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The Eaton Democrat.

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FRESH TOPICS.

COLLEGE rows and rows (spelled the same but pronounced differently) again prevail in the East.

MRS. MOODLES, of Wausau, Wisconsin, presented her husband with triplets. Of course they are very poor, and Mr. Moodles is said to be a worthless vagabond. The question now is, does Moodles deserve a pension?

THE most singularly-named man in New York is Walter R. T. Jones—the middle initials standing for Restored Twice. His parents first had a son called Walter, who died. Another boy was born to them, and christened after the first, with an addition, Walter Restored. He died, and a third male child was born, and received the name he now bears, Walter Restored Twice Jones.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY has been an untiring attendant at the bedside of her brother, D. R. Anthony, of. Leavenworth, during his illness resulting from Embry's pistol-shot; and if the wounded man recovers, it will be due largely to Miss Anthony's skill and attention. Every particle of food eaten by the Colonel was prepared by her hands, and for the time, at least, the strong-minded woman was merged in the loving sister.

THE "balloon wedding" has been outdone by the proprietors of a variety show in San Francisco. It was announced on the bills a few days since that one of the "varieties" of the evening would be an actual wedding with a real minister; and the programme was carried outaccording to the contract, the parties being a favorite clog dancer and the leading vocalist of the troupe. After the ceremony the happy pair expressed their appreciation of the applause bestowed on them by a combined song and dance.

DURING the recent visit of the Illinois editors to St. Louis, they called upon Gen. Sherman in a body and passed a few pleasant words. Phelps, of the Wyoming *Post*, who was of the party, says that a few of them lingered after the main body had departed, and proceeded to interrogate old Tecumseh about his book. His characteristic reply to a question was, "I think I wrote the truth, but if you think differently, after carefully reading the book, you ought to give me ——."

REPORTS from the South concerning the condition of the cotton crop have now an interest and significance which they have hitherto failed to possess. The general tenor of the reports shows that labor, both white and black, is plenty and vastly more efficient this season than it has been for many years, which argues a good state of feeling between the employer and employed. The use of commercial fertilizers has been resorted to more the present season than ever before, and planters are slowly habituating themselves to the application of domestic manures—a practice which is quite new in that section.

A YOUNG lady of Portland, Me., not long since met a handsome Boston commercial drummer on the cars, struck up an acquaintance, allowed him to visit her, and finally consented to be his wife. She afterward repented of her hasty promise and wrote him to release her, but he wouldn't. She has now received a letter from a Boston lawyer, stating that her was-to-be husband had retained him as counsel, and that unless the marriage takes place at the time set, a suit will be commenced against her for breach of promise. As the young lady is worth a handsome property, she is afraid the tenacious drummer's motives are not sincere, and that she has been very foolish to allow herself to get into all this muddle.

FIVE hundred young men recently met together at Richmond, Va., as representatives of Young Men's Christian Associations in all parts of the country. The convention was strikingly harmonious, and in its avoidance of mistakes as well as quarrels presented an excellent model to other large conventions, whether political or religious in their character. The Young Men's Christian Association has won the enviable reputation of having accomplished a vast amount of good unaccompanied by any scandals provoking public distrust, or any mistakes resulting from misdirected zeal, and its prosperity, as evidenced by the proceedings of the convention, is a matter over which all thoughtful persons, whether professedly religious or not, will be heartily glad.

A REPORTER for the St. Louis *Times* recently interviewed Gen. Albert Pike, who is at present attorney for the Choctaw nation of Indians. He holds that the Indians of Indian Territory have a patent for their land, have kept up all their obligations, and cannot be removed or disturbed, except by invasion, the government having no right to give one hundred feet on each side of the track to two railroad companies, as was done by Secretary Delano, an act which Gen. Pike termed "filibustering." Gen. Pike says further: "I can take 1,000 Cherokees and whip any wild nation of Indians on the plains. When. Jeff. Davis sent me up there at the beginning of the war, I sent out a plug of tobacco, tied around with a ribbon, which they call wampum, and a bullet, saying to the Comanches: you can take whichever you like. If you want tobacco, come in and make a treaty. If you don't, I have a thousand Cherokees here with whom I mean to clean you out. They came in. The United States government could profitably employ Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks to manage all the wild Indians of the plains. Every time Sheridan kills an Indian it costs $10,000."

OHIO NEWS.

MRS. JULIA PERKINS, of Cincinnati, who, last fall, cut her only child's throat on account of her husband's actions, has now procured a divorce.

H. S. RICH, a late confidential railroad employe at Columbus, who absconded April 26, a defaulter for $7,000, has been arrested at San Francisco, and brought back to this State.

