

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Interesting News From Various Parts of the World.

Disabled and Derelict Ships Reported by Incoming Vessels.

More tales of the suffering of tempest-tossed sailing craft have come to hand. The steamship Hudson from New Orleans reports having passed the Italian bark Leonada with the upper part of her mainmast and her mizen-topgallantmast carried away.

The bark Sappho, from Pensacola, with a cargo of yellow pine for Buenos Ayres, was thirty-six hours under the lash of the storm. She was thrown on her beam ends, and her crew had to cut away her foremast to save her from capsizing.

The schooner Roseland, from Greenock for St. Johns, reports having passed a bark with nothing standing but her mizenmast and bowsprit; also a derelict, with foremast standing. She also passed two large icebergs and floating ice.

The steamship Nebraska passed the wreck of the Italian bark Barone Podesti off Shinnecock, and her decks were awash. She was bound from Pensacola with a cargo of lumber for St. Nazaire. The Cuffe, from Liverpool, passed the same wreck, as did also the bark Sarah Chambers, from Amsterdam.

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Johnstown Rising Again.

That Johnstown, Penn., will rise again there seems to be no doubt. The enormous task of restoring the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks from South Fork to the famous stone bridge continues day and night. With all possible energy the Cambria Iron Company is operating those departments of its works which escaped ruin.

Our Agricultural Exhibits at Paris.

One of the employees of the United States Agricultural Department who has just returned to Washington from Paris, describes the American agricultural at the world's fair as small but excellent. Of the \$250,000 appropriated by Congress only \$30,000 or thereabouts was obtained for the agricultural show, and that came so late that it was impossible to begin work in collecting materials before November.

A Crew Saved From Cannibalism.

The Tonga steamer Wainai, has brought to San Francisco the Captain and crew of the British ship Gerston, Captain Davies, from Sydney, N. S. W. for San Francisco, which foundered in mid-ocean. The shipwrecked sailors were twenty-two days in an open boat without food or water.

Saved by a Tramp.

An unknown tramp was walking on the railroad track from Council Bluffs to Missouri Valley, and between Crescent and Stony Creek he found a broken rail on an high embankment where the rail makes a sharp curve. It was an outside rail next to the river, and no train could have passed over in safety.

Death of Bob Younger.

In the Stillwater (Minn.) Penitentiary Bob Younger, the youngest of the notorious Younger brothers, who were sentenced to life imprisonment for murder in connection with the robbery of the Northfield Bank, died a few days since of consumption, from which he had been slowly wasting away for some weeks, and on account of which his pardon was recently asked of the Governor but not granted.

A Family Scourged by Diphtheria.

A family named Zentball, consisting of parents and ten children, left Boone, Iowa, a few weeks ago for Milwaukee. They went in a wagon, being ten days on the road. Diphtheria broke out in the family on their arrival at Milwaukee, and six of the children died in six days.

Laborers of Five Republics.

A meeting of representatives from various industrial and trades unions in the five Central American republics, will be held soon in Nicaragua, for the purpose of perfecting a general organization something like the Knights of Labor in the United States.

Severe Famine in Montenegro.

Advices from Montenegro say that 35,000 families in that country are likely soon to be suffering from famine. Prince Nicholas intends to visit the famine-stricken districts.

BURN THE BANDITS.

Gendarmes in Servia Cremate a Woman and Two Men. In the Servian village of Losovika, recently, a body of gendarmes set fire to a house in which a party of bandits had taken refuge. The leader of the band, who was a woman, and two other members perished in the flames, after making desperate attempts to fight their way out. The other members of the band were captured. One gendarme was killed.

The census of the City of Mexico, taken recently, shows a population of 329,535.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

RIGHT straight victories is Columbus's best record for the season.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE RUSK has become an admirer of baseball.

ARTHUR IRWIN is playing a wonderfully brilliant game at Washington's short field.

THE Chicagoans have no chance now for the championship, but they play just like pennant winners, and never relax a bit in their efforts.

