

HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

At a Georgia fair there was a bouquet containing 350 flowers, each of a different kind.

STANFORD DOUG, of Doud Station, Iowa, is handling his thirty-second baby by his knee.

The young man had deposited in the vest pocket of the Allegheny in 1872 are being taken this season in the Ohio River.

FARMERS in the rural districts of New York make complaint that the tramps steal the hats and coats of the scarecrows they place in their fields.

WILLIAM BASSETT, in Newaygo County, Mich., has found some human bones on his farm of proportions that indicate a race of people 16 feet tall.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has 15 wives under his care and protection. He has 45 children. The number of his grandchildren he does not know.

JOHN HOOKER says the Russians don't rush into fighting the way we did, and agrees with Von Moltke that the Czar has got a big contract to whip the Turks.

VIRGINIANS claim that since the whipping-post was reestablished most of the jails have been emptied, petty crimes have almost ceased, and vagrants are seen no more in the streets.

The tigress in the Berlin gardens lately gave birth to a litter of two, but as nothing would induce her to leave normally to them they were sold to the domestic circle of a lady Newfoundland, who most affectionately took them in and does for them.

A SAN FRANCISCO firm has contracted to pay 40 cents apiece for the unlicensed dogs slaughtered in that city. The skins are to be tanned for glove making, the hair will be used in plaster, the bones ground for clarifying sugar, and the fat manufactured into oil.

The old King of Gabon in Africa is dead, at the age of nearly 100. His eldest son, Adande, at once on succeeding him, cashed the hundred women of his father's harem, liberating 50 slaves, and abolished the sacrifice of human beings at religious rites.

The Liverpool banker, Mr. T. P. Heywood, who died recently leaving an estate of \$12,500,000, bequeathed \$500,000 to his nephew, Arthur Longdale, besides making him his residuary legatee.

A PROVIDENCE man, who is fond of statistics, conceived an idea about a year ago that he would keep a memorandum to show just how many men whom he should have dealings with would do just as they agreed. Thus far only four out of 624 have the right kind of a mark against them.

WHOLE trenches of bones have been discovered on the plantation of Major Black, at Middle Sound, S. C. Some of the skulls are in a fine state of preservation, and from their shape, as well as the presence of various implements, it is thought the spot was an ancient Indian burying ground.

A JURY at San Jose, Cal., has brought in a verdict of \$27,000 in a suit for breach of promise of marriage against Gen. Henry M. Nagles, formerly of Philadelphia. The amount sued for was \$30,000. The verdict caused considerable surprise, and the case will be appealed.

In one of the departments at Washington is a woman who has seven children to support, who was captured by the Indians years ago—saw her child killed by them, was kept in captivity for years, and once at the peril of her life gave information to the troops which prevented a massacre similar to that in which poor Custer lost his life.

The Postmaster at Corpus Christi, Texas, has very properly decided that the king snake, the deadliest reptile in that region, is not legitimate mail matter. The serpent was sent from San Diego to Corpus Christi to be mailed abroad, and had therefore already traveled a considerable distance in charge of the mail.

A LAWSUIT has just developed the fact that for several years parties in Ulster County, N. Y., carried off numbers of gold and silver in the offshoot of the Shawangunk Mountains, in the town of Esopus, and with good success. Of specimens taken from Hussy Hill and examined one assayed \$250 and others various sums from \$3.30 to \$85 per ton.

One Dimmick, who has been engaged five years as an expert, swears that, in his opinion, the mine is worth \$100,000, and it is said that mining will soon be undertaken in earnest. An Englishman is reported to furnish capital for prosecuting the work.

It spoke of the counterblasts against it, tobacco seems to be growing more popular each year. The manufacture of cigars in New York City has become extensive, employing an army of workmen and paying an annual revenue of \$1,000,000. The tenement-house plan has been adopted by several manufacturers. They lease a house and sublet it to poor families; to each of these is given a quantity of tobacco on Monday morning, which is returned on Saturday as cigars or cigarettes. Nearly all nationalities, except Irish, are engaged in this industry; Americans are found in sparse numbers, but Italians, Spaniards, Cubans, abound.

