THE FARM.

MORE ATTENTION REQUIRED TO CARE OF LIVE STOCK.

New Insect Pests at the East—Injury from Rabbits—Various Facts and Suggestions.

There is no question but that as a general rule the value of the live stock upon our ranches could be increased by more strict attention to its care, especially when there are large holdings, and animals are so frequently left to themselves under a sort of "root, hog or die" method. It is poor husbandry to purchase fine blooded stock for breeding purposes and then be lax in its care. It is often demonstrated that animals of common blood, but having superior care and feed, will produce superior results to those obtained by others having a better grade of stock under negligent treatment.

This is seen in vegetable life. The fruit tree which is planted indifferently and afterwards left without care or cultivation will yield but a poor quality of fruit, however good the variety planted. On the other hand, an ordinary variety, set out in a manner which will bring to the growth of the tree all the forces of nature which are possible, and which has subsequently the best care and most thorough cultivation, will produce a superior quality of its kind, and which will be more tempting to the eye and more saleable than the former.

Among the classes of stock which fastest deteriorate in value, under lack of due care, is perhaps the horse, since it is not even allowed to look out for itself, but its strength is largely required and appropriated for the use of man. This fact has brought the horse into special relation with mankind, and its claims for protection, and the best treatment that can be bestowed, is not only a consideration having a money qualification, but also appeals to the humane sentiment. A writer in the *American Agriculturist* recently, speaking of the care of domestic animals, said: "Nine-tenths of the miseries suffered by domestic animals are preventable. Horses suffer from the mistakes of their owners. The feet suffer most from disease, the eyes next, the lungs after the eyes; and the feeding produces most of the intestinal disorders. Bad shoeing causes almost every prevalent lameness; even spavins and ringbones are due to bad shoeing and the use of calks, which throw the foot out of proper level, and cause straining of the joints and ligaments. The cutting away of the frog exposes the tender interior of the foot to bruises, and causes disease. Foul stables with pungent odors, which causes the harness to rot, and destroy the varnish upon carriages, may well be expected to injure the eyes and the lungs and air passages; and over-feeding, or irregular feeding and watering, produce indigestion and colic, and encourage the multiplication of worms. It is of far greater importance to avoid all these causes of trouble than to seek remedies for them."

THE INJURY CAUSED BY RABBITS.

The Shasta county *Democrat* refers to the injury being caused by rabbits in the northern part of the State as follows: "Rabbits are now causing a great deal of trouble and annoyance to horticulturists and viticulturists in the county, much more so than did the grasshoppers, so we are informed by W. C. Lee, of Stillwater. They will greatly injure, if not totally destroy, growing vines and young fruit trees in a very short time where the fences are not tight enough to exclude his rabbitship. As a majority of the new-comers are not able to fence proof against the depredations of this long-eared pest, Mr. Lee offers this mode of abating or exterminating the evil: Take a cupful of salt, add about a fourth of a teaspoonful of strychnine, mix it thoroughly and place it on a board in your vineyard or orchard. The rabbits will come up to lick the salt, and there partake of the fatal mixture. Another way is to divide an apple into quarters, and place them conveniently under the trees. Be careful not to use too much strychnine in either case, as it will make the bait too bitter to be effectual. Mr. L. says that one year the rabbits cleaned him out slick and clean, but since he adopted the above method he has not been bothered much."

A NEW SHEEP DISEASE.

A reliable gentleman who has just returned from northern California and Oregon states that many sheep in the section which he visited are seriously afflicted with leeches in the liver. The leeches are a small, flat insect or worm, much resembling the finger nail in size and shape, but of the same color as liver. These parasites literally honeycomb the liver by eating it, and the sheep soon die. Our informant believes the leech to be taken into the system with the water which the sheep drink, and gradually make their way to the liver. Some sheepmen have already lost large numbers from their flocks by this disease.—[Woodland Democrat.

ALFALFA ASSESSMENTS.

The County Board of Equalization of Kern county, says the *Californian*, has granted the petition of the owners of growing crops of alfalfa to be relieved from taxation thereon, and the assessment of $5 per acre on this crop has been stricken from the assessment roll. That paper says: "This must bring about a conflict with the State Board of Equalization, who were instrumental in imposing the tax. But in this matter the impression is general that this Board exceeded their constitutional powers. With the same propriety the owner of a wild stock range could be taxed on his grass, because it is perennial, springing up every year from the seed or roots. Alfalfa is a grass, just the same, disappearing at a certain season and springing up again after an interval of several months. Fruit trees and vines, on the contrary, are always there, a visible fact. Besides, a direct tax on production is wrong. The farmer is hampered enough by natural causes in making things grow, without an artificial burden being directly imposed on his efforts."

EARTHQUAKES AND PHYLLOXERA.