WINNING the League and subsequently the world's championship means a division of seven or eight thousand dollars among the New York players.

FOGARTY, of Philadelphia, is at the head of the League base-runners, with Brown, of Boston, second; Kelly, of Boston, third, and Ward, of New York, fourth.

NEW HAVEN, Hartford, Waterbury, Providence, Fall River, Worcester, Lowell and Manchester, is the circuit outlined for the proposed New England League of next season.

UMPHRES McQUADE and Curry agree that the double umpire system is the only proper one for the game, and that it would be economy in many ways for the League to adopt it next season.

WHEN Kelly signed a three year contract with the Boston one of the provisions in it was that he was to captain the team during that period. Kelly says he will remain Captain until his contract expires.

RYAN is Chicago's best base-stealer. Brown has upheld Boston's honor in that respect. McAleer for the Cleveland, Glasscock for Indianapolis, Ward for New York, Fogarty for Philadelphia, Hamilton for the Pittsburghs and Hoy for the Washingtons.

DURING the season there have been 19 tenning games, 5 eleven-inning games, 3 twelve-inning games, 3 thirteen-inning games, and 1 fifteen-inning game—the one played at Chicago on Aug. 3, when Chicago finally won from Cleveland by a score of 9 to 7.

The total number of tie games up to recent date is eight. The Boston have tied twice with New York and once with Chicago. The Cleveland have tied once each with Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Washington. Chicago has tied once with Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia once with Washington.

The number of "whitewashes" to date is thirty-three. Singularly enough, the Washington tail ends have a better record, in regard to this point, than any other club in the League, except the Chicagoans, as these two clubs have been whitewashed only once each. Philadelphia has suffered most with eight whitewashes. Cleveland and Pittsburgh have been whitewashed six times each. Boston five times, and New York and Indianapolis thrice each.

A RECENT Toledo-Detroit game at the former city was marked by two unusual incidents. Pitcher Lushman had a bone in his pitching arm broken by a liner in the first inning, and afterward Shafer got into an altercation with Umpire Brennan for calling him out, and in his anger Shafer struck Brennan. No arrests were made, as Brennan manfully said he would not disgrace the Toledo grounds by having to call upon the police for protection.

LEAGUE RECORD.

Table with columns: Team, Wins, Losses, Percentage. Rows include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Washington.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Table with columns: Team, Wins, Losses, Percentage. Rows include Brooklyn, St. Louis, Athletic, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Columbus, Kansas City, Louisville.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

LORD TENNYSON walks three miles every day.

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, weighs thirty-five pounds.

MRS. CLEVELAND writes a letter to her mother every day in the year.

MAX ANDERSON is responsible for the popularity of English shoes among Americans.

MR. EDISON smokes a great deal; the more work he does, the more cigars he consumes.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, the historian of the colored race in America, is living at Worcester.

MARSHAL FIELD is rated the wealthiest man in Chicago, with a fortune amounting to \$25,000,000.

EX-SENATOR PLATT, of New York, reaches his office by 8:30 every morning and never leaves before 5.

JOAQUIN MILLER contemplates purchasing a yacht and leaving San Francisco for a cruise in the South Seas.

MRS. CARNOT, wife of the French President, is of medium height, with olive complexion and Roman features.

CHARLES F. FARBAR, son of Canon Farfar, of England, has come to this country to complete his education.

PRINCE BISMARCK now devotes a great deal of time to playing solitaire. This was a favorite card game of Napoleon I.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, is seventy-nine years old, and has represented his State at Washington thirty-five years.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Civil Service Commissioner, is getting comfortably near immortality. His handwriting has been discovered to be as bad as Horace Greeley's.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is still undecided as to his European trip. Mrs. Cleveland is said to be anxious to go across and spend a few months in the south of France.

MARK TWAIN asks from \$500 to a \$1000 for a story or sketch and he gets what he asks. Frank Stockton's price for 3000 words is \$250. T. B. Aldrich charges \$300 for a few verses.

