THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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News of the Week.

EAST.

New York—At the inspection of the quarantine stations last week, by Gov. Dix, it was found by health officer Vanderpool that yellow fever had existed at the lower quarantine station at all times from the first of June to the 4th of October. The total number of deaths were 13. Information of the severity of the disease has been witheld from the press to prevent alarmists injuring the commerce of the port, the health officers considering that so long as the disease is imported from foreign ports, and kept in the lower bay, it is unwise to needlessly alarm the public.

—The mint at Philadelphia, under orders from Washington, is coining double eagles at the rate of $10,000,000 a month. The California mint is running at full capacity on the gold coinage and trade dollars. Bullion to the amount of 3,000,000 has been added to the fund of the assay office at New York to pay promptly all deposits of sovereigns.

—The Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia have discharged two hundred hands.

—Within the past three months custom officers have seized diamonds amounting in value to about one hundred thousand dollars. The precious stones were found concealed about the persons of men who went from this country to South Africa upon learning of the late discoveries of rich diamond fields there, and who were attempting to bring the diamonds into the United States without paying custom duties.

WEST.

By the General Gov.—There is an intense excitement providing for a third party, and stock men in Lasylum, and empowering ref[illegible] on account the Governor to cause all [illegible] committed by reckless bands [illegible] State to be cleared [illegible] claims at [illegible] who have wantonly [illegible] herd of cattle. The [illegible] let them rot on the [illegible] for to kill the cattle [illegible] that no murders are reported, but the Indians have visited a number of houses, carrying away blankets and anything they desired, and destroying other property. Many families have sought safety in Pueblo. Schools have been dismissed, and scouts are going over the country collecting men and arms, and the Indians will be severly punished if overtaken.

—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Illinois has issued a call for subscriptions to aid the sufferers at Shreveport, and the chamber of commerce of Cairo has issued a call for the same purpose.

Chicago—Thomas J. Creer of the board of Indian commissioners passed through here en route to Washington, having with him the treaties recently made by the Hon. Felix Brunot, chairman of the Indian commission, with the Indians of Montana and the Utes of Colorado, by which the United States is ceded about five million acres of mineral, farming and grazing lands. Mr. Creer regards the purchase from the Utes as the most important made for many years, as he states it is immensely rich in gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and coal. The gold mines are already said to be yielding largely. Mr. Creer reports both tribes as very friendly to the whites, and inclined to adopt the habits of civilization. The Shoses and Bannocks of Wyoming and Idaho are also reported by Mr. Creer as progressing rapidly in civilization.

—Two women will occupy seats in the next Wyoming legislature.

—Alf. Peacock of New Albany, Ind., has made good his claim against the government for confiscation of $6,000 worth of stock of his during the war, at Nashville, Tenn. He making claim on the ground of being a British subject.

—The Turkish government have prohibited the exportation of Arabian horses for seven years.

—Madrid—Carlists are fast losing ground. In the northern provinces they are utterly demoralized, and the men accuse the leaders of them. Gen'l Marianes, commander of the [illegible] troops, is energetically advancing on them.

—Mr. Gresham of the United States [illegible] of Indiana has decided that a woman without separate property of her husband cannot become a bankrupt.

THE SOUTH.

St. Petersburg (Va.) Index reports a large [illegible] of English immigrants in that city, [illegible] farming lands upon which to settle.

—Quincy, Ill.—The mayor has issued a proclamation declaring the [illegible] against all steamers coming up the river. He considers this a necessary [illegible] since the increase of the yellow fever at Memphis. A physician will be placed on those duty it will be to meet up every steamer with a tug two miles below the city and forbid their landing at Cairo except with a sanitary permit from said physician. No permit will be given where the physician has reason to believe that the passengers or crew have been exposed to yellow fever. The health of the city is improving.

—The petition of Gilbert H. Robertson of Louisville, to the Presbytery, to be restored to the privileges of church membership, has been refused by that body.

—The present tobacco crop of Virginia is the largest that has been raised for years.

—White, the horse thief, whose wife helped him to escape from the Memphis jail recently, has captured a day or two ago in Phillips county, Arkansas.

—Crops in northern Texas are very fine, and a great quantities of the staple will come forward as soon as the financial panic is over.

—Henry Young, colored, of Washington city, has been sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 14.

—The national banks at Augusta, Ga., reported as broken, will continue business.

—The New Orleans National banking association, C. Cavorck, president, has gone into liquidation.

—At Owensboro, Ky., on Saturday, Jeff. Underwood, a gambler, was killed by Budd Borie.

—Secretary Richardson has written a letter to the president of the chamber of commerce at Charleston, S. C., refusing the request that $500,000 be deposited with the assistant-treasurer at Charleston for the purpose of buying New York exchange from the banks. The secretary states that he has declined all similar propositions from other places.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

—Anarchy prevails in the Fiji islands to an alarming extent. The white settlers have broken up rules to resist the collection of taxes. The British and German counsels have interfered to restore order.

