reported from Chicago and several lives were lost. A schooner foundered off North Chicago, and her crew of eight men are supposed to have perished.

The National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States met in Baltimore a few days ago, to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary. Rev. D. D. H. Velsor, of the New York East Conference and editor of the *Methodist*, presided. Dr. Wheeler delivered the annual address. Mr. C. C. Leigh, of Brooklyn, delivered an address on the advantages of having the American pulpit occupied by men of education.

William Todd, a Baltimore saloon-keeper, in a fit of rage fatally shot his wife as she was standing with a month-old child in her arms.

From Washington.

Arrangements have been completed at the treasury department by which to pay to the Ute Indians $75