THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Seeding to Grass.

Before sowing grass seed the farmer should make certain of having a good seed-bed. More mistakes are made concerning the preparation of land for grass than for any other crop. It is no uncommon thing to see a farmer simply running over a plot, where potatoes were grown the previous year, with a cultivator, then following with a harrow. We have seen extreme cases where even the harrow was omitted, the seed sown immediately after the cultivator then simply bushing in the seed, leaving it to make its way as best it can. Others will use a one-horse plow to turn under the corn butts, getting in the seed with as little labor as possible. In our experience the best practice is to plow a good deep furrow, followed by a thorough harrowing, and after sowing to bush the seed in and use the roller faithfully. When timothy and redtop are sown it is best to use a bushel of redtop, a peck or eleven pounds of timothy, also adding six pounds of red clover, which amounts to a very liberal seeding and should yield a fair crop of hay about the first of September.—*American Cultivator.*

Feeding Hay from the Stack.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: A careful observer is frequently surprised at the wanton wastefulness of many farmers. Such wastes occur more noticeably in the manner of feeding, perhaps, than in any other branch of farm work. For this reason I would like to refer to what appears to me a shiftless practice—that of feeding hay from the stack upon the meadow. Farmers are generally careful to save the entire crop of hay. Even after hay is pitched from the windrow or hay-cock, the horse rake is put in motion, and the rakings are cared for. Thus there is a neatly finished job, and the hay is all saved. But there is not the same general care in feeding. If it pays to be very careful to save the hay when we are making it, here is no reason why we should not be very careful to avoid wastefulness in feeding it. It always seemed to me that the feeding of hay upon the ground involves a great waste. If one feeds out of doors it would be well to provide boxes or racks. There are those in this section who have comfortable barns, and yet they persist in feeding upon the meadows. There is less waste of food and manure when cattle are fed in well-arranged stables; there is less exposure and better health. The tramping of ground in the warm, open weather which frequently occurs in our winter seasons, robs the soil of much vitality. These points are severally opposed to the practice of feeding upon the meadows in winter.

Broad Wheels for Farm Wagons.

The surface over which loads are drawn upon the farm is soft as a rule, and a wheel with a broad tire will not sink so far as a narrow one. A load of manure or hay can be drawn across plowed or other mellow ground upon a wagon which has tires four inches wide when it would be impossible to do so with the old narrow wheels, often less than two inches wide. The usually heavy, muddy, country roads of early spring are much more passable with the wide wheels than the narrow ones; and even upon smooth, hard roads the difference in the draft is so slight as to be no argument against the use of wide tires. Most of the teaming upon the farm is upon soft ground, and the light draft of broad tired wagons should make them preferable, because they are a saving of animal strength. One of the first things that strikes an intelligent European in coming to this country is the very frail look of our vehicles, especially the narrow wheels. While these may be desirable in road wagons, those for farm use may well be with broad tires. Contractors for road work always use broad tired carts, as they find them most profitable.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Rat-Proof Corn-Crib.

A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* gives the following directions for making that most necessary of farm buildings, a rat-proof corn-crib: Build a good substantial house, twelve feet wide, eight feet high and as long as you want it. This will give you two cribs, one on either side. Put your building on stone pillars, one foot above ground. Side up with lath 2 1-2x1 inches of hard wood (I used oak), putting them on up and down, being careful to have them just half an inch apart. The gables, and any part of building that does not come in contact with the corn, can be sided up with common pine-boards; for bottoms of cribs, laths lengthwise, one-half inch apart; balance of floor between cribs lay tight, of pine boards. My building has a string of ties between the sill and plate to nail to, and cross ties to hold the building together. Every eight feet on these ties spike a good strong studding or narrow plank across them lengthwise of the building as far from plate as you want the width of top of crib; then set up studding from floor, as many as will be sufficiently strong for crib; mortice the end in floor, gain the top into the horizontal studding about three-quarters of an inch, then lath the inside of the crib with any kind of lath, just close enough to keep in the corn, commencing ten inches from the floor to leave room for the corn to come down into the trough, putting these lath on lengthwise. Then put a common sized door in the end, between the cribs. You can put a lock on the door, and all is secure (I did not lock mine and gained something by it, as I found a stray mitten in the crib on a cold morning). To get the corn in the crib make doors above the plate the size you want them, the same as dormer windows, and hang the doors on and it will be completed. If any one wishes to have a granary, they can use one side of the building for that purpose and the other for crib. The size of my cribs is three feet in the clear at bottom and five feet at top, but I am well satisfied they might be much wider and still the corn would cure well. Any one wanting wider cribs can build tha house wide enough to suit. I have used this crib for about ten years and can recommend it as an entire success. The secret of this crib is putting the lath on up and down; this gives no place for the rats to stand on to cut holes, and the building being one foot above ground they cannot reach the bottom. We are infested with swarms of gray rats and there is not a building on the farm from which we can keep them out except the corn crib. We keep corn over a year until the new crop is gathered in perfect safety.

