THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Never brood your chickens in and in. it makes them weak and more difficult to raise.

Oats grown on clay land make the best meal, keep longest and bring the highest price.

It is said that if food is kept from the sheep twenty-four hours before killing, the mutton will have a better flavor.

Pear trees will endure a goodly quantity of ashes and cinders at their roots. The sweepings of the blacksmith shop are excellent.

Charred corn is one of the best things which can be fed to hens to make them lay, not as a regular diet, but in limited quantities each day.

One cow well fed and comfortably cared for will produce quite as much milk and butter as two that are allowed to run at large, lie on the wet ground and be subject to the exposure of the weather.

If the urine from a stable falls into a basement or cellar upon the heaps of solid manure, then a shallow cistern, covered with strong planks, under the pile, will catch what otherwise would disappear into the earth.

A New Jersey farmer reports that a dressing of eight bushels per acre of salt to land badly infested with white grubs enabled him to raise good crops of corn for three years past, which was impossible previous to this application.

H. H. Malison writes to the *Poultry Monthly:* "I believe it is not generally known among poultry fanciers that a few sprigs of a cedar bush mixed with hay or any kind of litter for hens' nests will keep them entirely free from lice."

It is commonly known that feeding cows heavily with turnips imparts the flavor of the turnip to the milk, but if given in moderate quantities just after milking, so that twelve hours shall elapse for the effect to pass off, little difficulty is experienced.

A reader requests a remedy for excessive sweating in horses. This is usually caused by feeding too much corn, and hence the best remedy is to diminish the quantity of corn and vary the feed as much as possible. Some horses, however, are constitutionally subject to sweats.

There is no better and surer way of killing young trees than to expose the roots to the wind, which dries them out very rapidly. Make a note of this, and if you have any trees to transport, be sure to have the roots thoroughly covered with blankets or something as effectual. This precaution may save you the life of scores of trees.

It is immaterial at what time vegetables are transplanted, provided they are not too large and the ground is warm and mellow; but they should never be transplanted in a rainstorm, when the ground is puddly. If transplanted when it is warm and mellow root action begins at once.

B. Hurlbut, Portland, Mich., says he knows by two years' successful experience that a dash of soapsuds is death to currant worms. "Try it," he tells the *Fruit Recorder*, "in just such strength as will curl them in a second of time." He uses it very strong, and after it has served this good purpose the rains wash it down, and it acts as a stimulant to the bushes.

The tomato worm, according to the entomologists, is such a greedy feeder that it changes its skin three times to admit further capacity for gluttony, and when transformed into the fully-developed insect—every tissue and fiber of which is composed of tomato leaf—it instinctively distinguishes its favorite forage afar off by sense of smell, and the larger the plantation the farther it may be scented.

Recipes.

Bean Soup.—Soak one and one-half pints of beans in cold water over night. In the morning drain off the water, wash the beans in fresh water and put into soup-kettle with four quarts of good beef stock from which all the fat has been removed. Set it where it will boil slowly but steadily till dinner, or three or four hours. Two hours before dinner slice in an onion and half a carrot. Strain through a colander and send to the table hot. The black bean and the red bean are better for soup than the white. The best of all is the large, round speckled bean, red-and-white, sometimes called "goose bean." It is said that the first seed was found in the crop of a wild goose, and planted in this country. It has since been one of the choicest of soup beans.

Mock Cream Toast.—A delicious breakfast dish is made thus: Melt in one quart of milk about half a teacupful of butter, a large teaspoonful of flour freed from lumps, and the yolks of three eggs beaten light; beat these ingredients together well. Heat it all together slowly, stirring briskly; it must not boil, or it will curdle and lose the appearance of cream; add at least two teaspoonfuls of sugar and a small pinch of salt. Toast bread nicely and lay in two dishes, and pour the hot cream over; or better, perhaps, to dip each slice separately and pour the remainder over the dish.

Indian Pudding.—One quart of milk, two heaping teaspoonfuls of Indian meal, four of sugar, one of butter, three eggs, one teaspoonful of salt. Boil the milk in the double boiler. Sprinkle the meal into it, stirring all the while. Cook twelve minutes, stirring often. Beat together the eggs, salt, sugar and half a teaspoonful of ginger. Stir the butter into the meal and milk. Pour this gradually on the egg mixture. Bake slowly one hour.

Loaf Cake.—Take three cups of sponge dough (like pancake batter), one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, three eggs, beaten separately, one-half teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little warm water; one teacupful of raisins, nutmeg and cinnamon to taste. Beat sugar and butter to a cream; make it as you do a cake before you mix with the dough. Put in the raisins the last thing. Let it rise the same as bread and bake an hour.

Cleaning Horses by Steam.

A machine which cleans horses by steam is in use in horse railroad stables in New York city. A description of the machine says:

Its standard rate is one hundred horses in ten hours, but yesterday it cleaned 122 between 7:30 A. M. and 5:40 P. M., with an hour's intermission for dinner. To test it, extra speed was put on, and one horse was actually cleaned in one minute and fifteen seconds, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary process. The horse is led under a bar, from which depend on each side of him arms with universal joints. Turning on the arms are brushes a foot in circumference. These are revolved by steam through the arms and cross-bar at an ordinary rate of 800 revolutions a minute, which can be increased to 1,000. A man on each side takes hold of the arm close to the brush and applies the brush to the horse. The steam that whirls the brush makes a noise a good deal like the hissing of a hostler. The universal joints allow the arms and brushes to be moved in any direction. Beginning at the head, the men move the brush along the sides, back and belly, and down the legs of the horse to the feet. A cloud of dust arises in the air, and in two minutes the horse looks like a different creature. The horses were a little nervous at first, but after a few seconds all appeared to be pleased with the operation.

A Big Blow-Up Coming.

General Newton is preparing for another blowing up of submarine rocks at Hell Gate, in New York harbor, to be three times as big as that six years ago. Eleven acres of the reef known as Flood Rock are being tunneled at a depth of fifty or sixty feet, and when this work is complete, two years hence or so, the whole reef will be broken up with one scattered charge of dynamite. About seven acres are already completed.

The Land of Cotton.