A MAN named Thomas Raymond, while working in a cornfield about two miles south of Dayton, on Saturday, was prostrated by sunstroke. He was in an unconscious condition when found, and although medical aid was summoned he died.

THE Board of Government Engineers who have been for some time surveying the route of the breakwater for Cleveland harbor, have decided upon a plan. They expect to advertise at once for proposals for the work, and will commence this fall. The estimated cost is $1,500,000.

IN the water-works investigation at Cincinnati the accountant who had been employed to examine the books reported that the delinquencies on the part of the collectors were very few prior to 1873. Since that time the amount of delinquencies had increased from $7,000 for the last half of that year to $35,000, which is the amount at present due from them.

CHANGES have recently been made in Ohio postal affairs as follows: *Established*—Pike, Pike county, John E. Entler, Postmaster. *Discontinued*—Beamsville, Darke county. *Posmasters Appointed* — Harrisburgh, Franklin county, R. B. Park; Hughe Station, Butler county, Augustus E. Williamson; Maholm, Perry county, William D. Anderson; New Hampshire, Anglaize county, C. N. Buffe; Sandyville, Tuscarawas county, George F. Flickinger; Webster, Darke county, A. Seibt; Wilson, Adams county, Joseph Rea.

A JAIL delivery occurred Sunday morning at Cleveland, whereby nineteen prisoners made their escape from the county jail. A young girl who was committed to jail for non-payment of a fine, and who was working out her fine in the family of the jailor, procured a key while the family was in the other part of the building and unlocked the doors, letting nineteen of the prisoners out before it was discovered that the doors were open. Among the escaped are two men arrested with the gang of burglars who shot Policeman Kick some time ago. Five of the prisoners have been recaptured.

A new counterfeit five dollar bill on the First National Bank of Germantown is thus described by an exchange "The back of the bill in the counterfeit is defective in the fold of the short clothes of the central figure, Columbus; the cross on the banners is very indistinct, and the furl is almost liberated. The foliage on the right, and the background, are noticeably very light, and poorly executed, while to the left, in the background, the ships are badly taken. The face of the bill is produced perfect, and the paper is evidently genuine."

AT the meeting in Cleveland, last week, of the Ohio State Sportsmen's Association, the name was changed to that of the Ohio State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish. The constitution was changed so that no shooting tournament, where pigeons or other birds are used, can be held or permitted under the auspices of the association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas A. Logan, of Cincinnati; First Vice President, C. O. Brigham, of Toledo; Second Vice President, Col. D. W. Thomas, of Akron; Recording Secretary, R. C. Smith, of Bedford; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Wiltbank, of Toledo; Treasurer, H. H. Brown, of Cleveland. A resolution was adopted instructing the Treasurer to have the game laws of the State printed in proper form for distribution, and that they be posted in conspicuous places throughout the country.

PATENTS recently issued to residents of Ohio: Permutation-locks, E. Grah, Toledo; vulcanizing apparatus for dentists, Horace M. Edson, Toledo; cylinder-cams, M. J. Carney, Toledo; scaffolds, Wm. Burge, Maumee; bed-bottoms, William Wood, Canton; music-leaf turners, Gustavus M. Cohen and Gregor Dietz, Cleveland; stone-extracting tools, N. R. Cheadle, Delta; governors for steam-engines, A. Kendall, Cleveland; fence-posts, Eugene Powell, Delaware; butter-coloring compounds, John C. Rorick, Wauseon; fly-traps, Chas. Arandall and Wm. C. Runyan, Marathon; vehicle-seats, Wm. H. Cloud and David D. Craig, Fremont; devices for heating wagon tires, Stephen B. Hopkins, Conneaut; brakes for hay-wagons, Wm. Harper, Senecaville; clothes-pounders, William H. Castle, Geneva; helical-cone suction-fans, Jas. White, Cleveland; thill couplings, C. O. Gardiner, Springfield; extension-table slides, Geo. B. Lyman, Dayton; impalpable soaps, J. P. Bryan, Canton; eaves-trough hangers, Jacob F. Hess and Lenerd Hess, Massillon; advertising devices, Cullin W. Reed, Chagrin Falls; machines for making boxes, John Kisor, Nevada; stuffing-boxes, A. G. Myers, Dayton; game and other-boards, Chas. F. Morgan, Cleveland; plane-irons, John J. Ralya, Cleveland; stave-jointers, John J. Ralya, Cleveland.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

The International Typographical Union closed its session at Boston by electing the following officers: President, Walter H. Bell, Philadelphia; First Vice-President, James Harper, Montreal; Second Vice-President, C. F. Sheldon, Kansas City; Secretary and Treasurer, William A. Hutchinson, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, W. S. Pride, Wilmington, Del.