A curious phenomenon is reported from some of the vineyards in the province of Malaga. According to Spanish papers plants attacked by the phylloxera and given up as practically dead have begun to show marked symptoms of vitality, due, it is believed in the localities, to the destruction of the insect by gases or electrical conditions consequent on the earthquakes in that district. The earthquakes exert a destructive influence on the phylloxera insect of the grape, in the opinion of S. Villalogne, who has told the Paris Academy of Sciences of a vineyard near Malaga which had apparently been destroyed by the parasite, but which vigorously burst into leaf after the recent earthquakes in southern Spain. The destruction of the phylloxera by earthquakes, if such is the case, is undoubtedly due to certain deleterious gases which are thereby liberated in the lower strata of the earth which find a gradual access to the surface through a crevice vertically opened.—[Scientific Press.

NEW INSECT PESTS.

An Eastern paper speaks of two pests which have recently made their first appearance there, and as all these injurious insects will sooner or later reach this coast, their advent, even as far away as New York State, is of interest. The exchange speaks of them as follows: "One makes havoc among the onion beds, and the other attacks strawberry beds. So far as could be judged from the young caterpillars, the one so destructive to the onions in Orange county, New York, appears to be the species known as the greasy cut-worm. The worms make a hole in the ground, to which they retire in the early morning, and remain quiet during the day. At night they issue forth on their work of destruction, and those which do not climb cut off young and tender plants just at the surface of the soil. They feed upon the plant, and often drag pieces of the leaves to their burrows, which leads to their detection. Upon inquiring what had been done to check the insect in its destructive work, we learned that plaster, lime, salt, ashes, Paris green and a secret poisonous preparation called 'slug-shot' had been used, with but little or no perceptible effect. The most effective method was to collect the worms at night and kill them. This, where the area is several acres, is an almost hopeless task. The strawberry weevil is annoying growers in Michigan and on Staten Island, N. Y. It is closely related to the plum weevil, or curculio. The strawberry weevil feeds upon the flowers of the strawberry, and also pierces the stalks, just below the flower clusters, causing them to break off with the young berries, and thus the crop is lost. F. G. Winant, of Staten Island, who first brought this insect to notice last year, writes that the weevil scarcely troubles those kind of strawberries which have pistillate flowers. This immunity of the pistillate varieties may be due to the fact that the insect is fond of pollen, and avoids flowers which do not furnish it. The weevil will probably spread, and strawberry growers should be on the watch for its first appearance. Hand-picking a few weevils when they are first seen upon the flower may save much trouble. The insect is no imported enemy, but native, which has only recently invaded cultivated grounds. As in other cases, finding an abundance of food to its liking, the insect will no doubt increase with a rapidity heretofore unknown to it."

GENERAL NOTES.

A number of our farmers and orchardists report their fruit trees covered with lice, and anticipate great injury being done to them unless the insects can be destroyed. In a number of instances we have been able to rid our trees of lice by simply taking a strong solution of copperas and pouring it about the roots, taking care that the liquid reaches the small feeders. The iron acts as a tonic to the tree, while the sulphur is death to the insects as it passes up in the sap. Try it, and you will be surprised at the results, giving it a week's time to act. The "tonic" idea is a queer one, but the remedy, nevertheless, is undoubtedly good. [Dayton (Or.) Chronicle.

The principal crops of Japan and their annual products are as follows: Rice, 196,000,000 bushels; wheat, 11,500,000 bushels; barley, 49,421,000 bushels; maize, 1,382,000 bushels; soy beans, 11,556,000 bushels; buckwheat, 3,367,000 bushels; raw cotton, 10,251,000 cwt; hemp fiber, 133,700 cwt; tea, 384,048 cwt; tobacco, 382,441 cwt; sugarcane, 7,149,000 cwt; potatoes, 17,980,000 cwt; bark of paper mulberry, 357,000 cwt; indigo leaves, dried, 880,000 cwt. The exports are annually $36,000,000, or nearly $1 for each person on the island. The imports are $28,000,000 annually.

A small feed of dry hay is said to give relief to a cow suffering from clover or alfalfa bloat. After having eaten the hay the animal will start to chewing the cud, which seems to give relief by belching up wind which attends the operation of cud chewing. If the cud does not come readily it may be assisted by tying a short stick crosswise in the cow's mouth, which seems to cause her to work her jaws and bring into play the attendant muscles employed in cud chewing, and allowing the escape of gas with each portion of cud as it is brought up for second chewing.

The cool spring and late cool weather have been very favorable to our radish crop. There are less dried and sunburnt berries, and both grapes and bunches are larger than ever before. Muscats are this year in great demand, and our large grape-growers buy them now at from $16 to $20 per ton, according to quality. In sweat boxes six and seven cents have been offered for better kinds, and five for medium quality.—[Fresno Republican.

The hay crop of Merced county is about as large as in the most prosperous years. The low stage of the rivers enabled the farmers in tule regions to cut and cure an unlimited amount of good tule hay. Most of the winter-sown grain on the plains was cut for forage, so there is abundance of stock feed at moderate prices.—[Merced Star.

