

THE TROY HERALD.

TROY, MISSOURI.

TERMS: \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

GENERAL PARAGRAPHS.

Incidents and Accidents.

A woman in Shelburne, Vt., works out her highway tax every year.

Mr. Moses Dupont, of Holyoke, Mass., and his twenty-three brothers, have between them 323 children.

A Mr. Venis, of Hartford, recently illustrated a transit of Venus, by falling from a third story window.

An Indianapolis woman recently threw her chignon out of the window when returning from a picnic because it made her head ache.

Mrs. Hathaway, of Temple, Me., is ninety-nine years old, and has smoked and chewed tobacco since she was a girl.

An eighteen-year-old girl in Cincinnati has had six thousand photographs taken of her. Think of the number of negatives from one so young!

A clerk in a bookstore in Salem, Mass., having been asked for Goldsmith's Greece, replied indignantly that they did not keep her oil.

A wealthy, but infatuated woman, of Savannah, Ga., has paid over \$2,000, at various times, to fortune-tellers, but her luck has never changed.

A lady living near Green Bay undertook to kindle a fire with the aid of kerosene. Her beauty hereafter will be known through the medium of an old photograph.

The *Courier-Journal* vouches for the fact that a Kentucky widow was hauled to her husband's funeral the other day by the same mule that kicked the breath out of his body.

A Maysville (Ky.) paper alludes feelingly to a picnic, and expresses the hope that the pious young men who attend will on that occasion leave their revolvers and bowie knives at home.

A Des Moines woman gave her husband morphine to cure him of chewing tobacco. A mourning costume is quite becoming to her style of beauty.

A St. Louis physician committed an assault upon a fellow who tied his horse, attached to a load of coffins, to a post before the doctor's door. The M. D. objected to such a mode of advertising.

A barefooted girl in Ohio, who lately walked ten miles to hire out to hoe corn, has married a widower worth \$60,000. Here is a moral for girls anxious to marry.

A three-year old St. Louis girl thrust her head through the iron pickets of her neighbor's fence the other day, to smell the roses. She was compelled to smell them until some one helped her head out.

A concubine Pittsburgh man promised his wife the other day that he wouldn't drink a drop as long as he had a hair on his head. That very night he had his head shaved smooth and then got drunk with a proud consciousness of having faithfully kept his promise.

A constable in Virginia has suddenly lost both sight and hearing, and down there they can't account for it. But it's a very common affection in this latitude. We've known half a dozen of them to become suddenly blind and deaf; though we could generally guess the reason.

Two daughters of Mr. Galagher, of Cortland, Ill., plowed and put in eighty acres of small grain this year. One did the plowing, while the other sowed the grain and harrowed it. Either would be as profitable a Gal-agher as a young farmer could select for a wife.

A keg of birch beer exploded on a Jersey City fruit-stand, recently, doing damage to the amount of fifty dollars. We have known the wonderful power of birch from the time we were a boy, when a very small piece would often make us explode.

Miss Anne Clough, of Salem, Mass., had a severe tussel with a burglar that she found in the room the other night. The fellow got away from her only to be pursued by the plucky woman on the street with outcries for help, but aided by the darkness, he escaped.

Another smart woman has recently come to the surface—a Mrs. T. M. Boreland of Texas. This lady, who is now in St. Louis, Mo., owns about 1,000 head of cattle, and accompanied the herd all the way from the starting point to the latter city, doing at least two men's work in the way of driving and managing.

Floral romance does not succeed in the South. Several sentimental girls of Athens, Ga., remembering the superstition that, by swallowing heartsease whole and expressing a wish, the wish is gratified, tried the experiment, and were made very ill. They now think that heart-ease should be called stomach-ache, to prevent the recurrence of such blunders.

There is an amount of pathos in this little news paragraph from a Western paper, that could not be forced into a romance: "At present she is serving out a heavy fine at the workhouse, and, when not at work, stands near the door of the room where the drugs and medicines are kept, begging and pleading with the clerk to give her morphine—morphine; a drug for which she is willing to sacrifice all her happiness in this world, and her hope in the life to come. The once bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked country girl has become a miserable, wretched creature."