Whoever embarks at Vicksburg on a steamboat upward-bound and remains on board until she has reached Helena will have traversed the very creme de la creme of the cotton-belt. It is true that above and below the arbitrary northern and southern limits are to be found, in the expressive vernacular of the country, "splendid lands;" but within these borders—upon the great alluvial plain of the Mississippi, on the margin of the river itself and its dependencies, Deer creek, Grand lake, Arkansas river, the Yazoo, Lake Washington, etc.—is the veritable land of Dixie, land of cotton. Elsewhere, cotton can be grown undoubtedly; here it grows itself. In "the hills," as all the upland southern country is in this region denominated, lands will wear out, the yield become less and less, rotation of crops must be resorted to, costly fertilizers applied. Here, year after year, the soil loyally fulfills its manifest destiny, rewarding industry with superabundance, and often responding to the slight and intermittent culture of the sluggard with the undeserved and munificent largess of a bale to the acre. The denizens of this region hold that the world was created expressly to grow and to consume cotton—they and their lands for the first purpose, the rest of mankind for the second. So far as their lands are concerned, they are right. Whoever has seen a swamp plantation in October with a bale to the acre open upon the stalks, the vast white expanse subdivided into rectangular "cuts," each separated from its fellows by straight black lines—the turn rows—and each resembling nothing so much as a smooth, soft, level bed draped with a snowy coverlet four feet thick neatly tucked in at the edges—he who has seen this knows what cotton-planting really is, and nobody else does. It is the most imposing agricultural phenomenon as yet evolved by the genius of modern civilization. An immense wheat field, white for the harvest, is "beautiful exceedingly," but then without examination one cannot even guess how much is wheat, how much is chaff, how much is cheat, whereas the snowy staple speaks for itself in millions upon millions of glistening rays, dazzling the beholder with their refulgent brightness.

As the steamer ascends the river, there come into view on either side long stretches of broad plantations, without tree or thicket or bush to break the uniformity, level as a floor to the eye, but really falling back by imperceptible degrees to the somber and silent forest that bounds the prospect. The huge gin-houses and massive smoke stacks and whitewashed villages of cabins lie on the front, all guarded against the lawless river by the heavy, continuous serpentine earthwork of the levee. The gradually unfolding landscape suggests to the observer the immense labor that has been required to transform into this scene of agricultural perfection the dense forest of gigantic trees and almost tropical profusion of undergrowth out of which it was evolved.—*Lippincott.*

Habits of Siberians.

Many of the habits and customs of these people are very singular. Along with much rudeness and simplicity, they have a high degree of ingenuity. At night, for instance, an Ostiak can tell the time very accurately by judging the position of the Great Bear; and as this constellation is constantly varying with the season, the operation involves on the part of the Ostiak a calculation of some magnitude. In common with all barbarous and semi-barbarous races, they manifest great dexterity in the use of weapons. In shooting small animals such as squirrels, hares, etc., for the sake of their furs, care is taken that the animal shall be struck on the head only; and in this the natives seldom fail, even though their rifles are very clumsy in construction. With the bow and arrow, which is the weapon most in use, they are equally dexterous. Their method of capturing salmon, as described by a Cossack officer who witnessed it, is peculiar. In marching through the country at the head of a detachment, he encamped one evening on the banks of a river; and on the following morning he observed one of the natives walk to a pool near at hand, into which he waded, and then stood motionless as a statue, his spear poised aloft, and his keen eyes fixed on the water before him. Not a movement indicated that life inhabited the figure, until, with lightning rapidity the spear was launched forward and as quickly withdrawn, a fine salmon quivering on its barbed point. Three times in twenty minutes was this operation performed, and each time a fish rewarded the native's skill. And yet their cleverness is but slightly applied to the arts of life. The Tungooses, for instance, use bear and reindeer skins to form their beds; but as they have never discovered the art of tanning, these articles when not in use are buried beneath the snow, by which means the hair is prevented from falling off. This same tribe, too, are remarkably improvident; they will consume nearly a week's provisions in one night, and go hungry the remaining six days. Over against this, however, must be placed their detestation of robbery, which is regarded by them as an unpardonable sin.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Anecdotes of an Outlaw.

Jesse James' nearest neighbors, on the corner of Thirteenth and Lafayette streets, speak in the highest terms of the departed outlaw. During the last snowstorm a number of young ladies at 1320 Lafayette street, were in the yard snowballing each other, when Jesse, to them known only as the quiet, neighborly Mr. Howard, chanced to pass the premises on his way home. In a spirit of mischief one of the ladies molded a snowball and threw it at Jesse, who burst into a hearty laugh, and gathering up a handful of snow began to throw back at his aggressors. With loud screams of laughter the ladies started to run down the hill, with the domesticated guerilla and train robber in close pursuit, showering snow on the fleeing bevy of beauties.

All speak in the highest terms of Mrs. James, and the neighbors were congratulating themselves upon the proximity of such agreeable neighbors, when Jesse's death disclosed to them the truth of the adage that all that glitters is not gold.

In the new directory just published, Jesse's name appears as Thomas Howard, but no vocation is given.

Jesse, among other accomplishments, could lay claim to being a good billiard player, and some of his evenings were spent at a saloon in South St. Joseph, where he could indulge his passion for the game with a number of young men who he often met. One dark night a young man said:

"Mr. Howard, I don't like the idea of going home to-night. It is dark, and a man may be held up."

"Where do you live?" asked the pseudo Mr. Howard.

"On the hill," was the reply.

"I'll see you home," said Jesse, "and nobody shall lay a hand on you while I am with you."

He kept his word. They went home together. The bare recollection, though, always produces a cold sweat on the young man's person.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

Something in the Eye.

Wash out with water if possible, or have some friend turn the upper lid wrong-side out over a pencil, and this will usually discover the object, which can be removed by a blunt pointed pencil or penholder. To turn the lid over the person must look down while the operator takes the eyelashes between thumb and finger and reverses the lid over a pencil placed upon the lid. When a particle of steel or other substance is imbedded in the eye itself a physician must be sought at once.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The name and fame of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are known throughout the land and everywhere it is relied upon as the specific for coughs and colds.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

On June 16, 1880, the steamer Rodgers, purchased and fitted out by the United States, started from San Francisco in search of the Arctic exploring vessel Jeannette, which had been missing nearly two years. The last news received from the Rodgers was a dispatch forwarded from St. Lawrence bay, through a whaling bark, to Secretary of the Navy Hunt, and dated October 16, 1881. And now the New York *Herald* has received through Mr. Jackson, a special commissioner sent in search of the Jeannette survivors, a dispatch dated "from the banks of the Aldan river," which runs as follows: "I have just met a courier bearing dispatches from W. H. Gilder, the *Herald* correspondent with the Rodgers, whom the courier had accompanied from Kolymsk, on the Kolima river, to Verkhoyansk, 400 miles north of Yakutsk. Gilder had made a journey of 2,000 versts among the Chuckches. He was sent forward with the news that the Rodgers had been burned and sunk; that Lieutenant Berry, with the officers and crew, thirty-six in number, are at Tiapka, near Cape Serdze, and that a vessel should be sent for them as early as possible." The Rodgers was commanded by Lieutenant Robert M. Berry, and had on board a total of thirty-seven men.

Forest fires on Long Island have destroyed timber valued at more than $30,000.

The trial of Walter and James Malley and Blanche Douglass at New Haven, Conn., for the murder of Jennie Cramer, attracted much attention.

John Lennon, a New York tailor, aged thirty-six, returned home from a spree and attacked his wife with a knife, inflicting twenty-one wounds, from the effects of which she died soon after being taken to the hospital.