Charles C. Fuller, President, and J. T. Maury, Treasurer, of the Chaplin Paper Company, of Norwich, Conn., have absconded, leaving outstanding obligations estimated to amount to $70,000, the greater part of which is believed to be in forged notes.

The steam yacht Octavia, built at Cleveland in 1864, for T. W. Kennard, engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, is under surveillance at New York, suspected of being fitted out to aid the Cuban insurgents.

The Boston express train for New York ran off the track near the latter city, last week, narrowly escaping destruction. Two parlor coaches were overturned and a number of passengers quite severely bruised. Vice-President Wilson was in the rear coach and escaped injury. Miss Annie Louise Cary, the vocalist, was slightly hurt. Ex-Speaker Blaine occupied a seat in the first coach, and received slight injuries.

The long strike in the Pennsylvania regions is ended, the miners having agreed to resume work at the price offered by the mine owners at the beginning of the strike.

The Court of Appeals, of the State of New York, has set aside the sentence in the case of Boss Tweed, and ordered his discharge.

A terrible explosion occurred last week in Boston, in a large building used as a manufactory of fireworks. The men and boys were employed in the building at the time, only one of whom escaped uninjured. Without a moment's warning, the building was blown up with a terrific report, and a confused mass of inflammable material at once took fire and was entirely consumed before any assistance could be rendered by the fire department. Six bodies, burned and charred beyond recognition, were taken from the ruins.

Tappin Wentworth, of Lowell, Mass., who died a few days ago, bequeathed the bulk of his property to Dartmouth College. The bequest is estimated at $175,000.

The centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill took place at Boston on the 17th of June, and was the grandest demonstration that ever occurred in this country. The procession was immense, numbering over 50,000 persons, 20,000 military being in line, including troops from Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and other States. The enthusiasm was intense, bells ringing, cannon roaring, and flags floating everywhere. The buildings of the city were most profusely decorated, and arches of flowers and evergreens were erected at all prominent points of the city. The streets were one vast mass of people, and it is estimated that there were over 300,000 visitors in the city. The exercises at Bunker Hill monument were very interesting. Gen. Chas. Devens, Jr., was the orator of the day, his speech being confined to a graphic description of the battle. He was followed by Gen. Sherman, Governor Hartranft, Vice-President Wilson, Governor Ingersoll, and others, in short addresses. In the evening the city was ablaze with fire-works and calcium lights, and receptions were given to General Sherman and the various regiments of visiting military.

The West.

Bill King has given bail to appear for trial at Washington on the charge of perjury.

Heavy frosts visited some portions of Central and Western Michigan on the night of June 13, doing considerable damage to growing crops.

It has been decided that the new Custom-House at Chicago is insecure, and that no safe foundation can be had without commencing on piling. All the work of Mullet, therefore, will have to come down, and Architect Potter will construct an entirely new building.

The lumber operatives of Chicago recently threatened a strike in consequence of a reduction in their pay, but better counsels prevailed, and they very sensibly concluded they would be cutting their own throats by such a course, as a number of unemployed were ready to take their places. They therefore continued to work as usual at reduced rates.

The city of Quincy, Ill., was recently visited by a tornado of unusual violence. Twenty-seven buildings were unroofed or totally demolished, and scarcely a chimney was left standing in the track of the cyclone. The pecuniary loss is estimated at upward of $100,000. Only one person was killed, though many marvelous escapes are reported.

Two murderers were executed in Illinois on Friday, the 18th of June—John Casey at Paris, and Nathan Burgess at Effingham.

At Chicago, last week, while a party of workmen were blasting in a lime quarry, a premature explosion of powder occurred, resulting in the instant death of four of the men. The poor fellows were literally torn to pieces, and burned with the powder in the most shocking manner.

A frightful accident occurred near Chariton, Iowa, on the Burlington and Missouri River railroad, last week, by which five passengers were killed outright, and a number injured. The cause of the disaster was the high wind that prevailed at the time, which drove a freight train into the caboose of a stock train that had stopped for coal.

The South.

An atrocious murder was committed at Salem, Rutherford county, Tenn., last week. Wm. Jarrett returned home from a visit and found his wife lying dead on the floor with a cord drawn tightly around her throat. It is thought money was the object of the murder, as some was found missing.

Washington.