—Advices report that crops have failed in Syria, and that a famine prevails in some [illegible]

—The latest news of the progress of the war in Spain is satisfactory. The natives are [illegible] of semi-starvation, and it is supposed Federalists are waiting for the end of the rainy season before they make a movement. An English vessel was discovered in the act of violating the order, in powder, and has been seized by the commander. A blockade of the coast has been ordered to prevent a similar occurrence.

—A Berlin dispatch announces the death of Moses Mahback, the celebrated German Socialist.

—At San Juan del Norte a vessel called the "Fernando, Capt. Nelson, reported to the government that there had a great many Americans from New Orleans arrived, with rifles, etc., and who were committing excesses in Roatan. A great many of these fillibusters were blacks.

—Madrid—Hundreds of deserters from Cartagena are coming into the lines. They represent that demoralization and insubordination is increasing, and a majority of insurgents wish to surrender, but are overawed by liberated convicts, and more desperate portion of volunteers. News of the failure of the fleet at Alicante, caused a panic in the city.

—Special dispatch from Berlin says trade and speculation are almost at a stand-still, and a crisis is apprehended on the bourse.

—News has been received at Valparaiso that the steamer Hooper had arrived at Parnambuco with 1,600 miles of cable for the line to Jamaica, and it is expected that communication with the United States and Europe, by that line, will be established in October.

—Henry Clewes, Hambricht & Co. of London are supposed to have had about two hundred thousand dollars of public money in their hands at the time of their suspension.

—A number of new cases of cholera have made their appearance on the ship which arrived at Liverpool bringing that disease. The ship is in close quarantine.

—It is stated that the French government in compliance with advices it has received from competent authorities, has resolved to proceed with great activity the execution of a plan which will bind, together all the lines in France, by connecting them [illegible] It is in consequence of this resolution that staff officers hav been seen at work on the chief heights lying within Paris.

—The pope, invited to Paris to crown Count D'Chambord, in a letter to his supporters in France says his object is the union of parties in France and a restoration of her glory, greatness, and prosperity. He denies his intention of introducing extreme clerical measures, or of attacking Italy.

—Madrid—Dispatches from all sections represent a much better feeling prevailing. The re-establishment of discipline in the army, gives confidence in the ability of the government to suppress all insurrections.

—The great African traveler, Sir Samuel Baker, will visit America shortly.

—The London Times in an editorial retrospect of the late American financial panic, says, The recklessness and dishonesty lately characterizing the management of some of the recent undertakings in America have induced nervousness momentarily liable to become acute. Even Americans, says the Times, are not all smart men or daring speculators. The Times thinks that danger has disappeared for the present, but political and financial causes are likely to reproduce it as [illegible]

—Madrid—Someone fired [illegible] Prim's [illegible] Berg's.

The improvements in the [illegible] canals are most useful and profitable, but may cause further trouble. The entire blame for the disaster rests upon unsound mometary system of the country.

—A dispatch from Carthagena says the insurgent's frigates were not injured during the bombardment of Alicasti and not one on board was killed. They are taking in coal and making preparations to attack Velencia.

—The Spanish government has issued an order quarantining all vessels from Liverpool.

—Paris—The republicans are redoubling their efforts to twart the designs of the monarchists. M. Thiers, Dufaure, Say and Piere hold a conference next week. All sections of the left have united, the extremists promising to submit to the guidance of the moderates. The republican journals of every shade of opinion support all candidates for the assembly who pledge themselves to vote for republicans, without regard to their antecedents. Petitions are in circulation addressed to wavering deputies, urging them to support the republic. M. De Resumal, at the request of Thiers, consented to contest an election in the departments of Garonne, against a candidate of the monarchists. The programme of the conservatives on the meeting of the assembly will be the restoration of royalty, a constitutionally and parlimentary government, a redivision of the country into electorate districts, and the immediate nomination of a lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

—Advices from the cape of Good Hope report that sickness has broken out among the troops on the coast, and out of one detachment of one hundred and four marines, ninety are in hospital.

—Little Rock—The city and county authorities have quarantined the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, the southern division of the Cairo and Fulton railroad and the river below. This action was taken owing to the spread of fever along Red river and at Memphis.

—The Jews of Texas are being praised for their liberality in subscribing money for the Shreveport sufferers. In Jefferson they subscribed $1,000, and in Dallas they were equally generous.

—Brownsville, Texas—Continued heavy rains have damaged the cotton crop throughout the entire lower Rio Grande valley. The worms have appeared on a number of plantations in this vicinity, doing much damage. The low lands are covered with several inches of water, stopping the work of gathering the crop.