Fires caused serious losses the other day at Boston, Mass., Bridgeport and Seymour, Conn., and Rye Beach, N. H. At the last-named place the Farragut hotel, the largest hotel there, and all the cottages east of it, were destroyed.

A cyclone swept over the northern portion of Fayette county, Pa., the other evening killing three persons instantly, fatally injuring six others, uprooting orchards, unroofing and blowing down buildings and doing other damage to property. A hole was blown through the large distillery at Broadford, ruining a building which cost $50,000 and spilling into the river 600 barrels of whisky. Near Laurel Ridge John Winegrove was returning home with his team, and was within a short distance of the house when he was hurled from the wagon and badly bruised against trees. His horses were killed by falling timber. He found his home a ruin and his wife lying dead fifty feet from the house, with her babe, eleven months old, clasped in her arms and unhurt. The clothing of the other children, four in all, was on fire, and before the fire could be extinguished they were frightfully burned. The cyclone is described as having been in shape like a funnel, the little end being in front, wedge-like.

William Sindram was hanged in New York for murdering Mrs. Crave, the woman in whose house he had boarded. He showed no remorse for his crime and expressed himself as perfectly willing to die. The night before his execution Sindram passed in playing cards with another condemned murderer.

Six men were crossing the Hudson near Verplanck's Point in a small boat when it capsized and four of them were drowned.

General William L. Burt, a prominent railroad man and postmaster of Boston under General Grant, died the other day at Saratoga, N. Y., aged fifty-seven years.

Henry S. De Bevoise, mayor of Long Island City, Long Island, was arrested on a warrant issued to answer a civil action to discover what had become of a deficit of $112,936.66 in the city's bond accounts.

The American Electric Light company, of Boston, started in that city with a great flourish of trumpets about a year ago, has failed. About 8,000 shares of the stock are said to have been sold in Boston, and charges of fraud are extensively circulated.

A United States marshal, on complaint of a depositor, arrested R. Porter Lee, president of the collapsed First National bank, of Buffalo, on a charge of embezzlement of depositors' funds. Herman J. Hall, to whom Lee transferred 578 shares of the bank's stock, and who owes the bank $440,000, according to Examiner Young's statement, was also taken into custody, charged with aiding and abetting Lee.

Strikes among many of the trades in New York city are in progress, and most of them have been successful. The Harmony mills, at Cohoes, N. Y., employing 5,500 operatives, have been closed.

South and West.

The Ford brothers, slayers of Jesse James, have been served with a warrant of arrest on a second charge of murder. The warrants were served by the sheriff of Ray county, Mo., and charged the Fords with complicity in the murder of Wood Hite, one of the James gang.

Charles Alkire was shot dead near Barnard, Mo., while attempting to arrest an unknown and heavily armed man who had been prowling around for several days, and who was believed to be insane. A sheriff's posse started in pursuit of the man, and in attempting to make his arrest killed him.

Carrollton, La., has been devastated by a cyclone. Houses, fences and trees were overthrown and a dozen persons were hurt more or less seriously.

In the United States supreme court at Charleston, S.C., the grand jury found a true bill against thirty-eight citizens of Boonville county, charging them with obstructing voters at Buford's Bridge Precinct at the election of November, 1880.

An Indian outbreak has taken place in Arizona.

The total loss at Brownsville, Mo., by the recent storm is estimated at $150,000. Eighteen dwellings and four churches were laid in ruins.

An Atcheson (Kansas) correspondent asserts positively that Frank James, brother of the late Jesse James, the Missouri outlaw, recently passed through that city with four other men, and that he was organizing a gang having for its object the extermination of the Ford Brothers and all others connected with the killing of Jesse.

George Bohannon, aged twenty, was hanged at Rolla, Mo., for killing William Hite in a drunken row, and at Corning, Ark., Luther B. Taylor suffered a similar fate for the murder of Riley Black.

Brown Pierce, a farmer living near Galveston, Texas, on going from a field to his dinner found his wife hanging from a door knob and his three children lying dead on the floor side by side. The supposition is that Mrs. Pierce strangled the children, and then took a strong dose of poison, after which she hanged herself.

Indians on the war-path in Arizona have killed twenty persons at the San Carlos agency and about the same number on Eagle Creek. At the latter place they killed a man named McMaster, his wife and children and ten Mexicans.

Five men captured a train at Ranger Station, Texas, and while four of them made prisoners of the train hands the fifth robbed the express car. Three sleeping Texas rangers who had been traveling on the train as guards fired on the robbers, who returned the fire, using the captured train hands as shields, and finally escaping with their plunder. Near Rincon, New Mexico, five men attempted to rob a train, but the train men and passengers appeared in such numbers that the robbers fled. The engine and the baggage and express cars were thrown from the track, the engineer and fireman were killed and an express messenger was badly wounded.

The dwelling-house of a Mr. Rideout, at Salmon River, Mo., was destroyed by fire, and two of his children perished in the flames. Mr. Rideout was badly burned while attempting to rescue them.

Monticello, Miss., has been almost completely destroyed by a tornado, only three houses in the town being left. Ten persons were killed instantly—five whites and five colored. The names of the whites are as follows: H. Wethersby, chancery clerk, Allen Sharp, Mrs. Cannon and baby and the Rev. S. W. Dale. Out of a population of 150 very few escaped without some injury. Between fifteen and twenty persons were seriously injured.

Sixty buildings at De Pere, Wis., including the principal business houses of the town, were destroyed by fire. At Lake City, Minn., five solid squares of business houses succumbed to the flames, causing a total loss of about $400,000.

At Greenfield, Mo., Robert Morris, while hunting, shot at what he supposed was some game in the bushes, and killed his brother.

Crop reports from numerous localities in the West present a favorable showing.

Later reports increased the number of persons killed at Monticello, Miss., by a cyclone to fifteen and the injured to thirty.

During a fight in New Mexico between the hostiles and Indian scouts and troops four scouts and three soldiers were killed and four soldiers wounded. A man who arrived at Lordsburg, N. M., from the Gila river says he assisted in burying twenty settlers, killed by the Indians, and that several others were missing.

The business part of Eau Claire, Wis., the second city in size in the State, and containing some of the largest saw-mills in the world, has been partly destroyed by fire. Sixty-three buildings were destroyed, the damage done being estimated at $250,000.

The tow steamer Little Eagle, while attempting to go through the draw-bridge at Hannibal, Mo., with a raft, was carried against the pier by a strong current and broken in two near the boilers. Three men employed on the boat were drowned.

John M. Walton, a wealthy farmer of St. Paul, Ind., was shot last January while sitting before his grate reading. A colored man was arrested for the deed, confessed, and charged that he had been employed to do the deed by Mrs. Walton and a neighbor, Oscar M. Garrett, between whom there had been criminal relations for years. All the parties to the crime were arrested, and Garrett was tried and acquitted. The other night a crowd of about fifty masked men visited the jail at Greensburg, took out Garrett and hanged him to a tree.