Recipes.

VEAL STEW.—Cut four pounds of veal into strips three inches long and one inch thick; peel twelve large potatoes and cut them into slices one inch thick; spread a layer of veal on the bottom of the pot, sprinkle in a little salt and pepper, then a layer of potatoes, then a layer of veal seasoned as before. Use up the veal thus: over the last layer of veal put a layer of slices of salt pork, and over the whole a layer of potatoes. Pour in water till it rises an inch over the whole; cover it close, heat it fifteen minutes and simmer it an hour.

RASPBERRY JAM.—To every quart of ripe raspberries allow a pound of the best loaf-sugar. Put sugar and berries into a pan and let them stand two or three hours; then boil them in a porcelain kettle, taking off the scum carefully. When no more scum rises mash them and boil them to smooth marmalade. When cold put them in glass tumblers.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—Soak a half pound of gelatine with a little cold water; put it in a pan with a quarter pound grated chocolate, one ounce sugar and one pint of milk; stir till it boils. Break the yolks of four eggs in a basin; stir with a wooden spoon. When the chocolate boils allow it to stand one minute, then pour it on the yolks, return to the pan and stir till it thickens, not letting it boil; pour into a wet mold.

FARINA JELLY.—Boil one quart of new milk; while boiling sprinkle in slowly a quarter of a pound of farina. Continue the boiling from half an hour to a whole hour. Season with five ounces of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla. When done turn into a mold and place it on ice to stiffen. Serve it with whipped cream.

WEDDING CAKE.—One pound and one coffee cup of flour, one pound of brown sugar, one and one-eighth pounds of butter, one-half pound of candied citron, four pounds of currants, four pounds of stoned and chopped raisins, nine eggs, one tablespoonful each of ground cloves, cinnamon, mace and nutmeg. Fruit should be rolled in flour before stirring in.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Pasteur states that at a farm near Senlis cattle which had died of carbuncular fever twelve years ago were buried at a certain spot within a walled garden. Some specimens of the soil were after that lapse of time lixiviated and concentrated, and some guinea pigs inoculated with the matter thus obtained died soon afterward, developing all of the well-marked symptoms of carbuncle. Seven sheep were allowed to pass a few hours a day at the place where the diseased animals were interred, and the result of this experiment was that two of the sheep died of fever in about six weeks. The vitality of the germs of this disease is remarkable.

On August 25, 1880, during a thunderstorm in broad daylight, M. Trecul saw, as he states in a paper read before the French Academy of Science on March 28, a very brilliant elongated body, about thirty-eight to forty centimeters long by twenty-five centimeters broad, with conical ends, pass from one part of a dark cloud to another and before disappearing and dividing above the houses a small part of its substance fell, as if influenced by gravity, and developed a path of a luminous nature marked on the sides with round protuberances of a reddish color. The author adds that in other thunder-storms he has repeatedly noticed a feeble light, band-like in shape, lighting up the width of the street in whole or in part.

The Mekarski air engine is about to be introduced for street railroads in England. It can be used in combination with a car or separately. This locomotive weighs about 7.5 tons, and consists of cylindrical steel reservoirs that are charged with air at a pressure of 450 pounds to the square inch before starting, a special regulating apparatus, and ordinary cylinders and driving gear. The air passes through a reservoir of hot water and steam to the regulator, and thence to the cylinders. The heat thus imparted to the air increases its volume and prevents the freezing of moisture in the exhaust passages. When this engine is working there is no noise, and there is the further and obvious advantage of an absence of smoke. This type of motor has been in successful operation in Nantes for about two years.

It was discovered a few years ago that trees decreased somewhat in girth during the winter season. It was supposed before that, their liquors freezing, as other liquors do, they should rather expand than shrink. Nature, however, is not ordered after the wisdom of men. Water expands in proportion as it rises above the freezing point, and it also expands when it goes below. So long before it was proved by the carefully-conducted observations of Dr. Hayes, in the Arctic regions, the laundress knew that the colder the weather the more the linen dried, that low temperature as well as high temperature favored evaporation. Trees evaporate from their branches in winter, and thus the colder the weather the more they shrink. Some new facts in this class have recently been added by two German scientists, Kravs and Kaiser. Trees not only vary their diameters from winter to summer, but also from day to day. They are larger from noon to twilight next morning, smaller from twilight till noon. Although not so stated, this is also, no doubt, due to evaporation, which is probably greater in the morning growth than at any other time. The demand for moisture shrinks the vessels and lessens the girth.

Amphibious Venice.

