

## GOOD-BYE OR HOWDY-DO.

Say good-by or howdy-doo—  
What the odds betwixt the two?  
Omin—go in—every day—  
Best friends first to go away—  
Gasp of hands you druther hold  
Than their grip while grestin, you—  
Say good-by or howdy-doo?  
Howdy-do and then good-by—  
Mixes jest like laugh and cry;  
Deaths and births, and worst and best,  
Tangled their contraries;  
Every jinglin' weddin' bell  
Elocutin' up some funeral knell—  
Here's my song and there's your sigh—  
Howdy-do and then good-by!  
Say good-by or howdy-doo—  
Just the same to me and you!  
'Tain't worth while to make no fuss,  
'Cause the job's put up on us!  
Someone's runnin' this concern  
'That's got nothin' else to learn—  
If he's willin' we'll pull through!  
Say good-by or howdy-doo?

## Scientific.

Steel nails are the latest novelty. The weight of the female cranium is about one-seventh less than that of the male.

The effort made in the French Chamber to force the railroad companies to adopt cars similar to those used in this country was defeated.

Dr. Sturtevant has made an examination of the depth to which the roots of the potato run. One root was found to reach thirty-four inches below the surface, which seems to indicate the necessity of a deep soil for the successful growth of the potato.

Dr. Paul Gussfeldt, who had undertaken to ascend the Aconcagua, the highest peak of the Chili Cordilleras (16,944 metres), failed to accomplish the task owing to the extreme cold, but he succeeded in taking some instructive photographs of a very remarkable region.

Professor Fritsch has found that the electric organs of the torpedo are developed from the outer gill muscles of the fifth gill arch. These which in rays and sharks form the powerful lower jaw muscles are absent in the torpedo, the electric apparatus taking their place.

A certain fungus (Archonion schoenlinii) produces in rodents a fatal cutaneous disease, and Drs. Joseph and Crampe propose taking advantage of this fact as a means of destroying field mice. They would apply the fungus to the skin of captured mice, and then turn the captives loose to spread the infection.

A very interesting exhibit at the coming Institute Fair in Boston will be made by the Willimantic Thread Company, who will show the process of spinning and spooling cotton and silk, the entire process being manipulated by women operatives; and even the engineer, who is to run the engine to furnish power, will be a woman.

A new electric light regulator has been invented by M. Tommasi. Selenium is the principal agent as the resistance of that substance varies with the intensity of the light. As yet the instrument is only adopted for fixing the position of the flame on the Jabouchkoff candle, but perhaps the inventor may be able later to fit it for the regulation of the other arc lights.

M. Margis, of Paris, has succeeded in obtaining oxygen directly from the atmosphere by dialysis. By forcing air through a series of membranous bags prepared by immersing taffeta in ether, sulphide of carbon or alcohol, and covering with a fine layer of caoutchouc, he has secured an increase of the percentage of oxygen in respect to nitrogen still the fourth bag gives 95 per cent. of pure oxygen.

The greenhouses of the Dutch garbanus have been recently infested by a myriapod, heretofore unknown, called the Pontarie gracilis, which has the singular faculty of emitting a strong odor of prussic acid when attacked. A chemist of the country, M. Guldenstedden-Egeling, has ascertained that the animal really fabricates and secretes hydrocyanic acid. This substance has hitherto been regarded as exclusively of vegetable origin.

Ferns, of which several thousand species have been described, formed a very important part of the earth's vegetation in early geological ages, as is apparent from remains brought to light in the coal fields. They now grow all over the world, but especially in the warm and moist climates. In the Andes they comprise about one-tenth of the vegetation; in Oceania, about one-fourth or one-fifth; in St. Helena, one-third; in Juan Fernandez, one-half, and in England, one-third-fifth.

W. Morin's new electric candle can be extinguished and relighted at any time. This is accomplished by the use of a globe of soft iron, which is attracted by a magnetized solenoid. Fixed on the same axis as the piece of iron is a cam, which determines the distance at which the globes stand from each other.

