

THE TROY HERALD.

TROY, MISSOURI.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Personal and Literary.

—Gen. N. P. Banks will enter the lecture field this fall.

—Olive Logan is working up a new novel called "Nothings."

—It is reported that Jay Gould lost \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 on his last gold speculation.

—Bishop Simpson spoke in favor of woman suffrage in the M. E. Conference, Indianapolis.

—Miss Mary G. Humphrey, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is a successful correspondent in Europe for several New York papers.

—Mrs. H. B. Stowe, at her home in Florida, has kept open a school of fifty pupils during the summer at her own expense.

—The Danbury News man doesn't take well in England. The London Athenaeum calls his book "exceedingly dull and wearisome."

—Pauline Lucea has bought a lot on Fifth avenue, near Central Park, New York, and will erect a residence for herself and her new husband.

—A. B. Mills, Esq., of the Kingston (Mo.) Sentinel has met with a special streak of good luck. By the death of an old uncle in Germany he inherits a fortune of \$90,000. He sailed from New York for Germany, August 24.

—Mrs. Patterson, who presided over the domestic economy of the White House during the term of her father, Andy Johnson, added new luster to her laurels by taking the premium for the best butter at a Tennessee fair.

—Jean Ingelow has made a pleasant, unique, and really enviable impression on American readers by her thoughtful, womanly writings in prose and verse, and her publishers announce two new editions of her poetical works this fall.

—Joseph Arch, the champion of the laboring man, proposes to stay five years in the United States and Canada. If that period be necessary for full investigation into the condition of the workmen on this continent.

—Prof. Agassiz received on his last birthday, a gift of \$100,000 from his son-in-law, Mr. Quincy Shaw, at a little dinner party the latter had arranged for him, and at the same time his son gave him a check for \$20,000. The professor promises to devote the whole to science, and is already looking anxiously about for the next generous giver.

—Among the speakers at an immense farmers' meeting held in Washington, Iowa, lately, was Miss Julia A. Garretson, "a farmer's daughter," as the telegraph briefly describes her, whose oration was pronounced the best of the lot. Her speech was mainly denunciatory of the monopolies and of political corruption generally, and abounded in eloquent exhortation and clever hits.

Science and Industry.

—About eight hundred men are now engaged in cutting granite at Dix Island for the New York Post-office.

—Mr. Eason, a journeyman jeweler at Des Moines, Iowa, has invented a watch spring, the patent for which he has sold for \$33,400.

—Calculations made on the wheat crop of Minnesota reckon that there will be an excess of 30,000,000 bushels for export after feeding the entire population of the State.

—A Boston firm sends three thousand boxes of chewing gum, equivalent to 450,000 "quids," to Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Missouri. The jaws which work on this stuff are mostly feminine.

—The manufacture of salt, says an exchange, will yet become one of the principal industries of Sumner county, Kansas, as it has been proven beyond question that a good article can be made from the numerous salt-springs on Slate Creek and at Remont, south of Oxford, in the Arkansas valley.

—There are in Providence, R. I., eighty-five jewelry manufacturing shops employing twenty-two hundred and fifty persons, and doing a business of about six and a half million dollars annually. The product embraces every grade, from the highest and best to the cheapest, and the variety is as limitless as the ingenuity of the human mind.

—One of the enterprises of the West is a poultry establishment located at about one mile north of Batavia, Ill. There are now there, between 2,000 and 3,000 hens, mostly of the common variety; the specialty being the raising of chickens, and furnishing eggs for the Chicago market. By providing warm rooms for the hens through the winter the fowls lay nearly all the time, excepting about two months in the heat of the summer. A young hen, one to four years of age, will produce with good care, from 150 to 175 eggs per year.

—The highest prize given by the Vienna Commission is the grand diploma of honor, the second the medal of progress, the third the medal of merit, the fourth the honorable mention. Four of these have been awarded in this country for excellence in methods and for progress of education—namely to the National Bureau of Education, to the State of Massachusetts, to the city of Boston, and to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Four others have been awarded to private individuals for machinery of different kinds, for progress in iron manufactures, and for dentistry. There was much competition in sewing-machines, one of which received a medal of merit, and several others medals of progress. Some fifty exhibitors in the American machinery department will receive medals.

