THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Weaning Foals.

Nothing that a farmer can do at this season of the year will pay better than a little extra care and a small amount of oatmeal and shorts, with a little skimmed milk added if convenient, given to the foal morning, noon and night at the time of weaning. Stir a handful of oatmeal and the same quantity of shorts or middlings into a pint of boiling water with a pinch of salt added, and let it cook a few minutes; then add a quart of skimmed milk, and when bloodwarm offer it to the foal in a clean dish; it will soon learn to eat it, and if supplied with all the sweet early-cut hay and pure water it needs, will continue to grow as well after weaning as before. The quantity of oatmeal and shorts should be increased until a pint of each is given at a meal. If it is not convenient to feed skimmed milk, give the gruel without it.—*Cultivator.*

About Cattle.

G. W. Hoffman says: Lard is good kerosene is good—both together are good. A mixture of the two, half and half, is better than either separate, and there is less risk of injury to the hair than from kerosene oil alone; besides the lard, which has the efficient element—grease—is softened and more easily applied. While we are on veterinary matters, I may report an experience of to-day. I have a cow that got choked by a turnip that resisted the usual treatment—pressing upward with the thumb and fingers below the obstruction. I got a piece of inch and a quarter rope and soaked it thoroughly in warm water, then in cold water to stiffen it, wound cloths at one end and used that to push the turnip down. The trouble was soon ended and the cow returned to her mess. I prefer to effect dislodgment of the offending substance by pressure applied externally. This is done by grasping the gullet just below the obstruction and squeezing it upward. In most cases quick relief may be obtained by this method, and it has the merit of being free from risk. But in the case to-day it was not effectual. I even resorted to the harsh treatment of trying to mash the turnip by placing a block at one side and striking a blow against the turnip on the other side, but without effect.

Selling.

A correspondent of the *Iowa Homestead*, who keeps five cows on five acres of ground, from which, besides supplying his family with milk and cream, he manufactures 1,300 pounds of butter annually and raises a calf from each cow, thus describes how he does it: I have five acres, about two and three-fourths in pasture, mostly blue grass. I have a strip fourteen rods long and four rods wide that consists of timothy and clover, which I cut twice and sometimes three times a season. As soon as it will do to cut I feed it regularly to the cows twice each day, and it lasts till the corn is ready to use. There is a strip fourteen rods long and ten rods wide which I plant with sweet corn for fodder. I made a dropper that I attach to a two-horse planter, which makes the stalks about two inches apart in the row. I plant at three different times, so as to have it early and late. About the 1st of July I commence to thin out, leaving a stalk about once in a foot. By the time I get over the piece, that which is left is nearly all eared out. Then I commence cutting it up clean. When I get it half cut up I plow the ground and sow with winter rye. I sow the balance as soon as the corn is off. This makes good pasture late in the fall and early in the spring. We feed our cows six quarts of corn meal and bran, mixed equal parts by weight, each day. This is the way I summer five cows on five acres, and have done so for three years past. I manure the ground high, and that is what makes good crops.

Fall Care of Poultry.

Take care of the early hatched pullets. At no time will they bear neglect. The early hatched are to produce eggs in the late autumn and early winter months. A mistake that many make in the management of their poultry (and it is a grievous one) is turning fowls off to shift for themselves at this season of the year. It is a sensitive period with the old fowls as well as the young. The old birds, if worth anything at all for egg production, have been laying eggs for the past six or eight months, and their strength is nearly exhausted. The body requires the stimulus of strong feed. The new feathers are forming. In fact August and September are the two most critical and trying months in the whole year, for it is the regular molting season for the majority of fowls, both old and young. They must be kept up all through this reason. This practice, as a rule, holds good with all egg producing breeds, and if eggs are not produced their flesh is ever in demand, either at home or market. A pound of chicken meat is easier made and at less expense than a pound of beef, and by many persons it is greatly preferred. Farmers need not depend on the butcher as long as fowl can be raised so easily. Fowls do not pass the final molt until September, and if late hatched the period is further postponed. Many late hatched birds come to maturity before being half grown; before attaining the full size intended for a grown bird maturity is attained. Disease or weakness frequently dwarfs the fowl and renders it valueless. None except thoroughly healthy and full-grown fowls should be used for breeding. Health, cleanliness and good feed should be expended at this season, so that the pullets may attain their full size without a drain on the system. The older require attention also, that they may keep up the production of eggs and retain sufficient strength to molt before cold weather sets in. Another very necessary thing at this season is to look well to the roosts and keep them in a cleanly condition. As the warm weather approaches a certain portion of the vermin leave the body and congregate in concealed nooks and crevices of the roosts during the day time, and come forth to prey on the fowls at night. These roost lice are quite prevalent in neglected houses. If not thoroughly destroyed, they prey on the fowls to a great extent, reducing strength and vitality, and in course of time remain on the body altogether. Remove them as soon as discovered, and give the fowls clean roosts. Exercise care concerning the young fowls, that they do not become infested with vermin. I have seen young fowls drop the feathers to a certain extent in early winter from being troubled with body lice. The tail feathers came out and the whole plumage presented a ragged, dead look. They destroy the root of the feather, thus giving it a lusterless and faded appearance.—*Country Gentleman.*

Recipes.