Portions of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, have been visited by a cyclone which was heavily disastrous to life and property. In North Carolina the cyclone, commencing in Brunswick county and extending a width of 200 yards, traveled into Pender county, felling everything in its track. One church, two saw-mills and a large number of other buildings were destroyed. One child was killed, and two adults are known to be seriously injured. In Georgia the cyclone struck the lower edge of Bibb county and passed into adjacent counties. One old gentleman and a young lady were killed and many houses were unroofed. At King's Landing, Ala., three negroes were killed, and at Grave's Ferry, twenty-four miles above, two others were killed. Quite a number at the latter place were seriously wounded.

From Washington

The reception given the other evening by the President to the diplomatic corps, senators and members, with the ladies of their families, was largely attended.

The President has sent a message to Congress recommending an appropriation of $2,020,000 for restoring the Mississippi river levees.

Following is a schedule of the larger claims passed and allowances made by the House committee appointed to audit the expenses of the sickness and funeral of the late President Garfield: Allowances to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield (less the amount paid the late President on account of his salary), $50,000; Dr. R. W. Bliss, $25,000; Dr. D. H. Agnew, $15,000; Dr. E. H. Hamilton, $15,000; Dr. Robert Reyburn, $10,000; Dr. S. M. Boynton, $10,000; Dr. Susan Edson, $10,000; William J. Crump (steward), $3,000; R. S. Jennings (for cooling apparatus), $1,000; navy department, expenses, $2,225.40; navy department, expenses of marine band, $527; William R. Speare (undertaker), $1,835.50; C. A. Benedict (coffin, etc.), $887.50; the Independent Ice company, $1,516.92; C. I. Jones, board, carriages, etc., at Elberon, $1,092.25. To the employes of the executive mansion during the illness of President Garfield the committee allowed additional pay, ranging from $120 to $375 each.

Orders have been given by the secretary of the navy to equip and send out the United States steamer Iroquois, lying at the Maire Island navy yard, California, to the rescue of the Rodgers, shipwrecked in the Polar regions while searching for the Jeannette.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Theodore Canisius, of Illinois, to be United States consul at Apia and Joseph F. Swords, of the District of Columbia, to be United States consul at Trinidad.

Further nominations by the President: Alonzo Taft, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria; William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, to be minister resident to the Netherlands; Nicholas Fish, of New York, to be minister resident to Belgium; John P. Francis, of New York, to be charge d'affaires to Portugal; J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, to be charge d'affaires to Denmark; Adam Badeau, of New York, to be consul-general at Havana; Harry L. Slaght, of New York, to be consul at Prescott. Judge Taft is well-known as President Grant's attorney-general; Nicholas Fish as a son of Hamilton Fish, President Grant's secretary, and formerly minister resident in Switzerland; John M. Francis as for many years editor of the Troy *Times*, and formerly minister to Greece, and Adam Badeau as General Grant's biographer and formerly consul-general in London.

The case of Hallet Kilbourn against J. G. Thompson, ex-sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, for damages claimed to have been incurred by defendant arresting him (Kilbourn) in 1876 and taking him to the jail, where he was confined for forty-five days and released under a writ of habeas corpus, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $100,000.

Ex-Secretary Blaine testified before the House foreign affairs committee that Shipherd had perjured himself in regard to many of his statements concerning the Peruvian scandal.

In the Washington criminal court the question of Guiteau's appeal was talked over and it was decided to hear arguments on the bill of exceptions. Mr. Charles Reed appeared as counsel for Guiteau, Mr. Scoville having withdrawn from the case. Judge Cartter said the court had seen a letter from Mr. Scoville, announcing his withdrawal from the case. The court did not propose to have this case tried by the newspapers in advance, and all of the letter would not be made public. In the part made public Mr. Scoville says the imperative cause of his retirement is his inability, without ruin to his family, to remain on the case.

Foreign News.

Thirty-five persons were reported killed by an explosion in a colliery near Sunderland, England.

A bailiff was shot dead near Limerick, Ireland, and a rent agent was shot in the legs by disguised men at Castle Island.

Jews are flocking to Odessa, Russia, from Balta and the vicinity of that town. All their houses are said to have been wrecked and their property destroyed. The number of families that have been ruined is very large.

The inhabitants on the coast of Labrador are without food, and some of them, including two men and several children, have died of starvation.

Fifteen persons were killed by a colliery explosion in West Stanley, England.

An Irish bailiff in the employ of Lord Leconfield has been found dead with his head fractured.

The grand jury at Reading, England, indicted Roderick Maclean for the attempted assassination of Queen Victoria on March 2, and the prisoner's trial at once began. He pleaded not guilty, and his counsel made insanity the ground for defense. The superintendents of two insane asylums testified that Maclean was insane. The jury found the prisoner not guilty on the ground of insanity.

Maclean, who shot at Queen Victoria, is to be kept in custody during the queen's pleasure.

Forty persons were injured, some with fatal results, and fully a thousand houses destroyed during the progress of anti-Jewish riots at Balta, Russia.

Political massacres have recommenced in Mandalay, Burmah. King Theebaw has put to death an inferior wife, two half sisters, the chancellor of the exchequer and fifty of their relatives.

Charles R. Darwin, the eminent philosopher and naturalist, author of "The Origin of Species" and other well-known works on the descent of man, died a few days ago at his residence near Orpington, England, aged seventy-three years.

From Odessa, Russia, intelligence is received of horrible outrages against the Jews in the neighboring Russian towns. Whole streets were sacked and the rioting assumed the character of a struggle for the annihilation of the Jews. At Balta whole streets of houses were wrecked and 2,000 Jewish families were ruined. Ilopolo, near Odessa, was partially burned.

Sixty Irish families have just been evicted by the Marquis of Sligo.

In the first three months this year 3,892 persons were evicted in Ireland. The total number of arrests thus far amounts to over 900.

Mr. Parnell has surrendered his parole and returned to imprisonment at Kilmainham jail.

The late Charles Darwin was buried in Westminster Abbey, an honor seldom granted.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

An affirmative answer was reported from the judiciary committee to the inquiry whether a retired United States army officer can lawfully hold a civil office under the United States.... A resolution was adopted calling for a copy of the diplomatic correspondence which passed in the early part of 1876 between the United States minister in Madrid and the Spanish secretary of state, concerning cases of citizens of the United States condemned to death in Cuba....The agricultural appropriation bill, the total of which was $414,780, was passed....A message was received from the President submitting the question of a proposed congress of American republics to the action of that body.

The Senate unanimously insisted on its amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill for a ratable distribution of special mail facilities on trunk lines....The Mississippi river improvement bill was further debated, Messrs. Jones and Garland making appeals for relief for the people of the flooded districts.