—The manufacture of brick from ocher is now acknowledged a success, and is destined not only to work a revolution in the brick business, but to become a business of great commercial value to Osage City, Kansas, and that part of the State. The first kiln was burned in September last, and now they are turning out from 250,000 to 300,000 bricks per month. Three permanent kilns with a capacity of 570,000 are required to keep the presses, now in use, running. Submitted to the intense heat of these kilns, the bricks come forth al-

most as hard and durable as blocks of steel. These bricks are put on the cars at \$4.50 to \$10 per thousand. About one mile of the yellow ocher, ranging from eight to twenty-eight feet in thickness, is known to exist, and may be manufactured into paint, pottery, tiling, chimney flues, and many other articles of commercial value.—Exchange.

School and Church.

—Nine-tenths of the ministers of the country are not as well paid as base-ball professionals. But religion is not the "national game."

—The colleges of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, conferred during the present year 2,515 degrees, of which 182 were honorary.

—The Roman Catholics of Brooklyn have established thirty educational institutions of various names and grades, including two colleges, with a total of 16,044 pupils.

—Mrs. Sophronia Hawkins, wife of Rev. L. Hawkins, of Andrew, Iowa, was granted license to preach the gospel, by the Duvenport District Conference held in Maquoketa.

—The eminently virtuous managers of a Vermont school library have declined the proffered gift of a complete edition of Dickens' works on account of the immoral tendency thereof.

—Mr. Marcus Brownson, of Titusville, Pa., has donated the sum of \$10,000 for the endowment of a theological seminary at Hampatan, India, for the education of native preachers among the Telugus.

—A genuine tobacco revival was the feature of the Willmantic (Conn.) camp meeting. The occasion brought out a forcible sermon on the subject by Rev. D. W. C. House. At its close upwards of twenty ministers came forward and voluntarily foreswore the use of tobacco from henceforth forever more.

—The Vermont Congregationalists have started a sustentation scheme. They propose to raise the salaries of all ministers of the denomination within the State to at least \$1000, on condition that the pastor be regularly installed, that the people raise at least \$500 salary and at least \$10 per resident member, that no parsonage be reckoned at more than \$100, that no salary be reduced from the previous year, that the salary be paid first quarterly in full and reported, and that the members of the congregation contribute to at least four benevolent objects.

—There are now nine Presbyterian congregations established at various points on the Sioux reservations, numbering not far from seven hundred and fifty members. Their presbytery met in June, at the Yankton Reserve, elected Rev. Artemus Ehmman, a native pastor, Moderator, and conducted their ecclesiastical business with the order and intelligence of a white presbytery. This year another native minister has been licensed, making eight in all. The Dakota language was used at the meeting, and in this language is the greater part of the Old and the entire New Testament translated and printed for these people.

—The University of Virginia, in addition to the fifty State scholarships now established by law, proposes at the coming session to throw open forty farmers' scholarships (one for each Senatorial district) tenable for two years, and affording free tuition in the following schools: Natural History and Agriculture, General and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Mineralogy and Geology, History and English Literature. The scholarships are to be conferred on those who are unable to pay for their own education and will declare their intention in good faith to become farmers or planters.

—We read of a New Jersey pastor who has been requested to resign his charge for the following reasons: 1. He is "erratic"; 2. He is fond of smoking; 3. He is a favorite of the more youthful ladies; 4. He sings in a quartette; 5. He is an active member of a base ball nine; 6. He plays chess; 7. He writes poetry! Six of these charges seem to us frivolous and unworthy of a moment's serious consideration; it is the seventh which appears to be serious. Considering the amount of "poetry" already in existence; taking into account how little the world stands in need of additional verse; and guessing at the probable quality of the parson's productions, we are free to say that we think he should stop pillan-dering with the Nine, or else resign at once.—N. Y. Tribune.

Haps and Mishaps.

—For knocking out the last tooth his mother-in-law had, a California man has had to pay \$100.

—Fifteen persons have been killed in Ohio during the last year by weapons supposed to be unloaded.