All the members of the commission to treat with the Sioux for the relinquishment of the Black Hills, have been appointed. The commission as constituted is as follows: Senators Allison and Morrill, Mr. Comingo, member of Congress from Missouri, Bishop Haven, the Rev. Mr. Hinman, and the Hon. F. W. Palmer, editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. All the members have signified their acceptance except Senator Morrill and Bishop Haven. The commission will rendezvous at Yankton about the middle of July, and will proceed thence to the various Sioux agencies.

The Treasury Department has issued the new regulations relative to the examination of baggage of passengers from abroad. Every passenger will be compelled to make a sworn statement of the number of packages contained in each package, and to specifically state whether there are any articles intended for use of other persons. Any misrepresentation of facts will subject the baggage to forfeiture.

General.

After thirteen years and repeated fruitless efforts the iron safe of the United States man-of-war Cumberland, which was sunk in Hampton Roads by the Rebel ram Virginia, in 1862, has been recovered by a party of divers. The safe is supposed to contain about $100,000 in gold, which will go to the lucky finders.

An American fishing-boat has picked up and brought into St. Johns, N. B., nine of the crew and three of the passengers of the lost steamship Vicksburg.

Several oil tanks and two or three warehouses belonging to Lockhart & Frew and Graff, Bennett & Co., just outside the city of Pittsburgh, were destroyed by fire last week. About 150,000 barrels of oil were consumed. Total loss, $400,000.

The grasshoppers have forsaken Western Missouri, and are taking their flight northward.

Tom McGehan, a notorious desperado, made famous by the tragic end of his counsel, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who lost his life in explaining some points in the trial of McGehan for the murder of a man named Myers, was assassinated in his saloon at Hamilton, Ohio, at 12 o'clock last Monday night.

Recent fires: The business portion of Newfield, N. Y., with a loss of $150,000; J. P. Kipp's carriage factory, New York, loss $100,000; at Barrasois, Cape Breton, destroying five houses and sweeping everything between there and Green Cove, a distance of nine miles, and burning the latter place.

Advices from the Rio Grande frontier indicate that affairs are becoming desperate in that region. A band of Cortina's cattle thieves who were caught raiding on the Texas side were attacked and twelve of them killed. This enraged Cortina, who is Mayor of Matamoras, and has fully 3,000 men at his command. He threatens to retaliate, and the settlers, as well as the citizens of Brownsville, are preparing for hostilities, which seem imminent.

The war between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads is ended, the two companies having compromised their difficulties.

The factory of the Ancaster (Ont.) Knitting Company was burned last week. Loss, $150,000; partially insured. Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

Political.

The California Republican State Convention met at Sacramento, on the 11th, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, T. G. Phelps; Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph M. Cavis; Secretary of State, O. H. Hallett; Comptroller, J. J. Green; Surveyor, R. E. Gardner; Treasurer, William Beckman; Attorney-General, E. D. Sawyer; Clerk of Supreme Court, Grant J. Taggart; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ezra C. Carr. The platform adopted recognizes the career of President Grant; accepts the letter of the President as a final settlement of the third-term question; declares that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution should be maintained; condemn that portion of the Southern people who intimidate colored voters; demands economy and honesty in the administration of State and county governments; and that the State and its common schools be kept free from ecclesiastical or secular control; a declaration of war upon the railroad companies which deny and resist the right of State regulation and control of fares and tolls, and a pledge that the Republican members of the Legislature will vote for a fair and reasonable reduction in this direction.

The Maine Republicans have nominated Gen. Selden Connor for Governor.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, at Columbus, last week, was one of the largest ever held. The following ticket was put in the field: Governor, William Allen, of Ross; Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel F. C. Treyon, of Hamilton; Supreme Judge, Thomas Q. Ashburn, of Clermont; Auditor, E. M. Greene, of Shelby; Treasurer, John Schreiner, of Meigs; Attorney-General, Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware; member of the Board of Public Works, H. E. Geghan, of Erie.

Foreign.

An order has been issued from the Imperial Chancellor at Berlin prohibiting the circulation of the *Catholic Gazette*, of Baltimore, for two years, within the boundaries of the German empire.

The Italian Parliament is greatly exercised over a bill for the suppression of brigandage in Sicily and elsewhere. The brigands appear to have nearly as many friends as opponents in the Chambers.

News has just been received of a terrible earthquake in New Grenada, South America. The destruction was great in the valley of Cucuta, on the Venezuelean frontier. Some 16,000 lives are reported lost by the calamity.

A crisis is imminent in Greece which may result in the abdication of the King. Turkish men-of-war have been ordered to cruise in Greek waters. The Russian Minister has advised the King not to abdicate without securing the rights of his heir to the throne. The intervention of foreign powers is probable.

The proposed new law in France for the regulation of the press prohibits newspapers criticising the President or the form of government under severe penalties, and they are not to be allowed to publish "false" news or petitions for a change in the Constitution.