A communication was received from the President recommending an appropriation asked for by the secretary of the navy for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus referred....Bills were introduced: To refund and distribute among the cotton-producing States, for the support of common schools, the proceeds of the cotton tax; to appoint a special commissioner to promote commercial intercourse with certain Central and South American countries....Mr. Morgan introduced a bill for the encouragement of closer commercial relations between the United States and the South American countries. It provides for the holding of a convention in Washington the present year, with a view to the construction of a through railway line along the eastern slope of the great mountain chain from Central America to Chili, and the establishment of other facilities of communication....Messrs. Bayard and Pendleton made speeches favoring the Mississippi improvement bill.

House.

A joint resolution was passed appropriating $465,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the current fiscal year....A bill was passed to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea, changing the method of determining the amount of space to be allowed each passenger from superficial to cubic measurement.

The Utah contested election case came up and Mr. Cannon made a vigorous defense of Mormonism. The vote taken on the resolution of the minority, declaring Cannon entitled to the seat, was 70 yeas to 123 nays. The majority resolution, declaring that neither Cannon nor Campbell is entitled to the seat was then adopted without a division....Majority and minority reports of the committee appointed to audit the expenses of the sickness and burial of President Garfield were presented. The minority report says that the sums recommended to be paid by the majority is excessive.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for the removal of obstructions from Hell Gate was passed....A resolution was offered and referred calling on the President for all correspondence relative to the monetary conference since its adjournment in 1881, and asking whether or not delegates to the adjourned conference have or will be appointed.... Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution, which was referred, approving the action of the President in issuing invitations to the proposed peace congress, and recommending that a similar invitation be extended to the Canadian government....A bill was introduced appropriating $1,000,000 for the erection of a presidential mansion in Washington. A bill was introduced by Mr. Ford, of Missouri (by request), providing for the expenditure of $75,000,000 in improving the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and their tributaries; the work to be done under the direction of a commission. Of this sum $50,000,000 is to be used in improving the Mississippi below Cairo.... A bill was introduced appropriating $200,000 for the payment of the cost of surveys and the expenses of the Mississippi river commission.

A Town Destroyed by a Cyclone.

A terrific cyclone swept over the town of Brownsville, Saline county, Mo., at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The entire business portion of the town was demolished and seven persons were killed and between twenty and thirty others badly injured. The storm came up so suddenly that the first intimation the people had was a sudden roaring sound, which was immediately followed by the appearance of a large, black, funnel-shaped cloud, coming from the southwest, at the rate of at least 100 miles per hour. When the cloud was first noticed it was apparently about two miles distant, and perhaps fifty yards above the earth. When it reached the western part of the town it dropped down almost to the ground, and seemed to draw everything within a radius of several hundred yards up into the mouth of the funnel. It swept through the town, laying everything to waste in its path. Two-story brick business houses were picked up like straws and whirled and twisted into shapeless ruins. Frame dwellings were carried some distance and dropped, smashing them into fine kindling wood. Heavy timbers were carried several hundred yards through the air, and, falling end downward stuck several feet into the ground. Occasionally the funnel seemed to strike the earth, and would rebound some distance into the air, only to fall again and continue its work of destruction.

The storm lasted less than two minutes, but during the short space of time about twenty business houses and dwellings were leveled to the ground. The storm came up so suddenly that the people had no time for preparation, and, in fact, scarcely any one knew what was coming until the storm was upon them. The people in the streets were picked up and carried various distances and hurled to the ground dead or bruised, almost beyound recognition, while those in the buildings were buried by the falling walls and debris. For some time after the storm passed the people who were uninjured were so terribly excited that nothing could be done. When they at last recovered from their consternation search for the dead and wounded was commenced. It was at first supposed that at least fifty persons had been killed, but a thorough search revealed that only seven had been killed outright.

Fatal Fire on a Steamer.

The City of Sanford was a freight steamer plying between Jacksonville and Sanford, Fla. On her last trip to Jacksonville, and when within four miles of that city, fire was discovered in the port bunkers among the wood alongside the boiler and doubtless originating from the engine. The alarm was quickly given by the fireman, who at once awakened Purser Stead, who rushed through the saloon to the cabins to wake the passengers, bursting in several of the doors in his efforts to arouse the sleepers. Some of the passengers assert that the purser told them to take their time, but he denies the truth of the statement. Before the purser could get back to his cabin to save the steamer's books, papers, etc., the saloon was filled with smoke and the stairway leading to the main deck enveloped in a sheet of flame. The captain, as soon as he comprehended the situation, immediately rushed up to the pilot-house, headed his boat inshore and grounded her in three feet of water within thirty feet of the shore.

By this time the steamer was wrapped in flames, the northeast wind sweeping them through her fore and aft. The passengers were up in various stages of apparel. A group of five was on the rear deck, where the captain urged them to leap overboard into the shallow water. During the brief discussion Miss Ireland fell overboard, and the stern wheel, still turning, caught her dress and was about dragging her under its paddles, when the captain sprang overboard and extricated her. Mr. Ireland, who jumped after her, was caught in the wheel and was also rescued by Captain Roberts. Mrs. Ireland and her little daughter and Mrs. Keep and her little son were then left on the deck. The ladies were about to jump overboard, when the two children, seized with panic at the heat and the fearful surroundings, ran back into the blazing saloon, and mother's love, stronger than fear of death, urged the two ladies after them. The four disappeared in the fiery furnace and were burned to a crisp. Their remains were found afterward under their respective staterooms. They were but charred and blackened trunks, grasping the almost unrecognizable bodies of their children.

Mr. G. H. Downer jumped overboard, but became exhausted before help reached him and sank while uttering a mournful cry for help. Captain Shartelle was an expert swimmer and seaman, and he was drowned, no one knows how. The stewardess and a cripple named Smith sprang overboard and floated about until finally the stewardess reached a lifecraft, and Smith, when about to sink, was rescued by Purser Stead with a gangplank. All three were picked up by the relief steamer Bird. Many of the passengers and crew sprang overboard in the shallow water and were saved, with the exception of two negroes who died. Eleven persons in all lost their lives. Out of ten cabin passengers only C. J. Ireland, Miss Ireland, E. F. Smith and V. F. Falaney were saved. Of the three ladies on board two were lost.

A Russian's Ruse.

A sly timber merchant at Odessa got the best of a couple of Russian railway companies a little while ago. He made a contract with them for the delivery of a large quantity of timber within a given time and deposited $10.000 as security to carry out his agreement, upon the condition that the companies would carry the merchandise gratis. Trainload upon trainload reached the city stations, the companies successively declining the timber as not being equal to what was contracted for. Fresh orders were sent out to his agents for a better quality, and more trainloads brought more timber of objectional description which the wily trader invariably disposed of to local merchants. The freights alone represented a fortune tenfold the amount of his cash deposit, and having realized he coolly threw up his contract, allowing the companies to divide his security.

Some Traits of Indian Life.