—John Mann and John Keating, rival bakers of Greenville, N. J., met in the village, recently, and the former shot the latter, and then shot himself.

—Carl Meisel, a well-known violinist, for several years connected with the Mendelssohn Quintet Club of Boston, was drowned recently in Germany.

—General Hardee was badly kicked in the side by a mule a few days ago. An exchange infers that his tactics never provided for such a rear movement.

—A convict of the Michigan City penitentiary feigned death for three hours, but when they jabbed a pin into him he rose up and wanted to put a head on the ladder.

—John Hill, of Georgia, saw a man kissing Mrs. Hill, and John jumped into the river and drowned himself. Some men would have raised a great row and made Mrs. Hill feel bad.

—Willoughby Comins, a young man from Camden, went to Buffalo, a few days ago, on his way to visit relatives in Chautauque county, stopped at a hotel, ignorantly blew out the gas, and died.

—At Virginia City, Nevada, a man named Morris Cahill fell down the Chollar-Potosi shaft, a distance of one thousand feet. His body bounded from side to side on the timbers, mutilating it in a fearful manner.

—A glass gold-fish globe, filled with water, set fire to the sleeve of a lady's dress in New Haven, the other day, by concentrating the rays of the sun. Quite a large hole was burned before the fire was found.

—In Auburn, N. Y., a young lady lost a toe by a defective sidewalk, and sued for damages. The jury decided that her kick-

abilities had been injured to the extent of \$1,500. It was a heavy price for a "light fantastic."

—In the town of Greenwood, Clark county, Wis., George Taylor was let into a well just dug, to recover a bucket. He became exhausted before reaching the surface, fell to the bottom, smashing his skull and producing instant death.

—Lud. Lovell, of Spencer county, Kentucky, an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Lexington, hung himself in his cell, by his handkerchief, tied to one of the iron bars across the window. He had been in the asylum only fifteen days.

—The Rev. W. P. Watkins, Methodist minister at Waterloo, Iowa, was made temporarily insane by the combined effects of anxiety about his wife, who was dangerously sick, and efforts to give up the use of tobacco, to which he had long been a devotee, and went out and drowned himself.

—At Red Oak, Macon county, Iowa, recently, Harry Williams, a farmer, shot and instantly killed John Keaton, and shot, and it is thought fatally wounded, Wm. Euehler, both neighbors of his, but with whom he had quarreled about some remarks he alleged they had made about his wife. The murderer escaped.

—Helen Williams, a young woman, who was abducted from Marshalltown, Iowa, has been found and returned to her mother in a state of mental derangement. In her collected moments she says that she was seized by two men, placed in a buggy, and chloroformed, and when she awoke she was in a log house attended by an old woman, who allowed her to depart and she started to walk along the railway track.

—James Gibson, aged about forty-five, was shot and killed by his nephew, Henry Hazlewood, at Armstrong's Mill, about four miles west of White Hall, Ill., a few days ago. Hazlewood was arrested. Whisky and card-playing were at the bottom of the affray.

—During an anti-monopoly procession, at Sioux City, Iowa, a few nights since, Charles Collins, editor of the Weekly Times, irritated by a lot of boys following his carriage in which he sat in Kuklux costume, beating a circular saw with a hammer, threw the missile into the crowd, striking a boy in the forehead, and inflicting a dangerous if not fatal wound.

—Recently a young and wealthy Welshman, named Conrade Abadam, from Wales direct, on a pleasure trip, was accidentally shot about six miles north of Jefferson, Iowa, causing his death. The accident was caused by a gun falling on the bottom of a buggy, the hammer striking and causing the explosion of the cap. The charge took effect in the right side, extending into the pleural cavity. The deceased was the eldest son of the Hon. Edward Abadam, of Middleton Hall, Caernarthen, Wales, a rich land-owner and a prominent man. He was twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in Wales.

—Martin Kuhl, of Fond du Lac, Wis., recently committed suicide in a somewhat novel manner. He took a clothes-line, one end of which he fastened to a spike driven into the out-house, the other to a tree. He then cut the rope about four feet from the spike, fastened it around his neck, and bending his knees nearly to the ground choked himself to death. Kuhl was a Prussian by birth, and has been in this country about eighteen months. He was thirty-seven years old, unmarried.