Water is the Venetian's native element. In the quaint gloom of twilight the canals of Venice are alive with her male population, men and boys, and very many little maidens, too, in cloth fig leaves, sporting in the waters like so many dark-skinned Polynesians. They dive, they gambol, they shout, they splash, they make the old walls and slimy waters merry with their cries and laughter, while their nude, white bodies cleave against them in shiny, dripping relief, like so many figures of a far-away primitive world, where innocence still rules supreme. Mothers sit knee-deep in water on their house-steps, either holding their six months' old babies, while they kick and splash and coo delightedly on their own account at finding themselves thus early in life in their native element, or else they let the older ones loose, with ropes around their waists, securely fastened either to themselves or the door-ring, to be hauled quickly in in case of emergency. To aid them still further in their nautical exploits, these infants are supplied with breast-boards on which to float until they learn to swim, which feat is soon accomplished, for they take as easily to the water as other children do to greensward. Indeed, at this time of day it requires some extra skill on the part of the gondolier to pick his way through the swimming, floating, plunging population, as thick in spots as shoals of mackerel in their season, screaming and hustling one another in the brine as vigorously as if sporting on shore. Where there is so much rollicking nakedness about, stalwart models of men as nude, saving their waist-cloths, as the classical gods, and little girls and boys nagless, or next to it, at first blush on encountering them in these watery streets of a large city in broad daylight, the stranger is startled; but soon gets accustomed to this novel phase of Venetian life. Salt water is a great leveler.

The Caterpillar and the Fly.

A corpulent caterpillar is stuffing his furred or velvet doublet with the juicy pulp of a young and tender oak leaf. His thoughts—at all events his sensations—are completely centered in the business which he has in hand—more properly in mouth; and he dreams as little of approaching danger as an alderman at a city feast imbibing the green fat of turtle, while a sparkling chandelier hangs, perhaps suspended by an all but severed chain, over his devoted head. No chandelier, indeed, but destruction in a living form as brilliant, hangs suspended over the unconscious glutton of the oak leaf. An iridescent fly, poised in the air above him, her iridescent wings and black shining body glittering in the sun, is fearfully vibrating her tail-like piercer, with intent to plunge it into the fleshy back of her well-fed victim. She stoops—her weapon enters—is withdrawn, and leaves behind it, in the wound, a germ of nascent torture a thousand times more dreadful than a drop of deadly poison—a tiny egg deposited within the warm orifice pierced for its reception. In a few hours this egg becomes a gnawing worm, which thrives and fattens on the juices, leaving carefully untouched the vital organs of the helpless gormandizer thus compelled to foster it. Its growth completed the parasite emerges, and then, in completion of its murderous part, spins a silken thread, with which it proceeds to bind the nearly exhausted body of its supporter (as Gulliver by Lilliputian cords) to the surface of the oak leaf. Thus manacled, the shrunken remnant of the once plump crawler exists yet a few miserable days, while the young ichneumon, having inclosed itself within a shroud of silk, undergoes its transformations, and finally emerges into a perfect life, a sparkling fly, like its parent, close beside the then dead body of the creature by which it had been nourished to maturity.—"*Episodes of Insect Life.*"

The Cleveland *Leader* says that one-half the murders in this country are caused by carrying of concealed weapons.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Lessons in Love Making.

Don't love too many at once.

Give your little brother taffy and get him to bed before your chap calls.

Recollect that a wedding-ring on your finger is worth a good many of them in your mind.

Try to find out by some means whether your intended knows how to earn a decent living for two.

Be reasonable; don't expect a man working for $8 a week to furnish you with reserved seats at the opera every other night.

Don't be afraid to show the man of your choice that you love him—provided, of course, he loves you. Love is a double-sided sort of concern, and both have a part to play.

Don't try to bring too many suitors to your feet. They have feet as well as you have, and you may see one pair of feet walking off from you some day you would be very glad to call back.

Keep your temper, if your expect your other-half-in-law to keep his. If he doesn't suit you give him ticket-of-leave. If he does suit you don't expect him to put up with your humors.

Deal carefully with bashful lovers; lead them gradually to the point (of proposal, of course), but don't let them suspect what you are at, or they might faint on your hands, or go crazy on the spot.

It is said lovers' quarrels always end with kisses. This is partly true; but if you are not careful those little spats you indulge in may end in the kisses you covet being given to some other girl!

If it is possible, try to suit your sisters, cousins, aunts, grandfathers, neighbors, friends and acquaintances when you happen to fall in love. If you can't suit them all, don't worry, for the thing has never been done yet.

If you use powder, don't give yourself away. For instance, it would be well to spread a handkerchief over the shoulder of his broadcloth before you lean thereon. He will be too green, depend on it, to suspect the reason. If his mustache happens to look a little powdery, there are several ways in which it could be brushed off.

Don't imagine that a husband can live as a lover does—on kisses and moonlight. He will come home to his meals hungry as a bear, and any little knowledge of cookery you can pick up during courtship is about the best provision you can make for future happiness.

Remember that nature has put every man under the necessity of having a mother, and that the latter is not in any way to blame if she is regarded as the bitter part of a sugar-coated matrimonial pill. If you feel in duty bound to be her sworn enemy postpone this duty till you know something about her.