SIR WILLIAM MCGREGOR, Governor of New Zealand, has recently made the ascent of Mount Victoria, 13,151 feet high, the highest peak of the Owen Stanley range, New Zealand.

MISS HELEN GOULD, daughter of Jay Gould, is said to have always believed she had a mission to teach, and even now instructs four music pupils, members of her church, at her home.

WILKIE COLLINS, the novelist, is short and delicate looking, with very small hands and feet and a cheerful face. His luxuriant hair and beard are snowy white, and he habitually wears spectacles. He is an inveterate smoker.

AMONG the distinguished octogenarians who make a practice of early rising may be named Cardinal Newman. He is very feeble, but still receives visitors, and always treats Americans with special cordiality and courtesy.

ASLEEP MANY YEARS.

Prolonged Stupor of a Minnesota Man—Strange Effects of Age.

In the little village of Utica, Minn., lives Herman Harms, who has been sleeping soundly most of the time for the last twelve years. Thousands of people have been to visit the man. Doctors have come long distances to see him. What the secret of his long sleep is no one has been able to discover. The story is not a legend, neither is the doctor's story. He is sleeping still. The sleepers say that he may live and sleep twenty years to come.

Harms is a German about fifty-one years old. Twelve years ago he was seized with fever and ague. He had long spells of fever and sleep for four years. Then the mysterious spell seemed to leave him, and for three years he was almost a well man. May 13, 1884, Harms ate his morning usual as usual. Suddenly he felt stupor coming over him. He put down the cup that he was drinking, and rose and cast himself heavily upon the bed. Almost before he touched the bed he was asleep. For three years he slumbered. He did not even dream. He lived, but it was a living death. Many remedies were tried, but they did no good.

The strangest thing about this mysterious man is that in this period of three years Harms woke every night of his own accord about 12 o'clock, rose, finished, ate his supper and went back to bed. Every day he emerged from oblivion and talked with his friends, entered for a few moments into the old family life and then slipped away again. At the end of three years he again rose from his bed, but his limbs were stiff as iron. He was long asleep. He was able to totter about the house in a feeble way, in constant fear that sleep would again overtake him.

For a few days he walked out in the sunlight. For a few months he kept awake. Then he lay in a stupor once more upon his bed. His eyes grew heavy, his limbs leaden, and he sank down under the weight of sleep. This time he has been asleep for nearly two years, but he does not wake in the way he formerly did. He is gradually sinking. It has been suggested that he is in a hypnotic condition; while his body sleeps his mind is living another life.

THE COUNTRY'S SCHOOLS.

Synopsis of the Commissioner of Education's Annual Report.

H. N. B. DAWSON, the Commissioner of Education, has filed with the Secretary of the Interior his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1889. He says that from an analysis of the statistics of public schools for the decade of 1878-79 to 1888-89, it appears that the growth of the system, considering the whole country, outstripped during that period the growth of population, the excess of the increase of enrollment over the increase of the population being 1.6 per cent. The Commissioner says, is due entirely to the progress of the public schools in the two Southern sections, and more especially in the South Central division. The sentiment in favor of free school supported by public funds, he says, is becoming each year more universally prevalent. The public school systems of the Southern States have been undergoing an unprecedented development, under the influence of local circumstances, and are now practically all established on a permanent basis. Colored children are apportioned an equal share of the school funds, unless in the State of Delaware, where their schools are kept open as long and under as well paid as those of the white children. The funds for the support of these schools are furnished mainly by the white inhabitants.

In the course of his remarks upon the public schools in the principal cities, the Commissioner says: "It is to be regretted that school work is improvement more manifest than in the primary schools, and this for the reason, perhaps, that in them there was the greatest room for improvement."

The Commissioner regrets his inability to report a general adoption of physical training in the public schools.

THE WORK OF LIGHTNING.

Two Girls Killed—A Tent Blown Down on a Crowd.