—Raleigh—The first bakers case before the state courts came off before Judge Walls, Johnson county superior court last week, and resulted in the conviction of the guilty parties of murder. Two men, one white and one colored, on the 6th of September went to the house of a colored man, in disguise, dragged him out and whipped him to death. The murderers were sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of November.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The proposition of Jay Cooke & Co. to transfer all their property, including their individual property and that of their wives, of whatever character, to Mr. Rollins, in trust for the creditors, paying in five per cent installments as that sum shall be realized from time to time from the assets, meets with general favor. Mr. Rollins will be recolected as commissioner of internal revenue for several years, and is now the pre-ident of the National insurance company of Philadelphia, of which Jay Cooke was the principal stockholder. It is understood that this proposition of Cooke & Co. also includes the option of creditors to take real estate or other property of the firm at its appraised value.

—It is stated that the suspended First National bank of Washington will pay 75 per cent. of its indebtedness irrespective of their claims upon Jay Cooke & Co. for about $800,000.

—The department of state has been informed by Gen'l Shenck that the National association of science of London has offered a prize of £300 to the person who shall write the most able essay on the following subject: In what way ought an international assembly to be constituted for the formation of a code of public international law, and what ought to be the principles on which such code should be formed? The association invites the competition of Americans for the prize. The essay is to be sent to the association on or before the 1st of June, 1874.

—New York—Cotton in moderate request and market firm, middling uplands 18⅝c; futures closed firm.

—Liverpool—Cotton market strong, middling uplands 6 @9⅝d. Middling Orleans 9¼ @ 8¾d; Sales of uplands on the basis of good ordinary, for December and January delivery, at 8¾d; sales of uplands shipped during November and December, at 8¾d; sales of uplands during October and November, at 8¾d; sales of Orleans on the basis of good ordinary, for October and November delivery, at 9 3-16d; sales of Orleans shipped during October and November, at 9⅛d.

—Cincinnati, Oct. 7—Cotton market steady, middling 17½c.

—St. Louis, Oct. 7—Cotton market stronger, middling 17⅛ @17½c.

—Louisville, Oct. 7—Cotton quotations advanced, low middling 17¼c.

Memphis, Oct. 7—Cotton market firm low dling 16¾c.

Galveston, Oct. 7—Cotton in light demand, good ordinary 14½c; Texas ordinary 12½c.

—Savannah, Oct. 7—Cotton market firm, middling 16¾c.

—Mobile, Oct. 7—Cotton market firm with a limited supply, middling 17¼c.

By the use of thin leaves of steel in the construction of artificial magnets, M. Jamin has so increased the carrying power of these magnets as to construct one weighing about four and a half pounds, which could carry a weight of ninety-nine pounds. The great advantage to be expected from this discovery is the reduction in the weight of the magneto-electric machines of all kinds, and especially of those employed in the production of light.

BRISBANE will soon commence laying a new pneumatic tube between the capitol and the government printing office at Washington. It will be enclosed in an octagonal box to protect it from the pressure of the earth, which crushed the first one he put down.

A MORNING paper, in an account of the voyage of the Juniata to Greenland, describes "the effect of blubber on the female form." The effect of female blubber on the male form is known to be smelting in the extreme.

HER LIFE AND MINE.

BY CORNIE LAWS ST. JOHN.

To-morrow will come, and the sun may shine,
And the heavens be blue, and the day divine;
And the earth and sky may sing together
Of the glory and joy of this summer weather.
Let it come with the sun, or come with the shower
It will bring in its round the fatal hour
That I promised to yield to a wife's sweet claims
My life's fierce joys and its fevered aims.

To-morrow will come; and yet, and yet,
I tremble to see you golden sun set;
I tremble to see the dim starlight strengthen,
I tremble to see the gray shadows lengthen,
And to see the last lights burn low in the sky,
And the shades and gloams of earth magnify.
More than all, I tremble to ask my soul why
It should shrink from a day that with Heaven should vie.

Her life into mine, like a soft moonbeam
That kisses the breast of a sullied stream,
To-morrow shall fall; and God only knows whether
These lives, so unlike, shall mingle together.
Hers chaste and sweet as the seraphim's dream;
Mine so defiled it would almost seem
They never could blend, more than oil with the sea,
Though they flowed on together through eternity

She will yield on the morrow her snow-white life,
With its gentle aims and its sinless strife;
Her heart's first love, so deep and tender,
And her rich young years unto me she'll render.
And I, in return, shall give her—ah! What?
All the evils that fall to the sinner's lot,
A guilty soul, and a deadened heart,
[illegible] the joyous of youth hath never a part.

[illegible]
As we stand before angels and men, palm to palm,
While the low wedding-chants high over us flower,
O then will my soul its full shame discover?
And when her soft lips shall tremble and say,
"In sickness in health, in death—and always!"
Humbled, abashed, by her pure, sweet trust,
My spirit shall fall at her feet in the dust.