Contracts have been made by orchardists and vineyardists by which their products are shipped East, and over $200 per acre netted. In view of these facts there can be no doubt of the permanency of the prices at which fruit lands are held in this section. In spite of tha complaints of croakers, what industry in California will show results as favorable?—[Vacaville Judicion.

There is a fig tree in Tuolumne county, says an exchange, that measures within a few inches of three feet in diameter three feet above the ground. Some of the branches measure over a foot in diameter, and they have reached out from the parent stem until they cover a piece of ground nearly 100 feet across, and produce about fifty bushels of fine figs every year.

The tropical gooseberry, which is cultivated in Florida, grows on a handsome tree from ten to fifteen feet in hight. The fruit is rather smaller than the Siberian crab apple, and the shape a flattened globe. It contains one hard seed. The fruit is only moderately valuable, but the tree is ornamental.

The culture of hemp has been revived in central Illinois the present season. The fiber is to be sold to the manufacturers of them for self-binders. It is thought that the demand for hemp for this purpose will cause this crop to be extensively raised in the future.

Sheep should never be allowed to suffer from the heat of the sun and from being worried by the gadfly for want of shade. If it is not possible to have shade trees in the pasture field, then some cheaply-constructed sheds should be erected, in which they can escape the heat and the flies.

In eight of the American States there are 1798 butter and cream factories, and the value of the dairy products of the whole Union last year was $500,000,000, while the value of the milk cows is estimated at $700,000,000. If only now in its infancy, as is said, Uncle Sam's dairy business will be a big thing when it grows up.

A toad put into a hot-bed will effectually protect the plants from the ravages of insects, and a number of them in an ordinary garden will materially reduce the number of insects, and thus in a measure protect the plants from their ravages.

A strawberry grower says some strawberry plants are naturally barren, and should be pulled out and treated as weeds. He goes over the patch when the plants are in blossom and pulls up all plants that have not blossomed.

The Keifer pear is considered better adapted to the South than to other sections. Though an attractive pear in appearance, it is inferior in quality to the Bartlett.

Mr. Seth Green thinks a profit can be derived from marshy lands by raising frogs. He claims that they would destroy many insects, while in some markets the frogs are salable at good prices.

Take a walk around the orchard frequently and see that no suckers are growing from the roots to sap the strength from the main tree.

It is said the culture of pineapples in Florida will soon be of more importance than the culture of oranges.

A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH SAUSAGES.—A minister in one of our orthodox churches, while on his way to preach a funeral sermon in the country, called to see one member of his, an old lady, who had just been making sausages, and as she felt very proud of them, insisted on the minister taking some of the links home to his family. After wrapping the sausages in a cloth the minister carefully placed the bundle in the pocket of his great coat. Thus equipped, he started for the funeral. While attending the solemn ceremonies of the grave, some hungry dogs scented the sausages, and were not long in tracking them to the pocket of the good man's overcoat. Of course this was a great annoyance, and he was several times under the necessity of kicking the whelps away. The obsequies of the grave completed, the minister and the congregation repaired to the church, where the funeral discourse was to be preached. After the sermon was finished the minister halted to make some remarks to his congregation, when a brother, who wished to have an appointment given out, ascended the stairs of the pulpit, and gave the minister's coat a hitch to get his attention. The divine, thinking it a dog having designs upon his pocket, raised his foot, gave a kick and sent the good brother sprawling down the steps. "You will excuse me, brothers and sisters," said the minister, confusedly, and without looking at the work he had just done, "for I could not avoid it. I have sausages in my pocket, and that dog has been trying to grab them ever since he came upon the premises."—[London Courier.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

ADVANCE DESCRIPTION OF COMING FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

The Memorial Services—Antics in Printer's Ink—Patent Brain-Furnisher—Amusements—Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15, 1885.

It is said that never in the history of San Francisco was Market street so full of people as during the procession of General Grant's obsequies. A daily paper had suggested, that to be in keeping with the occasion, women wear black garments. That might have done a few years ago when black was a fashionable fancy; but since gay colors are in vogue, and summer almost over, the girls choose to display their patriotism by lighting up the gloom with gorgeous array. Gazing from a building top, down the packed lines of people, the first thing arresting attention was the variety of parasols. In places nothing else could be seen, and their hues were more than those in a rainbow. All day the streets were thronged with women in handsome toilets, bent on seeing the men, who, proud us peacocks of their uniforms and trappings, tramped up and down the walk for the express purpose of being seen. The procession made a pleasing appearance, with societies and bands in different colors, but embraced no novelties. The feature of it which attracted most attention was that the school boys marched with a soldierlike bearing and precision, far exceeding that of any group of men either civil or military. They were in lines of twelve abreast, and a rope stretched across the street would have struck each chest simultaneously, so perfect and unvarying were their lines sustained. Evidently Young America was bent on putting veterans to the blush—and did it, too. After literary exercises in the Pavilion, the different divisions returned to town at pleasure, taking smooth sidewalks in preference to cobblestone streets. Going out there was universal solemnity, hightened by strains of sacred or melancholy music and slow step, but coming backing there was more of a holiday appearance, by lively airs and tripping march.