While Sunday school services were being held in a small frame church five miles south of Columbia City, Ind., lightning struck the spire and coursed down through the roof, instantly killing two girls, both aged seventeen, who were sitting together in the center of their class. The other two children in the class were badly stunned, but not seriously injured. The names of the girls were Mary Hockemeier and Agnes Freyer. Beyond a small hole in the roof and plaster the church was not injured.

At Hartford City, Ind., the Christian tent in which Elder Aspy has been holding meetings, was entirely demolished and a panic caused in the audience. The large center pole of the tent fell among the terrified people, and the heavy canvas, as it descended, above the roar of the elements could be heard shrieks from the women and children. Some of the men in the audience crept from beneath the canvas and commenced the work of removing the bodies of the people who were seriously hurt, though many had narrow escapes from suffocation.

WILLIAM J. FRY, a well-known young man in Allegheny, Pa., committed suicide recently by plunging a lead pencil repeatedly into his breast directly over the heart.

THE MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Beef, Milk, Sheep, Hogs, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Steers, Sheep, Pigs, and various oils and fats.

PHILADELPHIA.

Table of market prices for Philadelphia commodities including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Steers, Sheep, Pigs, and various oils and fats.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

SWEET CORN PODDER.

Where sweet corn is used in the family or sold in the market, the stalks on which it is grown should be promptly cut and fed to the cows; they are better fodder than they will ever be again, and all the better if a few imperfect nubbins remain on the stalks. Some farmers foolishly save these for seed, leaving the stalks to dry up as they grew, and the nubbins after all yielding little corn, and that poor. Only the largest and earliest ears should be saved for seed if the value of the variety is to be maintained.—American Cultivator.

CONCERNING WEEDS.

Weeds are usually plants that do not contain much valuable plant food. For this reason they are not worth so much for green manuring as are cultivated plants, such as the grains and clover. The damage they do is more in abstracting moisture from the soil than plant food, though what fertility they take is usually near the surface, and therefore possesses greater value for crops. The common rag weed has very little value as a manure. Pig weed grows only in rich soil, and it contains more valuable plant food than any other plant; but it takes it mainly from near the surface. Clover has the great advantage as green manure of drawing fertility from the subsoil.—Prairie Farmer.

EYE FOR PASTURAGE.

Rye sown in September will make during the autumn enough grazing to be profitable. This grazing has an extra value because it comes when other green feed is very scarce. The rye may be grazed during the winter when not buried by snow, and pasturing on it may begin early in spring and continue until the last of May, when the ground can be broken and put in corn. A better crop of corn will be grown than if the rye had not been on the ground. Or the rye may be pastured until June 15, and the animals taken off, when it will set considerable grain. The land may then be put in turnips. Rye used in this way makes enough feed to pay well for the use of the land, and also purifies and recuperates the ground. It can be used to especial advantage in corners cut off by creeks, or otherwise so formed that cultivation is difficult.

REARING CALVES.

E. D. RICHARDS, writing to the American Cultivator, says: "In the earlier days it was the general practice among dairy farmers to allow the calf to run with its dam during the first season. Such a method is too expensive for these days. Again, it works great damage to the cow if she is to be kept for the dairy. When the dam's bag becomes healthy and in normal condition, the sooner the calf is removed from her side the better for the cow."

In order to give the calf a good start, it is well to let it drink part of the mother's milk warm from the cow, but after a few days give skim milk. It is advisable to scald the milk for a few days to prevent sour, which are inclined to trouble calves raised by hand. Some dairymen feed calves upon whey and turn them out to grass. Such calves, if they live at all until time to go to the barn are seldom worth wintering. Long experience and observation have confirmed me in the belief that the best and most successful way to raise calves by hand is the English custom of keeping them in the barn the first season; give them a small yard where they may go to and from their pen at pleasure and take the fresh air. Keep their quarters strictly clean, feed them upon skim milk either sweet or sour, I prefer it sour, give them all the good hay that they will eat, and they will soon learn to eat quite a quantity. Milk does not take the place of water. They should have fresh water daily. A few ground oats daily will give them a fine start the first season.