Foreign Notes.

—A new and valuable field of coal has quite lately been discovered in Northamptonshire, England.

—Three new war vessels have just been added to the British Navy, and twenty-five others are in course of construction.

—Lord Shaftesbury says that the deadliest stroke at the confessional in England would be to make women the confessors.

—Notwithstanding the Abyssinian war and the Geneva award, the public debt of England has been reduced by \$328,722,775 within the last fifteen years.

—A Glasgow manufacturer has turned out a palanquin umbrella thirty-two feet in circumference. It is designed to keep the sun off an African chief.

—Great excitement prevails in the Chinese city of Shanghai, consequent upon the supposed discovery of a miraculous fountain of blood, which spouts out from the wall upon the persons of all who come near it.

—Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, has invited American architects to furnish illustrations of all or any valuable buildings in this country for display at the international exhibition at London next year.

—The London Court Journal informs us that Van Amburg's trained elephant, "Hannibal," broke open the wagon of a stall-keeper, who followed the show, and gobbled down six thousand gingerbread cakes, seventy pounds of assorted candy, and forty pounds of French kisses, molasses and all. He still lives.

—The London Daily News publishes a telegram to the effect that the Ameer of Kashgar has been victorious against China, and taken six large towns. The Chinese Emperor sued for peace, and sent large presents. Preliminaries of peace were signed in July.

—The latest and most accurate data of the European harvest show considerable deficiencies in the wheat crop of England, France, and other countries. The deficiency is estimated at about 225,000,000 bushels. Russia has hardly an average yield.

—The trades-unions in England are endeavoring to return trades-unions candidates to Parliament at the next general election. For this purpose a subscription list has been opened and a shilling asked from every working man who desires to see "labor represented" in Parliament.

—Dr. Otto Obermeier, an eminent physician of Berlin, died last month of cholera, contracted during a series of experiments with the excreta of cholera patients. He is reported to have intentionally inoculated himself with the infected fluids in order to study the modes of contagion, and even on his deathbed persisted in making microscopic examinations of his own blood.

Odds and Ends.

—A well-dressed dog wears a collar and pants in the summer.

—The latest car-coupling was a marriage on a railroad train.

—The champion postal-card writer of Charleston, S. C., has reached 2,014 words.

—"Hoodendoodah" is the latest Georgia drink. One guggle is equivalent to two nights in jail.

—The New York Herald says the \$500 greenbacks have a six-toed genius on the back. They might have a split-eared rhinoceros there for all we would know to the contrary.—Danbury News.

—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman has discovered that, as a law of nature, every spotted dog has the end of his tail white, and every spotted cat the end of the tail black. He says he has examined many dogs and cats in France, England and America, and always noticed the same result.

—An exchange has this among its personals: "St. Paul is away out West with Minnesota. St. John will spend the summer in New Brunswick. Elmira is in New York. Elizabeth is in New Jersey. Marietta is in Ohio. Charlotte is in North Carolina. Augusta is down in Georgia. They don't intend visiting each other this season."

—The brakeman on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, whose neglect to go far enough with his flag caused the recent accident, gave some interesting testimony at the inquest. He said he was not sure how long a mile was, but he thought it was some eighty or ninety rods. He was pretty well convinced, too, that there are about eight feet in a yard.

—Barnum's latest curiosity is a wonderful horse—of such remarkable size that a man six feet high, standing erect on an ordinary chair, would be unable to touch the top of his back. This seems somewhat incredible, but when we state that the animal is a Shetland pony, only thirty inches high, no one will deny its truth.

—Mrs. Sarah Bridges (who is perusing the Jones County Eagle)—"Sakes alive, I wouldn't no more name a child Elias than nothing in the world! They're al'ys cuttin' up some paper! Here's Alas-Thompson, Alas Williams, Alas the Night-Hawk, all been took up for stealin'! Mary Jones, don't ye never name none o' yer children Alas."

