those who are rowed up.

Artemesia married her own brother Mausolus, King of Caria, 377 B. C. At his death she drank, in liquor, his ashes, after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory a monument, one of the wonders of the world, termed Mausoleum. She invited all the literary men of her age, and offered a reward to him who composed the best verses upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus. The statue of Mausolus is among the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus in 1857, c'ald placed in the British museum.

The custom of crowning the poets

1857, sad placed in the British museum.

The custom of crowning the poets originated among the Greeks and was adopted by the Romans during the empire. It was revived in the twelth century by the Emperor of Germany, who invented the title of poet laureate. The French had royal poets but no laureates. The title existed in Spain, but little is known of those who bore it. The tradition concerning the laureate in England is that Edward III., in 1307, emulating the crowning of Petrarch at Rome, in 1341, granted the office to Chaucer, with a yearly pension. In 1630 the laureate was made a "patent" office. From that time there has been a regular succession of laureates.

succession of laureates. Nominating conventions date back to 1831. In September of that year the Anti-Masons nominated at Baltimore Wirt and Ellmaker. In December, also at Baltimore, the National Republicans nominated Clay and Sergeant, and in March, 1832, the Democratic National Convention, which also met at Baltimore, convention, which also met at Baltimore, confirmed the renomination of Jackson already made by his friends in the New York legislature, and placed Van Buren on the ticket as Vice-President. Jackson, therefore, was the first President nominated by such a convention. In 1828 the candidates on both were nominated by common consent or by State legislatures, the system of congressional caucuses having been abandoned and the national conventions not yet introduced. In 1824 Crawford's friends had tried to revive the congressional caucus system, but the caucus was thinly attended, and the result was the "scrub race." There was no oppo-sition to Monroe in 1820. Before that time the nominations were made by congressional caucus.

How a "Lady-Killer" was Served.

On one of the excursion steamers running from Boston a young man made himself objectionably familiar to a lady whom he supposed to be alone. For a little while the lady tolerated his attentions and he was deluded into the idea that he had made a conquest. But his inward sense of victory was of short duration. She was only waiting for her husband to come. On his arrival she signaled to him to inform him of what was going on. He calmly surveyed the was going on. He calmly surveyed the situation for a few moments, then made up his mind what to do. Being a some-what muscular shoe-dealer, wearing a No. 11 boot, he quietly slipped in behind the unsuspecting youth and adminis-tered to him a powerful kick. This sent the youth bodily upward to the roof of the cabin in which the ceremony took place, and brought his forehead in con-tact with a piece of timber. The young man had never before dreamed of hav-ing such a high forehead. When he descended it was amid the mirth of his fellow-excursionists and with a conspicuous wound which he will probably wear for life. This fellow has no recourse against the large footed man who had damaged him. He was playing the fool and deserved the punishment he got. Kicking is not exactly sanctioned by law, but under the circumstances in which the Bos'onian husband found himself nobody would say that it was illegal. The mark on the young gallant's brow will be a jagged, occasional emissions of smoke and odd rumbling noises from within, burst out a thirg, which, being interpreted, will in an angry and terrific eruption. As mouthful half a dozen times before she a thing, which, being interpreted read: "Served this fellow right."

### Old and New Ways of Locking the Federal Strong Boxes.

In the office of the treasurer of the United States is a glass case which contains the keys which were used in the the olden times to lock the treasury vanits. Now that time-locks and combinations have taken the places of these keys, they are kept framed as relies of the "degenerate" days. Mr. Gilfillan says that in the old times the treasurer, when the auits were locked up, carried the keys home with him, and several times the house of the treasurer, who had the keys in custody, has been broken into by thieves to get these open sesames. Under the present system the vaults are locked by time and combination-locks. There are inner and outer doors to the vaults. The officer who knows the combi ation to open the outer door does not know the combina-tion which opens the inner, and vice versa. Hence no one person can get into the vaults. When the combination is chang d the changes are noted by dif-ferent clerks and handed to Treasurer Gilfillan in a sealed envelope. - Washing ton Sar.

