# THE TROY HERALD.

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## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

### Personal and Literary.

—Ex-Senator Doolittle denies the report that he is going to enter journalism.

—Miss Thackeray writes to a friend that she hopes to visit the United States next year.

—Lucy Larcom, the poetess, teaches English literature and composition at the Academy of Bradford, Mass.

—Miss Bella Lockwood has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and her first case was a suit for divorce brought in behalf of the wife.

—Gen. G. T. Beauregard, while recently visiting the battle-field at Manassas, sustained a fall from his horse, whereby his thumb was dislocated, a leg bruised, and other serious injuries inflicted.

—Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps refers to Miss Smiley, the Quaker preacher, as "a woman who has a voice as sweet as a robin's, a face as serene as a madonna's, and a purpose as fixed as a Quaker's, and who wears her bonnet into the pulpit besides."

—Mr. Ruskin has now fallen afoul of Darwin, and declares, in his last essay, that "we might sufficiently represent the general manner of conclusion in the Darwinian system by the statement that, if you fasten a hair-brush to a mill-wheel, with the handle forward, so as to develop itself into a neck by moving always in the same direction, and within continual hearing of a steam-whistle, after a certain number of revolutions, the hair-brush will fall in love with the whistle; they will marry, lay an egg, and the product will be a nightingale."

—The London *Athenæum* administers the following sharp rap to Mr. Joaquin Miller in its last number: "We have been unfortunate enough to incur the displeasure of Mr. Joaquin Miller. Our reviewer, having said that his new book was a dull romance, Mr. Miller, who thinks otherwise, writes to us that he wishes 'to tell him to his teeth that he is a liar, a *coward*, and a cur.' Mr. Miller states that he has written without consultation with his publisher. We think that a gentleman of the high reputation of his publisher, will be shocked when he hears how sadly wanting Mr. Miller is in the courtesies of life and the advantages of education."

—*Mainichi Hirakana Shunbunshi*, or the *Daily Hirakana News*, is the title of an adventurous pioneer of a coming era, which is published at Jeddo, Japan. The common method of printing, both in China and Japan, has been for ages by the means of carved wooden blocks. The letter-press of the *Daily Hirakana News* is printed with movable type. A distinct space is left between each word, and the use of the comma and period introduced. This paper is published by the "Society for the Dispersion of Darkness"—a significant name, truly—whose two-fold object is stated to be the enlightenment of the country by providing a medium of home and foreign news, and to demonstrate that the use of fifty syllables (which constitute the elements of the "Hirakana" of the Japanese) is amply sufficient for literary purposes, and that it will be no loss to abandon the borrowed Chinese characters.

—While England has been bountiful in supplying candidates for the lecture platform in the United States, it is gratifying to hear that her bounty is, in a measure, being reciprocated. Miss Emily Faithfull is fully matched by a young lady who formerly resided in St. Louis, but who is now said to be making a tour of England and lecturing before large and appreciative audiences. The young lady's name is Mary E. Beedy, formerly a teacher in the public schools. Over a year ago she became dissatisfied with her position, and feeling that she was fitted for something better than a schoolmistress, she tendered her resignation and went to England, with the intention of remaining there a year to improve herself in some branches in which she felt herself to be deficient, and to make closer acquaintance with the English people. After having found out what they had to teach her, she deemed it but fair to see whether she might not be able to teach them something in return. Accordingly she made a lecturing tour through the three kingdoms, with a success that astonished even herself. Her lecture is highly praised by careful critics, and fully satisfies the British nation of an advanced American woman. She tells her audiences in a plain, straightforward way the social and intellectual condition of her sex in America, and announces her intention of returning hither at some future day to join the ranks of those who labor for the advancement of women.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

### School and Church.

—Fifteen female freshmen are matriculated in Delaware College.

—The will of the late Harry Ward Foote, of New Haven, gives to Yale College the sum of $25,000, to be used as the foundation of one or more scholarships, to be called the Foote Scholarships.

—Miss Rogers, daughter of the well-known Tooke Professor of Political Economy at King's College, London, is the first in order of merit in the Oxford local examinations this year, surpassing 472 students who were examined with her. Hitherto exhibitions at certain Oxford colleges have always been offered to the students leading the list. Miss Rogers' position thus opens the question of the admission of women to university residence, examinations, and degrees.