WE'RE A BAND OF BROTHERS.

During the marching an incident occurred which indicated that the occasion was the last link needed to complete a long chain which has for twenty years been welding into mutual forgiveness the hearts of old-time lovers, North and South. While the bands joined in playing "Dixie," the Grand Army of the Republic evoluted into line with military salute as the party of ex-Confederate soldiers marched by with heads uncovered. There was a sort of pathetic "Sh-h-h" ran through the crowd of spectators, as though everybody realized from witnessing this token of honest regard that the Union had never been fally consummated until that minute. As the last Southron passed the blue line, the bands changed to "Star Spangled Banner," which could scarcely be heard for cheers from men and women alike.

PRINTERS' INK ABROAD.

There is in my possession an eight-page paper of late edition, published in an interior county of England. Some of its ideas are so differently expressed from the same topics in America as to be amusing in construction and edifying in information. The fact is made patent that its readers are liberal advertisers, describing minutely points that we leave for verbal explanation. A miller says: "Wanted—A married man, well used to steam and noise, to work on grist." Rather insinuating against domestic quiet, that. Nearly every call for male help specifies whether married or single assistance is wanted. Another "ad." reads: "Married man wanted to break fractious horse." Evidently the taming of a shrew stands an Englishman in hand by way of apprenticeship. A grocer asks for an "improver who has served part of his time." An "improver" in this country would presumably be called an apprentice. There are calls for "boots under," "second boots" and "third boots," not meaning bootblacks, as we would suppose, but bootmakers. One "ad." reads: "Wanted—Light body-maker." That must be to work among anti-fat people. It is frequently specified that the applicant "must be total obstainer." A woman servant, but never a man, is spoken of as "a person," and nurse-maids are called "a mother's help." Americans would mean by a domesticated animal one that had been tamed from a wild state. This paper calls for "a domesticated bar-maid, who must send photograph, a stamped envelope for answer, and be a church woman," if she would get employment at the Ram Hotel. House-maids are offered for a year's service, "15l., all found." "A single-handed chamber-maid" offers to work for 18l. and furnished—not meaning that she is maimed, but can do all the chamberwork alone. Cooks are offered 20l. about $90, a year. A draper wants "A pushing young person, as improver on pants." If he wants her to push a flat-iron over them, why not call her a pressing person? A "slaughterman" auctions horses, sheep, pigs and beasts; also, beasts sold private. What's a beast? A modest youth "wants to learn hair-dressing indoors, comfortable." There is to let, "by a gentleman near Algekirk Fen, twelve quarters of malting," which in "English, as she is spoke," means a dozen acres of barley land. A lady's maid describes herself as a "young, tall, cheerful, good sempstress dissenter," that is, not an Episcopalian. There are nine floral shows advertised, some of them "under patronage of neighboring gentry." It is stated that in the village of Stamford a call was issued for forming a "Conservative Society," on which occasion 500 laborers "turned up."

BENEFICIAL BALLOT-BOXES.

Three instances are cited where women earning money protest against its confiscation by their drunkard husbands. These women, knowing by actual experience what legal protection they are in need of, have no power to supply themselves with that protection, but the same paper contains an item which is a cutting comment upon the intellectual status of the English politicians. Mr. Withers displayed to the House of Commons "a self-acting assister to illiterate voters." The voter is given a metal plate instead of a ticket that he cannot read. He enters a chamber in which are as many doors as candidates, each door painted correspondingly to a selection previously made, known by the candidate to whom it belongs. Having chosen the color wanted, the illiterate voter slips inside a railing, which closes around with a spring and prevents him from reaching any other door. When his plate is pushed through a slot it registers itself on a recording instrument, thereby preventing repetitions. The method will mark 7,200 votes in a day of twelve hours. No explanation is given of the motive power of the instrument which is recommended to furnish British brains.

THEY TAKE THE CAKE.

What are in this country called picnics, rural English term "treats." A description is given of "The Band of Hope Annual Treat." Four hundred children marched through the streets, singing and carrying banners. They were invited to the garden of Watkins William Wynn, gentleman, where they passed the day in athletic sports and games. Invited guests were served with tea and toast in a tent at 5 o'clock, and as the children departed for their homes they were each presented with a bun.

Healthy repast after a day's wrestling matches. Imagine, my fellow-countrymen, what music would perambulate the air if 400 Yankee youngsters were turned off with one lone, lorn bun to bite after a day's outing!

BALDWIN'S BOWER OF BEAUTY.