### How Long a Baseball Pitcher Lasts.

Successful pitchers have very short lives in their positions, the most diffi-cult at first to hit becoming easy game to the heavy hitters in about four years. Especially is this the case when he is put in to pitch every game for a few sea-sons. Batters become familiar to his balls and his different motions in delivering them. Spalding retired in his glory after a short period of six years. Matthews lasted seven years, but faced no heavy hitters lately for any length of time. Bond is now in his fifth successful season, but gets it hard occasionally the season, but gets white only in his this year, as does White, only in his third year. Nichols went out very sud-denly, but did fine work for a few seasons after 1875. Cummings was great in the days of the lively ball. This chapter in pitchers' history teaches that the best pitcher will fail in about three years if played without relief. Two good pitchers will last a long time if changed every game.—Cincinnati En-

"Would you mind standing here till I go in and get a cigar?" he asked. "Of course not," she replied; "but don't you think, Henry, that smoking is of-fensive, and that it will be easier practicing economy after marriage if it is practiced during courtship?" "You're right," he said; "I shan't smoke any more, sweet," and she looked unutterable love at him as they resumed their stroll. Just then they came to an ice cream saloon, and he said: "There,

A Peculiar Place.

Near Wellesley, Mass., liver a gentle man named Baker, whose eccentricity is known to nearly everybody. He has expended much money upon his private grounds, putting upon them nearly every thing which will amuse because of its oddity. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press recently visited the place, and describes some of the things he saw, as follows:

From the windows of the stable, as you approach, are seen protruding horses' heads, but on a close examination they prove to be only very clever wooden imitations of horses. But most curious, and at the same time most characteristic, are the den of fancies and frivolities, and the grove. In the form-er, which is not a den, but a rocky strip of land along the lake, the trees are trained into fantastic forms, and are clothed or painted so as to represent men and animals in ridiculous positions In every rock you see some startling face or form. Upon the brow of a hill stands, as a warning to those who fill high their bumpers, a huge representation of a human figure; the body is a hogshead, to which are attached head. a n.s and legs, and which is painted to represent a man fairly bursting under his accumulated weight of flesh. Sometimes inscriptions are placed upon the figures. For instance, in one place is a whisky bottle ten feet high, made of beer bettles strung upon wires; this is labeled: "The last of the spirits."

We were walking along by the green-nouses, admiring the flowers and beautiful lawns, when the cwner himself suddenly appeared. Merching up to one of the young ladies of the party, he seized her by the arm, and, exclaiming in gruff tones, "What are you walking in the path for? why don't you walk there, where you belong?' he thrust her over on the carefully trimmed grass. A few years ago, some South Carolina comparies came on to Boston to attend a celebration there. Mr. Baker ent r-tained them and the Boston companies one day, and one of the exercises which. from his position as host, he insisted upon, was that the officers from the North and the South should shake hands across a small cannon that stool on the terrace. The proof of reconciliation was performed with all proper ceremony, to his entire satisfaction.

In the grove his fancy has been given full play. This is a place of practical jokes. The pashs are full of springs and traps to startle the unsuspecting visitor. As you cross a dark chasm on a narrow bridge, suddenly there springs upon you from behind the rocks a savage looking negro, with a club brandished above his head, and it is only after you have got done screaming (if you are a woman) that you perceive that the man is stand-ing too still for a would-be assailant, and then, upon investigation, you dis-cover that it is a wooden figure called into view by your foot having pressed unawares a secret spring in the flooring. "The demoniacal cereus blooms every ten minutes on sunny days," is a notice which stares at you from the side of a box containing an ordinary-looking cactus plant. Naturally, you sit down on the seat before it to await the phenomenon, but with your weight the seat sinks, and you find yourself prostrated before a red devil, which has suddenly risen from the earth with the cactus upon his head. Again, as you are leaving a tent stored with curiosities which been taking your attention, the ground suddenly sinks beneath you and you find yourself pitching about upon a spring-supported platform which had been defuly hidden from view. Mr. Baker's ambition seems to have been to make people laugh, and he has suc-ceeded. It has been his custom to invite schools and societies from Boston to spend the day with him, and it is said that on such occasions he is lavish in his entertainments.

A Terrific Volcanie Eruption. in an angry and terrific eruption. As seen from the deck of the Pacific Mail steamer Wilmington by the officer on watch, at a distarce, as the crow flies, of nearly fifty miles, the spectacle was magnificent. From the highest peak of the Fuego great columns of flame darted up into the air to a height, as nearly as could be determined, of from 400 to 500 feet. The surrounding country to the east and south was illuminated by the tremendous glare of the flames, while to the northward and westward the clouds of dust and smoke which accompanied the confligration obscured the whole

country.