—Rev. J. I. Woodside, says the Lucknow *Witness*, has purchased in behalf of the American Presbyterian Mission, with which he is connected, seventeen villages from the Dehra Doon Tea Company, for a native Christian colony, to be called the "Hope Town Christian Colony." This is the most extensive undertaking of the kind ever attempted in India, as the sum paid for the property is not less than $90,000. The land has been divided into 1,500 shares, of five acres to each share, costing $60.

—In commenting on the tendency of Sunday-school teachers to *preach*, rather than to teach, Rev. H. Somerville Gedge said, at a teachers' association in Northampton, England, that "there were some who very dogmatically asserted that no sermon ought to exceed a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, but who thought nothing of giving their scholars three-quarters of an hour twice a Sunday." Although few American Sunday-schools have two sessions a day, it may safely be said that the longest and trashiest sermons preached in this country are those given by Bible-class teachers, who mistake preaching for teaching.—*Independent.*

—The venerable Rev. C. C. Goss, at a recent Methodist Preachers' meeting in New York City, made the following statements, from carefully compiled statistics, concerning the relative progress of the various denominations in that city: The Episcopalians have 64 regular churches and 14,000 members, the Baptists 32 churches and 11,000 members, the Presbyterians 50 churches and 16,000 members, the Methodists 40 churches and 11,000 members. From 1800 to 1870 the Methodists have increased in numbers 12 per cent., the Presbyterians 10 per cent., the Baptists 21 per cent., and the Episcopalians 14 per cent. All these show a very heavy falling off as compared with the increase of population. Since 1854 the Roman Catholics have built 11 new churches costing $1,707,000, the Episcopalians 25 costing $3,850,000, the Presbyterians 19 costing $2,883,000, the Baptists 9 costing $872,000, and the Methodists 15 costing $805,000. A comparison of charitable work, including hospitals, homes, and missionary contributions, put the Episcopalians and Roman Catholics far ahead of all others, the Methodists and Baptists making the worst showing. The point which Mr. Goss said his figures proved was that, while Methodism had terribly fallen off from its former rate of increase, and from any adequate advance with the increase of population, it was in but little worse plight than the Baptists or the Presbyterians.

### Science and Industry.

—Colorado will complete 355 miles of railway this year.

—A single county in New York produces upwards of seven million pounds of butter.

—New Haven claims 347 manufactories, employing a capital of $12,000,000 and 8,000 hands.

—Gathering discarded cigar-stumps and recasting them into highly-flavored chewing tobacco, is one of the remunerative fine arts of New York.

—Farmington, Me., will put up 680,000 cans of sweet-corn this season, and boasts one workman whose champion record is 1,500 cans a day.

—Twelve years ago the first export sale of petroleum amounted to 250 barrels. In 1872 the export amounted to 150,000,000 gallons, and this year a much larger quantity will be exported.

—Recent geological surveys of the new territories of the far West reveal the very important fact that the known coal deposits of the Rocky Mountain region extend over an area of upward of 250,000 square miles, in strata varying from five to thirty-five feet in thickness.

—A village for women is to be established in Woburn, Mass., where Mrs. Aurora Phelps has bought sixty acres for the new community. This land is to be laid out in small house lots, which will be sold to working women on favorable terms, and they will be encouraged to work upon and improve the land.

—California is becoming famous for her agricultural products. Last year her wheat crop was worth about $25,000,000, and her barley crop was half as much more in quantity than the wheat, if not in money value. She raised also 25,000,000 pounds of wool, 3,000,000 gallons of wine, and sent to market more than $7,000,000 worth of meat of various kinds.

—A new locomotive named the Anthracite, which has been placed on the Albany and Susquhanna Railroad, has six driving-wheels and carries its water above the boiler. A tender is thus dispensed with. The firing apparatus is stated to be so arranged that the fires last all day without replenishing, and the furnaces only require damping once a week.

—Successful experiments are said to have been recently made in Russia in the use of the products of coal oil for fuel for locomotives. The same fuel has also been applied, with reported satisfactory results, in the propulsion of steamboats. The engineers engaged in the experiments report the accomplishment of more work with this fuel than is obtained from the same value in ordinary fuels.

### Haps and Mishaps.

—A lady on a St. Louis street car gave birth to a bouncing baby boy a few days ago.