Don't seek advice in love affairs from an old maid who has been crossed in love, a bachelor who has been jilted, a woman who married her husband's pocketbook, or a man who happens to be henpecked. Don't confide in your girl friends; to keep a secret in a love affair would kill them. Don't consult your minister; he'll have the marriage fee in view. If you go to your family physician he will say your liver is affected in place of your heart. If you must get instructions from somebody why not ask your mother how she used to manage things with you father? True love didn't run any smoother in old times than it does to-day, and, since she knows how it is herself, we can't think just now of any better way to advise you.

Fashion Notes.

Rows of feather stitch are set between the machine stitching on the backs of gloves.

The name pagoda is applied to the sleeves which are wide and turn back at the wrist.

An effort to bring back the laced shoe has been made, but buttons still remain in favor.

Waistcoats are still worn with basques. The style is too pretty to be hastily abandoned.

Tubular sashes of knit worsted, ending in tassels, are to be worn by children this summer.

Waists are now cut of crosswise material that they may be tight enough without wrinkling.

Little shoulder capes are all the wrap that will be needed with woolen dresses this summer.

Two deep plaitings and an apron overskirt form the skirt of Paris dresses intended for every-day use.

The visible garments worn with morning costumes are longer than those which accompany carriage dress.

Pointed waists are easily converted into well-fitting basques by the addition of deep straight pieces.

Some short skirts instead of being kilt plaited on the edge are shirred and then tucked to make a flounce.

Blue-white lace is coming in again, but it is so much less becoming than cream-white that its adoption will be slow.

Sarah Bernhardt's fashion of wearing a poke bonnet will be generally followed in this country this summer.

An elastic is put into the tops of some of the new undressed kid gloves, and frills of lace are also sewn upon them.

Garnet grapes with jet leaves veined with gold make up the somewhat too brilliant design of one of the beaded laces.

Girdles pointed in front are worn with surplice waists. The back of the dress is made perfectly plain and has no belt at all.

Artemus Ward's Pranks.

The May *Scribner* has an anecdotal paper on "Artemus Ward; his home and family," with a drawing of the homestead, a portrait of his mother and a new drawing of Ward as a lecturer, based on the obsolete sketch in the old "London *Illustrated Times*," and which is said to be the only satisfactory portrait of the humorist. The following is vouched for by the writer as new:

"Among his youthful diversions was the writing of letters to prominent persons in all parts of the country whose names he happened to see in print—entire strangers to him. These usually referred to some prospective business arrangement. Thus he would write to some gentleman in New York: 'Dear Sir—I'm sorry to say I shan't be able to get that harness done on the day I promised;' or, 'I will not be able to call at your house, as you requested,' etc. In this mystification of unsuspecting people he was not unlike the German Owlglass, who, while always playing the fool, never lacked fools upon whom he might try experiments. Nothing seemed to please him more than to get the better of his brother Cyrus. One very cold night in the winter, when he had come home at a late hour from an entertainment, instead of going quietly to his room, for which his mother had provided by leaving the doors unfastened, he stationed himself in the street and called to his brother as if in deep distress about something. Cyrus was slow to wake and appear. Charles continued calling, and with more agony, 'Cy! Cy! Ho! Cy!' When Cyrus at last came to the window he solemnly asked: 'Do you really think, Cyrus, that it is wrong to keep slaves?'"

The total human population of the earth is estimated to be 1,421,500,000. To this is added a daily birth-rate of 104,800, which is in turn depleted by a daily death-rate of 97,790. What a vast sea of human emotion is here suggested, rising into crests of joy and falling into deep troughs of grief and reaching up hopefully or receding despairingly on the shores of time.

In Worcester's new dictionary, among 11,000 words admitted, the word boom has a place. It is defined as meaning an enthusiastic and spontaneous movement in favor of a person.

SUNDAY READING.

The Universe.

Professor Proctor closes his lecture on "The Star Depths" with the following quotation from Jean Paul Friederich Richter:

God called up a man into the vestibule of heaven, saying: "Come thou hither and see the glory of My house." And to the servants that stood around His throne He said: "Take him and undress him from the robes of flesh, cleanse his vision and put new breath into his nostrils; only touch not with any change his human heart—the heart that weeps and trembles." It was done, and with a mighty angel for his guide, the man stood ready for his infinite voyage; and from the terraces of heaven, without sound or farewell, at once they wheeled into endless space. Sometimes, with solemn flight of angel wing, they fled through saharas of darkness, through wildernesses of death that divided the worlds of life; sometimes they swept along frontiers that were quickening under prophetic motion. Then from a distance that is counted only in heaven, light dawned for a time through a sleepy film; by unutterable pace the light swept to them, they, by unutterable pace, to the light. In a moment the rushing of planets was upon them; in a moment the blazing of suns was around them. Then came eternities of twilight that revealed, but were not revealed. On the right hand and the left towered mighty constellations, that by self-repetitions and answers from afar; that by counter positions built up triumphal gates, whose architraves, whose archways—horizontal, upright—rested, rose, at altitude by spans that seemed ghostly from infinitude. Without measure were the architraves, past number were the archways, beyond memory the gates. Within were stairs that scaled the eternities below; above was below—below was above to the man stripped of gravitating body—depth was swallowed up in height unsurmountable, height was swallowed up in depth unfathomable. Suddenly, as they thus rode from infinite to infinite—suddenly, as they thus tilted over abysmal worlds—a mighty cry arose, that systems more mysterious, that constellations more glorious, that worlds more billowy, other heights and other depths, were coming, were nearly, were at hand!