Three nights of an extended season are not enough to tell whether it is Haverly's minstrels or new house furnishings are the greater attraction. Always known as one of the prettiest in America, the Baldwin Theater now claims precedence of all its kind. The vestibule is lined with a material new to this coast, called "lincrusta Walton," and consists of bronze and scarlet squares lighted by tiny incandescent jets. Crowds of admirers throng the walk in front each evening. Entrance doors are replaced by heavy glass ones, through which outsiders can gaze into the auditorium, not on the stage, be sure, but able to see the dress circle's back row. Inside everything is bright and beautiful as money can make it. Full houses greet the minstrels. Manager Hayman left Wednesday for New York to engage actors who will join local talent in supporting Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. He has secured the latest London opera, called "The Mikado," and rumor hath it that Emily Melville is to be prima donna therein. The lady is now in New York.

Dramatic papers state that Mrs. Langtry is successfully playing a boy in England. She played a boy in America, who became as well known as herself, but the latest conquest is not named.

FALL FASHIONS.

Leading houses have as yet put no new goods on sale, but inquiry is already being made as to the coming styles. Sample sheets and pattern garments advanced by Parisian houses have been privately displayed, however, to your correspondent for the benefit of the RECORD-UNION readers. The most important item is comparative costs. Imported goods will be about same as last year, but domestic manufactures cheaper. Wear out tailor-made dresses as soon as possible, for new ones discard braid, small buttons and flat effects. There will be no buttons used on gowns but for fastening. Cloak buttons are in medallion pattern of oxydized metals, and match a silver dollar for size—awful big on the bills. New brocades are larger than any worn for years, and are all of leaves in different varieties. No flowers are used; no geometric designs. The fashion is too pronounced to last, and no lady with limited means should buy her best in big brocades. Combinations of different materials and colors will be less used, but increased in one goods, three colors being common in the same piece. Copper is the coming color, as it runs through every imported pattern. Jerseys are considered indispensable to stylish street suits. A new one is called the "Tourist." It resembles an English traveler's blouse, has three box-plaits, front and back, that belt down and are specially adapted to thin figures; costs about $12, in all colors; cheap as a nice bodice, and is more stylish and better fitted. Jersey jackets and all short cloaks have closely-clinging backs, loose sacque fronts without darts, big buttons, high, rever collars, and a mannish look. Hats continue high, with rolling brims, and are to be worn well over the eyes, and having tinsel and feathers for trimmings. A new turban is the "Cigarette"—a long, oval crown, with sloping, rolled brim. Horseshoe bonnets are out of luck at last, and will be replaced by the "Helmet"—a long, close crown, with high-built front, especially becoming to large features and figures.

It is now considered vulgar to wear bracelets outside of street gloves. Jewelry of all kinds decreases in size and increases in quality. Newest bracelets are only a cord of gold with a stone on top. They are for house wear. A woman's name should be kept for her intimates. To display her pet cognomen so all men may read: "Tessie," "Mamie," "Flossie," "Mamma," blazoned across her breast, is questionable taste. Name pins are not genteel.

Party slippers in beaded black satin continue favorites, with black hose. Newest stockings have tops that lace over the knee like an old-fashioned shoe and dispense with garters. Their toes resemble gloves, as each toe has its own covering, that is very comfortable for corns. Women who would not heed health will perhaps guard reputation by relegating to the demi-monde, shoe-heels that run under the foot center, and are no longer fashionable for genteel women.

At a wedding to take place in Grace Church during September the bridal toilet will be adorned with wheat in place of orange blossoms. Three bridesmaids will carry bouquets of wheat and autumnal-tinted leaves. The best men will sport boutoniers of wheat. No report is given of the groom's flower, but an appropriate plant would be wild oats. CAROL CROUSE.

If Your Liver Reminds You

Of its existence by dull pains or sharp twinges in the right side or beneath the dexter shoulder-blade, accept the reminder as a warning and regulate the organ without loss of time by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The above symptoms are usually accompanied by yellowness of the skin, constipation, furred tongue, disorder of the stomach, sick headache and morning nausea. But a reform is promptly instituted by the Bitters, the best possible substitute for calomel, blue pill and other super-potent and hurtful drugs erroneously designated as remedies for biliousness. Appetite and digestion are restored, and the bowels resume activity when an impetus is given to the functions of health by this sterling anti-bilious medicine, which also has the effect of enriching and purifying the circulation and fortifying the system against malarial infection in air or water. It is also highly beneficial for rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles.

