

Early Developed Power to Command.

The following list of great generals whose superior capacity was exhibited in early manhood, was compiled by the late Brevet Major-General Emory Up-ton:

Philip of Macedon, ascended the throne at twenty-two, was the conqueror of Greece at forty-five, and died at forty-seven.
Alexander the Great defeated the celebrated Theban band at Cheronas before arriving at the age of eighteen, ascended the throne at twenty, and con- quered the world at twenty-five, and died at thirty-two.

Julius Caesar commanded a fleet before Mitylene and distinguished him- self before the age of twenty-two; com- pleted his first war in Spain and was made consul before the age of forty; conquered Gaul, twice crossed the Rhine and twice invaded Britain be- fore the age of forty-five; won the bat- tle of Pharsalia and obtained supreme power at fifty-two. He died at fifty- six, the victor of five hundred battles and the conqueror of one thousand cities.

Hannibal was made commander-in- chief of the Carthaginian army in Spain at twenty-six, and had won all his great battles in Italy, concluding with Cannas, at thirty-one.

Scipio Africanus, the elder, distin- guished himself at the battle of Ticinus at sixteen, and at twenty-nine overthrew the power of Carthage at Zama.

Scipio Africanus, the younger, had conquered the other Carthaginian armies and completed the destruction of Car- thage at thirty-six.

Genghis-Khan achieved many of his victories and became emperor of the Mongols at forty.

Charlemagne was crowned King at twenty-six, was master of France and the larger part of Germany at twenty-nine, placed on his head the iron crown of Italy at thirty-two and conquered Spain at thirty-six.

Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great cap- tain, had gained a great reputation and was made commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at forty-one.

Henry IV., of France, was at the head of the Huguenot army at sixteen, be- came King of Navarre at nineteen over- threw his enemies and became King of France before the age of forty.

Montecuculi, at the age of thirty-one, with 2,000 horse, attacked 10,000 Swedes and captured all their baggage and artillery; gained the victory of Fried- berg at thirty-two; defeated the Swedes and saved Denmark at forty-nine; and at fifty-three defeated the Turks in the battle of St. Gothard.

Exae was a marshal-de-camp at twenty-four, marshal of France at forty-four, and at forty-nine gained the famous victory at Fontenoy.

Vauban, the great engineer, had con- ducted several sieges at twenty-five, was marshal-de-camp at forty-three, and commissaire-general of fortifica- tions of France at forty-five.

Turenne, passing through the grades of captain, colonel, major general and lieutenant general, became a marshal of France at thirty-two, and won all his distinction before the age of forty.

The great Conde defeated the Span- iards at Rocroi at twenty-two, and won all his military fame before the age of twenty-five.

Prince Eugene, of Savoy, was colonel at twenty-one, lieutenant-field-marshal at twenty-four, and shortly after gen- eral-field-marshal. He gained the battle of Zenta at thirty-four, and co-operated with Marlborough at Blenheim at forty-one.

Peter the Great of Russia, was pro- claimed czar at ten years of age, orga- nized a large army at twenty, won the victory of Embach at thirty, founded St. Petersburg at thirty-one, and died at the age of fifty-five.

Charles XII. completed his first cam- paign against Denmark at eighteen, overthrew 80,000 Russians at Narva before nineteen, conquered Poland and Saxony at twenty-four, and died at thirty-six.

Frederick the Great ascended the throne at twenty-eight, terminated the first Silesian war at thirty, and the second at thirty-three. Ten years later, with a population of 5,000,000, he triumphed over a league of more than 100,000,000 of people.

Cortez effected the conquest of Mexico and completed his military car- eer before the age of thirty-six.

Pizarro completed the conquest of Peru at thirty-five and died at forty.

Lord Clive distinguished himself at twenty-two, attained his greatest fame at thirty-five and died at fifty.

Wolfe was conqueror of Quebec at thirty-two.

Napoleon was a major at twenty-four, general of brigade at twenty-five, and commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-six; achieved all his victories and was finally overthrown be- fore the age of forty-four.