—A patent fire-escape killed four men in Montreal, the other day, and it was only experimenting then.

—Mrs. Fisk of Clinton county, Iowa, sat down in the barn to have a smoke, and $4,500 worth of barn and contents were smoked up.

—At Evansville, Ind., a thief entered an undertaker's shop, and finding no one around, stole a coat off the dead body of a man who was awaiting burial.

—A son of H. S. Driesback, living near Shelbina, Ill., was accidentally shot by a companion while hunting, a few days ago, and died shortly afterward.

—Robert Stevenson, son of David Stevenson, a prominent citizen of McLean, Ill., was killed recently by being thrown from a buggy.

—Willie Neff, a Chillicothe, Mo., boy, fourteen years old, was killed instantly the other day, by being accidentally struck in the stomach by the elbow of a boy with whom he was playing.

—Samuel McDonald, Knight Templar of Domolay Commandery, Pottsville, Pa., fell down a well-hole of the new Masonic Temple at Philadelphia, while inspecting the building, and died from his injuries soon after.

—A teacher at the Rockville street school-house, in Cleveland, named Miss Jennie M. Silcox, died recently from injuries received a few hours previously by falling down the steps of the school building.

—Willy Fountain and John McCallister, colored boys aged about ten, were shooting birds with a revolver at Cairo, Ill., when the revolver in Fountain's hands was accidentally discharged, instantly killing McCallister.

—Mrs. Bailey Pitcher died in Sumner county, Kansas, from the effects of a dose of strychnine, which she had taken supposing it to be quinine. The drug was obtained from a neighbor who had purchased it for quinine.

—The wife of T. McGinnis, of Macomb, Ill., committed suicide recently, while laboring under a fit of insanity. She took a dose of morphine, tied a rope around her neck, and then jumped into a well, where her body was found next day.

—George H. Curtis, of Waverly, Iowa, committed suicide in a stable at that place a few days ago. He took a looking-glass from the house so that he could have no trouble in finding the proper place to cut his throat, and made a hole no wider than the knife blade.

—W. T. Nevill, a Cincinnati druggist, was shot and instantly killed one evening recently, in his own store, by Dennis Cary, the owner of the premises. Nevill had rented another store and was removing his effects, when a dispute arose concerning some trivial articles of furniture, and Cary suddenly drew a pistol and shot Nevill dead on the spot.

—John Sheppard, a plain, hard-working man of Benton, Ill., was so unfortunate as to have for a wife a pretty, empty-headed woman, who received the addresses of a dandified barber named Johnson, to such an extent as to become a common scandal. The other day, therefore, the injured husband put an end to his wife's illicit amour by shooting her paramour in his shop and killing him instantly.

—A number of ladies riding in a Fourth street car in St. Louis the other day, became frightened by the approach of another car on the down grade at a high rate of speed, caused by a broken brake, and attempted to jump from the car, in accomplishing which one lady was almost instantly killed and others severely bruised. Had they kept their seats they would have escaped unharmed.

—During the absence of Isaac Ozenbaugh from his home in Fort Wayne, Ind., one night recently, burglars tried to break the door down. Mrs. Ozenbaugh armed herself with an ax, and her son, a boy of fourteen, grasped a revolver and then opened the door. A man sprang at him and tried to stab him with a dirk. The boy sprang aside, fired, and missed. Then he placed the muzzle of the revolver close to the fellow's shoulder and fired again. The man fell back into the arms of a companion, who dragged him away, and the boy closed the door.

—Albert Doty, of Springfield, Ill., a young man about twenty-five years of age, a draughtsman by profession, committed suicide recently by shooting himself through the head. It is supposed, from what is known of the reason for the rash act, that Doty was disappointed in love, having told one or two of his intimate friends that his girl, who lives in Chicago, had "gone back on him," and for that reason he became somewhat dissipated, and under the influence of liquor and disappointed hopes, committed the self-murder.

—A colored boy living in the family of Mrs. Silvers at Lexington, Mo., administered strychnine to them in coffee. The family had been suffering with chills, and the boy was given the poison by a colored man with instructions to put it in the coffee, and they would never have the chills again. Three of the family were stricken down immediately. Both the colored men were old family servants brought from Alabama. The man had a grudge against some of the family, and took this means of vengeance. The boy confessed the crime and the man fled. None of the family had died.