A plaid dress to be a success requires much care in the making. You can sell a plaid dress made by an artist at a glance. Give a true hand a fabric of this pattern to make up, and you will have it sent home so judiciously mingled with a plain silk matching one of the same colors of the plaid, that you would never take it for the same dress made by an artistic person. Some of the

most stylish checks are box-plaited from waist down, every three plaits or so have an an-plait of silk or satin inserted around the lower half of the skirt. These plaits are sometimes made of velvet or woolen material.

## The Cuisine.

**A RICH TOMATO SOUP.**—Take eight good-sized tomatoes, cut them in half, put them into a saucepan with a bunch of sweet herbs and an onion stuck full of cloves, some allspice, whole pepper and salt. Cook them slowly until quite soft, then strain through a strainer or hair sieve until the skins and onions and herbs only are left behind. Have a quart of plain stock boiling hot. Stir the tomatoes into it, add the yolks of two eggs beaten up in a little cold water. Serve with sippets of toast or fried bread.

**CORNSTARCH BLANC-MARGE** may be varied almost indefinitely by adding fruit to it. Stir the fruit in after the pudding is cooked and is just ready to be poured in the moulds. It is delicious also with chocolate in; where you use four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, use two of chocolate, pour in tencups which you have first wet with cold water. A nice sauce for this is made by beating one egg and adding milk and sugar to your taste; a very little vanilla improves it, and still does not disguise the chocolate flavor.

**LAMB PIE.**—Choose a nice lean breast of lamb, cut it into pieces, roll each piece in flour and place them in a pie-dish with one pound of potatoes peeled and cut in quarters; season with pepper and salt, and pour in enough water to fill the dish. Make a crust with three-quarters of a pound of flour, six ounces of dripping or lard, and a pinch of salt; mix to a paste with cold water, roll out and lay over the pie; bake in a good oven for two hours; cover the crust with greased paper when it is browned, to prevent its burning.

**MINT SAUCE.**—Take fresh young mint, strip leaves from stems, wash, drain, on a sieve or dry them on a cloth, chop very fine, put in a sauce-tureen, and to three heaped tablespoonfuls of mint add two of pounded sugar; let it remain a few minutes well mixed together, and pour over it gradually six tablespoonfuls of good vinegar. It is better to make the sauce an hour or two before dinner, so that the vinegar may be impregnated with mint. The addition of three or four tablespoonfuls of the liquor from the boiling lamb or the roast is an improvement.

**GREEN PEA SOUP.**—Take some young turnips, carrots, onions, celery, cabbage, lettuce; cut them in slices and put them in a stew-pan, with a little butter and some lean ham cut in pieces. Cover them closely and let them stew for a short time. Fill up with stock sufficient for the soup required, and let it boil until the vegetables are quite soft, adding a few leaves of mint and the crust of a roll; pound all, and having boiled a quart of peas as green as you can, strain them off and pound them also. Mix them with the rest of the ingredients and pass through a sieve. Heat it and season it with salt, pepper and sugar; add a few young boiled peas, and use the spinach to re-store it.

**THE REASON** why cabbage emits such a disagreeable smell when boiling is because the process dissolves the essential oil. The water should be changed when the cabbage is half cooked, and it will thus acquire greater sweetness.

**PARSNIPS SOMTES.**—Parsnips are put on the fire in water, and they are done at the first boil. Skim them and slice them across, and set on the fire with a little butter and salt till brown. Add a little parsley chopped fine, turn into the dish and serve.

**A DELICIOUS SALAD** is made by boiling new beets without scraping them. When they are tender, drop them in cold water, remove the skin, slice them and put them in a salad dish in layers, with slices of hard-boiled eggs; season with pepper and salt, a little butter and vinegar.

**TAPIoca CUP PUDDING.**—This is very light and delicate for invalids. An even tablespoonful of best tapioca soaked for two hours in nearly a cup of new milk; stir into this the yolk of a fresh egg, a little sugar, a grain of salt, and bake it in a cup for fifteen minutes. A little jelly may be eaten with it.