A Curious Phase of Social Life.

The appointment of Mr. Chandler to the naval portfolio has developed an interesting phase of Washington social life. It will be remembered that when J. Wilkes Booth was shot the picture of a handsome young lady, a reigning society belle, was found on his person. The original of the portrait was Miss Hale, the daughter of a leading poli- tician and statesman, and a lady of whom Booth had become deeply and seriously enamored. What encourage- ment he had received was not precisely known, but there was enough between them to form the basis of a good many romances, which afterward appeared in the public press. Miss Hale afterward became Mrs. Chandler, and is now the wife of the secretary of the navy. The same whiff of time which has brought this short has also made the then young son of President Lincoln secretary of war. It now appears that according to official etiquette it is the duty of the secretary of war to escort the wife of the secretary of the navy. Secretary Lincoln, in short, must escort the one-time sweetheart of the assassin of his distinguished father.

Some housekeepers are so wasteful that the more flour they have the more they knead.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Comparative Value of Hens.

G. W. Hoffman, of the Elmira Farm-ers' club, thinks that roots used in feeding cattle are worth for that purpose not more than ten cents as com- pared with grain at market rates. The main advantage in the use of roots is in their favorite action in the improve- ment of condition, not as flesh-making food so much as an appetizer and regu- lator. With corn at one dollar he would prefer to use it rather than pay twenty-five cents for rutabagas. His estimate of relative values would not be far from five of rutabagas or beets or carrots to one of corn. Potatoes rate higher. They are worth in his feeding nearly half as much as corn—say three bushels, perhaps two and a half, of potatoes to one of corn. Common flat turnips he ranks about ten to one. All these estimates, it must be understood, are for mixed breeding. President McCann would count them worth twenty-eight cents when corn is a dollar a bushel—that is to say, he considers four bushels of rutabagas worth a little more in cattle feeding than a bushel of corn when both are fed together.

Feather Beds.

Our grandmothers of blessed memory were wont to consider that the crown- ing glory of their household arrange- ments, the one desideratum for family comfort and respectability, was to have for every sleeping room in the house a nice, soft feather bed—of live goose feathers, if possible—but a feather bed of some sort for every one of the in- mates. Otherwise it was impossible to be considered well-to-do people, and to receive the prestige which assured wealth gave to the first families in those good old times.

But within the last thirty or forty years a new generation rose up, who declared that most of their worthy an- cestors' notions were old foggisms, which should be discarded by their wise descendants along with the tallow candle and other relics of barbarism with which their unfortunate progeni- tors blundered along through life. Candid ones among the new lights admitted, indeed, that some of the fathers lived worthily and left a goodly heritage to their children; but then "they didn't know the comfort and healthfulness of our modern mat- tresses, and the only wonder is that they lived so long and did so well."

Softly, good friends! Did it never occur to you that, in the ceaseless revolutions of Fortune's wheel, not only do the low ones go up and the high ones go down, but that, also, many a discarded and ob- solete fashion in dress and household furnishing and architecture comes to the fore? And that the present is pre- eminently a time for the restoration of the manners, customs and habits of the olden time, at which it was once the fashion to scoff and sneer? Do not pictures of our great-grandmothers walk the streets in high-heeled shoes, with frizzled hair and looped-up kirtles that show bewildering checks and colors in dainty stockings on daintier feet? Do we not build "ceiled houses" now (if we can afford it), and consider wood panels finer than unbroken stretches of white-brown plastering, and that oak and other hard woods, that bear the brunt of life and leave no scar to tell of childish or clownish buff-ets, are slightly in advance of the painted pine in which we revel a generation ago?