An eye-witness says: "The first grand column of fire rose at least 50) feet in height, solid and smooth, and then the top, expanding, opened out like an umbrella, the sparks coruscating like those from a brilliant rocket. The pulsations of flame during the first t o hours of the eruption were about fifty seconds apart, strong and regular."

Less than half an hour after the eruption began, two strong streams of lava were seen making their way slowly down the mountain, one southward, toward the city of Antigua, and the other westward. toward the sea. As the molten masses moved along, consuming everything combustible in their track, destroying the forests and licking up the small streams which they encountered, great volumes of smoke and steam rose from their desolating track. Until the morning dawned fully, the lava streams could be seen m wing toward the valleys below, while above, the red flames and their attendant smoke and dust shot upward into the air A river, the Guaculate, which has its origin on the west-err slope of the mountain, had a sudden and remarkable accession of water of a considerably increased temperature, probably from the breaking out of hot springs from the mountain side, or a pos-sible flow of water from some of the openings in the crateritself.

What the Navies of the World Cost. The naval expenditure of the chief maritime States is as follows: England, £10,586,903; France, £7,252,839; United States, £4,700,000; Russia, £3,559,368; Germany, £2,286,839; Iraly, £1,772,075; Austria, £845,264. The English expenditure is about one-third higher than that of France, and more than double that of any other power. But the object supposed to be insured by it differs considerably in the several countries. If a chief object of keeping up a naval force be the protecton of maritime commerce we should find that to protect every 100 tons of merchanshipping sailing under the national flag costs annually: In France, £778; Russia, £691; Austria, £256; Germany, £214; Italy, £187; United States, £176; England, £115. To protect every £1,000 worth of sea-borne imports and exports

FARE, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Cows as Milk Producers. The advice is frequently given to take good care of the cows, and such advice is excellent. No class of animals re-quire more care, and if it were possible for every farmer to attend to his own cows, no doubt they would receive better care than they do now. And yet it is no uncommon thing to find a man who heeps but one cow neglecting to milk her till after eight o'clock at night. In fact in such cases the hours for milking are any time from five in the morning are any time from five in the morning till nine at night. Cows do not have good care unless they are milked regularly and at least twice a day. They would give more milk if milked three times, but if milking is confined to twice a day it should be performed at regular hours. When the cow's bag becomes full it is painful to her and she regular hours. When the cows ong becomes full it is painful to her and she becomes uneasy, on which account there is a loss of milk, and inflammation is induced by the pressure of the milk against the veins and arteries. Circulation is also impeded, and the healthy functions of the bag are seriously interfered with. The manner in which the cows are milked is of great importance The advice to milk clean is universal, and all say that they follow this rule. but every cow will not give down her milk to any milker, and while there are few who admit that they are indifferent milkers, there are really very few good ones. One great reason why there are so few good milkers is, that there are very few who like to milk, and it is a matter of doubt whether persons can excel in any occupation for which they have no taste. Their endeavors to exce will, to say the least, be very feeble.

No doubt one great reason why we have so many indifferent cows is because we have such a number of indifferent milkers. We fear that the number of good milkers will not be increased till we can obtain more men who have a natural love for animals. No man will make an animal his patient study who has no love for it: but many owners of cattle have no particular lik ing for them except so far as they have money invested in them. Their hobby is not cattle, it is morey. The hired man does not engage himself to take care of the cattle because he has any particular liking for them, but simply for the money he obtains for his services, and in this case master and man would be upon a par, and the care given to the animals be dependent upon these conditions. The proper feeding of domestic animals is quite important, and to feed cattle judiciously requires care and thoughtfulness. A cow should care and thoughtuiness. A cowshould never be over fed. She should never be allowed to fall off in her milk, either in quantity or quality. Her feeding should be as regular as her milking. In summer strict watch should be kept of the pastures; if they begin to fail then other feed should be supplemented, either fodder corn or some of the green cereals. An extra good cow ought on no account to be force; to give milk beyond her rormal quantity. If this is done it will be at the expense of he constitution as well as that of her prog eny. It is a matter of doubt whether there is immediate profit in the producion of the extra quart or two of milk. It takes a certain amount of feed to sus-tain life, and the next consideration as to feed is profit. Beyond a rational amount of food, even if the animal can