TO CAN GREEN CORN.—Take one and a half ounces of tartaric acid, dissolved in one-half pint of water. Cut corn from cob and cook. When cooked, add two tablespoonfuls of acid solution to each quart of corn; can and seal immediately. When wanted for use, stir one-half teaspoonful of soda into two quarts of corn, and let it stand three hours before cooking.

SCOTCH TART.—Take a deep, square tin and line it with rich paste, select pleasant, tart apples, peel and core, quarter and cut in bits. Fill the paste with apples, and cover the whole with a layer an inch or more thick with sugar, and sprinkle with small bits of butter. Bake in a quick oven, and have it well browned. When rightly made the apple is soft and candied. Serve warm.

APPLE TRIFLE.—Scald as many apples as, when pulped, will cover the dish you design to use to the depth of two or three inches. Before you place them in the dish add to them the rind of half a lemon, grated fine, and sugar to taste. Mix half a pint of milk, half a pint of cream and the yolk of an egg; scald it over the fire, keeping it stirring, and do not let it boil; add a little sugar, and let it stand till cold, then lay it over the apples and finish with the cream whip.

BREAD OMELET.—One teacup bread crumbs, one of sweet milk, let the milk come to the boiling point, pour it over the crumbs, let it stand a few minutes, then take six eggs, break in a dish, stir until well mixed (not heat), pour the eggs into the milk and crumbs, mix well, season to taste with salt and pepper; now pour the mixture into a hot skillet in which a large tablespoonful of butter has been melted, let it fry slowly, cut in squares and turn, fry to a delicate brown; serve at once.

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 closely, heat it fifteen minutes and simmer it an hour.

Household Hints.

A lump of saleratus large as a common bean put in the water for the crust of three pies, after the lard is in it, will make it light and tender and more easy to digest.

Cold boiled beets, carrots and turnips, and the whites of hard-boiled eggs, stamped out with a fancy vegetable cutter, make a pretty garnish for cold or hot meats.

Take a bias piece of unbleached muslin, two inches wide, pin tightly around the tin or plate after the pie is made. The pie will bake beautifully and retain all the juice.

White ostrich plumes may be renovated by dipping in a thick warm lather of curd soap, rinsing and drying, and curling over a knitting needle before the fire.

To whiten and soften the hands take one-half pound of mutton-tallow, one ounce of camphor gum, and one ounce of glycerine. Melt, and when thoroughly mixed, set away to cool. Rub the hands with this every night.

One way to serve pork and beans, which is relished by some of those persons who have a constitutional aversion to pork, is this: After preparing the beans in the usual way for baking (this is soaking over night and parboiling in two waters next day), cut the small piece of pork you allow to season the beans in thin slices, and lay them over the beans; they will be sufficiently flavored, but will not be greasy; the pork will bake to a crisp, and will not taste as well as it does when it is baked in a square piece down deep in the bean dish.

Past and Present.

There is a good deal of harmless prattle about the superior health, the strength and the wisdom of our great-grandfathers and great grandmothers. It is a common thing to hear old people, who ought to have better sense, talking about the good old times and the higher mental and physical ability of those who lived long ago. While we have great respect for the old folks, living and dead, we must not shut our eyes to the reality. The truth is that people live longer now than ever they did. The medical profession knows more now than ever it did; and we could put into the field to day a bigger army of centenarians than our grandfathers could in the good old days when they were young.

Moreover, old people now are much more vigorous than the old people of times past. Our people are growing larger and stronger. It is not so very many years since the American woman was a slight, delicate creature; now she is tall and portly. The numbers of singularly tall and well-proportioned young men and women to be seen in the streets of New York to-day astonish the old fellows who remember the boys and girls of forty and fifty years ago. Some persons imagine that this increase in size is confined to the children of our foreign-born citizens; but this is a great mistake, for the increase growth is general. Certainly the mixture of races may have something to do with it, but, whatever may be the cause, it is a fact plainly to be seen by any observer.

The greatest known feats of physical strength and endurance are recorded to the credit of the young men of this age; and, indeed, it is hardly too much to assert that the greatest runners, the greatest walkers, the greatest jumpers, the greatest swimmers, the greatest oarsmen, the greatest weight-lifters, the greatest gymnasts, the greatest boxers, the greatest fencers and the heaviest men that ever lived are among the living to-day. There seems to be a universal increase in the growth of humanity. The height, the chest measurement and the weight of the soldiers of the immense armies of Europe of the present time are at least as great as they were among the picked men of the much smaller European armies of fifty years past, clearly showing that the average man of to-day is as big and as strong as the picked man of long ago.