The officers of the United States squadron have received a most cordial welcome in Berlin from the Prince Imperial and the Chief of the German Admiralty.

At Toronto, recently, Chief Justice Draper gave judgment in the Peel election case, and disqualifying Mr. Chisholm for offering two electors situations, in the event of their losing employment through voting for him.

The upper house of the Prussian Diet adjourned after finally passing the bill withdrawing the State grants from the Roman Catholic clergy.

The failure of Alex. Collie & Co., commission merchants, of London and Manchester, Eng., is announced, with liabilities at £3,000,000.

The American Rifle Team received a grand ovation on their arrival at Dublin last week. The streets were crowded, the buildings profusely decorated, and the enthusiasm intense.

The suspension of the firm of Bennett, Benson & Co., of Quebec, is announced, with liabilities estimated at over $1,000,000.

After having passed through the vicissitudes of infancy and reached the mature age of a thousand years, Iceland finds that her troubles have just begun. The venerable island away off toward the frozen regions has had a terrible touch of the other extreme, and what with a general outbreak of volcanoes supposed to have subsided centuries ago, earthquakes, and furious storms of ashes and cinders, the unfortunate Icelanders have suffered a disaster the equal of which is unknown in history. About one-fifth of the entire population have been rendered homeless and destitute, and several hundred persons are reported to have perished.

Portugal has prohibited the introduction into that country and the adjacent islands of potatoes from the United States.

A shooting match at Dublin for the Rifle Club challenge cup was participated in by some of the Americans, and although the cup was won by Rigby, a Dublin gunmaker, the shooting was regarded as showing the superiority of the Americans, as the match was mainly for practice, and this was their first visit to the scene of the coming contest.

There is a general feeling of disquietude in London business circles and a number of failures are announced, mainly of houses engaged in the East India trade.

The Devil at the Treasury Department.

A few days ago, a small party of ladies and gentlemen visited the Treasury Department for the purpose of seeing the sights and wonders there, and "Satan came also." This time he was distinguished as a neatly-dressed young man. His air and manner were dignified, modest, and somewhat retiring. He was noticeable for his thick, black hair, mustache and imperial, and piercing black eyes, which seemed to look into and comprehend all things around him. With that peculiar and graceful style which the Prince of Darkness has when in the presence of women and those having authority, he was immediately in the good graces of all with whom he came in contact. He stopped a moment before a clerk who was handling stamped bills. By some quick and potent influence the stamped were changed in the "twinkling of an eye" into unstamped ones. The bewildered clerk looked first from one to another, and then, as if he would implore the mercy of heaven in proof that he was honest; but while he prayed, lo! the bills were stamped again and he was happy. The devil then glided noiselessly up to a beautiful young lady, (all the ladies in the Treasury are beautiful), and as she looked up consciously innocent that her count would be all right, he drew a large roll of bills from the folds of her dress. Her cheeks were blanched with fear and she trembled like an aspen leaf. Her expression seemed to say: "Great Heaven, what have I done! Who will take care of mother now?" Her companions looked on in astonishment, and the officials were thunderstruck. The devil "smole a ghastly smile," and, taking the roll of bills, placed them where they belonged, and the young lady came to herself, saying, "Zamiel, is this to be the record of the dying year, and is my soul free?" The devil continued his inspection tour, and in another department he found a pile of old bills which had never been missed, causing the gravest apprehension and astonishment, and while explaining how it was to the chief clerk the devil abstracted his watch from his breast-pocket. In the long gray beards of the most honest men the world ever saw, a number of gold coins were found secreted, and in the pockets of others packages of bills ready for delivery were found. The situation was becoming embarrassing, when one cool head, wiser than the rest, suggested that the famous magician, Herrman, was of the party, and so it proved.—*National Republican.*

Vanguard vs. Rear-Guard.

It is related of Napoleon that his last words were "*Tete d'armee!*" Doubtless, as the shadow of death obscured his memory, the last thought that remained for speech was of some event when he was directing an important "head of column." I believe that every General who has handled armies in battle must recall from his own experience the intensity of thought on some similar occasion, when, by a single command, he had given the finishing stroke to some complicated action; but to me recurs another thought that is worthy of record, and may encourage others who are to follow us in our profession. I never saw the rear of an army engaged in battle but I feared that some calamity had happened at the front—the apparent confusion, broken wagons, crippled horses, men lying about dead and maimed, parties hastening to and from seeming disorder, and a general apprehension of something dreadful about to ensue; all these signs, however, lessened as I neared the front, and there the contrast was complete—perfect order, men and horses full of confidence, and it was not unusual for general hilarity, laughing and cheering. Although cannon might be firing, the musketry clattering, and the enemy's shot hitting close, there reigned a general feeling of strength and security that bore a marked contrast to the bloody signs that had drifted rapidly to the rear; therefore, for comfort and safety, I surely would rather be at the front than the rear line of battle. So also on the march, the head of the column moves on steadily, while the rear is alternately halting and then rushing forward to close up the gap; and all sorts of rumors, especially the worst, float back to the rear. Old troops invariably deem it a special privilege to be in the front—to be at the "head of column"—because experience has taught them that it is the easiest and most comfortable place, and danger only adds zest and stimulus to this fact.—*Sherman's Memoirs.*