Perhaps she would lift it; but then her white hands
Would gather the dust and the stains of the sands.
O women who stand with men side by side!
Your pure sweet lips would tremble and falter
Did their sin-stained lives its open like scrolls,
Or an angel in waiting stand weighing your souls;
Yours, mounting upward, as if unto God—
Theirs, sinking down like the dark foul clod.

A TRAGEDY OF TRAVEL.

Five and twenty years ago my wife and I were crossing over into Italy. After we had been slowly ascending for some time, we got out of the carriage, thinking we should get on quite as fast, and perhaps more pleasantly, on foot; and, by taking short cuts across the zigzags, we soon got ahead of our conveyance. I had been over this same pass twice before, when a happy—I mean an unhappy, bachelor, and I remembered the bypaths pretty well; and we were soon in sight of the inn where we intended to pass the night, not very far from the summit of the pass. As we toiled on we overtook a gentleman, apparently and Englishman, and a little boy. I believe that, feeling pretty sure, from the general appearance of the man, that we were compatriots, I said something or other to him, remarked that it was a fine evening, or that the scenery was grand, I forget what. He, however, made some monosyllable reply, and did not appear inclined to fraternize, so we passed on. Still, I took a hasty note of him. He was a man apparently of twenty-eight or thirty years of age, of delicate frame and almost feminine countenance. One thing I particularly noticed, he had a slight but peculiar mark under the left eye, what Box or Cox might have called a strawberry mark. The boy that was with him, a child of not more than six years old, was evidently his son, for [illegible] resemblance between the pair; and the little fellow looked very pale and tired as his father dragged him up the steep ascent. We soon left them far behind, and my wife remarked that it was a curious circumstance that these two should be thus going over the pass, for we had seen no other carriage on the road which could belong to them, and she natur lly thought it very hard that such a young child should be forced to make such a tedious journey on foot. However, when we arrived at our destination, we thought no more of them; and, after a pleasant and appetizing supp r, in which red trout, I read them now in the bill, formed no unimportant item, we strolled out again and watched the white glories of the rising moon spreading over the highland valley in which we were. When we entered the hotel again, and went into the *salle a manger* for some coffee, we discovered the younger of our fellow-toilers sitting meekly by himself in a corner of the room. A table was spread for supper before him, and he was patiently awaiting the arrival of his father.

His large blue eyes looked tired and sad; his golden curls hung tangled over his shoulders; no tender hand had cared for him after his weary work, and I saw the tears stealing in my wife's eyes as she whispered to me, "He has no mother to take care of him." This, I thought, was a hasty conclusion to arrive at; and I said so. My wife, wiser than I, I suppose, shook her head and entirely disagreed with me.

We lingered over our coffee for some time longer than necessary. The patient child sat silent in the dark corner; now and then the blue eyes wandered inquiringly towards the door, but found no answer there. An hour passed away; but his father, if the man we had seen was his father, and of this we had no doubt, never came.

"I can't stand [illegible] John," said Laura to me indignantly. "If somebody don't give that poor child his supper, I'll give it him myself."

I remonstrated, mildly, "I don't think we have any right to interfere, my dear. No doubt his father is taking a nap up stairs, and he will wake up and be down directly."

"Nap, indeed!" retorted Laura, rather savagely. Indeed, I had no idea till then that my sweet bride could be so savage, if she chose. "Nap, indeed! with that darling starving in uncomplaining silence. I've half a mind to ask which is his room, and give him a rousing that he won't easily forget."

This, I thought, would be a highly improper proceeding on Laura's part, and I ventured to say so. She contented herself with repeating, with greater vehemence than before, "Nap, indeed!"

At that moment we heard the heavy sound of the diligence, and the gay jingling of the horses's bells, as it stopped at the door of the hotel. Cold and muffled passengers, for we were some seven or eight thousand feet above the level of the sea—came into the room and partook of various drinks, but they soon cleared out again. The horses had been changed; and, with a good deal of smacking of whips and loud pealing of bells, the huge dilligence pursued its road to Italy.

The pale-faced, golden-haired child still sat quietly in the corner. Once or twice the tired head sank upon the little shoulder, and for a moment or two he dropped asleep. Then he would wake up again and stare at the unkind door, which at no opening brought him any relief.

After the dilligence had been gone some twenty minutes, and Laura had got into a state of fidgets which threatened to pass all control, the landlord and head-waiter came into the room looked at the little boy, and then talked together volubly in a whisper, looked at the boy again, and shook their heads in a mysterious manner. Then the landlord advanced straight to where we were sitting.

"A thousand pardons for asking the question, but do monsieur and madame know anything of the little gentleman yonder."

"No, nothing; beyond that monsieur and madame passed the little gentleman and his father as they ascended the pass."

"Is monsieur aware that his father is an Englishman?"