The fact stares us in the face that the grown-up sons and daughters of the old people of this country are, as a rule, bigger and stronger than their fathers and mothers were. An ordinary sized Englishman finds considerable difficulty in squeezing himself into the armor of one of the Norman conquerors of his country; but what could one of our Western farmers do with it? Certainly he could pick it up and look at it, but this is all.

We have great respect for the memory of our grandfathers and greatgrandfathers, as well as for our grandmothers and great-grandmothers, but we cannot afford to delude ourselves with ideas and notions that fact and figures set aside. People are inclined to overestimate the measure of wisdom and ability of the grand old fellows of days gone by. It is an amiable fault, but still a fault; because the truth is not so. —*New York Sun.*

Temper.

Happy is he who can command his temper even under trying circumstances. The evils wrought by unbridled tempers are beyond calculation. The violent temper of a fretful and irascible man gives his friends much concern. His conduct while under its influence renders him unamiable, and, of course, greatly diminishes their regard for him. And this is not all. If he has any real responsibility, the emotions he feels are as painful as those he causes in the breasts of others. When the calm of retirement succeeds to the bustle of company, his solitary moments are embittered by very mortifying reflections; for it has been well remarked "that anger begins with folly and ends with repentance." A few bitter words spoken in anger may rankle for a lifetime. Self-command, besides preventing their utterance, enables us to maintain the dignity of our nature as intelligent beings by establishing the empire of reason over passions. It renders a person the master of himself under all the various circumstances of life; in prosperity, cheerful without insolence; and in adversity, resigned and calm without defection. It gives an effectual check to all the vicious propensities of envy, malice and anger; and in the same proportion as it restrains them, it encourages the growth of virtue, prevents them from running into extremes, and fixes their due bounds.

In the German town of Herxheim there were such hordes of mice that a reward of a fourth of a cent for every one killed was offered by the municipal authorities. Under this stimulus proof has been furnished within a short time of the death of over 240,000.

A great cavern has been found in lava beds near El Rita, Arizona. It abounds in picturesque passages and springs of ice cold water, has many chambers and halls, and is likely to attract crowds of visitors.

LIFE IN A MENAGERIE.

Some of the Dangers in Training Animals—Freaks of Vicious Elephants.

Scars from the teeth and claws of tigers, lions and hyenas mark the face, head and hands of William H. Winner, the trainer of wild beasts, who is now in Barnum's employ. For sixteen years Winner has lived night and day with the wild beasts he has been training, and the familiarity with danger, which led him at times to be careless in the presence of the beasts, has resulted in the marks that he will bear to his grave. In 1866, while he stood talking to a friend too near a lion's cage in this city, the lion reached his paw through the bars and brought it down with terrible force upon his head. The animal's claws tore up the flesh and left a deep scar upon his forehead. Some years ago, in St. Louis, Winner leaned his hand against the bars of a cage containing hyenas, and while he stood explaining the habits of these animals to some visitors, one hyena snapped off his little finger and devoured it.

"It is easier to tame a lion than a tiger," says Mr. Winner. "They respond better to kindness. There is no animal equal to the tiger. It is the genuine king among beasts, for it is not only more ferocious than the lion, but comparatively stronger. Of four lions that Barnum has in the cage with his show, two were born in captivity. Sydney, the one who escaped some years ago, is named after his birthplace, Sydney, Australia. The lioness, which has two whelps now, is considered most valuable property, as she is one of the few lionesses which raise their young in capivity."

"But many whelps are born in this country?"

"True enough; but they starve to death, as their mothers refuse to suckle them."

"Is there any difference in ferocity between males and females among wild beasts?"

"In all animals of the cat species the females are more vicious and dangerous than the males."

"Have you trained any new animals lately?"

"Yes, there's Beecher, the Poonah bear, a very funny animal, unlike any other bear I ever saw. It stands on its hind legs and gesticulates like a speaker. It has a number of amusing tricks, but it was easily taught."

"How is the baby elephant?"

"It weighed 960 pounds last June, and I guess it weighs over a thousand now. It weighed 213 1-2 pounds upon its birth in Philadelphia on March 10, 1880, and when it was three months old it weighed 235 pounds. We are now watching to see how long before its mother weans it. We expect that it will be between two and three years, if it is not taken from her."

"What food does it eat?"

"It has never yet been fed, but Hebe, its mother—by the way, one of the best trick elephants in the world—is teaching it to eat. The mother picks out the hay for the baby, which minces at it. But what do you think is the baby's favorite drink? Being a native American, you think it is gin cocktail, but it is not."

"What then?"

"Why, circus lemonade. It will suck lemonade all day up in its trunk."