**A NOTED CATERER** tells this story: If green peas are shelled and then put in dry, open-mouthed bottles, and shaken together so as to occupy as little space as possible, then corked tightly and sealed, they will keep three or four months. They must, however, be buried in dry earth in the cellar. This is certainly worth trying.

**FRUIT CAKE.**—A good common sort of fruit cake is made of five cups of granulated sugar, three small cups of butter, one cup of milk, six eggs, one wineglass of wine and one of brandy, ten cups of flour, two nutmegs grated, two pounds of raisins, one pound of English currants and one quarter of a pound of citron. This cake keeps well.

## Recent Legal Decisions.

**SHIPPING—DELAY TO DELIVER FREIGHT—"PERILS OF THE SEA."**—A. & Co. owned a cargo of barley in France, and shipped it by B. & Co.'s schooner to London, and the bill of lading provided for safe delivery, "the perils of the sea" excepted. The vessel, in sailing up the Thames, collided with a steamship and was sunk; the collision resulted from the schooner's helm being put to starboard, but not from any negligence on her part, and there was no finding whether or not the steamship was at fault. An action was brought for the loss of the barley, and the plaintiffs recovered, on the ground that the collision was one of "the perils of the sea." An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeal, where the judgment in the case—Woolly vs. Michell—was given in favor of the defendants. Brett, L. J. in the judgment, said: "In a case like this it was only necessary for the plaintiffs to prove non-delivery of the cargo, and the defendants could only answer in one way—showing that this non-delivery was caused by something excepted in the bill of lading. This bill of lading excepted only 'the perils of the sea.' But unless a collision occurs without the fault of either vessel it is not 'a peril of the sea' within the meaning of these words in a bill of lading. On the finding of the jury in this case the defendants must fail, as they have only found that the schooner was not negligent. Now, the moment it appears there was a collision between a sailing vessel and a steamship the Court is bound to take note of the rule that it is the duty of the sailing vessel to keep her course and the duty of the steamship to keep out of her way. Even if there was no negligence on board of the schooner, there must have been some on board of the steamship, and it is clear that a collision which happens, in consequence of negligence on either vessel cannot be said to be 'a peril of the sea' within the meaning of these words in a bill of lading."

**CORPORATION—QUORUM OF BOARD—A MAJORITY.**—A public officer was removed by a vote of two members of the proper Board, one voting in the negative. The Board was composed of five members, but two of them had been prohibited in certain proceedings at law from acting in the meetings of the Board. The officer argued that the power of removal could not be exercised by a majority of the bare quorum, the quorum of this being a majority of the members. The Supreme Court of California, in affirming the judgment of removal in this case—the people ex rel. Flint vs. Warrington—through Judge Sharpstein, said: "A quorum properly constituted has the full powers of a Board, and a majority vote thereof will validate its acts. When an assembly is duly met it is clear law that the corporate act may be done by a majority of those who have once regularly constituted the meeting. We are not aware of any case in which the contrary has been held, and must regard the law as well settled that in a case like this the action of a quorum is the action of the Board, and that a majority of the quorum present could do any act which a majority of the Board, if present, might do."

**INJUNCTION—DAMAGES—APPEAL.**—Certain persons, who composed the "Branch Pilots" Association of New Orleans, got an injunction to restrain one of its members from piloting vessels in or out of that port independently of the association, and from violating his obligations as a member whilst a suit against him to compel him to perform his duties was pending. This preliminary injunction was dissolved on the motion of the defendant, it appearing, by the complaint in the case—Leime vs. Michell—in the course of the defendant, if persisted in, would cause the association an irreparable injury, exceeding the sum of \$2000. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Louisiana, where the dissolution of the injunction was sustained. Judge Poche, in the opinion, said: "It strikes us that, tested by the allegations of the complaint, the damages suffered by the plaintiffs can be measured in money, and are therefore not irreparable, and an injunction cannot be sustained where a compensation in money will be sufficient. By the very means of observation through which plaintiffs have detected and are able to enumerate the acts of defendant in boarding vessels and piloting them they are afforded an efficient mode of computing the damages which defendant will cause to the association pending the litigation which will finally adjust the conflicting claims of all parties to the suit. Plaintiffs' counsel bitterly denounces the jurisprudence which has so signally misconstrued a provision of law, and thus enables an enjoined defendant, by means of an insignificant bond of \$500, to continue in the performance of his illegal acts, thus provisionally chastising crime and wrong." In advancing these views, and in advocating a construction under which a defendant, in such an injunc-