Well, monsieur had guessed as much, but could not say more.

"Well, it is very strange. It is some time since these two arrived. The father engaged a room and ordered supper. The father had said that his luggage would be deposited by the dilligence; but the dilligence had come and gone, and though particular inquires were made, the conductor was quite sure that there was no luggage, such as had been described, to be deposited at this hotel."

"There must have been some mistake."

"Not possible. The authorities are very particular in these cases. And where is M. le Pere?"

"Gone to sleep in his chamber, probably," I suggested.

"But not at all. It is empty. There is nothing whatever in it. In fact, the gentleman was seen to leave the hotel the moment after he had ordered supper and given instructions about baggage, and had not returned.

Laura was watching the uncompalining child. The large blue eyes were directed towards us, as if guessing that he was the object of our conversation. She could not restrain herself any longer, and she arose from her seat and went up to the child. He shrank a little, I thought, as she approached; but there was something about her face which speedily reassured him.

"You are a little English boy, are you not?" she said, as she sat down beside him.

He murmered, "Yes." But I could see a working in the little white throat; the poor tired manikin was striving bravely to keep down his tears.

"You want your supper, do you not?" asked Laura, as with one hand she stroked the golden curls. "You are very tired, and ought to have your supper and go to bed. Where is papa? Was not that your papa who brought you here?"

"Yes, my papa brought me here; and he said we were to have something to eat, and [illegible] came back. Very quietly, he told me, and he should soon be back."

"Would you not like to have your supper at once?" said Laura. "Your papa is taking a longer walk than he intended, and he will be very sorry that you should be so hungry. Shall I not ask that gentleman"—pointing to the landlord, who had come up to the table—"to bring you something to eat at once?"

"No, I thank you; I must wait for my papa."

Entreaties and coaxing were all in vain; and Laura, fearful of distressing him still more, left him alone and resumed her seat beside.

Nearly another hour passed away, Laura insisted on remaining in the room, and we listlessly studied the "Livre des Etrangers."

By and by the silence of the dark corner was broken. The courage of the gallant little mite had given away; he was sobbing as if his heart would break. Laura had him in her arms in a moment.

"O papa! papa?" he cried, in his bitter agony. "O papa! how could you leave me so long alone! O papa! come back, come back!"

Above his low, sad wail I heard the sound of persons entering the hotel, and then there was a busy hum of voices, and a minute or two afterwards the landlord, with a strange expression on his face, looked in at the door and beckoned to me. I hastily left the room. There, at the entrance of the hotel, I found the waiters and other people gathered. Three peasants had just come in, bringing with them something they had found, something which lay in a disfigured heap on the ground.

They had found this body of a man, I was quickly told, at the bottom of a low cliff about a quarter of a mile from the hotel. Then they uncovered the face, and I at once recognized the man whom Laura and I had passed on the ascent. Then, as a cold shiver passed over me, I heard a cry from within the room I had left.

"My papa has come back, I know he has!" and, before any of us could interfere, the door of the *salle manger* was thrown open, and the pallid, weeping child tottered out, followed hastily by Laura.

"Where is papa; I know he is here?" And, checking his violent sobs, he looked eagerly at the solemn faces around him.

"Why won't you tell where papa is? O what's that upon the floor?" Then, before any one could stop him, he cast himself down and laid his cheek by the cold, white lips that never more could kiss him, or breathe a word of love into his ear.

Gentle hands raised him softly, and bore him away to the room the dead man had prepared, and laid him down upon the bed. He seemed to know his own utter dissolation, and the paroxysm of grief was strangely stilled. Laura remained with him all night; and when the first red lights of the rising sun had bathed with deep splendor the silent glaciers and the snowy peaks, the young heart had broken beneath its burden, and the weary spirit fled away.

Shortly afterwards, at Milan, I think it was, I saw a copy of the Times, and in the second column I saw an advertisement for a man with a red mark under his left eye; and when I returned to England I learned the whole story. This man, who had ever borne the highest character, had got into deep distress, owning principally to the shameful conduct of a friend for whom he had become surety; and in an evil hour he had forged a check for a considerable amount, intending, in such unhappy men always intend, to replace the money. He failed in doing this, and being conscious that his crand must inevitably be discovered, fled from England, taking with him his motherless child. Whether in a fit of despair he had thrown himself from the cliffs, or whether he had simply missed his footing, it is impossible to say. Father and son rest in one grave in a church-yard on that mountain height [illegible] on every anniversary of that tragedy the good peasants place wreaths of immortelles upon the simple white cross that marks the nameless tomb.—*English Exchange.*