Mr. H. H. Copeland is the keeper of Barnum's twenty elephants. He says that while most animals will respond to kindness, the elephant is controlled by fear, and he thinks there is no such thing as affection for its keeper with an elephant. Sometimes, after patient training, when they seem to have been mastered so that they understand every command and obey it like a man, they become all at once sulky and obstinate. In one of these fits it takes terrible punishment to master them. It is necessary to chain their feet, join the chains to a rope, run the rope through a block and tackle, hitch another elephant to the end, and throw the refractory beast. When they are thrown they have to be punished with prods until they yield. Chief is the ugliest elephant Barnum has got. At East Saginaw two years ago Chief broke out of the line of the street parade and started after a countryman who was passing in a two-horse wagon. The elephant bellowed and lifted his trunk and steadily chased the man for three miles. He caught up with the wagon, which he overturned into a ditch, and was about to do further mischief when he was captured. Chief rebels every time he has to go into a car, and he has to be prodded with a steel point before he moves. Albert is ano her elephant that has the sulks. At Ottawa last month all of the elephants were turned into the river to bathe, and while Albert was in the water he was seized with the sulks. When his keepers came about him he seized one with his trunk and came very near drowning him. Juno, one of the best-trained of the elephants, after a recent performance in the ring, to take revenge upon Professor Arstingall, one of the ring masters, squirted a pailful of dirty water over his spotless linen from her trunk. To punish her a steel prod was run into her hind leg until she roared with pain.

R. H. Dockrill, the horse trainer, who is the husband of Mme. Elise Dockrill, the bareback rider, relates that a few years ago, when he was with a circus near Basle, in Switzerld, one of the elephants became mad, and breaking away, began to tear up everything within its reach. No one dared capture it, and its mad career was stopped only when a cannon was loaded with grapeshot and fired into its body.

A curious noise was heard in the cage occupied by the seven anacondas and the two boa constrictors in Barnum's menagerie early one morning recently, and the keepers who were aroused witnessed a magnificent fight. The anacondas had joined forces against the two boas, but the latter conquered. When the smallest of the anacondas was killed the largest boa covered it with slime and swallowed it bodily. The other snake was severed and divided between the boas. The nine snakes were fed the day before on fourteen live chickens, and the boas, which had not been fed for two months, had their appetites whetted to voracity. When the snake charmer entered the boas attempted to coil about him, but he kept them from encircling his throat and separated them from the anacondas.—*New York Sun.*

Diamonds and Ignorance.

I observe with dislike the complete obliteration, at least in our Eastern States or certainly in our great cities of New York and Philadelphia, of native born American boys in the trades and useful departments. It is common to hear these young men say that they ought to have rich fathers, thereby admitting there miserable incapacity to maintain themselves.

The women, I am sorry, to say are very much responsible for the worthlessness of their children. They have got the notion derived from our imperfect social type and rapid growth in money without any corresponding education of the head and habits, that it is demeaning to their girls to do any work, and to their boys to be anything but brokers, lawyers, etc.

You look around our hotels and see the diamonds worn in the ears of every girl and every woman from sixteen years old up. They represent millions of dollars in one of these big hotels. What is it all for? Do these heads contain anything corresponding to the flash of those diamonds?

Why, a young girl with a pair of diamonds as big as the end of your thumb, came up to me only a night or two ago, and hearing me mention Benjamin Franklin, said, "Who was Franklin? Wasn't he the inventor of printing?" "Yes," said I, "and of thunder and lightning." She said, "Oh, thank you," and went away without the least idea that there had been any satire.—*New York Letter.*

The butter product of the United States for 1880 has been estimated at 1,000,000,000 and the cheese product at 300,000,000 pounds.

HEALTH HINTS.

The leaves of geranium are an excellent application for cuts, when the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of the same kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied on linen to the part, and the wound will become cicatrized in a very short time.

For those people whose embonpoint is a matter of solicitude, whether because it is uncomfortable or unfashionable, the following diet is proposed by Dr. George Johnson in the *Practitioner:* May eat—Lean mutton and beef, veal and lamb, soups not thickened, beef tea and broth; poultry, game, fish and eggs; bread in moderation; greens, cresses, lettuce, etc.; green peas, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, fresh fruit without sugar. May not eat—Fat meat, bacon or ham; butter, cream, sugar, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, rice, sago, tapioca, macaroni, custard, pastry, puddings and sweet cakes. May drink—Tea, coffee, cocoa from nibs, with milk, but no sugar; dry wines in moderation, without sugar, light bitter beer, soda and seltzer water. May not drink—Milk, except sparingly; porter and stout, sweet ales, sweet wines. As a rule, alcoholic liquors should be taken sparingly, and never without food.