The belief in witches is still lively and vigorous in parts of Rajasthan, in India. Every year a certain number of old women are done to death by reason of their bad reputation for inflicting diseases upon human beings and cattle. From one small State alone four cases of "witch-swinging" were reported in the official year 1875-76. In the old times it is customary to sacrifice a human victim, every morning at the shrine of Silla Devi, the peculiar goddess of Ambur, the ancient capital of Jeypore. Only last November, when a new ruler was to be installed at Serohi, a report went abroad that seven libels were to be put to death in honor of the event. As a natural consequence every libel in Serohi fled beyond the frontiers, and only returned after the installation and its attendant rites were quite completed.

An account of the great tidal wave at Hilo, Sandwich Islands, on the 10th of May, describes its progress as rapidly destructive; within an hour after its first appearance it was 12 feet 3 inches above

STONEWALL JACKSON.

His Appearance in His Tent. A Conflict of Emotions Subdued.

It was my fortune afterward to serve upon his staff, to share his tent, to be by his side in some of his severest battles, and to see him under various circumstances of absorbing interest, when the material elements of his nature were fully aroused.

When, as the men used to say, he had "his war look on," and the "revel of death" was at its height around him; but his appearance on those occasions, though sufficiently striking to be distinctly remembered, never impressed me as it did that night.

Then, indeed, he looked every inch the soldier that he was! Presently, after striding several times up and down the room as if to repress feelings that were struggling for utterance, he stopped before me, and said, in his quick, selected way—for, among his other Spartan-like peculiarities, it was "Stonewall Jackson's way" to be curt and laconic in conversation, though never discourteous— "Sacrifices! Have I not made them? What is my life here but a daily sacrifice? War has no charms for me! I've seen no more of its horrors! I've learned to have no illusions to compare me to his trials and temptations. My only ambition is to be useful. The hope of being ever as valuable as a soldier brought me here. I gave up the peaceful pursuit of a congenial occupation for the cares, discomforts and responsibilities of the camp. I left a very happy home, Colonel, at the end of duty, and I never, in my life, but I am not to return to it. Not that I expect to stay there. No! that blessing is not allowed to any of us now, in these sad times of strife and suffering. I shall, of course, seek other opportunities to serve our State. I will serve her anywhere, and in any way, in which I am permitted to do it with effect; even if it be as private in the rear. Sacrifices, do you say, Colonel? I sacrifice my position in the army here for the sake of the service! And you know not what a sacrifice it is for me to leave my old command, now that I have learned to love them and that I know how much they are attached to me!"

Then (to use the words of his biographers in describing this scene), he traversed the room with rapid strides, his feet cutting a path toward the completion of his plans, and the cruel disappointment that had dashed the fruit of all his labors.

"This taking of Mr. Benjamin," said he, "is up from the table," reads our news indicates that there is a movement making to cut off Loring's command from the rear.

"I look proper precautions against that before I left Loring; and when I wrote to you for the telegraph wire it was to make his communication with me more perfect, so that I might go to his assistance at a moment's warning. Yet, after all these precautions—after all our trouble to come to this command from the Secretary's overruler what we have now; to give it all up again to the enemy, who are thus virtually invited to re-occupy the Counties of Hampshire and Morgan, and renew their cruel work of desolation. Ah! if Mr. Benjamin could have been with us on our march through those counties and seen for himself the havoc which our enemies are committing, he would have marked the sites of so many once happy homes; now utterly destroyed; if he could have seen the fenceless and desolated fields of the ruined farmers, their slaughtered cattle, their helpless wives and half-starved little children, he surely would not have had the heart to consent to such a cruel, uncalculated and ungenerous withdrawal from the people. But there is no help for it now. The next news that comes from Romney will be in a position to co-operate effectively with Banks in his contemptible invasion of the Valley. When the spring campaign opens the movement made in this direction will be on both flanks, as was the case from the first. They want the Valley, and if the Valley is lost, Virginia is lost! Why has the Governor interfered between me and my duty?"

"Because," said I, "it was his duty to do so; his duty to you as well as to the State; for you know he is one of your best friends and a true Virginian. And, General, it is Virginia herself, through the Governor, her highest constituted authority, who asks you to continue in her service. It is our old mother State who makes this appeal. She has been rudely summoned on the check, and forced to smitten her sons to stand by and defend her from further insult and injury. Will you turn a deaf ear to her solicitations?"