—Deaths from chloroform continue to be not infrequent. A short time ago a man in Cincinnati crushed the thumb of his right hand in some machinery. Amputation was considered necessary, and he decided to take chloroform. He appeared to be a strong, healthy man, and the physician did not hesitate to administer the anæsthetic, after making the usual inquiries as to organic affections. It took five minutes to completely narcotize the patient, and just as he became unconscious he was seized with a violent trembling fit. The alarmed physician immediately attempted to restore him, but in vain. He died immediately.

### Foreign Notes.

—Andrew Lusk has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

—Unfaithful cashiers are promptly and severely dealt with in England. An employee of the New British Iron Company, who grabbed $7,500, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

—The police magistrates of London have summoned before them several poor persons accused of not sending their children to school, and informed them that the rebellious would be sent to the Industrial schools, and their parents required to maintain them there.

—Alexandria Palace, in London, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago, is to be rebuilt immediately. The new palace will be much larger than the old building, and iron and glass are to be largely used in its construction. Among the ruins of the old palace the bodies of two sisters have been found. It is supposed that they went in to view the ruins after the fire, and were buried by some falling masonry.

—In Paris the authorities are setting to work vigorously to restore the ruined monuments. The Palais Royal is progressing rapidly, and will soon be itself again. The scaffolding for the Vendome Column—a splendid piece of workmanship—is finished, and the column is about to be begun. The Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville—or rather the remains of them—are also in the hands of the workmen, but several years will elapse before they are finished.

—On the evening of Sept. 6 an alarming accident occurred on the Helensburg and Glasgow Railway. When the 8:30 train from Helensburg had proceeded about a mile and a half on its journey one of the third-class carriages was found to be on fire. The passengers escaped through the windows. Many were found lying along the track, six of them being severely injured. The carriage was completely destroyed. The accident was caused by a man throwing a lighted match on the floor where paraffine oil had been spilt.

—The French papers report the case of a workman employed in a factory at Paris who recently inquired at the "Lost and Found" department of the Prefecture of Police if a 500-franc note had been deposited there. The answer was in the negative. It appears that the note had been given him by his employer to pay a bill, and that he had lost it. He went back to his work and declared that he could not survive the loss. Attempts were made to console him, and his tried honesty for twenty-eight years was cited as placing his character above suspicion. However, he went away weeping, and the next day his body was found in the Seine. While it was on its passage to the Morgue the Prefecture of Police was informed that the note had been found in an omnibus.

—The *German News* says that the distinction which the Emperor has conferred upon Prince Bismarck, by investing him with the diamond cross of a Grand Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern, must be considered to be quite a special one. While formerly the order of the Black Eagle in brilliants was considered to be the highest distinction in Prussia, it would now seem that the Emperor has created for the Chancellor of the Empire a still higher distinction. The brilliants of the order of the Black Eagle which have now been conferred upon Counts Moltke and Roon, were already conferred upon the Chancellor after the meeting of the three Emperors last year. In order that Prince Bismarck should not remain undecorated on Sept. 2, the Emperor presented to him the diamond cross above spoken of.

### Odds and Ends.

—The upper-ten ladies of New York are discarding bracelets and ear-rings.

—The costliest necklace in the United States is owned by a New York widow who is not worth $1,000 in cash.

—A New York physician recently paid two thousand eight hundred dollars for the bones of the horse which carried Napoleon Bonaparte on the day of Waterloo.

—Titusville, Pa., girls have moved not to purchase any dry-goods where the stores keep open in the evening. They think the clerks might find some better business, and more congenial.

—Camp Mohave, Arizona Territory, is supposed to be the hottest military post on the North American continent, although situated on the bank of a large river, the great Colorado of the West. For days during the past summer the thermometer stood at 122 degrees in the shade.

—The ingenuity implied by wooden nutmegs in Connecticut has been surpassed by a Maine farmer, who has just been detected in a decidedly greasy swindle. It appears that this fellow, borrowing an idea from the filliers of gold coins, has taken lumps of tallow, covered them with a coating of yellow butter, and then taking the filled balls to market sold them to the traders. Last week his little trick was found out, and he was punished as he deserved.