—An ingenious scientist, says an exchange, announces that he has discovered diamonds to be combustible at a much lower temperature than is usually supposed. We don't care much if they are. We haven't any diamonds, and if we had we shouldn't get fooling about a furnace with them. If the gentleman will state at what temperature we can with safety manufacture or steal them, he shall have our thanks.

—A Washington correspondent of the Boston Globe says: "During a recent civil-service examination in the Interior Department the candidates for admission to clerkships were asked to state the distance of the planet Saturn from the earth. One candidate answered that he was unable to state the distance in miles, but did not think it was sufficiently near to interfere with him in the performance of his duties as a clerk, or to get him in any of the rings."

—The Chattanooga Times gives a narrative embodying the following: "There was something of a delicate and private nature going forward about the house visible to the commonest observer. But love and its devotees are proverbially blind. So he stayed and stayed until late in the evening, when one of our prominent physicians stepped from another room into the parlor where the youth and the eldest daughter of the house were billing and cooing, and blurted out: 'Well, young man, if you're done courting you can have a turn at nursing to get your hand in. There's another very young girl in the next room.'"

—A colored preacher in St. Augustine was overheard by a Northern lady giving to the assembly an account of the deluge. He closed his fancifully embellished history as follows: "And de rain come down in big spouts, and come up to de do'-step of de houses, and 'gin to cober de flo', and den de slimer be searet, and knock at de do' ob de ark bery hard. And de big lion hear de racket, and roar, and de dog bark, and de ox bellow, but Noah keep on readin' de Bible, and de sinner say, 'Noah, Noah, let us come in.' And Noah say, 'I bery sorry, but I can't let you in, for de Lord hab lock de do' and trow away de key.'"

—"Way down South," when a paper was printed on a Ramage by an old-darkey pressman named Sam, the forms were always placed on the press and made ready for him; and so, with a well-trained negro boy, the working of the paper progressed satisfactorily. But it happened one day that Sam, who could not read, was thrown entirely on his own resources. He put the forms to press and pulled a sheet; looked at it intently, turned it round, and turned it over; something was the matter; he looked again, felt the tympan, held the sheet up to the light, and looking over his spectacles at the grinning roller-boy, exclaimed: "Look heah, boy, why for yer don't 'stribbit yer rollah?" The form was bottom up.

—An enterprising milkman of Elmira, N. Y., furnishes his customers with milk done up in glass, the packages to be returned. It ought and no doubt will make him popular among his customers. In his wagon are arranged inside racks containing quart and pint bottles filled with pure fresh milk, full measure. These bottles are delivered as required, the customer returning the bottle left the day before; and no pitchers, pails, bowls or dishes are necessary. Another advantage of this system, especially in warm weather, is that each bottle is tightly corked and can be held in a pail or pan of cold water, keeping it fresh and sweet, or put away in a cooler, taking up but little room.

Supremacy of the English Language.

The English tongue is fast becoming the language of the world. In Siam, the King has just established two English schools for the education of the sons of his nobles. These future Asiatic aristocrats are to be able to converse with and be able to read the literature of the people of England and the United States. French may remain the language of courts, but the commercial tongue of the world is undoubtedly the English, and the knowledge of it is spreading with every fresh port in Asia and Africa opened to commerce, and with the advent of every English-speaking traveler or settler in Japan, China, and Egypt. In Japan, it has already been adopted as the official language, and a century hence the people of that country will be able to read and appreciate the works of English authors as if they had been born in London or New York.

What Shall We do With Our Daughters?