Then the man sighed and stopped, shuddered and wept. His overburdened heart uttered itself in tears, and he said: "Angel, I will go no further. For the spirit of man acheth with this infinity. Insufferable is the glory of the universe. Let me lie down in the grave and hide myself from the persecution of the infinite; for end there is none." And from all the listening stars that shone around issued a choral voice: "The man speaks truly; end there is none, that even yet we have heard of. End there is none!" The angel solemnly demanded: "Is there indeed no end, and is this the sorrow that kills you?" But no voice answered, that he may answer himself. Then the angel throws up his glorious hands toward the heaven of heavens, saying: "End there is none in the universe of God. Lo! also there was no beginning."

Religious News and Notes.

The Congregational church at Vermillion, Dak., lost its house of worship, with all its furniture, by the recent flood.

Seventy years ago the first Christian baptism of a Hindoo took place. There are now in India, Burmah and Ceylon 500,000 native Christians.

A new uptown Methodist church is projected in New York. It is proposed to commence work when $200,000 has been raised, of which $150,000 has already been subscribed.

According to the present programme prepared for the Methodist Œcumenical conference, to be held in London in September next, Bishop Simpson is to preach the opening sermon.

Some one has counted up the Sunday-school conventions, institutes and assemblies held in this country during 1880. They numbered 5,220, an average of over 100 a week. But the country is large, and these gatherings were held in many widely-separated places.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist church, of New York, needed repair and embellishment. Dr. Armitage told his people of this need, and the consequence was an immediate response by solid men, who subscribed $29,000. The church will now be one of the most beautiful in the city.

New churches are being organized on the Western mission fields of the Baptist home mission society at the rate of one for each week. In five years there will be from 250 to 300 churches added to our force. These, in addition to the 750 houseless churches now in the West, will give at least 1,000 churches requiring attention from the society, either to build or to support pastors for a time.—*Examiner.*

A religious paper in London speaks of the great annoyance which some ministers suffer while preaching, from the thoughtlessness of restless and fidgety persons, who pull their watches from their pockets or turn around to look at the church clock. This paper says that there ought to be a law that whoever takes out his watch or looks at the clock during sermon should be condemned to sit out the monotonous reading of one of the longest sermons of one of the dryest sixteenth century divines.

The King of South American Cataracts.

It was not until I had been within its direct influence that I learned that Tequendama was a potentiality in the United States of Colombia. Our own Niagara fills its unmatched picture in this broad world no more despotically then Tequendama does its own in South America. It may be as well to admit here that, while observing the latter fall, I was far from being at my ease. The fact is, men never manage, whatever they may combine to say, to stand wholly at ease in the presence of a great cataract. In the midst of an unrest so mighty and so ceaseless no spectator can himself be entirely at rest.

The sublimity of Tequendama is in its depth, as that of Niagara is in its width and immensity of volume. A fall from a great height is Tequendama—not a clear fall, however, because the Salto itself is divided into two well-defined leaps. One, the minor leap, is a small fall striking on a ledge, which its volume conceals, twenty-seven feet eight inches below the bed of the Bogota, the river which feeds the cataract. The other, the greater leap, starts in foam from the ledge with what seems no longer rushing water—save for the jets of spray that now and then spit out only to fall back after a while, like well-trained skirmishers, into the main body. Outside of such erratic movements, Tequendama ends by broadening into a strong, glistening mass, the lower descent of which is lost in the mist that never leaves it, winter or summer. After rebounding from the ledge, it dashes itself forward and downward to commit that solitary form of suicide, which, in all the annals of men, finds no detractor.

The width of Tequendama depends, of course, upon the breadth of the Bogota as it fronts the cliff. The measure of the Bogota is the full measure of the fall, and that measure seems very limited in comparison with the far vaster proportions of the gulf itself. Any muscular man on so much solid surface might easily cross it at a dozen juncture within half that distance of the cataract. Its depth is mighty. If not the greatest, it suffices to make Tequendama one of the deepest among the falls of the earth—Ruckon Foss in Norway, 800 feet, and Lulea, in Sweden, 600 feet, alone probably surpassing it. The published accounts, as a rule, place it at 600 feet, although the real descent, varying between Humboldt's estimate, by dropping, of 585 feet, and Baron Gros's by measure, of 479 feet, is doubtless nearer 500 feet. Even at this last figure, Tequendama is more than three times as deep as Niagara, which is said to touch bottom at 160 feet. The bed of the chasm is 102 feet lower than the foot of the fall itself.—*New York Mail.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

East and Middle.