The thriftiness of Mrs. Weller, whose first husband's garments fortunately fitted the classic Tony, is equaled, if not surpassed, by that of a widow of Portland, in the canny State of Maine. Perceiving that her adored departed's silver coffin-plate was lying about generally in the way, and desiring very much a pair of handsome new gold-bowed spectacles, she invited a passing peddler to a barter of the same. Leaving the room for an instant, she was shocked on returning to find that lovely coffin-plate and the merchant alike gone. Her frantic grief was something too sacred to dwell upon. The police, however, recovered the silver treasure, and her calmness, if not her happiness, is restored.

Scientific and Industrial.

The experiment at Westville, Conn., of a factory for the extracting of oil from cotton waste has proved a decided success. By this process old grimy, greasy rags

and waste cotton are rendered perfectly pure, odorless and merchantable.

It is stated that the introduction of glycerine into boilers increases the solubility of the lime-salts, in certain cases forming soluble compounds. When the lime-salts are precipitated in boilers thus treated, the salts assume the form of gelatinous, non-adherent masses, and can therefore be more readily removed.

The microscope of highest power is an instrument of recent manufacture, which amplifies four thousand times with the lowest ocular. It is said to give sufficient light and good definition though its working properties are as yet but little known. Perhaps, after all, the dream of proving the atom by ocular demonstration is destined, by and by, to be fulfilled.

The climate of any given region is well known to depend not on astronomical causes alone, but also to a great extent on geographical peculiarities. The proximity of the sea or of great mountain chains, the relations of oceanic and atmospheric currents, modify profoundly the temperature of a district, and may, moreover, render it either rich with fertility or a barren waste.

The right of individuals to issue scrip as a local circulating medium was recently considered in a case before the United States Court, at Jefferson City, Mo. The defendant, who is a large employer at St. James, had paid his employees, "for the sake of convenience," in scrip, redeemable at his store upon presentation. The suit was decided against the defendant, and a fine of \$100 was imposed.

Two Russian ladies—Misses Olga Stoff and Sophie Haase—have been investigating the circulation of the spleen, by means of injection and microscopic examination. Their researches were made on the spleens of frogs, pigeons, rabbits, mice, rats, and various other animals, as well as of the human subject.

Iron surfaces may be gilded by the use of sodium-amalgam: the iron is first rubbed with the sodium-amalgam, the surface of the iron thus becoming amalgamated, a strong solution of chloride of gold is then applied, and the whole heated until the mercury is volatilized; the gold surface which remains may then be highly polished; by a similar treatment with a silver or platinum solution, a surface of these metals may be obtained.

Tripler's patented process for preventing rot in wooden pavements consists in saturating the wooden blocks with chloride of arsenic, or arsenic and chloride of sodium. The bottom planking and the sand between the blocks are also to be saturated with the same material, which is antiseptic and preserves the pavement from decay. It seems to us that the remedy is worse than the disease. Think of arsenic dust as an addition to the ordinary pavement dirt, wherewith to fill the mouths of citizens!

The feebleness of growth and lack of vigor which mark the brief existence of most city trees, may possibly be due—as suggested by a series of experiments lately tried in Berlin—to the presence in the soil about their roots of street-gas, which has escaped from the pipes laid near them. In the experiments here alluded to, it was found that if only twenty-five cubic feet of gas a day be allowed to distribute itself over one hundred and forty-four feet of ground, having an average depth of four feet, the disastrous results of its presence will soon become evident in the death of all trees and shrubs, the rootlets of which penetrated the infected soil. Moreover, it is stated that the firmer and closer the soil the more disastrous the result.