A BOY'S ESSAY ON PIE.—I read onct that bread was the staff of life, but I think that pie is that staff, wooden leg and crutches of life, I do. I think pies was invented to make boys good, for when ma says she is going to make pies, and says if I am good I can have some, I am so good sometimes for most a day that it makes me ache, and I don't sass nobody. The place where pies grow the thickest is when you go visiting. I can almost always get two pieces when I go visiting with ma, cos I don't fill up much till pie time, and then I just eat one piece pooty quick, and then whispers real loud and tells ma I want another piece, and the other boy's ma always gives me another piece. Most all mas make pies alike, tho my ma makes the best. I seed a pie onct that was a stunner, you bet. It was ruffled round the edges same as any pie, but it hadn't no lid on top, an the stuffin looked jest like bean soup, or like a kind of poultice they put on a fellow when he has the measles. That pie was the fust one that ever beat me, and a great fat gal eat two pieces, but she ain't no fatter now.

WHY GLACIERS TRAVEL.—The cause of the movement of glaciers is still to some extent a disputed question. It was formerly claimed by some that ice is of a viscous nature, like tar, and flows under the influence of gravitation, like any similar substance; but experiments have shown that, while ice can be bent in any direction, it cannot be drawn out, but always breaks when pulled apart. So, when a glacier falls over a cliff, it does not flow smoothly over, but is broken up into separate fragments, which reunite again on reaching a more level part of the valley. It is probable that the motion of a glacier is due to the principle of regelation, and that the attraction of gravitation and the pressure of the snow and ice in the upper part of the glacier force it along, while the ice is being continually broken apart and pressed together again, thus adapting itself to all the windings and inequalities of the valley in which it flows.

THE END OF THE SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.—The building of the military railway from Suakim to Berber has been given up, on account of the abandonment of military operations in the Soudan. Eighteen acres of land adjoining Woolwich Arsenal have been hired by the Government for the purpose of storing the Suakim-Berber Railway plant, which is on its way back to England in thirty-two steam vessels which are ordered to the arsenal to discharge their cargoes. To facilitate the removal of the plant, a broad-gauge line is being constructed from the pier to the place of storage. The working of this line, which is about two miles long, presents a novel appearance, in consequence of the locomotives, carriages, stations, ticket offices, etc., being painted with the words "Suakim-Berber Railway."—[American Railway Journal.

GORGING THE GUILLOTINE.—Colonel Stevenson, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, will soon be the pet of the party, if he keeps on. He has gradually raised the daily totals of new Postmasters till they begin to read like the cholera statistics in Spain. Yesterday beat the record, with a total of 240. It is noticeable, too, that the greatest havoc is in the three States of Virginia, Ohio and New York, where important campaigns are opening.—[Washington Star, August 4th.

William Pitt Fessenden was the ablest man in the Senate in my day in a running debate. Other men were more effective in elaborate and premeditated speech, but in the field of combat for which there was no preparation, Mr. Fessenden, in my judgment, had no equal.—[Ex-Senator Hannibal Hamlin.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The average age of the graduating class of Princeton this year is 22 years, 5 months and 8 days.—[New York Tribune.

Miss Cleveland is now talked of in Washington for a place on the public school Board in that city, in which there are vacancies which are properly proposed to be filled by ladies.

Eighty-nine Americans and eleven Englishmen are in attendance at the Berlin University. There are in all 4,465 matriculated students, besides 1,205 unmatriculated "hearers." The philosophic faculty embraces 1,858 students; the medical, 1,072; the juristic, 937, and the theological, 600.

The Royal Geographical Society has begun a movement looking toward an improvement in the text-books used in Great Britain for the study of geography. They are described as far behind the age, and much excelled by those used by the Germans, in whose twenty-one universities there are twelve professors of geography alone.

President Seeley has announced a remarkable record for the ten years of Smith College's existence. Beginning with fourteen students, the college has now 340 on its rolls; and during the ten years there has been recorded but one death among the students and graduates, that death resulting from an accident by drowning.—[New York Herald.

England, with a population, of 25,000,000, sends 5,000 students to her two universities; Scotland, with her 4,000,000, has 6,500 university students; Germany, with 48,000,000, sends 23,500 to her numerous universities; and New England, with a population of 4,100,000, has 4,000 students in her eighteen universities and colleges. According to the above figures, Scotland leads all the rest in the matter of the most general diffusion of university education among her people. She sends to the university one in every 615 of her population. Then New England comes next with one in 1,025. Germany stands third, and educates one in every 2,062, while England educates only one in 5,000 of her inhabitants.

Professor Richards, of Yale, has made a comparative examination of the conduct of the students to establish the influence of athletics on deportment. The two decades from 1862 to 1882 is the period of the growth of foot-ball and boating. During the first of these decades he finds that the cases of severe discipline averaged a little more than 3½ per cent. of membership, while for the latter decade the average was less than 3 per cent. The decrease of disorder between the classes shows greater improvement. During the first decade the cases of this nature which required severe discipline were 6 8-10 per cent., and during the last decade, 3 4-10 per cent. The general wholesomeness of professional athletics at college seems, therefore, to outweigh the hindrance to scholarship in special cases.

INTEREST-BEARING NOTES.