Such, substantially, were his remarks as he continued to traverse the room; until finally, after he had thus given full vent to his feelings and resumed his seat, I reminded him that it was growing late; and that, as I would have to leave Winchester by daylight on my return to Richmond, I hoped he would not let me go back utterly disappointed in the result of my interview—that if he would consent to remain in command of the Valley District, I would insist upon him against any further interference from the Secretary of War, that I would do everything in my power to have his force increased, and the disaffected portion of his troops replaced by those which would be more reliable and effective. I told him then of the arrangement which the Governor had made to have no action taken for the present on his resignation.

After appealing to him in this way for some time, to allow the Governor to withdraw his resignation, I at last got up to go; and when I took his hand to bid him good-bye, I said:

"Well, what message am I to take back to our good friend, the Governor, in answer to his letter?"

He was silent for some seconds, and I saw that there was a conflict of feelings within him, but, finally, ruling his spirit, and thus proving himself to be mightier "than he that taketh a city," he slowly replied, pausing between almost every word:

"Tell him that—'he'll have to do, what he thinks is best'—for the deuce of it! And that if we can't get all Jackson consented to remain in the army, to make his Valley march to fame."

FAIR AND FIRESIDE.

PARISH FAIRLITES.—Take 5 or 6 parishes, scrape and boil till tender; mash them very fine and mix with them a tablespoon, even measure, of flour, 1 egg and light, and enough of salt to season; form into cakes and fry brown.

A GOOD CRUST.—Scald a quart of milk, take off the scum, and pour it hot on the beaten eggs. Take 2 eggs; throw out the yells of two; 3 tablespoons of sugar, a pinch of salt, a chip or two of lemon or orange, and a little vanilla. Set it to steaming in a close-covered vessel, and steam five or six minutes; then set it on ice; and it certainly is delicious.

LEMON PIE.—Take 2 tablespoons of corn starch, wet with cold water, and pour on about 2 of a pint of boiling water; let it boil a moment, and then add 1 tablespoonful of sugar, the juice and yellow part (grated) of 1 lemon, butter the size of an egg, and a little vanilla. Pour into a crust, and bake; then cover with the whites of 2 eggs beaten to a stiff froth.

GREEN PEAS.—Take 4 peck of green peas; they should not be shelled till the moment they are required to be cooked. Put them into boiling water with a little salt and 1 or 2 sprigs of mint; let them boil, say 20 to 30 minutes, closely covered all the while. When tender, drain them, take out the mint and stir in a piece of butter about the size of a walnut; season with pepper and serve hot.

DIKE BISCUITS.—Mix 1 teaspoonful of salt in a pint of flour. Put 1 tablespoonful of milk with 2 tablespoons of lard on the fire to warm. Put this on 2 eggs well beaten; add the flour, with 2 teaspoons of home-made yeast. When well mixed, set in a warm place for about 3 hours to rise; then form into biscuits; let them rise again and bake.

BOILED POTATOES IN JARRETS.—The best and most useful part of the potato is that which lies nearest the skin. To preserve this valuable part, pare once round in a circle, cover the top with water, putting salt and butter in the flavor. When boiled, drain off the water and cover them closely with a napkin thickly folded, or being covered from 3 to 5 minutes in this way all the moisture will be eliminated from the vegetable, and served hot they will be found very nice.

ORANGE PUDDING.—Take 4 good-sized oranges, peel, seed, and cut in small slices; add a cup of white sugar and let it stand in a quart of milk, stirring milk, stir 2 tablespoons of flour, starch mixed with a little water, and the yells of 3 eggs, when done set away to cool, after which mix with the oranges; make the frosting of the whites of the eggs and 4 cup of white sugar; spread it over the pudding and set it in the oven to brown; be sure and have the cornstarch pretty thick, and let it set perfectly cold before mixing with the oranges.

THE TURKISH "SOFTAS."

We have heard a great deal, during the past year, of the "Softas" of Constantinople, and their doings there. It was the Softas who, about a year ago, succeeded in deposing the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, from the throne, and soon after his nephew and successor, Murad V. It was they who insisted that Midhat Pasha should be the Grand Vizier, and again threatened to throw the Sultan Abdul Hamid, when that statesman was dismissed.