The Next Lost Art.

I am sorry to report, as a result of investigations that a large proportion of the girls of the country, and even of those brought up on farms, are growing to womanhood without learning to milk; indeed, with these it is becoming a lost art. Even young men who have no prospect of success, except such as shall come by their own labor, cannot milk. To milk a cow seems to be a dreadful thing, for she has horns and can hook, and certainly she can kick, and kicking hurts, so the work is performed by the old folks, who learned thousands of years ago when the world was barbaric, and they, the young folks, sit in the house, possibly at work, but more likely reading novels, or playing on the piano. The question arises, what is going to be done when the old folks die? I know that this cannot last long. Twenty years ago a pound of butter barely bought a yard of calico; now it will buy three or four yards, and it will buy three pounds of sugar, half a gallon of molasses, and cloth enough for a shirt. Formerly a laborer could earn a pound of butter by working a single hour; now he must work good three hours. It seems to me clear enough that if things go on in this way ten or fifteen years, butter will bring 75 cents or $1 a pound, unless it goes out of use entirely, except on a few farms where the young folks shall be so abused as to be made to milk; and cream to put on strawberries will be out of the question. That new-fashioned butter made of beef suet, buttermilk, and eggs comes in at the right time as a judgment on the young folks who are afraid cows will hook and kick.—*Dr. Cross.*

A Child and an Oyster.

The following is from the London *Solicitors' Journal*: "The English law presents an extraordinary contrast. On the one side it is held that the negligence of a person having charge of a young child is the negligence of the child and imputable to the child, and that there is no redress if the child is negligently run over. On the other side, it is held that, though oysters are negligently placed in a river-bed, it is an injury redressable by damages for a vessel to negligently disturb them. The child, were he an oyster, would be protected; but as a child under analogous circumstances of neglect he is without redress."

Mal de Mer.

We were in the Gulf Stream, knocking about in a pretty rough sea. The effect on a missionary stomach was the same as that on the stomach of all landsmen.

I remember one morning when the decks were in a very disagreeable condition in consequence. After repeatedly cleansing them, the patience of old Pease was exhausted. He accordingly wrote with a piece of chalk on the companion way: "Passengers feeling seasick will please go to leeward."

Soon Brother Bradlee emerged from the cabin with a rising breakfast. The notice caught his eye, but not understanding its significance he staggered about for a moment and then gave occasion for another application of the swab to the decks. This done, he looked meekly into the face of Mr. Pease, who was regarding him with a mingled expression of pity and contempt.

"I noticed the direction," humbly observed the divine, "but I am not aware what 'leeward' means."

"Why, it means, the lee side of the ship, of course," replied the second mate.

"Which is the lee side?"

"Which is the lee side! Well, it's t'other side of the weather side."

"And which is the weather side?"

"The weather side! Sometimes it's the starboard and sometimes its larboard (for the term larboard was then in use). It's the starboard, now we are on this tack."

"Really," said Brother Bradlee, "you must excuse me. I don't understand these various terms. What's starboard? What's larboard? What's tack?"

Placing his arms a-kimbo, while the tottering missionary steadied himself by a belaying pin, Pease regarded him for a moment as an object beneath the pity or contempt that he had at first bestowed upon him, and then with expletive earnestness exclaimed:

"Now ain't you a pretty fellow for a missionary? Going to convert the heathen, and don't know two sides of a ship twenty-five foot apart! You'd better go home the first vessel we speak and make two or three costing voyages and then try it again; perhaps you'll learn something."

Ice Cream---What a Dealer Has to Say.