AT a meeting of the American Agricultural association in New York it was decided to hold an exhibition in some central part of the United States in 1882.

A BUILDING in Littleton, N. H., which had been raised twenty feet, fell while a number of men were employed in and about it, killing Morris Cheney and Daniel Abbott, and severely injuring several others.

SARAH BERNHARDT, the French actress, sailed from New York a few days since for France.

FIVE directors of the First National Bank of Newark, N. J., were indicted at Trenton for conspiracy and falsification of the bank's books.

AT an auction sale of Jersey cattle in New York the highest price paid ($4,500) was given for the bull Polonius, said to be the only bull of pure Alphea breed, except Mercury, now living. Fancy Fair, a six-year-old cow by Loyal, brought $2,000. Beauty, a brown cow eight years old, sold for $1,650. Another cow with the Alphea strain sold for $1,550. The remainder of the herd brought from $60 to $550 each, the average being $517.

UPON warrants issued by United States Commissioner Smith at Philadelphia three men—William R. Cason, Joseph Funk and Joseph Blackman—were arrested on the charge of having defrauded the government by issuing worthless bonds for Star route mail contractors.

MRS. MARY PATERSON, twenty-three years old, committed suicide on the day following her marriage by leaping from a bridge in Philadelphia into the Schuylkill river. The excitement attending her marriage is thought to have affected her reason.

JOEL TAYLOR, with one exception the oldest letter-carrier in the United States, died in Manchester, N. H., a few days ago. He entered the service in 1849.

A ROWBOAT containing a fishing party of four was capsized near Trembly's Point, on Staten Island Sound, and Frederick Stark, Charles Stark, his son, aged six years, and David Roach, were drowned.

MRS. MARY J. STUDLEY, M. D., a well-known female physician, was drowned from the steamer Katahdin in the Penobscot river, near Rockland, Me.

JENNIE JEWELL, of Oakdale, Mass., eighteen years of age, drank bedbug poison for water, from the effects of which she died.

NEW YORK had its first case of sunstroke on the 9th.

THE old Moore house at Yorktown, N. Y., is being fitted up for the President's headquarters at the centennial celebration. Ten thousand troops will be present.

West and South.

A MEETING of the national committee of the National Greenback party has been called to meet at the Laclede hotel, in St. Louis, on June 7.

WALTER BULLOCK, a lawyer, was shot and instantly killed at El Paso, Ill., by P. C. Ransom, who was badly defeated in a recent municipal election for mayor. Bullock was standing in the street, talking to a friend, and made some remarks about the election as Ransom passed by. Ransom stopped and ordered him to retract his words, and upon his refusal to do so shot him three times, once through the head, then through the heart and again in the shoulder. Ransom was arrested.

FIVE hundred delegates from all parts of the United States were present at the thirty-second annual session of the American Medical association, held in Richmond.

GEORGE BROOKS and Scott Love fought a duel at Orbiston, Ohio, and both were mortally wounded.

A FREIGHT train on the Texas Pacific road went through a bridge at Dallas, Texas, killing Engineer Saunders and Fireman Dooley, and wounding Conductor Horner and a brakeman. In another wreck at Katula, on the same road, Engineer Jones and a brakeman were killed, and also J. E. Henderson, of Dallas, a telegraph line contractor.

WHILE at Baltimore a few days ago Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was served with a summons by a deputy sheriff, at the suit of the Western Maryland Agricultural society, for failing to deliver the address at the society's annual fair about two years ago.

MORE than 1,000 miners throughout the Hocking valley, Ohio, are idle, having struck against a proposed reduction of wages.

A FIRE at Ottumwa, Iowa, destroyed business property to the extent of $175,000.

Two trains, a passenger and a freight, came in collision near Illiopolis, Ill., resulting in the almost total destruction of both engines. One passenger, an engineer and two firemen had limbs broken, but no lives were lost. Nine freight cars were wrecked and about twenty head of cattle were killed outright and many were injured.

WHILE twenty miners were at work in a mine near Carbondale, Kansas, a fire broke out in the shaft and cut off their escape. Fourteen of the miners were finally rescued alive and six were brought out dead.

EIGHT murders have taken place in Cedar Mills, Texas, within the past twelve months.

GREAT destruction to potato vines by the Colorado beetle is reported from Norfolk county, Va., and vicinity.

CHICAGO had the first case of sunstroke of the season on the 9th.

FOUR negroes at work on an Alabama and Great Southern construction train were killed at Maxwell's Station by the falling of some earth.