—"Thirty-two cents!" echoed a woman yesterday, when her grocer charged her that sum for a pound of butter. "Yes, 'um," he replied, with a bland smile. "You see the grocers can't carry much of a reserve and we can't turn out our collaterals at a sacrifice. If the Government calls in the bonds due in 1874 and the imports of bullion tend to ease the money market a little, butter must find its level with everything else. Butter is very panicky just now, but I think the worst is over." She paid the money without further growling.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The *American Sportsman* is trying hard to teach people how to handle guns. It gives four rules. The substance of the first three rules is—never handle a gun unless you know how; always handle a gun as if it were loaded; always carry a gun at half-cock. The fourth rule we give entire. "If you know of no other way of ascertaining whether a gun is loaded or not than by putting the muzzle to your mouth and blowing, or if you feel inclined to draw the cap, retire to a safe distance and at once blow out your brains—if you have any—before you kill or maim other people by your stupidity or carelessness."

—The highest price ever paid for real estate was not either in London or New York, but in Bowlder, Colorado, where town lots are worth about fifteen cents a front foot. Two adjoining proprietors have gone to law about one and a half inches on the dividing line. The case has been in progress only two years, and when last tried occupied the time of one judge, four lawyers, one high sheriff, one crier, forty-six witnesses, three constables and twelve jurymen for six days. This was the first trial, and the costs therefore amounted to $1,542.65, and how many more trials there may be can't be foretold, for the jury didn't agree.

—Distinct and pleasant enunciation in either sacred or secular vocal music is a rare attainment. Often it is wholly impossible to understand the words sung: sometimes the melange of nonsense that seems to be uttered is simply ridiculous. Singers who give no thought to this matter may profitably study upon the following stanzas, which purport, rather absurdly to be sure, to be the musical efforts of a fashionable young lady seated at the piano:

"When ther-moo-hoon is mi-hild-ly be-heaming
O'er the ca-balmand [illegible] se-e-e-a,
Its ra-dyance so so-hof [illegible] heam-ing,
Oh! ther-hen, oh, th[illegible]
I ther[illegible]
Hof[illegible]
I ther[illegible]
I ther-he-he-hehe[illegible]hof theeeeeee!
"When the sur-h[illegible] bright-hi-hightly glowing
O'er the [illegible] dea-bear to nuee,
And twee-[illegible] wee hind is blo-ho-howing,
Oh, ther-hen, [illegible], ther-hen,
I ther-hink
Hof th[illegible]
O'er the[illegible]
I ther-he-h[illegible] ...e-hink hohohohoho-
[illegible] theeeeeeeeeee!"

### A Surprise to Philadelphia Druggists.

A sensation in druggists' circles has been created during the last week or ten days by the operations of the internal revenue officers of this city. Under a new and novel ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, all druggists are now required to place revenue stamps upon bottles containing paregoric, laudanum, spirits of nitre and camphor, syrup of squills, and all medicinal preparations of like character, as well as packages of Seidlitz powders and pills of different kinds. If the bottles or packages containing these preparations are labeled ready for sale, the stamp is required; but it is not required when any of them are measured out of a large receptacle to an individual customer, unless a label containing directions for use is placed on the bottle or package. The revenue officers have been visiting the drug stores of the city, large and small, enforcing this construction of the law by the threat to confiscate all unstamped goods. The druggists are considerably excited over the matter, and propose to send a committee to Washington to see what can be done about it.—*Philadelphia Telegraph, Sept. 27.*