tion, would be deprived of the right of dissolving the same on a bond, counsel has lost sight of the fact that on furnishing an insignificant bond of \$500, these plaintiffs have suddenly, without warning, and for an indefinite time, paralyzed and checked the defendant from the pursuit of a calling useful to commerce and profitable to himself, in anticipation of a judgment which may deny him that right, but which may, on the other hand maintain him in the pursuit of that identical business. Further consideration of the subject has led us to the conclusion that our reasoning in this opinion is thoroughly supported by a formidable array of authorities."

**VIOLATION OF ORDINANCE—RIGHT TO ARREST.**—In an action for false imprisonment the defendant defended on the ground that the arrest by him as a police officer, for the violation of a city ordinance, was just and proper. The point relied upon by plaintiff was that as the arrest was made without a warrant it was unjust, unless made at the time of the commission of the offense and in the presence of the officer. The plaintiff recovered a judgment, and the defendant carried the case—Wahl vs. Walton—to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, where an affirmation was had. The Chief Justice, Gillfillan in the opinion, said: "A peace officer may, by our statute, without warrant, arrest a person: 1. For a public offense committed in his presence. 2. When a person has committed a felony, although not in his presence. 3. When a felony has, in fact, been committed, and he has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it. 4. On a charge made upon reasonable cause of the commission of a felony by the person arrested. At the common law a constable might, without warrant, arrest for a breach of the peace committed in his view. But it was well settled that in case of an offense not a felony the arrest must have been made at the time of, or within a reasonable time after, its commission. Now, though the offense here was done in the presence of the officer he did not make the arrest for two hours, and there was no difficulty or interference to excuse the delay. The power to arrest without warrant, while it may in some cases be useful to the public, is dangerous to the citizen, for it may be perverted to purposes of private malice or revenge, and therefore ought not to be enlarged. His arrest cannot be justified, and the judgment against the officer must stand.—Philadelphia Record.

## What Mrs. Newman Saw in a Harem.

"The gates of the 'Abode of Bliss,'" said Mrs. Newman, "closed instantly after I had entered the building. A long corridor opened into the main apartment of the harem. It was furnished with gorgeous tapestry hangings and sumptuous satin furniture of curious design. The curtained windows looked down upon blooming gardens. Ranged about the chamber in various attitudes were a score of women. Some were seated on divans and some were kneeling. Thirteen of them were the wives of the Pasha. A cloud of negro servants attended to their wants. I could speak but a few words of Arabic, but we were at home on the subject of dress, which has a universal language of its own among women. All the women had large, long-lashed and lustrous eyes, and dark, finely-chiseled features. Their customs were magnificent, and strangely fashioned of rich satins and loaded with ornaments of gold and jewels and garlands of pearls. Their head dresses were of silken gauze, held by bands of gold and surmounted by graceful ostrich feathers. They wore silk trousers and silver slippers, and their finger nails were tinged with yellow. To an elderly lady, very queenly in her movements, implicit obedience was yielded by the others. The air of the apartment was heavy with the perfume of sandal wood. A crowd of colored servants brought in cigarettes and sweetmeats and coffee, and of the delicacies I was pressed to partake. The eating of these dainties and gossiping with each other is the sole occupation of these women of the harem. They live in luxurious bondage, in blissful ignorance of the outside world. I longed to reveal its beauties and possibilities to them, but could converse only by gestures. Before I left a baby Pasha was shown to me. Its mother looked like a veritable 'Sleeping Beauty.' The interest shown in the baby and the mother by the other women of the harem was to me a beautiful evidence of the universal sisterhood of women."