PROCEEDINGS have been begun against ex Senator Dorsey by an Oregon politician for money promised for services in assisting to increase mail facilities in certain parts of Oregon.

From Washington.

THE number of cases now remaining on the docket of the United States supreme court undisposed of is 837, an increase of forty-six since the close of the October term 1879.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, to be assistant secretary of state; Hiram Price, of Iowa, to be commissioner of Indian affairs; A. W. Jones to be United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois; Sanford R. Hudson to be associate justice of Dakota; Thos. F. Black to be collector of customs for the district of St. Marys, Ga.; Dr. William H. Craig to be postmaster at Albany, N. Y.

FURTHER confirmations by the Senate: William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria; Cortez Fessenden, of Romeo, Mich., to be United States surveyor-general for Dakota Territory; Lionel A. Sheldon, of Ohio, to be governor of New Mexico Territory; Edward S. Meyer, United States attorney for the northern district of Ohio; Henry Fink, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Wisconsin; Thomas Wilson, of the District of Columbia, to be consul at Ghent; John F. Jenne, of New Jersey, to be consul at Neuvo Laredo.

THE President has withdrawn the nomination of W. A. M. Grier, of Pennsylvania, to be third assistant postmaster-general, Mr. Grier having declined the position.

THE Senate judiciary committee voted to report adversely on the nomination of Stanley Matthews to be a judge of the United States supreme court. The nomination was accordingly so reported at an executive session of the Senate. The vote in committee is supposed to have stood: In favor of confirmation—Mr. Lamar; against confirmation—Messrs. Edmunds, Logan, Ingalls, McMillan, Davis, of Illinois, and Bayard; absent—Messrs. Conkling and Garland.

THE total number of daily journals in the country during the census year is placed by the census office at 962, which includes 80 dailies which were suspended and 114 which were established in the course of that year. The aggregate daily circulation is placed at 3,581,187 and the aggregate annual circulation at 1,127,337,355. With an aggregate daily circulation of 3,581,187 at an average price per annum of $7.33, it appears the people of the United States pay out annually the sum of $26,250,100 for their daily newspapers. New York State takes the lead in publishing the largest number of dailies—115; Pennsylvania next with 98; Illinois, 73; Ohio and California, each 54; Missouri, 42; Indiana, 40; Massachusetts, 35; Michigan, 33; Iowa and Texas, 32 each; New Jersey, 27; Virginia and Wisconsin, 21 each; Colorado, 20; Kansas, 19; Connecticut, 17; Georgia, 16; Maryland, Nevada and Nebraska, 14 each; North Carolina, 13; Tennessee, 12; Kentucky, Louisiana and Maine, 11 each; Minnesota, 10; Arkansas and Oregon, 7 each; Alabama and Rhode Island, 6 each; Delaware, Mississippi, South Carolina and Vermont, 5 each; Florida and West Virginia, 3 each; and 41 in the Territories and the District of Columbia.

Foreign News.

THE British war-sloop Doterel was accidentally blown up at Sandy Point, in the Strait of Magellan, and of the 156 persons on board all except about twelve are reported to have perished. The commander, paymaster, an engineer, a calker, a carpenter and seven seamen were saved.

LATER advices from Montevideo state that the British sloop-of-war Doterel, which was blown up in the Strait of Magellan, was totally destroyed and sunk. The explosion occurred in the forward magazine at 10 o'clock in the morning. It is supposed that the boiler bursted and exploded the magazine. The victims of the explosion number eight officers and 135 men killed. Three officers and fourteen other men were saved.

THE Duke of Avila and Bolama, Portuguese councilor of state, is dead.

TWENTY persons are in prison in Constantinople awaiting trial for the murder of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

THE Russian government has decided to discontinue public executions.

A REPORT from Panama states that the Chilian minister of the interior, while leading 8,000 troops against the Indians, near the River Canton, was ambushed and killed with forty of his men.

FURTHER arrests of tenant farmers have been made under the coercion act in Ireland. The cities and counties of Cork and Kilkenny have been proclaimed under the arms act.

MR. PIERRE LORILLARD'S American horse Iroquois won the Newmarket stakes at the Newmarket spring meeting.

CONSTANTINOPLE dispatches state that Fezi Pasha surrounded the Druses in the Hauran district, and demanded from them an indemnity of $200,000 for the pillage of Turkish villages and the massacre of inhabitants.

A LANCASHIRE (England) family, named Seddon, have had a windfall of property valued at $20,000,000, which had been in chancery since 1857. The property was bequeathed to John Seddon, who died in a workhouse. His heirs inherit this vast fortune.

A NATIVE company is forming in Japan for the purpose of building a railroad 1,000 miles long.

ADVICES from Hong Kong, China, states that the Empress of the West, the principal of the two dowagers regent of China, is dead. She was the mother of the late emperor, Tung Chi, and was the ruling spirit of the court of Pekin. Serious intrigues will doubtless follow her demise.