### Munificent Educational Bequests.

We learn from the report of the Commissioners of Education that the people of this country have given during the year 1872, more than ten million dollars toward the higher institutions of learning, and voluntarily taxed itself to the amount of nearly seventy millions more for common schools. When the great fire of Boston consumed some of the buildings belonging to Harvard, that city—that had just lost so much—contributed eighty-five thousand dollars in a single week toward supplying the loss. On the principle that "to him that hath shall more be given," $2,703,167.61 of this ten millions—more than a quarter of the whole sum—was given to the educational institutions of Massachusetts. New York comes next with over two million two hundred thousand dollars; so that these two States, already so thickly sprinkled with colleges, absorb five out of the ten millions contributed by the whole country. It is sad to notice that so little of this educational fund has been given to the poorer Western and Southern States; the great bulk of it was contributed by communities where a good common school and academical system feeds the colleges with students, and where such institutions prove their right to be by the number and quality of their graduates. And it is not uninteresting to observe that more than four-fifths of these sums were donations, not bequests. They were not the contributions of those who merely indicated the direction in which this money should flow, when they could no longer control it, but were the living gifts of men and women who took this amount from their own pockets, and thus despoiled themselves as well as their heirs. They desired to see the result of these benefactions in their own lifetime, and to avoid these sad quarrels that too often defeat the benevolent intentions of the testator. The largest amount from a single source is the bequest of the late Isaac Rich, of Boston, of a million and a half of dollars to found Boston University. Dr. James Rush leaves a million dollars for a library in Philadelphia; Syracuse University gets six hundred and fifty thousand; Princeton, four hundred and seventy thousand; Cornell, three hundred and twelve thousand; Columbia, two hundred and fifty thousand; and Harvard, two hundred and thirty-one thousand. There were in that year thirty-seven gifts, of which the lowest was fifty thousand dollars, the largest a million and a half, while the amounts ranging from ten to fifty thousand dollars were so many that we cannot enumerate them. But they all unite to prove how freely and how generously the wealth of the country is poured out for these educational institutions. Our latest visitor, Professor Tyndall, who left thirteen thousand dollars as the avails of his lectures, to found scholarships for students devoting themselves to original research, says: "I have seen in America a willingness on the part of individuals to devote their fortunes, in the matter of education, to the service of the commonwealth, for which I cannot find a parallel elsewhere."

Let it not be supposed that 1872 was an exceptional year for educational gifts. In the present year Cornelius Vanderbilt has given half a million dollars to establish the University of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and another half million for a young ladies' seminary at New Dorp, on Staten Island; Henry F. Durant, of Boston, is erecting at his country-seat, at Wellesley, a female college, modeled after Mount Holyoke, that will cost from half a million to a million; Johns Hopkins, of Baltimore, has founded an institution for the education of four hundred colored orphans; Mr. John Anderson, of New York, has added fifty thousand dollars to his gift of Penikese Island; and Mrs. Quincy Shaw, of Boston, has given one hundred thousand to the institution at Cambridge over which her father, Professor Agassiz, presides.

And while the wealth of the country is thus being freely given to these centers of learning, the culture, the thing taught and the mode of teaching, are being steadily uplifted year by year. It takes one year's more study to enter a leading Eastern college to-day than it did twenty years ago; and the tendency is steadily toward higher qualifications for admission. In 1810 freshmen were admitted of the age of twelve and thirteen; in 1840 they averaged sixteen; to-day that average is over eighteen. And the quality of what is taught is equally improved. The principle of the selection of studies and their adaptation to the future course of the student is rapidly winning its way at our leading universities. De Tocqueville, who so thoroughly investigated our institutions a generation ago, looked sadly upon the practical nature of our studies. "It must be confessed," he says, "that among the civilized people of our age there are few in which the highest sciences have made so little progress as in the United States. . . . The future will prove whether the passion for profound knowledge, so rare and fruitful, can be born and developed so readily in democratic societies as in aristocracies." But Tyndall, who studied the scientific tendencies of the nation but yesterday, was of a more hopeful opinion. He was "unable to see anything in the constitution of society to prevent any student, with the root of the matter in him, from bestowing the most steadfast devotion on pure science. If great scientific results are not achieved in America, it is not to the small agitations of society that I should be disposed to ascribe the defect, but to the fact that the men among you who possess the genius for scientific inquiry are laden with duties of administration or tuition so heavy as to be utterly incompatible with the continuous and tranquil meditation which original investigation demands. I do not think this state of things likely to last." The present tendency of the higher branches of education is undoubtedly toward a love of classical knowledge for its own sake; a pursuit of science that finds its reward in mental not in pecuniary acquisition; a breadth of thought that admits each subject of study to have its own intrinsic value. The American scholar, Agassiz says, should never rest satisfied till our institutions have attained such a superiority that European students shall find it necessary to visit this country in order to complete their education!—*Appleton's Journal.*

—A revolver that had been secreted in a grain stack was run through a threshing machine, near Grove City, Iowa. In the separating process two loads of the deadly weapon were discharged and seven teeth knocked out of the cylinder of the machine.