We have all a great horror of being poisoned, without exactly understanding what it is. Poison is a disorganization of flesh or blood, or both. Poisons are of two kinds; one the result of medicinal agents taken into the stomach or circulation; the other the result of bites or stings of living creatures. I will now state two ideas which, if generally known and remembered, would save thousands of lives every year. If you have swallowed a poison, whether laudanum, arsenic, or other thing poisonous, put a tablespoon of ground mustard in a glass of water, cold or warm, stir and swallow quickly, and instantaneously the contents of the stomach will be thrown up, not allowing the poisonous substance time to be absorbed and taken into the blood; and as soon as vomiting ceases, swallow the white of one or two new eggs, for the purpose of antagonizing any small portion of the poison which may have been left behind. Let the reader remember the principle, which is to get the poison out of you as soon as possible; there are other things which will have a speedy emetic effect, but the advantage of mustard is, it is always at hand, it acts instantaneously without any after medicinal effects. The use of a white of an egg is, that although it does not nullify all poisons, it antagonizes a larger number than any other agent so readily attainable. But while taking the mustard or egg, send for a physician; these are advised in order to save time, as the difference of twenty minutes is often death.

A Miner's Experience.

He was on his way home from Leadville. He had on a ragged old summer suit, a bad hat, and he had been taking his meals thirty hours apart to make his money carry him through.

"Yes; I like the country out that way," he replied to the query. "The climate is good, the scenery is fine, and some of the people are honest as needs be. The trouble is knowing how to take the bad ones."

"I should think that would be easy."

"Yes, it looks that way; but I had some experience. I am the original diskiverer of the richest mine around Leadville. Yes, I am the very man, though you couldn't think it to look at these clothes."

"Then you don't own it now?"

"Not a bit of it."

"How is that."

"Well, I was looking around the hills and found signs. I collected some specimens for assay, staked off a claim and went off to the assayers. It was two days before he let me know that I had struck the richest ore that he had ever assayed and then hurried back to my claim. Hang my buttons if it hadn't been jumped."

"How?"

"Why, a gang of sharpers had found the spot and built up a pole shanty and hung out the sign of the First Baptist church over the door. True as shooting they had, and the law out there is that no man can sink a shaft within 200 feet of a church building. They saw me coming, and when I got there they were holding a revival. There was six of them, and they got up one after the other and told how wicked they had been and how sorry they were, and—would you believe it?—they had the cheek to ask me to lead off in singing. I went to law, but they beat me. Three days after came the verdict, the First Baptist church had burned down, and before the ashes were cold the congregation were developing a mine worth $3,000,000. You see I didn't know how to take them."

"Was there any particular way to take them?"

"You bet there was. I ought to have opened on the revival with a Winchester rifle and given the coroner $50 for a verdict that they came to their death from too much religion."—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

The Speed of Thought.

Helmholtz showed that a wave of thought would require about a minute to traverse a mile of nerve, and Hirsch found that a touch on the face was recognized by the brain, and responded to by a manual signal, in the seventh of a second. He also found that the speed of sense differed for different organs, the sense of hearing being responded to in a sixth of a second; while that of sight required only one-fifth second to be felt and signaled. In all these cases the distances traversed was about the same, so the inference is that images travel more slowly than sounds or touch. It still remained, however, to show the portion of this interval taken up by the action of the brain.

Professor Donders, by a very delicate apparatus, demonstrated this to be about seventy-five thousandths of a second. Of the whole interval forty thousandths are occupied in the simple act of recognition, and thirty-five thousandths in the act of willing a response. When two irritants were caused to operate on the same sense one twenty-fifth of a second was required for the person to recognize which was the first; but a slightly longer interval was required to determinate the priority in the case of the other senses. These results were obtained from a middle-aged man, but in youths the mental operations are somewhat quicker than in the adult. The average of many experiments proved that a simple thought occupies one-fortieth of a second.

Fishing for Alligators.

Fishing for alligators in the soft mud of an uncovered lake bottom is a form of the angler's sport which probably Isaak Walton in his most halcyon moments never dreamed of; but it is precisely this which has been going on near Natchitoches, La. Sibley lake, just west of that city, has become almost entirely dry during the summer's drought, and the alligators which infest it have sought solace and refreshment by burying themselves deep in the moisture of the lake bed. Their whereabouts are easily discovered by the huge burrows, the entrances of which have been worn smooth by the passage of their ugly denizens. A party of men from Natchitoches recently visited the spot for the purpose of extracting a few of these alligators from their soft places. Their method of procedure was to thrust a long iron rod with a hook at one end into one of these caverns and stir up the occupant, who would naturally close his ponderous jaws upon the intruder. With that accomplished nothing remained but to draw the reptile to the surface and dispatch it with a hatchet. In this manner six alligators, one of which was nine feet long, were killed in a short time.

Charles Deter walked five miles for the purpose of killing his wife, at Yorktown, Ind. Finding her with some visitors, whom he was too polite to disturb, he committed suicide instead.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

GEORGE W. HUNT, a paying teller in the Traders' National bank of New York, after twenty-five years' faithful service, has been discovered robbing the institution of sums aggregating $17,000.