The State of New Jersey gives $1 bounty on every ton of sugar cane grown in that State, and one cent per pound for every pound of sugar made.

The broadsword which Abraham Lincoln selected when he went to fight a duel on an island in the Mississippi river is said to be in the possession of a gentleman in Springfield, Ill.

While digging on the site of the old jail and tavern at Somerville, N. J., lately, workmen found a rusty pair of shears, a large key, a "horse-head penny of the date of 1787, and an English penny of 1718.

A gigantic stone spear-head has been unearthed in Northern Italy. It is too large to have been used in war, and archæologists conjecture that the primitive people of the stone age employed it as a religious emblem.

Large deposits of rosin imbedded in the earth on the Island of Borneo are explained in the fact that rosin is the product of various trees, exuding from the limbs, falling to the earth by its own weight, and gradually buried by subsequent rains.

Nottoway county, Va., is fast returning to its primeval condition. A visitor says that within twenty years it will be a wilderness. It was there that the first settlers found a habitation and where the famous incident of Captain Smith and Pocahontas took place.

A Waterbury farmer tells how the sheep in his pastures kill their enemy, the rattlesnake. They quietly form in line and march round and round the reptile, breathing upon it till it dies. The farmer claims to have seen the operation a number of times, and always with fatal results to the snake.

During our colonial days the cotton plant was mostly found in private gardens, where it was grown as a rare and curious exotic. At first the cotton was picked from the seed by hand, and a pound of lint was a day's work. One hundred years ago no cotton was spun by machinery in the United States, and the little that was spun by hand was chiefly knit into hose.

The cost of building and launching the Great Eastern, the largest vessel ever constructed, was $3,650,000, and this broke the original company. A new company was formed which spent $600,000 fitting and furnishing her. Then this company failed and a new company was organized with a capital of $500,000. At the close of 1880 this company sunk £86,715 upon the vessel, thus making her total cost $4,703,575.

Jumping the Game.

The infatuating influence of the gambling table is well illustrated in the following extract from a letter in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, recently deceased, may be included within the category of poker kings. It is related that he played in a game of poker on one occasion at Portland, Oregon, continuously for six weeks. Ben Holliday and Rufe Ingalls were in the same game. At the commencement of the seventh week it incidentally occurred to Nesmith that he had left home for only a few days' sojourn at Portland, and had not provided his wife with sufficient money to last longer. Perhaps she was starving, or had been forced to beg food from neighbors. The thought was maddening, and the longer he dwelt upon the possible condition in which his deserted family might be placed through his infatuation for poker-playing, the more moody he became. He could stand the harrowing reflection no longer, and, rising from his seat, exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, you must excuse me. I am going straight home, possibly to find Mrs. Nesmith starved to death. I left her only $20 when I came away, expecting to return in a week. Here I have been playing poker for six long weeks and forgot all about her. This is cruel. I am too wretched to play longer, and must go home at once. I am a few hundred winner, it is true, but heaven grant that Mrs. Nesmith is not a cold corpse. If she is, it is my accursed fault, and you are partly responsible."

Ben Holliday, who would rather play poker than eat, being loser on the game, became angry because his friend Nesmith insisted upon returning home. He at once blurted out in his rough way:

"Nesmith, I don't believe a word of your infernal wife story. You're ahead and want to jump the game. Why don't you say so, like a man, and not lay it on your wife? You must take us for idiots."

"Great God!" rejoined Nesmith, "jump the game! jump the game! when we have been playing night and day for six long weeks, adjourning only for a few hours' sleep! How long do you expect a man to play before he may decently jump the game? Curse me if I ever play with such a poker hog as you again—you never know when you have got enough, and your wife might die and be buried a hundred times over before you would jump the game to attend her funeral."

Away went Nesmith into a towering passion, while Rufe Ingalls, who knew Nesmith was sincere in the matter, came near strangling with suppressed laughter at Ben Holliday's impotent rage. The six weeks' game, therefore, broke up, and Ben Holliday swore the biggest kind of oaths that he would get even with Nesmith some day for jumping that game.

According to a higienic article just published in the London *Lancet*, the appetite is a misleading sensation, only remotely related to the actual demands of the organism. If we only ate more deliberately we should find half our accustomed quantity of food sufficient to satisfy the most eager cravings of hunger, and hence save ourselves from dyspepsia.

The Great Pyramid.