[illegible] sons and daughters growing up around you, do you ever think of your responsibility in this regard, your responsibility for keeping alive the home sentiment in the hearts of your children? Within the limits of your means, remember that the obligation rests upon you to make their home the pleasant place upon this rolling earth; to make the word "home" for them the synonym for "happiness." I would not have you import the vices of the outside world into your homes for any purpose; but I would have you go to the utmost verge of what is moral, to provide at home those things which entice young and growing persons away from home. Let me assure you that you had better spend your money in doing this than in ostentation or luxury, and far, far better spend it thus, than to amass a fortune for your children to squander in the future. And not only as regards amusements, but also comfort and refinement, for children have a keen appreciation of these things; this is much the best policy. Don't send your boy to school in ill-fittting garments, collar all awry and chafin his neck, buttons missing, and shoes down at the heel. Don't make a warehouse or clothes-press of his bedroom. Don't feed him on sour bread, and tough meat, and burnt coffee. Don't let noise and dissension and misrule spoil the hours he spends at home. Don't do any of these things if you can possible avoid it; especially don't do them for the purpose of laying up money for his future use. The richest legacy you can leave him is a lifelong, inextinguishable and fragrant recollection of his home, when time and death have forever dissolved the enchantment. Give him that, and he will, in the strength of it, make his own way in the world; but let his recollections of home be repulsive, and the fortune you may leave him will be a poor compension for the loss of that tenderness of [illegible] which not only a pleasant home, but the [illegible] one, would have secured. Remember this, too, that, while he will never feel grateful for your money when once you are under ground, he will go to your green grave and bless your very ashes for that sanctuary of quiet, comfort and refinement into which you may, if you possess the means, transform your home.

Effect of Extra Feed.

The Farm and Fireside Journal thus summarizes the results of some experiments in feeding pigs:

During the warm weather two and one-half pounds of extra food produced one pound live weight. This would be a most extraordinary result, if applied to all the food taken by the pigs; but they had all the good grass they could eat, and this food supplied the wast of the system, the animal heat, and kept the pig growing moderately, and this extra food was used solely to lay on flesh. Here is the secret of high feeding. The extra food digested all goes to profit, whereas the food that supplies animal waste produces no gain in the flesh, and if no more is fed than to supply waste in the young animal, the food is all thrown away. Full feeding is the only profitable feeding, and this leads to early maturity and early profit. The most profitable feeding of pigs is before they are ten months old. No profit results in keeping pigs to eighteen months and two years old, except for breeding purposes; and besides, these eighteen to twenty-four months hogs do not generally average more than 350 to [illegible] pounds, live weight, and 350 pounds [illegible] be reached in ten or twelve months. Many millions of dollars' worth of grain is thrown away every year by half feeding or feeding principally in cold instead of warm weather.

A VERY CURIOUS [illegible] possession of Queen Victoria. It was made at the celebrated needle factory of Redditch, and represents the column of Trajan in miniature. This well-known Roman column is adorned with numerous scenes in sculpture which immortalize Trajan's heroic actions in war. On this diminutive needle scenes in the life of Queen Victoria are represented in relief, but so finely cut and so small that it requires a magnifying glass to see them. The Victoria needle can, moreover, be opened; it contains a number of needles of smaller size, which are equally adorned with scenes in relief.

IN THE SPRING-TIME SOW THY SEED.—Before the fifth year how many seeds are sown which future years, and distant ones, mature successively! How much fondness, how much generosity, what hosts of other virtues, courage, constancy, patriotism, spring into the father's heart from the cradle of his child. And does never the fear come over a man that what is most precious to him upon earth is left in careless or perfidious, in unsafe or unworthy hands? Does it never occur to him that he loses a son in every one of these five years *Lander.*

THE cake has been ordered for the wedding of the duke of Edinburgh and that Russian girl. It will be seven feet and six inches high, and will weigh 280 pounds.

THE Virginia educational society prohibits girls from studying algebra. It thinks their figures are good enough already.

A Word About Babies.

The New York Sun contains the following excellent and timely suggestions:

Once the helpless innocents were made to suffer untold misery of the experience of their mothers, who clad their darlings in the dainty cold linen shirts and overskirts with linen bands; next came the low-necked dresses, pretty but thoroughly unhealthy, leaving as they did the sensitive neck and arms of the little ones exposed. It is difficult to convince oneself that vanity is the root of that terror of mothers, the colic, and that proper warmth will do more toward relieving the child, and in truth, keeping it entirely free from the terrible pain than all the soothing syrups and paregoric that can be bought. Little knit flannel shirts are far better than linen, for they are warm to the delicate skin. The bands of the flannel shirts should be of thin fine flannel. Linen or cotton bands should not be used in other skirts and the slips or robes should all have long sleeves and be high in the neck. Fresh air never injures a child if its body is properly protected. Again if our friends are at all credulous, let them try the following experiment. If the little one is much troubled with the colics, and has not been accustomed to narcotics, let the mother put flannel next to its skin, and keep its hands, arms and feet warm for a few days, or if the babe has been unhealthy, and flannel that has been worn next to the body is removed, the experiment will cause the unsatisfactory result of pain to the child, and anxiety to the mother. While we advocate warmth, we do not approve of too much covering. A sleeping child requires much less than an adult; if too many blankets are over it, the head is covered with beads of perspiration, and the child will become weak and half-sick; use just enough, and the babe will wake up laughing and happy. With simple food, air, exercise, and warmth, there is no reason why our little ones may not be well without the use of medicine.