THE wife of Jacent Cox, a resident of Florence, N. J., was bitten by a Spitz dog about seven weeks ago, and the other day, after much suffering, she died of hydrophobia.

DURING her last trip from Glasgow to New York the ocean steamship Anchoria came into collision with a small vessel and sunk her with all on board.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic State convention, held at Williamsport, nominated Orange Noble for State treasurer.

A REUNION of veterans of the Union and Confederate armies from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia was held at Carlisle, Pa.

THE Massachusetts Prohibitionists have nominated a full State ticket with Charles Almy for governor at the head.

A FUND has been started in New York city for the late President Garfield's mother.

A DISPATCH from Gloucester, Mass., says that the schooner Guy Cunningham, absent on the banks of Newfoundland on a halibut trip since July 13, has been given up as lost. She had fourteen men on board.

A FIRE at Eldredtown, Pa., destroyed sixty buildings in the business part of the town, causing an estimated aggregate loss of $100,000.

A TWENTY-MILE riding race between Miss Belle Cook and Miss Emma Jewett at Rochester, N. Y., for a purse of $2,000, was witnessed by 20,000 spectators, and was won by the former. Each rider had nine horses at her disposal, and changes were made at every mile.

THOMAS HUGHES & Co., well-known manufacturers of hosiery at Bristol, Pa., have suspended, owing about $165,000.

TIMOTHY K. EARLE, the Prohibition nominee for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, died the other night at Worcester at the age of fifty-eight years.

THE convicts of Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison earned $42,126.94 for the State during the year ending September 30.

EX-GOVERNOR MOSES, of South Carolina, was arrested the other day in New York, where he is practicing law, on a charge of swindling a man out of twenty-five dollars.

A FIRE at Warren, Pa., destroyed twelve buildings, doing damage to the extent of $50,000.

AN anti-monopoly mass-meeting, held a few nights ago in New York City, was presided over by John Kelly and addressed by B. F. Thurber, treasurer of the National Anti-Monopoly league, and others.

South and West.

WHILE a passenger train was being transferred across the Detroit river the transfer boat ran with such force against a dock as to throw the sleeping-coach into the water, and before the people inside could be rescued several were drowned.

MRS. GARFIELD and her family returned from Cleveland to their home at Mentor.

THE Garfield Monument Fund committee has issued an appeal to the country for subscriptions for the erection of a monument over the grave of the late President, contributions to be sent to the Cleveland Second National bank. The fund for the monument is growing rapidly, and subscriptions are solicited of $1 or less, which will be registered.

TYPHO-MALARIAL fever, bilious colic and pneumonia are playing sad havoc among the persons rendered homeless by the recent forest fires in Michigan. Many deaths have already occurred.

THE Minnesota Republican State convention put a full ticket in the field with L. F. Hubbard for governor at the head.

Two cousins named McDonald, who had murdered two half-breed Indians at Menominee, Mich., were taken forcibly from jail by a crowd of 500 men and killed.

The ship Alice Buck, from New York, was wrecked on the California coast and ten out of the twenty-four men on board were drowned.

IN an affray at the magistrate's court in Burke county, Ga., Charles J. Walker wounded Michael Smith, who then killed Walker, shooting him through the head. Edward Palmer then shot and instantly killed Arthur Smith. The conflict grew out of "a horse case."

THE Garfield monument committee at Cleveland is receiving letters by every mail containing contributions in large and small amounts.

A SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) dispatch says that ever since the death of President Garfield Mrs. Lincoln has been suffering the most intense mental anguish. She frantically declares that as Lincoln murdered her husband and will soon kill her son Robert if he continues to remain in Washington. She wants him to resign and leave public life altogether. He is her only child.

THE three robbers who recently robbed the train on the Iron Mountain road, in Missouri, have been captured.

A TERRIBLE cyclone swept through the cottonwood valley, in the vicinity of Topeka, Kansas, for a distance of thirty miles long and one to four miles in width. Houses and barns were torn to pieces and trees twisted off or uprooted. Twelve persons are known to have lost their lives and a number are missing.

PRESLEY COWAN made his first ascent in a balloon at Washington, Ohio, and in descending got entangled in trees, when he either fell or jumped out of the basket and was killed.

CHARLES PIERCE, an imprisoned horse thief, who shot and killed Jailer Franks while the latter was conveying him from one cell to another in the jail at Bloomington, Ill., was lynched by a large crowd. The dispatches say that some of the best citizens were in the front ranks of the lynchers. Leading business men cheered and encouraged the lynchers, and women waved their handkerchiefs in approbation. For two hours the sheriff, with all his force, the police force and other officials stood at the jail door and fought and pleaded with the infuriated crowd. Governor Cullom ordered the sheriff to call out the militia, but they could not be assembled in time.