In this secular "restoration of all things" the feather-bed has not been forgotten. It appears in our best houses, along with the brass andirons and fen- ders, before whose supernal brightness our dignified grandames dispensed their courteous and bounteous hospi- tality. Rich people, imitating the European style (for most of these old-new fashions come of travel, and are more or less imitations of the prevailing style of living among the English gen-try), have beds of the costly eider-down, lighter than air, and softer than the "flowery beds of ease" against which the austere poet warns us. In Germany the one luxury of that frugal people, after music, seems to be beds of down—down above and down below— for, with the very refinement of luxury, they sleep between feather beds. People of more moderate means pride themselves on live geese feather beds, and so on down to cheap hen and turkey feathers, which are but little better for resting the weary back and shoulders than "the soft side of a plank," or, what is its equivalent in the estimation of people of feather- bed proclivities, the modern mattress. To country people the feather bed is not merely a luxury but a necessity; for though, in city houses, warmed through- out with furnace heat, they do not ab- solutely need it, it is still impossible for any (except the most robust people), who sleep in cold rooms in winter, to keep comfortable during those arctic months without the elastic feather bed that curls about the shoulders and fits into those unwelcome hollows which that saucy vagrant, Time, delights to chisel when he has once obtained the mastery over youth and plumpness and rounded grace.

And this somewhat lengthy preamble brings to us the main point of this article, which is to urge upon farmers and poultry fanciers generally the keeping of ducks and geese, which shall not only furnish a dainty roast for the family or the market, but will yield their worth yearly in feathers for your own use or for sale. Goose feathers al- ways command a handsome sum (any- where from sixty cents to a dollar per pound) and duck feathers are little, if any, inferior. Farms which contain a brook or small pond are the natural forage-grounds of the semi-aquatic fowl, and they obtain considerable of their living for themselves in these natural reservoirs of food. But even these "water privileges" are not essen- tial, as they do nearly as well with a grassy meadow or pasture and a tub of water to drink from night and morning and for an occasional bath. The European method of keeping a young boy or girl to look after the flock in its wanderings might properly be adopted here. It need not be such an intellectual pursuit here as it is in most foreign countries, for books and the ability to read them are

Uncle Sam's Men.

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Recipes.

FOR A COUGH.—For a tight, hoarse cough, where phlegm is not raised, or with difficulty, take hot water often, as hot as can be sipped. This will be found to give immediate and permanent relief.

TOMATO SOUP.—Three pounds beef, one quart tomatoes, one gallon water. Boil about two hours, until reduced to about two quarts of water; then add tomatoes; boil about half an hour; season with pepper and salt, strain and serve.

COCONUT CAKE.—Coconut cake made from this recipe is as nice cake as one need wish to make: Take the whites of five eggs, one small cup of sweet milk, one cup and two-thirds of another of granulated sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one teaspoonful and a half of baking powder, about three cups of sifted flour, flavor with almond extract, bake in layers. Beat the whites of two or three eggs to a froth, add pulverized sugar enough to make rather thin frosting and put between the layers; on this scatter coconut; put on enough to make a nice layer; for the top and sides of the cake the frosting should be a little thicker. The best way to get the coconut on the sides is to put it on with your hand; you can press it gently upon the frosting and make it stick to it.

CAULIFLOWER.—Unless carefully cooked a cauliflower is a tasteless vegetable, but with a properly prepared sauce it can be made a delicious addition to every dinner table. Wash the flower well in strong salt and water; then tie in a floured cloth and boil forty minutes, putting it into salted boiling water, and keeping it in the boil all the time. Dish into a deep vegetable dish and pour over it a sauce made with one-half pint of sweet milk, boiled with half a small teaspoonful of water the cauliflower was boiled in. Stir to a thin paste, with cold water, a small teaspoonful of corn starch; add to the boiling milk and water; put in a piece of butter as large as an egg and one teaspoonful of sharp cider vinegar. Stir till the butter melts. Pour over the cauliflower and serve it at once. There are very few palates that will not be pleased with such a succulent dish. If there is any left, chop it up with as much cold boiled potato and serve very hot, with the sauce mixed in it, for breakfast.