Bring them up in the way they should go. Give them a good substantial, common school education. Teach them how to cook a good meal of victuals. Teach them how to wash and iron clothes. Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons. Teach them how to make their own dresses. Teach them to make shirts. Teach them to make bread. Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining-room and parlor. Teach them that a dollar is only a hundred cents. Teach them that the more they live within their income, the more they will save. Teach them that the further they live beyond their income, the nearer they get to the poor-house. Teach them to wear calico dresses, and to do it like a queen. Teach them that a good, round, rosy romp is worth fifty delicate consumptives. Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes. Teach them to do the marketing for the family. Teach them to foot up store bills. Teach them that God made them in his own image, and that no amount of tight lacing will improve the model. Teach them every-day, hard, practical common-sense. Teach them self-reliance. Teach them that a good, steady, greasy mechanic, without a cent, is worth a dozen oil-patched loafers in broadcloth. Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men. Teach them to climb apple-trees, go fishing, cultivate a garden, drive a road team or farm wagon. Teach them the accomplishments—music, drawing, painting—if you have the time and money to do it with. Teach them not to paint and powder. Teach them not to wear false hair. Teach them to say no, and mean it; or yes, and stick to it. Teach them to regard the morals, not the money of the beans. Teach them the essentials of life—truth, honesty, uprightness—then at a suitable time let them marry. Rely upon it, that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weal or woe of their after life.—Christian Standard.

Originating a Wholesale Sneeze.

The spirit of malicious mischief which has given no respite to the tortured spirit of George Russ, found an aperture for wholesale exit in the numerous attended party at the Harris works on Friday night. After long and patient watching, his expectant vision took in the grand opportunity to relieve himself at one fell swoop of the overburdened desire to fulfill his mischievous ingenuity upon his fellow creatures and achieve that sudden distinction which comes to those who enter with the true spirit of energy upon the consummation of well laid plans. On Friday afternoon George purchased a quarter of a pound of cayenne pepper, and placed it safely in his outside pocket. That night he attended the party. He had no invitation, but George stands not upon the conventionalities of that society which refuses him recognition. He had business there, and he went. Cautiously he entered the crowded room, threading his way here and there, meandering to the right, to the left, forwards, backwards, and as he progressed in his travels the quarter of a pound of cayenne pepper which he had bought in the afternoon spread itself in serpentine shapes upon the floor of the room. Then George withdrew to a retired corner and enjoyed the sneezing and excited remarks of his 2,000 victims. He went home happy that night, and doubtless would have been so still had not Marshal Crozenberg pulled him from under the sidewalk on North Main street last Saturday afternoon and taken him to jail. This morning he was brought into the presence of Justice Smith to answer to a criminal charge, and the upshot of the affair is that he is sentenced to forty days in jail and a fine of \$14.90. This sentence is a severe one, but the offense, given perhaps more in a spirit of mischief than malice, was of an aggravated nature, and George must furnish the example for scores of other boys who are ripe for just such fun.—Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, Sept. 8.

Estimating Net Weights.

It is a very difficult thing to ascertain with any degree of certainty the probable net dressed weight of an animal when alive, the gross weight of which can be found on the scales. So much depends upon the breed, size, and degree of fatness, in other words, the thickness of the flesh upon the frame. In cattle and sheep the usual allowance for shrinkage is one-third, which is generally pretty fair to the seller when the animal is only medium to small in size, and is but in fair condition. A cow or an ox well fattened, weighing 1,300 pounds alive, will give close to 800 pounds of dressed beef when slaughtered. But one in the same condition weighing 2,000 pounds will give a larger proportion of dressed meat. A sheep of 100 pounds live weight rarely gives more than 60 pounds dressed mutton, while one of 300 pounds live weight will often dress 140 pounds or more. On hogs the shrinkage is much less, usually in well-bred, well-fed animals over 200 pounds gross not exceeding one-seventh. The following rule for estimating the dressed weight of live hogs we find in a late number of the National Live Stock Journal: "From the first 100 pounds deduct 25 pounds, from gross; from the second 100 pounds deduct 12 1/2 pounds; from the third 100 pounds deduct 6 1/2 pounds; all over the third 100 is net. Thus a hog of 300 pounds live weight will give 256 1/2 net weight, and as a general rule 4 1/2 pounds only should be allowed for shrinkage on every hog of 300 pounds or over. A hog of 100 pounds will net 75 pounds; one of 150 pounds, 112 1/2; one of 200 pounds, 162 1/2; one of 250 pounds, 200 1/2. This, of course, is only as close an approximation as can be given for the general average of hogs as brought to market. If they are thin there is more shrinkage; if large and well-fatted, and especially if pure bred, they will often shrink even less. We have known instances where the shrinkage amounted to only one-sixth of the live weight.—Exchange.