From Washington.

MINISTER LOWELL cabled to the state department that he had received the following telegram from Queen Victoria: "Would you express my sincere condolence to the late President's mother and inquire after her health, as well as after Mrs. Garfield's? I should be thankful if you would procure me a good photograph of General Garfield." To this Mrs. Garfield, from her home at Mentor, O., sent the following reply: "Please request Mr. Lowell to express to her majesty the queen the grateful acknowledgments of the mother of General Garfield and my own for the tender womanly sympathy she has been pleased to send; also that her majesty's wish will be complied with at an early day."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has directed the removal of Sol Star, the postmaster at Deadwood, Dak., for confessed complicity with star route contractors in defrauding the postoffice department.

A MAN named Bayley, an attache of the Army Medical museum, has made a sworn statement to the Washington police that, while lying in bed at his room the other night, he heard two men, who were standing in front of the house, plotting the assassination of President Arthur. One asked the other if he would swear to do it, and the other answered that he "would kill him within a month." Mr. Bayley says he saw the men as they walked off, and can fully recognize them.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the members of the late President Garfield's cabinet were requested by President Arthur to remain in office at least until the meeting of the Senate special session.

PROCEEDINGS in the star route cases were begun the other day by the filing of an information by George D. Corkhill, United States attorney for the District of Columbia; Wm. A. Cook, special assistant attorney-general; Colonel George Bliss and B. H. Brewster, who prosecute on behalf of the United States. The information sets forth in effect that on the first day of October, 1878, in the city of Washington, D. C., and within the jurisdiction of the court, Thomas J. Brady, second assistant postmaster-general; John L. French, chief clerk; Wm. H. Turner, clerk in contract office, together with Geo. L. McDonald, Samuel P. Brown and certain other persons, knowingly, willfully, unlawfully, fraudulently and corruptly did conspire, combine and agree together to defraud the United States out of large sums of money in causing and procuring unnecessary and improper and extravagant additional compensation to be paid by the United States for additional service in carrying the mails.

THE official report of the autopsy of President Garfield, prepared by the surgeons in charge, has been published. The report says that there were no lung abscesses; that "the different suppurating surfaces, and especially the fractured spongy tissue of the vertebra, furnish a sufficient explanation of the septic conditions which existed during life," and that the immediate cause of death—the fatal hemorrhage—"proceeded from a rent nearly four-tenths of an inch long in the main trunk of the splenic artery, two inches and a half to the left of the cœliac axis."

JOHN W. FOSTER, who has been in Washington direct from St. Petersburg, tendered his resignation of the mission to Russia.

THE superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia has been authorized by the director of the mint to strike memorial medals having the heads of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield on opposite sides. The medals are to be sold at the following prices: Large size in gold, $9, small size in gold, $4.50; large size in silver, sixty cents; small size in silver, twenty-five cents. Small medals have also been authorized bearing the head of the late President Garfield on one side and a wreath on the other, and will be sold to the public at the same prices.

THE last debt statement shows the decrease of the debt during September to be $17,483,641.66; cash in the treasury, $250,686,547.32; gold certificates, $5,248,920; silver certificates, $64,149,910; certificates of deposit outstanding, $8,315,000; refunding certificates $636,950; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,098,506.02.

THE payments made from the treasury by warrants during September, 1881, were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous	$3,804,284.58
War	4,090,447.84
Navy	1,183,701.23
Interior—Indians	663,997.31
Interior—Pensions	3,550,864.86
Total	$13,293,295.82

Foreign News.

AN International Socialistic congress has assembled in Barcelona, Spain, with 500 delegates attending it. The president and secretary of the congress have been arrested for expressing approval of the proceedings of the Nihilists.

CHOLERA has broken out among the pilgrims at Mecca, Arabia. At Aiden there were forty-six deaths in one week.

THE Cuban authorities have suspended a number of newspapers.

EARTHQUAKES have done great damage in several provinces of Italy, over 1,000 houses having been rendered uninhabitable, and four-fifths of the population being shelterless.

A FIRE in Moscow, Russia, destroyed twenty warehouses, doing damage to the extent of about $2,000,000.

THE Swiss government has been requested by Russia, Germany and Austria to forbid the proposed socialist congress at Berne.

FOXHALL, Mr. Keene's American horse, won the Grand Duke Michael stakes, the municipal event at the Newmarket races.

FIVE persons were killed and about twenty injured by a collision between two trains near Aylmer, Canada.

ALDERMAN John Whittaker Ellis has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

A DISPATCH from Victoria, British Columbia, says the steamboat Elizabeth J. Irving took fire at Fort Hope, on the Frazer river, and was totally consumed. She had on board eighty passengers, the mails and a full cargo of way freight. All the white passengers it is thought were saved, but a number of Indians are supposed to have been lost. The boat cost $80,000.