Mr. Stall, who has lately conducted a series of experiments with a view to hastening the ripening of fruits, announces that this result may be obtained by lessening the depth of the earth about the roots of the fruit-bearing trees. As an instance, it is stated that the ripening of pears on an early tree was hastened by simply removing the earth for a circuit of fifteen feet about the roots, the soil being left the depth of but two or two and one-half inches above the roots. The theory is, that, by thus almost exposing the roots, they receive more warmth from the sun, and these, by the frequent application of water, are more active in supplying the life-giving sap to the fruit above. Interesting as these results appear, we confess that we are hardly prepared to endorse them, and yet the repetition of the experiment may so readily be accomplished that any interested reader might with little difficulty aid toward the establishment, or, if need be, the demolition of this new theory of growth.

School and Church.

The first Christian school opened in Jerusalem was opened in 1817 with nine members; now there are five schools, with upwards of four hundred scholars.

The Rev. J. R. McDougall, of Florence, has purchased, for \$10,000, a suppressed Roman Catholic church and monastery for the use of Santa Croce schools and the Free Church of that city.

Rev. Dr. Stone recently delivered a sermon in San Francisco on the Chinese question, taking ground against exclusion and persecution.

Rev. J. S. Willis, of Stamford, Conn., was the poet of the day at the late commencement of Dickinson. He is reported to have won golden opinions.

Rev. Dr. Howard, late President of the Ohio University, is recruiting his shattered health in Santa Clara, Cal.

Rev. David Coyne, of the Presbytery of Marion, Ohio, has joined the Baptist church.

Rev. W. W. Wilgus, a graduate of Union Seminary, at Chicago, has accepted a call from the Pine street Baptist church, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Charles A. Hayden, of the Chicago Seminary, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church, at Akron, O.

The colored Baptists have organized a General Association for themselves. They are to meet in council in Paris, Ky., August 14.

Dickson College, Carlisle, Pa., in which Rev. Dr. Crooks, editor of the *Methodist*, was for some years a professor, has conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D.

Southeastern Nebraska, according to a correspondent, has only one self-supporting Baptist church, and very few pastors who devote themselves solely to the work of the ministry.

The statistics of the Lexington (col-

ored) Conference show the total membership to be 9,473, while the aggregate of Sunday-school scholars is 2,167, or only about one-fourth of their membership.

The Rev. William Speer, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, with the cordial approval of the Board, has gone to Europe for a few months of rest and recreation.

Thirty-six years ago the Baptists numbered 30,000 members in Kentucky. They now have fifty associations, 1,300 churches, 700 ministers, and 90,000 white and 30,000 colored members.

Massachusetts has now 507 Congregational churches and 81,464 members therein. Last year 2,719 of these were added on profession of faith. These figures show a gain of four churches and 900 members during the year.

Only ten of the congregational churches in Kansas are self-supporting. Twenty-two churches have been organized the past year, averaging twelve members each; and sixteen of these have been supplied with ministers.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Pearson, Indian preacher and interpreter at the Klamath agency, writes to the *Pacific Christian Advocate* concerning a revival at that place which has closed up nearly all the gambling and liquor saloons and crowded the church at every service.

The Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., of London, the author of "Ecco Deus," is coming to this country next month for a short visit. Dr. Parker is a man of note among English Congregationalists, and he will have a warm welcome from his brethren in America.

Rev. E. O. Forney, pastor of the Reformed Church of the Ascension, Norris-town, Pa., has suddenly gone over to the Roman Catholic Church. He is the third pastor of this church who has successively taken the same step.

The average salary of 61,000 Protestant clergymen in the United States has been put down by one who has been gathering the facts at \$700 per annum, and while some receive an average of not over \$500, about one-third do not receive \$300.

The Episcopallians, in Chicago, are organizing the Chicago Church Guild, of which the Bishop is president and the rectors of the several churches vice-presidents. Among other things the Society will aim to establish a thorough system of missionary visitation.

The 12th, 13th and 14th of August next, have been set apart by the Holy Father as special days of intercession through the whole Church for her deliverance from her present afflictions. The Litany of the Saints is the prayer enjoined, and a plenary indulgence is granted to those who say it on all three days, and who, after making confession, go to Communion on the Feast of the Assumption, August 15. To those who say the Litany with this intention on only one of these days an indulgence of seven years is granted.