A Convict Making Moonshine.

About three months ago it was noticed that many convicts and keepers at Sing Sing, in the quary gang, were more or less intoxicated when they went in at night, and many were the devices to catch the supposed smuggler of liquor. One of the guard heard a convict talking in his cell and say: "I've always been a good friend to you; why don't you set up straight." The guard looked in and saw the convict addressing a pop bottle, which he then took from him. It ha i the odor of whisky, and the convict was drunk. Questioned by the warden, he said that he bought the whisky from the quarry distillery at one dollar per bottle. Under a ledge, hidden by some boards, the warden found John Short, a convict, at work in his distillery, which he used as a boiler. Some old barrels contained the mash, which was the best of bread, canned tomatoes, apples, potatoes and carrots. The still was in full blast, and from half an inch gas pipe, twisted into a worm, ran a good stream of tolerably fair spirits. John was searched, and $600 were found in his possession. He sold his stuff at one dollar per pop bottle. The keepers, he said, were good customers, and helped him to rig up his establishment, and he had just completed arrangements to supply some neighboring saloons with his products. The still produced an average of five gallons a day.

"MIXED MARRIAGES."—Hon. Robert Townsend, a Nebraska probate judge, has recently taken some pains to ascertain, as far as possible from official sources, the law in all the states concerning the intermarriage of whites and blacks. The Omaha Republican, publishing the results of his inquiries, says that such intermarriages are now valid in New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and District of Columbia. Maine, Michigan and Illinois report that, although they have prohibitory statutes, yet the law with them is a dead letter, and that "such marriages frequently occur." The gentleman replying from Connecticut said: "There is no law in the state that prohibits the intermarriage of whites and blacks, unless the black objects."

BOTS IN HORSES.—In the Popular Science Monthly there is a short article relative to the power of endurance manifested by the larvæ of some insects, and among them of the bot fly. It mentions a case where a piece of the stomach of a dead horse, which was covered with bot worms was spread on a board and spirits of turpentine was poured on the worms; yet after an hour not one was detached from the flesh. Then whale-oil was poured on them, when they all let go their hold, and died almost immediately. Hence the inference that whale-oil should be used to detach the worms from the living horse, when attacked by bots.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.—Little Minnie, only three years old, to amuse a home-sick cousin who was visiting at her house, brought out her choicest playthings. Among these was a tiny trunk, with bands of gilt paper for straps, a very pretty toy, but Freddie bent the lid too far back, and it broke off. He did not mean to do this, and when he saw what he had done, he was frightened and began to cry. Then little Minnie, with her own eyes full of tears, said: "Never mind, Freddie, just see what a cunning little cradle the top will make?" That was certainly a great deal better than fretting. She made the best of it.—*Children's Hour.*

DURING the fervid summer heats, ripe fresh fruits are the most desirable fruits we can procure. I do not mean the sun-withered, long gathered fruits of the hucksters, but those that come to us wet with the morning dews, freshly picked from trees or vines, and luscious as those of Paradise.

LETTERS and papers for officers and seamen abroad must be prepaid the same as other postal matter, else they will not reach their destination. So announces the navy department.

The Public Debt.

Decrease in Sept. $1,901,487.

The public dept statement has just been issued, of which the following is a recapitulation:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,253,000,500 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	498,567,000 0
Total	$1,723,567,500 00
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Lawful money debt	$14,878,000 00
Matured debt	15,750,150 00
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Legal tender notes	$ 356,079,742 00
Certificates, deposit	11,350,000 00
Fractional currency	46,229,201 00
Coin certificates	33,930,400 00
Total without interest	$447,494,334 00
Total debt	$2,201,690,164 00
Total interest	32,063,525 00
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Coin	$80,246,757 00
Currency	3,989,082 00
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates, deposit as provided by law	13,260,000 00
Total in treasury	$94,785,799 00
DEBT LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Debt less cash in the treasury	[illegible]
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Bonds issued to Pacific railroad company, interest payable in money, principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352 00
Interest paid by United States	20,447,986 00
Interest paid by transportation of mails, etc	4,429,111 0
Balance interest paid by United States	16,025,874 00

The monthly public debt statement shows no greater reduction, on account of the purchase by the government of the thirteen and one-half million dollars worth of five-twenty bonds; though that reduction has in fact been made, so far as the accounts of the treasury now show. However, the transaction is simply an exchange of assets for liabilities, but these bonds cannot again be issued, and the interest on them is stopped. It is only after they have been examined and destroyed that they will enter into the monthly statement as a reduction of the debt.