"There is one point," said the man, "that whenever any person comes into my saloon and looks stranger-like, and particularly if they give any evidence of being unused to city life, they invariably ask for 'vanilla' cream. I don't know why it is, other than the fact that vanilla was about the first flavor used in ice-cream. In olden times it was supposed that ice cream might produce hysteria, and as vanilla was administered medicinally for that, they used it as a suitable flavor to counteract any evil effects that cream might have. Those were the days when doctors were just beginning to allow their fever patients to have ice and drink cold water. The consequence was that vanilla ice cream thus became wide-known, and it is one of the best. By some it is called 'vanil,' by others 'niller,' and there are those also who ask for 'banilla.' Of course these mistakes are laughable, but then we never treat unknowing people in any ungentlemanly or unladylike way. It is not our business to make fun of others, who, in all probability, know infinitely more than we do in their business at home."

"What sort of ice cream do ladies ask for?" continued the reporter.

"Elderly ladies take lemon, middle-aged like chocolate, young ladies take strawberry, and the quite pert misses ask for orange, peach, and mixed flavor. It has become quite fashionable to call for mixed creams. During the strawberry season we sell berries and ice-cream, or berries and ordinary cream with sugar. Ice cream and berries form the principal demand nowadays. There is a great deal in appearance, and a plate heaped high with berries and cream looks aristocratic and still doesn't cost much. Then again, it is very palatable, and is much more creditable than spending that money for something that does not do any person any good, but rather harm. Ice cream is refreshing and nourishing, and can be eaten in perfect safety by everybody."

Onions for Sleeplessness.

I now venture to suggest a new but simple remedy for want of sleep, says Frank Buckland, the naturalist. Opiates in any form, even the *liquor opii sedat* and chlorodyne, will leave traces of their influence the next morning. I therefore prescribe for myself, and have frequently done so for others—onions, simply common onions raw, but Spanish onions stewed will do. Everybody knows the taste of onions; this is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in this most valuable and healthy root. This oil has, I am sure, soporific powers. In my own case they never fail. If I am pressed with work, and feel I shall not sleep, I eat two or three small onions, and the effect is magical. Onions are also excellent things to eat when exposed to intense cold. Mr. Parnaby, Troutdale Fishery, Keswick, informs me that when collecting salmon and trout eggs in the winter, he finds that common raw onions enable him and his men to bear the ice and cold of the semi-frozen water much better than beer, etc. The Arctic expedition, just now about to start, should therefore take a good stock of onions. Finally, if a person cannot sleep, it is because the blood is in the brain, not in his stomach. This is to be done by eating a biscuit, a hard-boiled egg, a bit of bread and cheese or something. Follow this up with a glass of wine or milk, or even water, and you will fall asleep, and will, we trust, bless the name of Frank Buckland.

Subterranean Routes.

Underground railroads or tunnels as the means of transit through populous cities are becoming more and more recognized as a necessity as the railroad system of the country is extended and traffic increased. The streets of our cities are necessary to the uses and convenience of their inhabitants, for which they were originally intended, and the safety of human life also has to be secured by shutting the steam railroads out of them as rapidly as possible. The day is not far distant when no such railroad will be allowed the use of much-frequented streets of cities for the passage of their trains. Hence we see and hear of the opening of tunnels from time to time in different of our chief cities, by which the annoyance and danger of intruding railroad cars is no longer felt. Among the latest achievements of this sort is the completion of the tunnel under Fourth avenue, New York city, which was opened recently, and now all the railroads leaving that city will have an underground outlet. The work has been two years in execution and has cost several millions of dollars.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Let the Babies Dig in the Dirt.

We once asked an old Winnebago squaw, how it was that she cured her sick family by simply covering them every day with fresh earth, leaving only a breathing spot for their noses, and she said: "Earth our mother. Earth make she, and Earth take good care to make she papooses strong; squaw-mother make she papooses sick. Earth-mother make she papooses well again. She can't tell white squaw any more." Now this poor Indian woman was wise "according to her lights." Without knowing why, she saw that the earth was a friend to her children, and therefore gave them to its healing embrace. If the mother be fortunate enough to live in the country, she has the cure for many of her children's ills quite at hand. Encourage baby to play in the fresh earth, preparing it properly for its enjoyment and cure, with as careful an eye to the comfort of the little thing as you would if it were to take any other sort of a bath. If it has no old dresses, make it a suit of cheap print, tie upon its head a light hat that will protect its eyes from discomfort, and give it freedom to delve in the warm, soft earth, where the sunshine can comfort and invigorate it. If it is a city child, and circumstances forbid a trip to the country for the sake of the weak convalescent, have a sand heap made on the warm side of your yard. Instinct will teach it to dig, and digging hardens the muscles and brings strength to the bones, while from the heart of the earth rises a subtle and strong power of healing that we can neither explain nor understand for ourselves, though we have both seen and felt its potency.—*The Metropolitan.*

Laborers' Diet in Scotland.