KING KALAKAU, of the Sandwich Islands, has been well received in China, where he is visiting for the purpose of inducing Chinese emigration.

THE British parliament has passed a motion praying the crown to provide a monument in Westminster Abbey to Lord Beaconsfield.

THE French campaign in Tunis has virtually closed by the occupation of the stronghold Sidi Abdallah. Turkey had been warned by France not to interfere by sending troops to Tunis, as that would be regarded as sufficient cause for war.

THE Marquis of Salisbury has become successor to Lord Beaconsfield as leader of the Conservatives in the British house of lords.

IN a speech in the house of commons on the land bill Mr. Bright said that if a great fleet, assembled at Cork or Galway, offered free passage to the whole population of Ireland it was probable that all, certainly that half, would find their way to the United States, which opened the doors to everybody. He should be sorry to see them go, but, though emigration would be a hardship to parents, it meant deliverance of the children from poverty and suffering.

LETTERS from Algiers, Africa, say that the remnants of Colonel Flatters' Sahara expedition were finally driven to take refuge in a cave, where they were starving, and resorted to cannibalism. Fifteen were eaten, including a sub-officer named Pobegian.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate Special Session.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution for the election of Senate officers. Mr. Dawes took the floor and after a speech in which he declared that the Republican Senators had not receded from the position they had held with regard to the rights of a minority, and that they would return to the contest, he moved to go into executive session, and the motion was agreed to without opposition.

In executive session the first matter disposed of was the Chinese emigration treaty, which, after a three hours' debate, was ratified without amendment by a practically unanimous vote, there being only two Senators recorded in the negative. The Chinese commercial treaty was then taken up, and a very brief discussion resulted in its ratification also, without amendment and substantially without opposition. Proceeding with the calendar of treaties, the Senate next ratified in succession the extradition treaty with the United States of Colombia, the consular convention with Italy modifying and defining the judicial powers of certain consulates; the convention with Morocco respecting the taxation prerogatives of the Moorish government and the treaty with Germany regarding reciprocal duties for the Japanese and United States governments in cases of shipwrecks upon their respective coasts. Eighty-four nominations by the President were also confirmed. A short message was received from the President withdrawing the following nominations: Clinton D. McDougall, United States marshal northern district of New York; L. F. Payn, United States marshal southern district of New York; Stewart L. Woodford, United States district-attorney southern district of New York; A. W. Tolmey, United States district-attorney eastern district of New York; John Tyler, collector of the port of Buffalo Creek. This is a withdrawal of all the prominent New York nominations except that of Judge Robertson for collector.

How to Preserve the Teeth.

The following directions for the care of the teeth have been issued by the medical committee of the National Dental hospital, London:

(1.) The teeth should be cleaned at least once a day, the best time being night—the last thing. For this purpose use a soft brush, on which take a little soap, and then some prepared chalk, brushing up and down and across. There is rarely any objection to the friction causing the gum to bleed slightly.

(2.) Avoid all rough usage of the teeth, such as cracking nuts, biting thread, etc., as by so doing even good, sound teeth may be injured.

(3.) When decay is first observed advice should be sought. It is the stopping in a small hole that is of the greatest service, though not unfrequently a large filling preserves the teeth for years.

(4.) It is of the greatest importance that children from four years and upward should have their teeth frequently examined by the dental surgeon, to see that the first set, particularly the back teeth, are not decaying too early, and to have the opportunity of timely treatment for the regulation and preservation of the second set.

(5.) Children should be taught to rinse the mouth night and morning, and to begin the use of the tooth-brush early (likewise the toothpick).

(6.) With regard to the food of children, to those who are old enough whole meal, bread, porridge and milk should be given. This is much more wholesome and substantial food than white bread.

(7.) If the foregoing instructions were carried out, comparatively few teeth would have to be extracted.

A Queer Way of Building Houses.

There are in the world many queer ways of making houses, and one of the queerest is found in the city of Palembang, in Sumatra. The town extends for three or four miles on both sides of a rather wide river, and both shores are lined with houses. First comes a row built upon piles which are driven into the bottom of the river, and outside of that another row resting on great bamboo rafts, which are held by cables of rattan to the piles of the next houses. Of course these rafts rise and fall with the tide, and the doors open upon the water, so that they are reached by boats. The thresholds are not more than a foot above water, and one steps directly from a boat into a house. One can buy anything there is for sale in this town without getting out of his boat. The people are Malays, and it is said that they never build a house on dry land if they can find water to set it in, and never go anywhere on foot if they can reach the place in a boat.

The great superiority of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old-fashioned remedy. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Monkey and the Crab.

A careless assistant to a fishmonger, with a basket of crabs on his arm, took it into his head while passing the monkey's house in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, the other day, that it would be amusing to give a crab to one of the monkeys which held out its "hand" through the wires of the cage. The animal, we are told, looked at it curiously, then raised it to his mouth. The crab, hitherto inert, now recovered its self-possession, and took