AN earthquake at Changeri, Asiatic Turkey, killed eleven persons and injured many buildings.

MANY incendiary fires are reported in Southern Russia.

THE greater part of the town of Nyon, Switzerland, has been destroyed by fire.

THE London *Times*, commenting on the centennial celebration of the surrender of Yorktown, says: "We have quite as much reason as the Americans to share their centenary thanksgiving, since that event only forced the government to acknowledge what everybody knew, that the war they were waging was hopeless."

THE Arab insurgents in Tunis have torn up the track of the French railway, burned the station at Wadzeergah and massacred twelve employes, including several British subjects, some of whom they burnt alive.

GREAT destitution and approaching wholesale starvation is reported from portions of Labrador and Anticosti, where the usual catch of fish failed during the present season. The people will soon be shut out from succor by ice, and only prompt relief can save many lives.

The Fall Elections.

This is essentially an off-year in politics, but several State elections, some of them of importance, are to occur in October and November. The list is as follows:

Colorado, on Tuesday, November 8, will elect judicial and county officers and vote upon the question of the location of the capital of the State.

Iowa, on Tuesday, October 11, elects its governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of public instruction, judge of the supreme court, part of its senate and its house of representatives. The legislature will be called upon to choose a United States senator.

Maryland, on Tuesday, November 8, will elect its comptroller, half its senate and its full house of delegates, as its assembly is called. It will also vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution so to change the time of the election of judges to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Massachusetts, on Tuesday, November 8, will elect its full board of State officers and the legislature.

Minnesota, on Tuesday, November 8, will elect its full board of State officers, and vote upon three proposed amendments to its constitution. These amendments prohibit special legislation, provide for equal taxation, and make the pay of members of the legislature $5 per day, though not to exceed $450 in amount for regular sessions or $200 for special sessions. The legislature will be called upon to choose a United States senator.

Mississippi, on Tuesday, November 8, will elect its full board of State officers and the legislature, which will be called upon to choose a United States senator.

Nebraska, on Tuesday, November 8, will elect a judge of its supreme court and two regents of its State university, and vote upon a proposed woman's suffrage amendment to its constitution.

New Jersey, on Tuesday, November 8, will elect members of its senate from Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Monmouth, Salem, Somerset, Union and Warren counties, and its full house of representatives. The senators thus chosen will be called upon to take part in the election of United States senator in 1883.

New York, on Tuesday, November 8, will elect its secretary of state, comptroller, attorney-general, treasurer, engineer and surveyor, an associate judge of the court of appeals, the full legislature, and representatives in Congress from the Ninth, Eleventh, Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh districts.

Ohio, on Tuesday, October 11, elects its full board of State officers and the legislature.

Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, November 8, will elect its State treasurer and county officers.

Virginia, on Tuesday, November 8, will elect its State officers and the legislature.

Wisconsin, on Tuesday, November 8, will elect its full board of State officers, half its senate, and the assembly, and vote upon amendments to the constitution of the State, which provide for biennial elections and sessions of the legislature.

Witchcraft in Germany.

Accusations of witchcraft and maltreatment of supposed witches by the illiterate country people are still things of frequent occurrence in Germany. A recent number of the *Danziger Zeitung* tells of an incident of this kind in the village of Stangenwalde, where an old lone woman was accused of having bewitched an invalid widow, because, as the latter was driving past the other's hut, her horse suddenly came to a stop. This was assumed to be owing to the old woman's occult influence, and to prove that the widow's illness had been caused by her. The old creature, frightened out of her senses, was dragged to the widow's bedside and subjected to various torments to coerce her into expelling the devil from her victim. This mode of procedure failing, she was compelled to inflict cuts in three of her fingers and permit the widow to suck her blood, after which the invalid immediately began to feel better. It was then proposed to hang the witch, and a rope was fastened around her neck, while the crowd beat her about the head and face with slippers and shoemaker's lasts. She was finally rescued, but in a dangerously injured condition.

A woman in England, who was accidentally wounded in the hand by a rifle shot from a boat of a British gun vessel, has received $1,000 from the government. Now hundreds of husbands are asking where the nearest gunboat can be found.

WISE WORDS.

Ragged clothes cannot debase a man as much as a frayed reputation.

It is not life to live for one's self alone. Let us help one another.

Favors of every kind are doubled when they are speedily conferred.

Always do a kind act in a kind way; to do it otherwise destroys all its value.

When one gets so much humility that he is proud of it, he is just too good to live.

There are three classes of men—the retrograde, the stationary, the progressive.

A failure establishes only this, that determination to succeed was not strong enough.

True benevolence is to love all men. Recompense injury with justice and kindness.

There are some who seem to have no appetite for mirth; others appear to have no relish for anything else.

Many men claim to be firm in their principles, when really they are only obstinate in their prejudices.

There never were in the world two opinions alike, no more than two hairs or two grains. The most universal quality