An original letter from Francis Asbury, first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, written to Dr. Martin Ruther, of New Orleans, has been found among the papers of the latter by his daughter, and is published in the *Methodist Protestant*. It is dated at Baltimore, March 11, 1810, and speaks encouragingly of the increase of membership (7,000) in the three Conferences of New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont the year previous. Himself and Bishop McKendree were then ploughing the field together, though Asbury was sixty-five years old and McKendree fifty-three.

Dr. W. Henry Warren, writing to the *Christian Advocate* of New York, concerning the moral condition of Rome, Italy, says there are 365 churches in that city, one for every day in the year except leap year, and they have lavished on them the best efforts of the best endowed natures. They have the grandest and holiest associations, are the highest result of man's architectural ability, a single one of them costing twice as much as all the Methodist churches in the United States, and the most of them decorated with the best designs of artists that God dowered with wondrous ability. At these altars is almost perpetual service, where priests, gorgeous in silk and gold, intone mellifluous prayers; where tidy boys swing censers of perfumes, and where magnificent voices chant anthems sacred for 3,000 years.

Personal and Literary.

The *Woman's Journal* states that Christine Nilsson is the daughter of an American mother and a Swedish father.

Dr. Eliza Walker has been appointed house physician to the Bristol (England) Hospital for women and children.

Miss Harriet Fenimore Cooper, a daughter of the eminent novelist, is writing a history of the Oneida Indians.

The papers say that Jay Gould neither smokes, chews, drinks, nor swears. He only gambles. Good man!

Mrs. Dunway has announced herself a candidate for the mayoralty of Portland, Oregon.

Gen. Grant, on being asked, the other day, if he liked music, replied, "Yes, everything but chin music." His interlocutor shut up.

A woman is keeper of a police station-house in Albany. Her name is Robbia, but she locks up robbers of every name and style.

The President's daughter, Nellie, is at work on a summer book to be called "Sketches from Life at Long Branch."

"Kearsage" is not, as many suppose, the Indian name for a mountain in New Hampshire. It is a corruption of the name of an early white settler, Klah Sargent.

President Grant has appointed a Mr. Mantz as postmaster of Ladysburg, Maryland. We should have thought that Ladysburg, at least, would have been entitled to a postmistress.

Mary Nichols, of the Patent Office, has been promoted to the position of Third Assistant Examiner. This is high for a woman, but there were three other ladies equally willing and qualified for the post.

Fame is a delicate boon. When the *New York Herald* prints the name of Longfellow, it explains in parenthesis whether it means the poet or the horse.

The Boston Post says that Professor Light made a Fourth of July balloon ascension, and at the height of two thousand feet dropped a chicken from his basket, which alighted unharmed.

"Most Northern" is suggested as a name for the child born to the wife of Hans Christian, the Esquimaux, of the Polar survivors, on the floating ice-field, one hundred miles further north than any habitation of men is known to exist.

It is now said that the late Charles M. Barras' estate will not be worth more than \$75,000, though it has been estimated at three times that sum. That is hardly enough to satisfy all the relatives who have come to the surface since Barras' decease.

Philadelphia is not to be outdone in the matter of a transatlantic balloon trip, one Colonel De Ahna being reported to purpose an aerial jaunt to Europe from that city; and, like the Ephesians of old, the Quaker citizens cry, "Great is De Ahna!"

The New Hampshire *Daily Patriot* has brought forward Gen. Winsfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, as its candidates for the Democratic nominations for President and Vice-President in 1876.

A Philadelphian asserts that Edwin Forrest was a confirmed believer in spiritualism, and that recent communications from the departed actor announce his entire satisfaction with the new sphere he has entered.

Grace Greenwood is reminded, by Judge Hunt's course in Miss Anthony's case, of the sermon of the colored brother on woman, the heads of which discourse were: "Firstly—What am woman? Secondly—What did she come from? Thirdly—Who does she belong to? Fourthly—Which way am she gwine to?"

Phoebe Cousins, of St. Louis, paid her tax with this attachment to it: "Paid under protest. It is in violation of the fundamental principle which says there shall be no taxation without representation."