The future of any animal depends greatly upon the start it gets the first year. Calves need salt. The best way to salt them is to place a lump of mineral salt within their reach when they will lap it as they need. A box of fresh loam is also an excellent thing to place within their reach. Calves fed upon milk crave something of this sort. If the floor is bedded with dry sand, it will guard against lice, which are a deadly foe to calves or older cattle. The main point which I wish to call attention to is the benefit to be derived from keeping calves in the barnyard the first year in preference to turning them to grass. I have never seen calves which are put out to grass as forward and strong in the fall as those which are kept in and treated as above indicated.

HARMFUL WHITEWASH.

I have long distrusted the broad claims made for the much-recommended whitewashing of poultry-houses for prevention or extermination of the vermin which it is claimed, says O. S. Bliss in the New York Tribune, habitually infest them and their occupants. I have had no personal experience with it, because I never fall to accomplish the purpose by easier, cheaper and more permanently effective means than the advocates of whitewashing have ever ventured to claim for it. I have, however, taken pains to lock the matter up, without prejudice, and am now persuaded that so far from accomplishing any real good of itself, the whitewash is actually harmful. It may be admitted that some immediate benefit appears to be gained, as would be the case with any other substance so thoroughly applied to every crack and crevice, but it remains true, nevertheless, that the whitewash is a protector rather than an exterminator of the vermin. This very day I examined a whitewashed house and found a confirmation of this view. Carbolic acid, kerosene and various other things which of themselves are destructive of insect life are put into the whitewash, but their destructive qualities are all more or less neutralized and rendered ineffective by dilution. In a few hours the wash becomes dried and as harmless as sand, every destruc-

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO SWEEP.

Some persons advise scattering small bits of wet paper over the carpet, to take up the dust when sweeping. This may answer well where a broom is used, but if you use a carpet sweeper, you will find that the paper does not always come off the carpet readily. It hugs down so closely that the sweeper slides over it without being able to take hold of it. We have found nothing so satisfactory as bran and salt well-moistened but not wet. The bran takes up the dust, and the salt seems to freshen up the colors in the carpet. The sweeper will take up every particle of dust without any trouble.—American Agriculturist.

MOths IN CLOTHING.

More than 150 years ago Reaumur, observing that clothing moths never attacked the wool and hair of living animals, inferred that the natural odor of the wool or of the oily matter in it was distasteful to them, consequently he rubbed various garments with the wool of fresh pellets, and also wet other garments with the water in which wool had been washed, and found that they were never attacked by moths. Experiments with tobacco smoke and the odors of spirits of turpentine showed that both were equally destructive, but it was necessary to close the rooms very tightly and keep the fumes very dense in them for twenty-four hours to obtain satisfactory results. Chests of cedar or sprigs of this tree are so disagreeable to them that they will not deposit their eggs where this odor is at all strong; but should the eggs be laid before the garments are packed away the odor will not prevent the hatching of the eggs nor the destructive work of the larva afterward. Clothing may also be protected from moths by packing it in stout cotton or paper bags made perfectly tight, but this must be done before the moths appear on the wing.

RECIPES.

Carrots with White Sauce—The small, French carrots, or larger ones sliced, are delicious if simmered until tender in salted water, and served in white sauce, made by adding a spoonful of flour wet with cold milk to a cup of boiling milk. Stir in a lump of butter, season to taste, lay in the carrots and let them get hot through.

Deviled Fish—Half a pound of any cold, boiled, flaky fish; shred fine. Mix one tablespoonful of flour with a little milk and stir it into a gill of boiling milk; add a dessertspoonful of butter and remove from the fire. Pour over the fish; add also two yolks of hard-boiled eggs mashed fine, a tablespoonful of finely-minced parsley, and salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Fill clean scallop shells with the mixture, brush over with beaten egg, cover with crumbs and brown.