Among the many amiable traits which distinguish the character of the American Indians that of conjugal affection and fidelity is not the least remarkable. When a couple is newly married the husband, without saying a single word upon the subject, takes considerable pains to please his wife, and by repeated proofs of his skill and abilities in the art of hunting to make her sensible that she can be happy with him, and that she will not want while they live together. At daybreak he will be off with his gun, and often by breakfast time returns home with a deer, turkey or some other game. He endeavors to make it appear that it is in his power to bring provisions home whenever he pleases; and his wife, proud of having such a good hunter for a husband, does her utmost to serve him and make herself agreeable. The more a man does for his wife's comfort the more he is esteemed, particularly by the women, who will say this man surely loves his wife.

"In the year 1762," says Mr. Heckerwelder, in his interesting account of the American Indians, "I was witness to a remarkable instance of the disposition of Indians to indulge their wives. There was a famine in the land, and a sick Indian woman expressed a great desire for a mess of Indian corn. Her husband having heard that a trader at Lower Sandusky, Ohio, had a little, set off on horseback for that place, one hundred miles distant, and returned with as much corn as filled his hat crown, for which he gave his horse in exchange, and came home on foot, bringing his saddle back with him." It very seldom happens that an Indian condescends to quarrel with his wife or abuse her, though she has given him just cause. In such a case the man, without replying or saying a single word, will take his gun and go into the woods and remain there a week or perhaps a fortnight, living on the meat he has killed, before he returns home again, well knowing he cannot inflict a greater punishment on his wife for her conduct to him than by absenting himself for a while, for she is not only kept in suspense, uncertain whether he will return again, but is soon reported a bad and quarrelsome woman; for, as on these occasions, an Indian does not tell his wife on what day or time he will return, which he never fails to do when on good terms, she is at once put to shame by her neighbors, who, soon suspecting something, do not fail to put such questions as she cannot answer. When at length he does return she endeavors to let him see by her attentions that she has repented, though neither speak to each other a single word on the subject of what has passed; and as his children, if he has any, will on his return hang about him and soothe him with their caresses, he is, on their account, ready to forgive, or at least not to say anything unpleasant to their mother. If these traits in the conduct of the untutored Indians in domestic life put the manners of more civilized nations to the blush, how much more severe is the reproach to social life contained in the following account: "In the year 1771," says the author already named, "while I was residing on the Big Beaver, I passed by the door of an Indian who was a trader, and had a quantity of goods in his house. He was going with his wife to Pittsburg, and they were shutting up the house. As no person remained in it during their absence this shutting was nothing more than putting a large hominy pounding block outside the door to keep it closed. As I was looking at the man with attention, while he was so employed, he addressed me in these words:

"'See, my friend, this is an Indian lock that I am putting on my door.'

"'Well enough,' I answered; 'but I see you leave much property in the house; are you not afraid those articles will be stolen while you are gone?'

"'Stolen! By whom?'

"'By the Indians, to be sure.'

"'No, no,' he replied; 'no Indian would do such a thing; and unless a white man or white people should happen this way, I shall find all safe on my return.'"

Tony Pastor in Trouble.

Tony Pastor, of New York, who is now with his inimitable variety combination, making a tour of the principal cities of the Union, is recognized as the leading character vocalist and variety performer of the United States. He owns and runs a first-class theater on Broadway, New York city, and has gathered about him the best troupe of variety artists that could be obtained The company has just completed a brilliant engagement at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, and after the present tour they will reappear in Tony Pastor's own theater in New York city. Mr. Pastor is the originator of his peculiar school of character singing, and has made himself immensely popular, having realized by his talents a large fortune.

The writer of this article met Mr. Pastor recently at the Bingham House, in Philadelphia, and found him as genial in private as he is amusing before the public. During our conversation I inquired as to his physical health, and he replied that, notwithstanding the strain upon him in the discharge of his professional duties, it was excellent. He had occasionally severe pains, either the result of rheumatic attacks or colds, but any complaints of that character never troubled him long, as he had found out a remedy for all such annoying affections. I asked him what the remedy was, and he replied, "St. Jacobs Oil." I then learned from Mr. Pastor that he considered the Great German Remedy an excellent preparation for the cure or relief of rheumatism, and that it was about the only thing used among professional people for that distressing complaint. He took bottles of it with him whenever he went traveling, and would not be without it, and knew that it was very popular with a number of members of his own company. A conversation held subsequently with various members of the organization revealed the fact that St. Jacobs Oil had been performing most invaluable service for them in the way of curing them of rheumatism. Nearly every artist in the troupe used it, and was enthusiastic in its praise, and the writer was really forced to the conclusion that Tony Pastor was certainly in luck in having so valuable an article known and employed by his inimitably good company of performers, for it enabled every one to be always in his place, thus insuring comfort to the management and genuine satisfaction to the public. Tony Pastor would certainly be in trouble without St. Jacobs Oil. At least, other managers whose artists have been temporarily unsupplied have noticed the difference between St. Jacobs Oil in stock and St. Jacobs Oil out of stock —among the members of their companies.—New York Clipper.

Flogged for Non-Payment of Taxes.

A recent trial, which ended with the acquittal of certain peasants in the Russian province of Vyatka who had beaten the chief of police half dead, brought out some disgraceful facts concerning the way in which taxes are collected in some parts of Russia. It was shown that of about 1,000 peasants living in the district 797 had been flogged for non-payment of taxes in the short period from 1878 to 1880. The rural authorities were fully aware that it was from sheer poverty, and from no other cause, that the peasants were in default, and consequently they presented a petition to the governor for a remission of the payments due. The police intervened, nevertheless, assembled the rural tribunal, brought the peasants before the judges, and had them all sentenced to receive so many lashes, threatening that if this were not done they would have the judges themselves flogged.

"All through advertising," remarked ex-Mayor Gregory to us as he went homeward with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, "that I bought this. Your paper contains so many wonderful cures—of course they are facts—and so I thought I'd try a bottle for the rheumatism."—Madison (Wis) Daily Democrat.

The three great ports of the world are London, Liverpool and New York. During 1880 they reached their highest trade figures, the imports being at London about $700,000,000, Liverpool $500,000,000 and New York $539,000,000.

A HUMAN BAROMETER.

The Real Relation between the Human Body and the Weather Scientifically Explained.

[Scientific American.]