The Swiss railroad companies now cover a portion of their carriages with a phosphorescent preparation which makes them visible at night.

A St. Louis woman has just remarried the man from whom she was divorced six years ago. Both found a peaceful life entirely too monotonous.

## Agricultural.

### Sorghum.

Sorghum is rapidly growing in favor in the West, and this season witnessed quite a large area devoted to it in this section. It possesses several advantages other than yielding sugar, as the fodder from it keeps better than that from corn, not drying and crumbling so readily. The seed is very valuable also, being excellent for poultry as well as for fattening stock, and the yield on good soil is very heavy. Although the agricultural department has been ridiculed for its expensive experiments at making sugar from sorghum, yet it fostered and encouraged the production of sugar with such persistency that the growing of this plant as a source from which to procure sugar has been firmly established in the Northern States, the final result of which will no doubt be our independence of Cuba and other tropical countries for our sugar supply, not excepting even Louisiana.

During the war the Southern States grew large crops of sorghum, from which syrup was made of an excellent quality, but the art of crystallizing it was not known at that time; but with recent discoveries and improved systems of crushing and evaporating there is no longer any difficulty in the way. The Minnesota Amber has been successfully grown wherever corn can be produced, and so extensive has sorghum growing become that glucose is destined to become an unimportant competitor. Unlike corn, in some respects, however, sorghum is specially adapted to light sandy soils, stands draught much better, and can be grown closer and more compactly. The best results are obtained when the crop is put in the ground early, and for making sugar the stalks should be cut and worked up the same day, or within twenty-four hours; but it is best to co-operate, and thus save time, labor and expense in manufacture, which is the plan adopted in many places.

Although the production of sugar from sorghum has been established, there are many experiments being tried in different localities—for much is yet to be discovered that will be of valuable assistance. During the conversion of the juice into sugar rapid chemical changes take place, and experience is required in order to be successful; but sanguine growers and manufacturers are confident of overcoming all obstacles in a few more seasons, and the industry will then be one of the most important in the country.

According to the reports of the Agricultural Department, cane sugar in sorghum is associated with one-tenth of its weight of grape sugar (glucose), and not far from one-fifth its weight of solids not sugar, such as ash, gum, albumen, wax and a few other substances, but the cane sugar varies from 14 to 16 per cent. of the expressed juice. The product of seed is equal to from two to four bushels per ton of cane. About 40 per cent. of the juice is lost in the bagasse (refuse), but the same proportion is lost in the juice of the tropical cane, though it is believed that investigation will result in discovering a method of saving one-half of this loss. The bagasse is used for making paper, and, treated as a fertilizer, returns a portion of that which was taken from the soil. It is also used with advantage as fuel where that article is scarce. Ever the scum and sediment are used in some manner, no portion of the cane being wasted.

As yet capital and improved machinery are necessary in making sugar from sorghum, and the methods of manufacture differ; but individuals can manufacture sirup with but little expense. The difficulty is in crystallizing the sugar, for until that takes place the results is only sirup. Leaving out sugar, farmers can easily and cheaply grow sorghum, either for sirup or fodder, and, with the yield of seed, will no doubt find it as profitable as any other crop on the farm.—Philadelphia Record.

## Scraps.

—An advocate of corporal punishment for children said: "The child when once started in a course of evil conduct, is like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes a switch to get it off."

—A colored girl in Atlanta, Ga., was knocked over by an engine, and in a few minutes got up as if nothing unusual had happened, and looking after the engine, said: "You've got a heap ob politeness for to serve a lady that way!"

**THE SUPERFLUOUS NEGRO.**—For the past few days the blasts on the Union street excavations have been discharged by electricity, wires running some two hundred feet off. It will be remembered that the holes are drilled by a steam drill. A negro man stood watching the operation yesterday, and as the blast was discharged by a young lady, with the greatest ease, he shook his head sadly, saying, "No use for de nigger anyhow now; dey drill de holes wid a steam engine and shoot off de blast wid a 'lectric light. Nigger no good, 'cept to load de holes."

The Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, commonly known in England as Fat Mary, set the example of riding the tricycle. Now Victoria has ordered two machines for her young granddaughters, the Princesses of Hesse; the Princess of Wales gave her daughter one for her birthday present; the Princess Louis rides, and hundreds of ladies have followed the fashion.

—Fizz-icky Soda Water.—The publication of the Governmental analysis of soda water sold in Montreal has created a disagreeable sensation there, as most of the samples were found to be dangerously impregnated with copper and lead.

—King Luis, of Portugal, has artistic tastes, and recently, in giving audience to an Italian visitor, Cavaliere Sarfatti, showed a prayer-book which he had illustrated with drawings. These are said to be remarkable for their beauty and harmony of coloring.

—A Dublin woman has found her sphere in hauling unfortunate fellows up to the dock for breach of promise. She had gathered in four of these chaps who had trifled with her affections, fractured her heart, blasted her hopes and wrecked her future, and in suits running simultaneously in several courts had in a fortnight won a verdict of \$250 in one case, \$1200 in another and \$3000 in another; but before the fourth case was concluded her enterprise was detected, and the 'aw' encompassed her in its avenging 'net.'

Somebody has discovered that the English sparrow is good eating, and there is now no danger that those birds will become any too numerous.

In anger flew her agile jaws, And swear words darted from her tongue. The maid was fighting mad because She couldn't make her bangs stay bung.

Cicero said there is an eloquence in silence. Cicero evidently used to crawl up stairs in his stocking feet when he came home from lodge.

—Fred Smith of North Stonington, Conn., while passing through a wild swamp a few days ago came upon a large watersnake, which he killed. The body of the snake was greatly swollen. Mr. Smith ripped it open and fifty little snakes, from five to six inches in length, ran out and squirmed in the tall grass. Mr. Smith gathered up all the vipers he could catch and took the batch home to show to his neighbors.

—A couple went up from Hungerford township to Le Mars, a few days ago, to be married. They quarreled in the hotel about the clergyman to be employed, he favoring a Methodist divine, while the lady wanted a Congregational clergyman. The upshot of the matter was that the lady walked back to Hungerford township, and the man, after waiting a day for her to relent, also went home.

## A Father Hubbard.

The other day when old Major Solman announced his readiness to proceed in the direction of church, his wife appeared wearing a mother Hubbard dress. The old man intently regarded her for a few moments, and asked:

"Mary, what sort of a coat do you call that?"

"It's a mother Hubbard, Jeems."

"Air you going to wear it to church?"

"Why, certainly, Jeems. The mother Hubbard is all the fashion now."

"Well, I'm glad to know it," the old man replied. "Just wait until I get ready and we'll go."

The old man went out into the kitchen, took a couple of meal sacks, cut the bottoms out, sewed the tops together, and put them on in imitation of pantaloons. When he returned, his wife uttered a loud cry of astonishment, and exclaimed:

"Great goodness, Jeems, what's that?"

"Father Hubbard," the old man replied.

"You're not a goin' to wear them sacks, are you?"

"I've got to be fashionable to keep up with you. I've got as much right to wear these meal bags as you have to go in that bran sack."

"I'll take it off."

"All right; 'off goes the father Hubbard," and turning away, he added to himself: "Only one way to beat a woman, and that is by agreein' with her. Ef it hadn't been for the daddy Hubbard I'd a been in a mighty bad fix."

## Facts and Fancies.

—The Philadelphia Record office has suspended in front, 90 feet above the pavement, a light of 10,000 candle power.

—Catch a rat alive, tar him all over thoroughly and set him loose. Your premises will soon be clear of the vermin. This is the best remedy known.

—There are 48,049 Post Offices in the United States.

—Watermelons eaten in moderation, are good for the system.