Mr. J. B. Bailey writes as follows with reference to the desirability of exploring the Great Pyramid:

Now that Great Britain is dominant at Cairo, would it not be a good plan to clear away the sand and rubbish from the base of the Great Pyramid, right down to its rocky foundation, and try to discover those vast corridors, halls and temple, containing priceless curiosities and treasures with which tradition in all ages has credited the Great Pyramid? This wonderful building, of such exquisite workmanship, was erected many years before any of the other pyramids, which are only humble imitations, built by another nation, and also for other purposes; for neither King Cheops nor anybody else was ever interred beneath this mighty mass of stone. The smaller pyramids also exhibit neither the nicety of proportion nor the exactness of measurement, both of which characterize the first pyramid. From internal evidence it seems to have been built about the year 2170 B. C., a short time before the birth of Abraham, more than four thousand years ago. This—one of the seven wonders of the world in the days of ancient Greece—is the only one of them all still in existence. The base of this building covers more than thirteen square acres of ground. Its four sides face exactly north, south, east and west. It is situated in the geographical center of the land surface of the globe. It was originally 485 feet high, and each of its sides measures 762 feet. It is computed to contain 5,000,000 tons of hewn stones beautifully fitted together with a mere film of cement. And these immense blocks of stone must have been brought from quarries 500 miles distant from the site of the building. The present well-known king and queen chambers, with the various passages, might also be thoroughly examined by means of the electric or lime lights. The Astronomer Royal of Scotland, some years since, closely and laboriously examined all that is at present known of the interior of this enormous building. He states that measurements in the chambers, etc., show the exact length of the cubit of the Bible—namely, 25 inches. This cubit was used in the building of Noah's Ark, Solomon's Temple, etc. He also maintains that the pyramid shows the distance of the sun from the earth to be 91,840,000 miles.

Buying a Trousseau Broke His Heart.

Let me tell you one thing about shopping, dear reader. There was a clerk behind the counter in the white goods department of a dry goods store. He had the air of a foreign nobleman, with a bewitching admixture of the American dude. The very sight of him was enough to conjure up a halo of romance around his darling, curly little head. In front of that same counter, seated placidly on a stool, was a distinguishedly fashionable young woman. She was making a selection of underclothing; and anybody familiar with the beauty, intricacy and cost of the garments now worn by out-and-out swell belles can understand when I say that she seemed to be buying everything that struck her fancy, that she was indeed purchasing liberally. But it was not possible, I thought, that a visibly growing emotion on the part of the pretty clerk was due to the magnitude of the sales. No; nothing directly connected with mere trade could have so stirred the depths of his delicate soul. He got worse and worse. His hand quivered, his eyes filled with tears, his replies to her casual questions grew more incoherent, and finally, with a sigh that almost rent his moderate bulk, and a grip of his infinitessimal forehead between his trembling palms, he dashed out of the room.

"What in the name of goodness is the matter with the fellow?" I inquired of the superintendent of the department after he had detailed another clerk to attend to the fair customer.

"On the positive quiet," he replied, "I don't mind telling you. The young man is a rejected suitor of the lady. She is going to be married to another. She is purchasing a bridal outfit. To take an active share in the making up of her trousseau was more than he could stand. See?"—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE SUN CHOLERA MIXTURE.—For more than forty years what is known as the "Sun Cholera Medicine" has stood the test of experience as the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised. As was once vouched for by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "no one who has this by him and takes it in time will ever have the cholera." Even when no cholera is anticipated, it is an excellent thing for the ordinary summer complaints, colic, diarrhea, dysentery, etc., and we have no hesitation in commending it. Here it is: Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops in a wineglass of water, according to age and violence of the attack. Repeat every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

WEATHER IN ICELAND.—Advices from Iceland by the last mail are of a very disquieting character. Of the bodies of those killed by the avalanche in February last, twenty-four have been recovered, and the authorities have prohibited rebuilding in the valley. The weather during the spring has been exceedingly bad, snow falling incessantly from May 18th till June 5th, and although the sea is open, the fishing has in consequence been very poor. Agriculture and cattle-grazing are also very backward in consequence of cold winds and night-frost. In many places cattle have died from starvation, and if things do not soon mend there will probably be famine in the island next winter. In some valleys the snow was thirty feet deep in the middle of June.

The habit of intemperance by men in office has occasioned more injury to the public, and more trouble to me, than all other causes; and were I to commence my administration again, the first question I would ask respecting a candidate for office would be, "Does he use ardent spirits?"—[Thomas Jefferson.

TO MY OLD PATRONS.

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LADIES—I am always ready to assist you. My past knowledge has been increased by extensive experience. I am now able to treat you with the certainty of success. No case peculiar to your delicate organism is beyond my sure control.

My Female Monthly Medicines are superior to any offered heretofore, and will be warranted to have the desired effect in all cases.

Those of the public who need my services can depend upon gentlemanly, honorable and scientific treatment at reasonable rates.

I address particularly those who have been injured by youthful indiscretions, and those who have contracted local diseases.

Persons afflicted can if they prefer, consult me by letter, detailing the symptoms of the disease or trouble, and receive medicines by express, with full instructions. All letters must be directed: J. E. JOSSELYN, M. D., 226 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Cure warranted in all cases, or no pay required. Consultation, personally or by letter, gratis. Send for book. Comfortable apartments for patients at my Infirmary (when desired), with experienced nurses.

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