Apple Pudding—A very nice pudding is made from stale cake and stewed apples either fresh or dried. Crumble the cake and put a thick layer in a buttered pudding dish, add a layer of stewed apples and add another of cake crumbs. For a quart dish of this mixture, beat the yolks of two eggs and the white of one with a pint of milk and three table-spoonfuls of sugar; pour over the cake and apples and bake thirty minutes. Draw to the oven door and cover with a meringue, made from the white of the egg beaten with sugar.

Shoulder of Lamb—A shoulder of lamb cooked as follows is a very cheap and excellent dinner: Have the butcher cut out the shoulder-blade, and the first length and half the second of the fore-leg, taking care not to mangle the meat. Stuff with a forcemeat made of bread crumbs with one boiled and mashed onion, seasoned with salt, pepper and sage. Truss it up something in the shape of a duck and sew shut. Lay in a dripping-pan on a few sliced vegetables, pour over a gill of hot water, and bake twenty minutes to the pound. Garnish with new, small carrots, onions and new potatoes; strain and thicken the gravy, pour it over all and serve.

Roiled Beefsteak—Make a dressing of a cup of fine bread crumbs, an ounce of minced salt pork, sage, salt and pepper, and mix well with a tablespoonful of melted butter. Lay two pounds of round steak on a board, trim off the fat, and with a chopping-knife gash the upper surface, but do not cut through. Spread the dressing on this side, roll up like jelly cake and fasten with skewers. Lay over a few thin slices of salt pork and lay in a saucepan a little copped onion and carrot, cover with a pint of water which has been added salt and a little vinegar. Simmer until very tender, probably three hours. Lay in a baking-pan, dredge with flour, and brown quickly. Strain and thicken the gravy and pour over the meat.

Sweetbreads—Farmers frequently kill their own calves and sell them to a country butcher, who does not know the value of sweetbreads, for which a city customer must pay from forty to seventy-five cents a pair. They are easily cooked, and most delightful when prepared properly. Soak them in a bowl of cold water for an hour; pull off the skin and fat; parboil for twenty minutes in water with a little salt; throw in cold water for five minutes and then press between two plates with a weight on top until perfectly cold. Dip in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fry in hot drippings. They are especially nice with green peas served in a circle around them.—American Agriculturist.

Edible Flowers.

The flowers of an Indian tree, the Mohwa, are mentioned by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, F. L. S., as being most remarkable on account of their large proportion of sugar, which reaches 63 per cent. They fall off and cover the ground, a single tree yielding many hundredweights of corollas. These form—both fresh and dried—staple of food in many places, and, as a rule, are eaten once or twice a day by the poorer classes of the wild tribes of Central India, and in parts of Rajpootana, Bombay and Bengal.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Dispose of all surplus cockers while they will pass as spring chickens. If we take the weight of the eggs in consideration, the duck lays more than the hen.

Did you notice that big thistle when you were out in the garden yesterday? Go and get it and burn it before the seeds fly all over the yard.

All forage and grain crops may be preserved in the silo. The silo adds very materially to the palatableness, digestibility and nutritiousness of many articles of food and detracts from none.

Camphorated oil is one of the best things for roup or swelled head; you can get it at any drugist's and apply it with the finger to the inflamed parts. Vinegar reduced one-half with warm water is also good.

It is not the number of acres that a man skins over that makes him either a large or a successful farmer. It is what he makes net, above cost of production, for his own toil and interest on the capital invested.

Don't throw away the chicken droppings. The spring will bring forth a need for them. Early vegetables and shrubbery thrive wonderfully when the roots are sprinkled lightly with it. Some reduce to a liquid form before applying to tender plants.

Once in a full year should be considered often enough for a milker to bear a calf, and for younger cows once in from fourteen to sixteen months. Older cows who may be considered fully developed and of established habit, cow eight or ten years of age may, if their calves are of great value, be put to rapid breeding.