Mr. Smalley says Mark Twain is at Edwards' Hotel, in London, with an Earl on one side of him and a Count on the other, and Diarsell under his feet. In the midst of these aristocratic surroundings he keeps his loyalty to Republican institutions, and hates a joke as much as ever.

Foreign Items.

A laboratory has been opened in London for the use of ladies studying experimental chemistry.

Waterloo and New Orleans veterans in England support themselves on a pension of one shilling a day.

The Shah of Persia eats in the most handy way, and makes no bones about throwing things under the table.

It is proposed to call a little island near the Isle of Man the Isle of Woman. So the good cause progresses.

The Queen has thanked the Lord Mayor of London for the magnificent entertainment provided for the Shah at Guildhall.

English newspapers always speak deferentially of students of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as "Gentlemen Cadets."

Prince William of Wurtemberg, and Princess Marie, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, are betrothed.

The National Union for the higher education of women in England, appears to have worked well during the year and a half of its existence.

"The finest feet in the world" received the Shah at Dover, and the English press went into ecstasies of many columns over his supposed enjoyment of the sight.

Dr. Beke, the traveler and Biblical scholar, is ill in England, having been removed, while favorably disposed, from Nice, where he was attacked by his sickness.

Sir Bartle Frere ate some objects in an African's hut which he took for mushrooms, but on the man's return, he told him they were the ears of his slain enemies.

The girls who make artificial flowers in Paris are agitating for more wages. It appears that, by working fifteen hours a day, they only earn about forty cents.

A tipsy workman, Edward Jones, recently bought a baby of his mother for a penny, near Manchester, England, and has since been trying to induce some one to take it off his hands for a pound.

The Cardinals have been informed that any violation of the rules of the Papal election will arouse the German Empire to opposition, in so far as the results of an irregular Papal election affect Germany.

Testimony is dead against the Claimant to the Titchborne estates, and there is enough to prove him a perjurer, but the mysterious ways of the law will probably require the trial to go on for months longer.

The new treaty between Germany and Persia opens with the following piece of "hifalutin": "In the name of the good and all-charitable God! His Majesty the German Emperor on the one hand, and His Majesty, whose standard is the sun, the holy, illustrious, and great monarch, the absolute ruler and Emperor, the Emperor of all the States of Persia, on the other."

At Moscow a lady, renowned for her beauty, ventured to call on the Shah with an enormous bouquet. The "Light of the World" accepted the floral present, examined the fair visitor carefully and leisurely for a considerable period with his eye-glass, and then, probably overcome by admiration, turned his back upon her and retreated to his apartments, without deigning to utter even a royal monosyllable.

How Much Will Keep a Horse?

A horse weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds will eat about six tons of hay, or its equivalent, in a year. And we suppose the real point to get at is, whether one can keep his horse cheaper on some other product than hay. This is an exceedingly difficult question to answer, it depends so much on circumstances. Three and a half tons of corn stalks and two and a half tons of corn will keep a horse a year in fully as good condition as six tons of good hay. We may estimate, also, that it will take three and a half tons of oat straw, and two and a half tons of oats, to keep a horse a year. A bushel of oats weighs thirty-two pounds, so that it will take over 155 bushels and three and a half tons of straw, to keep a horse a year. It would take about two acres of good land to produce this amount.

The Speaker's Casting Vote.

The very remarkable vote in the British House of Commons, last week, on the subject of arbitration, will excite the attention of the world. Mr. Richard, member for Merthyr-Tydvil, and Secretary of the London Peace Society, moved that in the opinion of the House her Majesty's Government should communicate with foreign powers for the purpose of improving international law and with the view of establishing arbitration as a permanent resort for the settlement of differences between nations.