Who are the Softas, and how is it that they have so much power at the Turkish capital?

In order to understand this, we must first see what the relation is between religion and civil government in Turkey. The Koran is not only, like the Bible with us, the Turk's religious law, and guide; it is also his political constitution and charter. There is, therefore, an intimate connection between the political priests and the teachers of the political law. The priests and law professors comprise together a separate class, who are known under the general name of "Ulema."

The "Ulema" are all under the control of the "Sheikh-ul-Islam," who is the high priest of the Mohammedan faith. The priests are distinguished from the professors by name; the former being called "Mollas," and the latter "Mutlis."

Now the "Softas" are simply students, who are preparing, in the public schools of Constantinople, to be either Mollas or Mutlis. Both of these classes are educated in the same colleges, and go through very similar courses of study.

The "Softas" become either priests or lawyers or teachers of the law.

The "Ulema" have great privileges, and are a sort of caste, or aristocracy. They do not have to pay taxes; their property is hereditary in their families, and can not be seized by the State; their names are sacred, and their blood can not be shed, and they are exempt from military service.

The college where the Softas are educated are called "medreses," and are attached to the various Moslem monasteries in and near Constantinople; and as the students are lodged and fed free, in houses founded by pious Mohammedans, and are destined to become so prominent members of large numbers of young Turks enter themselves as Softas.

There used to be in Turkey a class of military men called Janizaries, who were wont to revolt against the Sultan, and sometimes deposed and executed him. These were put down early in this century, and the part they played in overthrowing Sultans, and forcing changes of government, seems to have passed into the hands of this half-religious, half-legal body of the Softas.

The first article of their creed, and the first motive of their actions, is unalterable devotion to the religion of Mohammed. The second, is their resolve to maintain the Turkish Empire within the loss of a foot of territory. They deposed Abdul Aziz because they so respected him of being too much influenced by the advice of foreigners, and because they cause they deemed him mentally incapable of defending the State; and, above all, the religion to which they are fanatically devoted. They are fanatical, fierce and domineering, and their possible influence upon the Mohammedan population of Turkey is so much feared, that neither the Turkish Parliament or the Sultan think it wise to oppose their demands.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

DERANO'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the great Italian Medicine, will positively cure any case of Rheumatism on the face of the earth, no matter of how long standing. Price \$1 a bottle; six bottles, \$5. Sent by all druggists. Send for circular to HELPERSTEN & BEXLER, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

KIN-SPOON'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC REMEDY, wherever placed by an exhibition in the United States, has received the highest premium, and at the World's Fair, the prize medal, the jury having pronounced it the best made testimony of the highest grade of merit.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old Physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Hoarseness, Croup, and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by post-mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, DR. W. C. STEVENSON, 120 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Good Treasure in the Watchword of honest trade. When you buy Dr. W. C. STEVENSON'S Year Book, for sale to all grocers, you get perfectly full weight, just as marked on the box. It is a valuable article of trade, of the very best and purest material, so that the strength can always be trusted.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers. Don't fail to give Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, soothes and regulates the bowels, by giving it strength and health to the child, grows out to the mother.

I will mention of Dr. H. J. Universal Cough Syrup that it is a similar preparation. I have used it for about six years, and my children would certainly not continue to live if it were not for this medicine. It is a good medicine for the child, grows out to the mother.

CHAS. H. HIGGINS, Philadelphia, Pa. C. N. Y. For sale by Richardson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1877. BEESWAX—Native, 10 1/2; Foreign, 10 1/4. SHEEP—Wool, 10 1/2; Hides, 10 1/2. HOGS—Live, 10 1/2; Lard, 10 1/2. CATTLE—Live, 10 1/2; Butter, 10 1/2. EGGS—Fresh, 10 1/2; Dried, 10 1/2. CORN—No. 2, 10 1/2; No. 3, 10 1/2. WHEAT—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. RICE—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. SUGAR—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. COFFEE—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. TEA—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. SPICES—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. OILS—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. FLOUR—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. BREAD—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. MEAT—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. BUTTER—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. EGGS—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. CORN—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. WHEAT—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. RICE—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. SUGAR—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. COFFEE—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. TEA—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. SPICES—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. OILS—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. FLOUR—No. 1, 10 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2. 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