One of the most valuable developments of modern science along the line of human necessity is the National Weather Bureau at Washington. Experience has shown that eighty-six per cent. of the predictions of the signal service are accurate; and these predictions are unquestionably of the greatest advantage to the seaman, the agriculturist and the entire commercial world. The service has proven its necessity by its usefulness, for in past times the facilities for foretelling atmospheric changes were meager indeed. The only indications our fathers had of coming changes in the weather were aching limbs, twitching joints or painful corns. These "indications," though crude, were usually correct, and hence naturally suggest the inquiry as to the relation between the human system and the weather. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer. It foretells changes in the atmosphere long before they occur, and this fact has been taken advantage of by physicians who, when all other agencies fail, prescribe a change of air, thus hoping the body may find an atmospheric condition better suited to its needs. And yet the real relation between the human body and the weather has never been fully understood, nor has there ever been, until now, a correct explanation of what rheumatism (which seems in league with the atmosphere) really is. It was originally thought by many to be a trouble in the joints, and as such was treated in the most strange, not to say ridiculous manner. This theory became dispelled when the same trouble attacked the muscles, and the feeling then prevailed that it was purely a muscular disorder. But this idea was found to be too narrow, and now it is universally conceded that rheumatism is a blood disease. And what a terrible disease it is. It often comes without warning and prostrates the system with agony. Again its beginning is gradual, and its growth slow. In its acute form it manifests itself in every conceivable shape and always accompanied by intense pain. At one time it is inflammatory, at another neuralgic. Sometimes it assumes the form of gout, and again that of pleurisy or lumbago; but in whatever manner it appears it is terribly painful and always to be dreaded. The pain and annoyance of rheumatism are increased by its great danger, for it is liable to attack the brain or heart at any moment, thereby causing instant death. Indeed, nearly every case of heart disease with all its dreadful suddenness which has ever occurred, can be traced more or less directly to rheumatic causes. In its chronic form it stiffens the joints, contracts the muscles, undermines the health and ruins the life. It frequently attacks men and women who are apparently in perfect health. Indeed, it is as greatly to be dreaded as any possible form of physical woe.

But, however severe its effects may be, the exact cause of this blood trouble has been an undecided question, and it is only within the past year that any decision upon the subject has been reached. In order to fully determine what the cause of rheumatic disorders really was, certain authorities sent letters of inquiry from Washington to the leading practicing physicians of the land, and these inquiries were responded to quite generally, thus furnishing data of great value to science and mankind. The views held by the doctors are of a varied nature, but so overwhelming a proportion hold to one belief as to leave but little doubt that it is the correct one. This belief, briefly stated, is that uric acid in the blood causes rheumatism, and that it is only by removing this poisonous acid that rheumatic or neuralgic troubles in all their terrible forms can be cured. This being true, the important question arises: "How does this poisonous uric acid get into the blood, and how can it best be removed?" Uric acid is a waste material of the body which the kidneys should carry out, but because they are weakened they cannot throw it from the system. Restore the kidneys and you restore the power that will force the uric acid from the system and thus banish the rheumatic agonies which it causes. This is reason; it is science. No one whose kidneys are in a perfect condition was ever troubled with rheumatism, and no rheumatic sufferer, however slight the pain may be, has perfect kidneys. The conclusion of this truth is inevitable: perfect kidneys mean freedom from rheumatism.

When rheumatism has manifested itself in any special part of the body, attempts have usually been made to treat that part of the body. As a result the pain has departed but the disease has remained, lying subtly concealed and ready to break out at some unexpected moment. Checking the pain in any single locality only scatters the disease through the system, when if the seat of the disorder, which are the kidneys, were reached a complete cure would be the result. The way, therefore, to expel this rank and poisonous acid before it assumes an inflammatory or chronic form is by keeping the kidneys in absolute health. This is no easy thing to do, and no means has, until the past few years, been known which would successfully reach and affect these great organs. At last, however, scientists have discovered that the leaves of a tropical plant, previously but little known to science and unknown to medicine, possessed marvelous qualities adapted for the kidneys. These leaves have been skillfully combined in the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is, up to the present time, the only known preparation that acts so directly upon the kidneys as to effectually cure the various dangerous forms of kidney disease, and hence remove all uric acid from the blood. As a result the cures it has been the means of performing are really very remarkable. Indeed, there are thousands of persons in America to-day who owe their restoration in health and entire freedom from rheumatism to this simple yet powerful remedy, which is known universally, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., and sold in every drug store in the land.

From the doctors in the various cities of the United States who have certified over their own signatures to the scientific statement that uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism, are a large number of Boston physicians among them being Dr. A. P. Lighthill, Dr. John B. Foley, Dr. Fred J. Garbit, Dr. M. L. Chamberlain, Dr. Albert N. Blodgett, Dr. John S. Sharp, Dr. Charles W. Stevens, Dr. Henry W. Bradford, Dr. Timothy H. Smith, Dr. Charles M. Newell, Dr. William A. Dunn, Dr. J. F. Perry, Dr. John Burke, Dr. Michael F. Gavin, Dr. Aaron Young, Dr. Elisha S. Rowland, Dr. Otis Gray Randall, Dr. Stephen C. Martin, Dr. George F. Bigelow, Dr. O. W. Dow, Dr. Morris P. Wheeler, Dr. Robert W. Newell, Dr. Franklin F. Patch, Dr. Darius Wilson, Dr. William F. Cornell, Dr. Henry Sohl, Dr. Nathaniel Downes, Dr. William K. Ripley, Dr. George C. Shattuck, Dr. William Ingalls, Dr. J. P. Oliver, Dr. Joseph F. Gould, Dr. Wilson Atwood, Dr. A. Fernald, Dr. Francis H. Brown, and Dr. Hamilton Osgood.

The theory of the doctors as above explained finds its confirmation in the fact that when the kidneys have been cured, rheumatism is completely removed. This is not, of course, always accomplished instantly, for in a disease so subtle, the cure is often very slow, but under no other plan can any hope of permanent relief ever be found. There are hundreds of cases on record during the present winter of persons afflicted with rheumatic troubles of the worst order who have been entirely cured by following the theory above stated and using the remedy mentioned. Many of these persons had the very worst possible symptoms. Vague aches in different portions of the body were followed by agonies the most intense in some particular spot. Acute and throbbing pains succeeded each other and the coursing poisonous acid inflamed all the veins. Troubles which began with slight disorders increased to derangements the most serious. It is sad to think that all this suffering was endured when it could have been so easily relieved. Acting under the theory and using the remedy above mentioned the kidneys could have been restored to their usual vigor, the uric poison expelled from the system, the inflammation removed and the pain entirely banished.

These are some of the real and scientific facts regarding rheumatism, attested by the highest authority and they are, beyond question, the only correct ones ever brought forth. We are aware they are advanced ideas, but ten years hence they will be the accepted belief and practice of the world. If people suffer from rheumatic troubles in the future and with these plain truths before them, they certainly can blame no one but themselves.

Mr. Longfellow and Children.

Mr. Longfellow had a peculiar gift for ingratiating himself into the good-will of children, and always showed a keen appreciation of their bright speeches. He was one day walking in a garden with a little five-years maiden who was fond of poetry and occasionally "made up some" herself. "I too am fond of poetry," he said to her. "Suppose you give me a little of yours this beautiful morning?" "Think," cried he afterward to a friend who tells the story, throwing up his hand, his eyes sparkling with merriment, "think what her answer was. She said, 'Oh, Mr. Longfellow, it doesn't always come when you want it.' Ah, me, how true, how true!" Several months later the friend and the little girl called at the poet's home. After showing his little friend many things of interest in his study, and especially delighting himself at her amazement on telling her he "supposed the Ancient Mariner came out of the inkstand upon his table" (it once belonged to Coleridge), he said in a low tone, as if thinking aloud: "It doesn't always come when you want it!"