The details of a case between master and servant, recently tried at Forres, Scotland, afford a good idea of the change for the better made by Scotch emigrants to the United States. Some farm servants contended against the constant infliction of "kailbrose" which they had to undergo because their employer, named Paul, had some time before added five calves to his stock, and consequently could not allow the help as much milk as would serve them each night to take their porridge with. The servants agreed to be satisfied with porridge and milk, but even this concession the Judge would not insist upon, claiming that the food supplied them was as good as that usually provided in the country. The "kailbrose" is a very inexpensive dish, made of the sprouts of certain vegetables boiled, and oatmeal added. Where the laborers of that section board themselves, nothing but "brose" and milk three times a day from year's end to year's end is used, and butcher's meat once in two days is the luxury of fortunate servants. The character of the laborer's diet in this country shows the poor man's sovereignty in his food as well as his vote. The laborer here lives as well as the wealthy farmer in Great Britain, as a rule. Meat at least twice, and sometimes thrice a day, is but a small portion of his table comforts, and "kailbrose," even with milk, he would use to fatten his pork instead of himself. And yet there are poor people across the water that are made to believe they cannot better their condition by coming to our shores.

Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Some noteworthy cases were reported at a recent meeting in New York of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. One of the worst was that of a young orphan girl, 14 years old, who was badly choked and beaten by her uncle, and locked up in a room. She made her escape, and was being persuaded to enter a disorderly house in Wooster street, when the matter was brought to the notice of the society. Steps were at once taken by which she secured a home in a respectable family as a servant. Seven cases were found where the circumstances would have warranted a prosecution, but, after giving the accused persons a severe warning it was thought better not to use extreme measures unless the cruelty was again perpetrated. The cases are yet in abeyance, two of the offenders being under bail to stand trial. The Secretary further represented that, during the past month, he had visited the neighborhood of the different theaters and other places of amusement at night, and found many young children begging. Upon being questioned, invariably the same answer was given: "Sent out by mother," or "by father," to beg. Since then some of them have disappeared, while others have changed their begging grounds and again others have become peddlers of flowers.

Which.

An old story regarding Ethan Allen is opportunely revived by the Washington *Chronicle*. Allen had the reputation of being an open unbeliever in Christianity. He published the first formal attack on the Christian religion ever written in America. He enclined to the doctrine of Pythagoras, and believed in the transmigration of souls. His wife was a woman of exemplary piety, and his children, with the exception of one daughter, shared with the mother in her religious belief. This daughter inclined to the strange opinions of the father. When about to die she sent for him. The rough-spoken man, whose heart was as tender as a child's, came to the bedside of the dying girl. "Father, I am about to die," said she; "shall I believe in the principles you have taught me, or shall I believe in what my mother has taught me?" The father became agitated, his lips quivered, tears ran down his cheeks, and bending over his dying child, he said, with a voice choked with emotion, "Believe what your mother has taught you."

Only Wanted to Know.

The night clerk of a Louisville drug store was aroused some evenings ago by the furious tinkling of his bell. Peeping out of a front window he looked below and saw two men standing in the doorway of the shop, moving about in a manner indicative of extreme uneasiness. With a shout, "Be down in a minute," he donned his pantaloons by fastening a single flying button, and pulling on his stockings hastened below. He opened the front door to admit the two fellows, who, singularly, preferred to stand outside and allow the clerk to cool off in the night air. One of the strangers, a big fat fellow, asked of the clerk, "Have you any Croton oil?" to which he answered, "Yes, sir, plenty;" whereupon the first speaker turned to his companion, a slim little fellow, and said, in an exultant tone, "I told you so." The little fellow seemed greatly disappointed, but muttered: "Well, confound it, I know you did." Both then walked off, and the clerk rubbed his eyes and went back to bed.

GROCERS CHEATING IN ENGLAND.

In apt adulteration
Our tradesmen now exult;
They'd kill the English nation,
Both infant and adult.
In trade what lots of trickery!
In ale how little malt!
The coffee's full of chicory,
The beer is full of salt.

Nutrition for the nursery,
For babies plump and arch,
Turns out upon a cursory
Inspection to be—starch!
Maizena and Oswego
Are starch without the blue;
But where the deuce will *he* go
Who dares such things to do?

What though a man has led a
Of traders of renown?
Even a Moscow medalist
The analyst runs down.
And O how sad to utter
The statement *Punch* has seen,
That even best fresh butter
Is made from butterine!

The truthful grocer *non est*—
Alas! his frands are gross;
Neither is vintner honest
Nor brewer, *inter nos*.
If you would wear gray locks on
Brains that with age won't fail,
Grow your own sheep and oxen,
And br