Mr. Richard in a speech in support of his motion stated that he had received a large number of letters from America expressing sympathy with his proposition. He proceeded to show that the danger of war kept 4,000,000 of men armed annually in Europe, rendering necessary a taxation of \$2,000,000,000 and the payment of a yearly interest on war debts of \$750,000,000. In addition to this the value of labor withdrawn from industry was estimated to be \$1,250,000,000. In Germany the conscription forced an emigration which was depopulating the country, and Russia, France and Italy were financially crippled by the expenses of their enormous military establishments.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion. He argued that it would defeat its own object, because the Continental nations held widely different views on the subject. He asked the gentleman to withdraw the motion. Mr. Richard declined to withdraw, and the House divided. The division resulted in a tie—98 yeas to 98 nays. The Speaker gave his casting vote in favor of the motion, which was adopted.

It is very remarkable that on such a question the House, with nearly two hundred members present, should be equally divided. It is very rare that a tie vote is had on any question. That it should occur on a question of such vast moment as this is very extraordinary, and we rejoice that the Speaker was right on the question and gave his casting vote in favor of the great advance step of peace.

This pleasure is dampened by the unfortunate position assumed by Mr. Gladstone. We can find an excuse for him, but not justification, in the fact that the proposition might appear to be an indication of weakness and an apprehension of the results of war. As the head of the Government he may have thought it his duty to resist the motion, while he is quite willing to carry it into practical effect. Such a course is not like Mr. Gladstone. He is a man of courage, and ought to stand up boldly in favor of a proposition that commends itself to the judgment and conscience of the entire Christian world.

Let us hail the adoption of the resolution, by one vote, as the great event of the year, the first real, practical result of our Geneva Arbitration, and one vote more for the reign of peace on earth.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Benefits of Thorough Cultivation.

The *New England Farmer* thus sums up the benefits of hoeing. If the farmers of the West will, for hoeing, substitute cultivating with any of the more popular machines in use, it will apply equally well to the prairies as to the more laboriously cultivated soils of New England:

Too many persons who use the hoe suppose that the chief benefit derived from it is to kill the weeds. That certainly is an important work, and one greatly neglected. Weeds are not only in the way of cultivating the crops which we plant, but they rob them of much of the nutriment which they need. Hoeing, then, is an essential service in respect to destroying the weeds.

There are other advantages, however, which are quite commonly overlooked. Let us see:

1. The loosening of the soil in the operation of hoeing is beneficial to the plants; as much as the destruction of the weeds, or more so.

2. Moisture abounds in the atmosphere during the hottest months, and is absorbed and retained most abundantly by a soil which is in the most friable state. Prof. Schuber found that 1,000 grains of stiff clay absorbed in twenty-four hours only thirty-six grains of moisture from the air; whilst garden mold absorbed forty-five grains, and fine magnesia absorbed seventy-six grains.

3. Then, again, pulverizing soil enables it better to retain the moisture absorbed.

4. The soil, in order to be healthy and active, must breathe. A light, porous soil admits the air and, thus it is fed and greatly invigorated by the atmosphere.

5. The sun's rays heat a hard soil much quicker than a loose one, and the hotter the soil is, so much greater will be the evaporation from it. So that the hard soil is deprived of its moisture much sooner than one of a loose texture.

6. The roots of plants can find their way through a moist, loose soil, in search of food, much better than they can through a hard dry soil.

7. The soil that has been plowed well, and then kept loose near the surface by the action of the hoe, will receive and hold the rain water that falls, while a hard soil will allow most of it to run off into the valleys and streams as it falls.

Let us hoe thoroughly all the season until the crops are perfected, and while engaged in work observe and discuss the benefits we may derive from it.

Horticulture for Ladies.

An able writer says it has long been a matter of astonishment to me that in the present dearth of remunerative employment for women, no one has yet thought making them gardeners. Of course I do not mean women who are afraid of soiling their hands or spilling their complexions by being much in the open air. My suggestions are meant for those who look upon the duties of life seriously, and who, being compelled by circumstances to earn their daily subsistence, would find horticulture a remunerative and comparatively pleasant occupation. The want of scientific knowledge among working gardeners is so great that in taking up the profession they might simply step into a gap now existing between the shining lights of Horticulture and Botany and the ignorant obstinate workman who very often takes the name of, without any knowledge of the duties of, a gardener.—*Missaukee Monthly.*

The Catholics of Kentucky number 130,000.