ligest it, there can be no profit. Again, no two cows will eat the same amount of food, while perhaps one cow prefers a little different feed from an-other; and to these points the feeder should pay a good deal of attention. See that they all have enough, none of them too much; then if one cow prefers a finer, and another will eat a coarse grown hay, see that they are fed according to their preferences, and do not have the coarse hay fed to one which prefers fine and the fine to one which would eat the coarse. If the cows have to drink from any place other than brook or trough, and he will drink immediately begins to drink in good earnest. cows, however, will drink immediately. But in case of either cows or horses, proper care cannot be taken of them til their peculiarities are well understood; and whoever undertakes to make the most of his stock must make every in-dividual one a special study. If cows are watered out of a pail, it may be found that one animal will drink only from a certain pail, and if a change made it will be instantly detected. Few cows will eat hay that another cow has breathed upon. It is well to humor the animal in such cases, while studying to supply the proper quantity and quality

Some cows are much more nervous than others. Excitement not only reduces the quantity but also the quality of the milk. Again, some cows are quite sensitive. When being driven to or from the pasture the mistress of the herd will usually lead while the others qui tly follow; but if one usurps the place of the leader it is not unusual for such displacing to affect both the quantity and quality of her milk.
Wounded ambition so proys upon her
that in many cases her usefulness will
be found to be seriously impaired. The
mistress of a herd has been turned out dry into a pasture separate from the herd with two young heifers, and over these she tyrannized till they combined against her and mastered her. Ever after that either would drive her, atthough the rest of the herd recognized her as mistress .- American Cultiv stor .

Fertilizers on Potatoes.

Professor Lazenby, of the Cornell experiment station, Ithaca, N. Y., gives the result of a number of experimente he tried with fertilizers on potatoes, the seed consisting of medium sized tuber-cut into hulves, dropped a foot and a half apart in the row and covered five inches deep The fertilizers were strewed along the furrows and well mixed with the soil before planting. With no manure, the product was at the rate of 139 bushels per acre; and with Stockbride fertilizer only 135 bushels, probably a natural variation from no manure, and showing it of no value on that soil. Hen manure gave 145 bushels, Peruvian guano 158, Lister's superphosphates 184, and ground bone 212. Farm-yard manure, spread along the bottom of the furrow and the seed dropped on it, gave only 163 bushels, but placed above the tubers the result was 207 bushels. This difference might have been owing to several causes—as the greater depth of the seed under the manures, more moisture and a wider spread of the manure.

The Value of Hoeing. An English farmer does not agree with those who say that one good weeding is worth two hoeings. He says, never weed any crop in which a hoe can be cream saloon, and he said: "There, now, I meant to treat you to ice cream, but, as you say, it is best to practice economy during courtship. Ten cents for a cigar, thirty cents for two creams—forty cents saved in a single night. Let's go over to the fountain and take a drink of water." They went; but she was mad enough to bite her own head off.

There are persons who speak a moment before they have thought; there are others with whom you have to undergo in conversation ali the labor of their minds—they talk correctly and wearisomely.

Index 115. Lo flower imports and exports worth of sea-borne imports and exports takes: In Russia, about £35 18s.; Austeks: I. Laby, £25 8s.; Germany, £22 16s.; United States, £21 6s.; England, £17 5s. In none of the above cases has the trade of colonial dependencies other than with the mother country been taken into account, or the figures for England would fail relatively lower.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The water in Philadelphia is so bad that the Times, of that city, says: obliged to take another to wash the mud off."

Every person who takes a bath is obliged to take another to wash the mud off." The Harvest Month.

The month, August, derived from the Roman calendar, was originally called Sixulis, or the sixth month of the year, which with the Romans began in March. Julius Casar made it thirty days long, and his nephew, Augustus, added another day to it. As it was the month in which Augustus had entered upon his first consulsh p; had celebrated three triumphs in that city; had received the allegiance of the soldiers who occupied the Janiculum; had conquered Egypt, and ended the civil war, the senate, de sirous to compliment him, changed the name of the month to August, just as Quintilis had been changed to July out of honor to the great Julius, who had

been kind enough to be born on the twelfth of that month.