How a Mississippi Crivasse is Closed.—A correspondent describes the man- ner of closing a levee which had broken through on a plantation on the Missis- sippi. He says: A large supply of material, three by four and four by four joints, inch boards, bales of hay and empty bags having been col- lected, two men having a reputation for judgment, experience and skill are chosen captains with dicta- torial powers. These divide the forces into two gangs, one for each side of the break. First, the broken ends of the levee are protected from further denudation by brassings of lumber and coverings of tarpaulin, and, when the nature of the ground will permit it, a row of stakes is driven outside the levee to prevent driftwood from washing through and hindering the work. Then, starting from points twenty or thirty feet from the break, so as to allow for accidents, four rows of piles made from the joists are driven firmly into the soil. These rows do not project directly across the crevasse, but at an angle of forty-five degrees from the inner side of the levee. Between the first and second row, and between the third and fourth, the distance is about three feet, while from the second to the third row is six feet. The piles themselves are driven three feet apart, and as fast as driven are firmly braced together by boards spiked on laterally and diagonally so as to strengthen them as much as possible, while loose boards laid upon these boards serve as platforms on which the men stand while at work. In this manner they feel their way along until the outer ends of the two cribs are within ten feet of each other, when the line is driven straight across and the two are connected together.

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NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH!
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Venetian Liniment

Has given universal satisfaction since it has been in- troduced into the United States. After being tried by millions it has been pronounced THE PATENT REMEDY OF THE AGE.

Thousands of Physicians Recommend it

As an external remedy in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Mox- quito Bites, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Stiffened Joints and Corns on the Feet.

ITS WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWERS ARE MIRACULOUS.

Taken Internally in cases of Dysentery, Diarrhea, Sea Sickness, Cholera, Croup, Whooping Cough and Sick Headache, its soothing and penetrating qualities are immediately felt. It is perfectly innocuous to take internally.

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No one once trying it will be without it; over 600 physicians use it. Thousands of certificates have been received, and a few are given below; \$1,000 will be paid if any one is failed.

GROUP—Children's Lives Saved. Ives Street, N. Y. This is to certify that I have used for ten years Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and during that time I have not paid \$1 for doctor bills. I have used it for pain and aches, dysentery, sore throats, cuts and bruises, and by its use have saved several children's lives when attacked by croup. To the public I say, only try it and you will be convinced. JOHN T. ROBERTS.

Two Rivers, Morris County, Minn. Many years ago I received a severe injury by a heavy blow on the back of my head. I tried many things without any relief, and was advised to use your Venetian Liniment. It made a complete cure. STEPHEN WILSON.

Macon, Ga. I was laid up with chronic rheumatism for near four months and used various remedies without any good. One five ounce bottle of Venetian Liniment cured me, and I do most sincerely recommend it for rheumatism. E. D. COLEMAN.

FROM THE REV. J. P. FEIGEL. New York, September 11, 1881.—A short time ago Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment was brought to my notice, and I was suffering from an affection of the throat. I tried outwardly the Venetian Liniment and took occasionally during the day his Pulmonic Laxative, which made a very good effect. I am cured and do not without his medicine. J. P. FEIGEL, D. D.

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A good, reliable Horse Liniment and Condition Powder.

Such can be found in Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment in pint bottles, and Derby Condition Powders.

FROM COL. D. McDANIEL. Owner of Some of the Fastest Running Horses in the World. JEROME PARK, June 31, 1881.—This is to certify that I have used Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment and Derby Condition Powder on my race horses and found them to give perfect satisfaction. In fact they have never failed to give any aid in any of the races they have run. I am a confirmed horseman and know the value of the hand never blisters or takes the hair off, it has more penetrating qualities than any other I have tried, which I suppose is the great secret of its suc- cess in curing sprains. The ingredients from which the Derby Condition Powder is made, are worth \$200 to me by Dr. Tobias. They are perfectly harmless. D. McDANIEL.

The Family Liniment is 25 and 50 cents; the Horse 50 cents in pint bottles; the Derby Pow- ders 25 cents a box.

Sold by all Druggists.

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