The Mystery of Perfume.

No one has yet been able to analyze or demonstrate the essential action of perfume. Gas can be weighed, but not scents; the smallest known creatures, the very monads of life, can be caught by a microscopic lens and made to deliver up the secrets of their organization; but what it is that emanates from the pouch of the musk-deer, that fills a whole space for years and years with its penetrating odor, an odor which an illimitable number of extraneous substances can carry on without diminishing it in size and weight, and what it is that the warm summer air brings to us from the flowers, no man yet has been able to determine. So fine, so subtle, so imponderable, it has eluded both our most delicate weights and measures and our strongest lenses. If we could come to the essence of each odor, we should have made an enormous stride forward, both in hygiene and in chemistry; and none would profit more than the medical profession if it could be as [illegible] proceeded from such and such [illegible] as we already know of sulphur, sulphurated hydrogen, ammonia, and the like. As it is, no one knows anything; and if the art of the perfumers forms one of the chief delights of our civilized senses, the cause by which he works is a mystery solved by none.

Interior of Africa.

Some years ago I heard a lecture upon the waste places of the earth and their uses, when the interior of Africa was described as a desert almost uninhabited by man, and as possessing a temperature so fervid that it was the furnace of the world, through which other and more favored regions were blessed with healthful breezes. Unfortunately for this theory, the spirit of geographical adventure, which has set toward Africa during the last thirty years, has led to the discovery that, south of the great Sahara, the interior of Africa is a grass-covered, well wooded, abundantly watered table-land, with a climate by no means torrid, and so thickly peopled that it is probable there are in Africa more than one hundred, instead of less than fifty millions of human beings. And, while the researches of travelers generally have lessened the difficulties of approach to it, the discoveries of Livingstone especially have tended to modify the degrading opinions which many had with respect to the Africans, and have kindled an interest in their welfare, which has found an expression in Sir Bartle Frere's special and diplomatic mission, and which, rightly directed, would surely lead to far higher results than the extermination of the slave trade.—*Rowley.*

Who Can Explain.

The "creeping" of railroad rails has attracted some attention of late, and while we do not attempt to explain it, we offer a point on the fact that, on lines running north and south, the western rail "creeps" faster than the eastern rail; that is, this strange movement of the rail toward the south is more marked in one rail than in the other on the same track. Furthermore, it has been noticed that on such a line the eastern rail wears out the fastest. Both of these points, we think can be explained by the motion of the earth as it turns from the west towards the east. Everything that has free motion is dragged after the whirling globe; every wind that blows, and every tide that moves, feels the influence, and on train going north or south is pulled over toward the east, and naturally presses the eastern rail most heavily. The western rail, being relieved of its share of weight, "creeps more freely and quickly." It is also noticed that the wheels that run on the eastern rail wear out the fastest, and we but think that this earth motion is the true cause. The practical side of this is, that the eastern rail and wheels should be stronger.—*Scientific American.*

THE plant papyrus, which gave its name to our word paper, is of more importance in history than cotton and silver and gold. First used for writing between 3,000 and 4,000 years ago, and though it hardly grows now in Egypt, where I lately searched for it in vain, and whence it came, you will remember, I always recall with satisfaction that I saw that venerable plant in 1833 growing wild at Syracuse in Sicily, near the fountain of Arethusa.—*Emerson.*

THE age for love is marri-age.

Interesting to Political Economists.

There is yet another argument against the impious greed for riches, the [illegible] themselves, in strictly monetary [illegible] having no existence beyond insignificant limits, save in the diseased imagination of credulous minds! I know a great philosopher, in a soft black hat and the newspaper business, who has ably maintained for years, with irrefutable ingenuity of reasoning and marvelous felicity of professional illustration, that the whole amount of ready money in the world, not belonging to kings and governments, the actual demonition hard cash, to be shown in the hand, mind you—cannot possibly amount to more than about seven hundred and fifty dollars and a quarter (750.25.) Of this, Mr. William B. Astor may have, say, $250; Mr. A. T. Stewart, $200; Mr. Vanderbilt, $100; and the remainder divided up in $50's and 25's amongst other rich men, the [illegible] one and then another member of the press. This theory has a starting sound at first; but its profoundly able enunciator has put it to proof, time and again, in the society of capitalists with unexceptional success. At their banter about "securities," "mortgages," "checks," "notes," "bank stock," "first-class paper," and so on, he has invariably responded, O yes, paper, and the houses and lots, and all that, I admit all that, but take out your pocket-books. I mean real out and out money!" And never did he find the full amount of his above liberal estimates amongst the whole of them! *Orpheus C. Kerr.*

Winter Care of Horses.

Considerable is written now