The Flemings and Germans have adopted the word August as another name for harvest. Thus "oogst mend" is harvest month; the German mend" is harvest month; the German
"Augst wagen," is harvest wagen, and
the Dutch "oogsten" means to gather
corn from the field. The Spaniards emplcy the verb "agostar" and "hacer su
augusta" to signify gathering harvest,
and the French have the phrase "faire and the French have the phrase 'Aout" for the same thing. The Anglo-Saxons named August the weed month, and the old Germans called it "weinkoch," the wine press month. August is represented in myth by a naked man, with disheveled, flying hair, holding to his mouth with both hands a drinking horn, and at his side are a bundle of peacock's feathers, some melons, and a second drinking horn.

The old red cent is rapidly passing way, out of the United States currency, and it will not be long before it will be known only in memory and in numismatic collections. Its history is a matter of sufficient interest for preser-

The cent was first proposed by Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, and was named by Jefferson two years after. It began to make its ap-pearance from the mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side and thirteen links on the other.

The French revolution soon created rage for French ideas in America, which put on the cent, instead of the head of Washington, the head of the goddess of liberty—a French liberty—with flowing locks. The chain on the reverse was replaced by the clive wreath of peace. But the French liberty was short-lived and so was her portrait on the cent The next head or figure succeeding this—the staid, classic dame, with a fillet around her hair—came into fashion about thirty or forty years ago, and her finely-chiseled, Grecian features have been but slightly altered in the lapse of

The careworn and overworked find comfort and strength in Malt Bitters.

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THE MARKETS. 

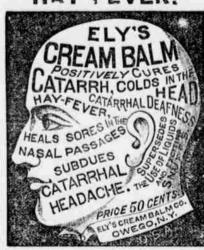
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Corn-Ungraded Western Mixed 45 (3 48%	
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Oats-Extra White 43 @ 46	
Bye-State 1 00 @ 1 05	
Wool-Washed Combing & Delaine., 46 & 48	
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WATERTOWN (MASS ) CATTLE MARKET	
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A Tragic Buffalo Hunt.

Couriers lately arrived at Fort Keogh, Montana, bringing the atest intelli-gence from the Crow Indians, who were then absent from the camp or agency upon a grand buffalo hunt. The news brought in by the couriers was very ex-citing. They related that after riding over the mountains for two days the Crows came upon a fine herd of buffaloes in a narrow valley near by the Yel lowstone. There were 400 Indians and 400 buffaloes. The Crows had been forced by fear of starvation to take to the chase, and the keen hunger they were suffering only sharpened their eagerness for a tilt with their old fellow nomads, the noble bison. The game stampeded down the valley in the direction of the Yellowstone. The chase was hotly followed, half a hundred buffaloes biting the dust before the river was reached. One of the most vehement of the pursuers, who had dis-tinguished himself for bravery in two or three fights with the Sioux, fell from his pony in the midst of the flying herd, and was trampled to death by the frantic beasts. The Yellowstone a roar-ing,rushing river even at the lowest tide, was booming with the regular summer freshet, the outpour of the melting snows in the high mountains. When the river was reached the game made a bold stand, and for a time it seemed doubtful which held the mastery; but the incessant fusillade from 400 rifles, together with the desperate proximity the formidable battalion, drove the herd in dismay into the roaring torrent. Beside themselves with the excitement of the moment the Indians urged their ponies into the stream, unwilling that even a flood should spoil their frenzied sport or cut them off from their game. The terrific current, made tumultuous from the huge piles of rocks here and there in the channel, whirled buffaloes, ponies and Indians along at a bewilder-ing velocity, until the thousands of beasts were rolling and writhing in inextricable confusion. In the dizzy evoutions of horses and riders the latt r were left to struggle by themselves in the water, and to be jammed to death between the surging masses of drowning beasts. Some who foresaw the danger in time and turned shoreward, found safety on terra firma, but those who ventured far enough to be en-braced by the sweeping, resistless tide and to become involved in a tangle of struggling animals, were all drowned. The story brought to the post was that thirty Indians and tifty ponies were drowned, besides 500 or 1,000 buffaloes.

Garden greens-Amateur florists.

HAY FEVER.



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