Mountains Under the Earth.

Observations in the St. Gothard tunnel show that the rate of increase of internal temperature is slower there than beneath plain countries and slowest where the mountain is highest. This should not be the case, perceptibly, were the earth cooling as a uniform solid. Assuming these rates to be uniform, and allowing for the cold due to the elevation, it is easy to calculate the depths at which any particular temperature would be reached. If there be a molten nucleus, its surface should be a surface of uniform temperature. But the depth at which a temperature of fusion can be reached will be found far greater under the mountains than under the plains. Hence it is argued that the solid crust must have protuberances below answering to the mountains above.

The Division of the States.

The old conventional division of the States of the Union into Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western continues, notwithstanding the great increase of population Westward and the consequent shifting of the lines. Chicago, once upon the outpost of the far Northwest now speaks of the Northwest as being as far from her as she is from New York. But it is found convenient to continue the old grouping of States, not because it is accurate, but because of the absence of any other generally adopted division descriptive of the location of groups of them. Henry Gannett, of the census bureau, proposes a new classification based upon the natural lines of the Atlantic coast, the Mississippi valley and the Rocky mountains. These are subdivided for greater convenience of classification as follows: (1) The North Atlantic States, comprising the six New England States and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; total, nine; (2) the South Atlantic States, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina Georgia and Florida, these making eight, or, if we count among them the District of Columbia as another unit, nine; (3) the North Central States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, making eleven; (4) the South Central States, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, making seven, or with Indian Territory as another unit, eight; (5) the Western States, now mostly Territories, but reckoning in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California, eleven in all. This is much better than the existing plan, but so great is the power of habit that it will be difficult to have this classification adopted as a substitute for one in use commonly for generations.—*Chicago Times.*

Nature Demands a Tonic

When the nerves are unstrung, the head aches the appetite is poor or variable, the sleep disturbed, and a general depreciation of vital power is experienced. Such a state of thing cannot long exist without the development of serious disease. The most active and genial invigorant known is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The absolute purity of its spirituous basis and botanic ingredients gives it a permanent claim to public confidence, and its surpassing medicinal value is admitted by medical men of distinction, by whom it is widely used in private practice. For fever and ague—both as a preventive and remedy—dyspepsia, liver complaint, bilious remittent fever, constipation, choleraic complaints, flatulence, and all intestinal disorders, it is a thoroughly reliable remedy. It is the anti-febrile specific par excellence of the malarial districts of this and other countries, where diseases born of miasma prevail, and as a general household remedy it is also universally esteemed.

The manufacture of oleomargarine in St. Louis has been investigated by the board of health, and proof was obtained of the use of fat from horses and dogs.

Ministerial Recommendation.

Jarrettsville, Horford Co., Md., Jan. 3, 1879.
H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has greatly relieved me, and I suffer but little. I am anxious that others should try it. Rev. J. Duey Moore.

The number of Chinese in the United States is estimated at 100,000 or about one to every 500 of our population.

Send name and address to Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for cook book free.

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The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.
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For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

A million bottles of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will produce new hair on a million bald heads, which is something that no other preparation ever discovered will do.

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THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime, live weight	11¼ @	12¾
Calves—Com'n to Choice Veals	6 @	9
Sheep	6¼ @	7¾
Lambs	7 @	8
Hogs—Live	7 @	7¼
Dressed, city	9⅝ @	9¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 70 @	8 50
Western, good to choice	5 80 @	8 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red, new	1 43 @	1 44
No. 1 White, new	1 38¾ @	1 38¾
Rye—State	96 @	98
Barley—Two-rowed State	92 @	98
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	89½ @	95
Yellow Southern	84 @	84
Oats—White State	60 @	64
Mixed Western	58 @	60
Hay—Prime Timothy	90 @	1 00
Straw—No. 1, Rye	60 @	65
Hops—State, 1881, choice	22 @	23
Pork—Mess, new, for export	18 25 @	18 50
Lard—City Steam	11 40 @	11 40
Refined	11 50 @	11 50
Petroleum—Crude	6¾ @	7¼
Refined	7¼ @	7¾
Butter—State Creamery, fine	30 @	32
Dairy	28 @	29
Western Im. Creamery	24 @	28
Factory	10 @	23
Cheese—State Factory	13¼ @	13¾
Skims	2 @	6¾
Western	8 @	12½
Eggs—State and Penn	17 @	17½
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	3 25 @	3 50
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Good to choice	6 85 @	7 20
Lambs—Western	7 00 @	7 50
Sheep—Western	6 25 @	6 75
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	7 10 @	7 40
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 75 @	7 25
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 47 @	1 47
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	68½ @	69
Oats—No. 2 Mix. West	47 @	47
Barley—Two-rowed State	90 @	90
BOSTON.		
Beef—Extra plate and family	14 50 @	16 00
Hogs—Live	7½ @	8
Hogs—City Dressed	9½ @	9½
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	14 50 @	15 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	8 00 @	9 00
Corn—High Mixed	90 @	91
Oats—Extra White	66 @	70
Rye—State	95 @	99
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	44 @	46
Unwashed " "	30 @	31
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Extra quality	7 25 @	7 75
Sheep—Live weight	6¼ @	7¾
Lambs	7½ @	8¼
Hogs, Northern, d. w.	8¼ @	8½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	6 25 @	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 51 @	1 51
Rye—State	97 @	97
Corn—State Yellow	69½ @	69½
Oats—Mixed	62 @	62
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	35 @	37
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13½ @	13½
Petroleum—Crude	6 @	7
Refined	7¾ @	7¾

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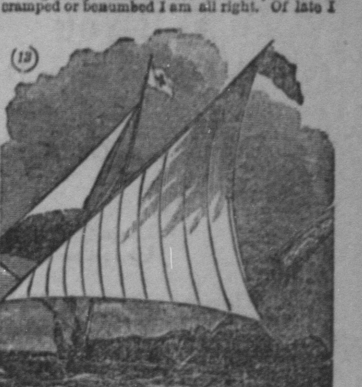

carry a stock of St. Jacobs Oil in my little boat—[The Captain calls it "Baby Mine," and has stored therein signal rockets, thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.]—and I have but little trouble. Before starting out I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action upon the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they used the Oil and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it." The Captain became very enthusiastic on the subject of St. Jacobs Oil, and when we left him he was still citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him.

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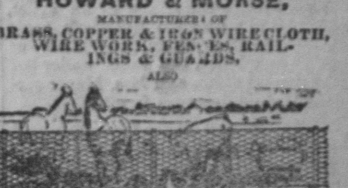

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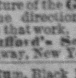

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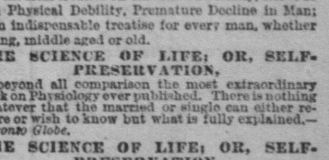

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