NEWS IN BRIEF.

The South.

A riot occurred in Charleston, S. C., after the election, between the Republicans and Democrats, and from thirty to fifty men were wounded on both sides. The United States troops interfered.

On account of the excitement in the South after the election the following dispatch has been sent to Govs. Ingersoll, Hubbard, Robinson, Bedle, Curtin, Palmer, McCreery, Carroll, and others; also to Senators Thurman, Bayard, Randolph, McDonald, Kernan, and other Senators, and to the leading public men in the Northern States, Republicans and Democrats:

The citizens of New Orleans urgently request that a delegation of prominent gentlemen come there at once to counsel peace and a fair and honest return. You are earnestly required to be one of ten or fifteen gentlemen, all widely known, to meet at Louisville, at the Galt House, on Saturday evening, proceeding directly South, or, if more convenient, meeting at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Monday morning. Your prompt acceptance by telegraph is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism.

[Signed,] ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.

In accordance with the request of Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, that prominent men should go from the North to inspect the counting of the votes in that State, the President invited the following gentlemen to proceed to New Orleans for such a purpose: Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pa., Gen. J. A. Garfield of Ohio, Hon. J. A. Kasson, of Iowa John S. Schouberg, of Pa., and Gen. J. A. Logan, of Ill. Most of these gentlemen accepted.

It was stated, on good authority, that the President also requested the following gentlemen to visit the South, in order to secure a fair count of the Presidential election, in addition to those already named: Thomas Beaver, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Henry L. Stebbins, of New York.

Nine convicts, while working on a sand bar about little Rock, Ark., overpowered the guard and escaped. A posse with bloodhounds started in pursuit.

Correspondence from Austin, Miss., says that on Thursday morning, J. M. Harvey, of Louisville, was killed. Mr. Harvey got off the boat and was accosted by a stranger, who told him he was sent down to meet him. He expressed his pleasure, and he and Mr. Dunlap, of Tennessee, who was also a passenger, started up to Austin. When they had gone about two hundred yards the stranger stepped to one side of the road and three men came out from behind the trees, and, approaching them, asked the murdered man, "Is your name Harvey?" He said, "Yes." The man said, "I will kill you," and fired at him instantly. Dunlap was told to make tracks off, which he did.

General Brevities.

At West Liberty, Ohio, George Henry, of Sandusky, fell between two moving cars in stepping from one to another, and was instantly killed. His body was cut entirely in two.

Micajah T. Bailey, an old citizen of Cincinnati, died very suddenly, a few days ago, the victim of a druggist's mistake, who put up in a prescription for his use cyanite of potash—a deadly drug—instead of prussiate of potash. The druggist, a young man, was arrested, and held for manslaughter.

A most dastardly attempt was made, a few nights ago, to steal the bones of President Lincoln from the cemetry vault at Springfield, Ill. The plot was suspected some time since and Elmer Washburn, United States Detective Tyrrell, and assistants watched the vault. The scoundrels broke in the outer and inner doors of the vault, opened the several cases of the sarcophagus and were about to make off with the remains, when the detectives sprang out. The accidental discharge of a pistol alarmed the robbers and they fled precipitately, escaping in the darkness.

J. L. Cobb, a stock drover from Lebanon, Indiana, fell under the I. and St. L. switching engine, a few nights since, at Indianapolis, and was instantly killed. He was riding down from the Union Stock Yards, and attempted to jump off while the engine was still in motion. His body was cut in two at the waist. The deceased was a man about thirty-five years old.

A little daughter of Mrs. Dr. J. B. Connell, of Bedford, Iowa, visiting with her parents in Indianapolis, fell into an open cistern, lately, and was drowned.

Ferdinand McKew, hailing from Bergen, New Jersey, was blown to atoms the other night by the premature explosion of a heavy dynamite cartridge at the Gunpowder River Permanent Water Supply Tunnel, in process of construction five miles from Baltimore. Daniel Hagerty, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, a miner, was horribly mangled, and can not survive. The men were at the mouth of a shaft and McKew was adjusting the fuse of the cartridge. His body was torn into shreds of quivering flesh and had to be gathered in a bucket.

Political.

The earliest election returns indicate the election of Samuel J. Tilden as President of the United States. The following States are conceded to Tilden: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The following are claimed for Hayes: California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Nevada.

Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, and Wisconsin, doubtful.

Butler and Banks are elected in Massachusetts.

While the Republicans have made a decided gain in Congressmen, it does not appear that they can have a majority of the next House.

Later election returns have given the doubtful states Louisiana, South Carolina, Wisconsin and Oregon, apparently, to Hayes. Florida still stands among the doubtful. Tilden has 184 electoral votes, and Hayes 181. Florida gives 4 votes.

The official vote of Colorado has been received. The total vote in the State for Senators was 28,493. The Republican nominees received 15,213, and 13,280 were cast for the Democrats, thus giving the Republican ticket for Senators and average majority of 1,933. For Representative to the Forty-fourth Congress James B. Belford received 1,035 majority, and for the Forty-fifth Congress 949 majority.

Foreign Items

The London *Times's* dispatch from Rome says Cardinal Antonelli was transacting business with the Pope on Sunday, November 5th, when he was seized with a severe attack of gout in the chest. He was immediately carried to his apartments. He refused to believe that death was approaching. At last he consented to receive the sacrament, but was unable to swallow. He expired at 7:15 Monday, in the morning, shortly after sending a message to the Pope asking for his blessing and imploring pardon for all the faults he might have committed during his administration. The fortune left by the Cardinal will be divided among the members of his family. His fine collection of gems, antiquities, works of art, etc., are bequeathed to the Vatican Museum.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard* says the Porte, yielding to the demands of Russia, has agreed to relinquish the positions captured by the Turks since the night of October 31st, hence the evacuation of Deligrad.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 29th ult., report that Ledro Tejada was declared elected President by one hundred and thirty-one to forty-five. Pronunciadoes are throwing down their arms in various directions. Their resources are all exhausted, and a final collapse is expected. Oaxaca still gives trouble, but General Diaz and his followers are compelled to keep in the mountains, and are afraid to meet the Government troops.

The *Golos* publishes a speech delivered by the Czar in Moscow, in reply to an address of citizens. The Czar said: I thank you for your sentiments respecting the political situation, which is now more clearly defined than before. You know that Turkey has yielded to my demands for an immediate armistice to end the useless slaughter in Servia and Montenegro. In this unequal struggle the Montenegrins, as heretofore, have shown themselves real heroes; unfortunately the same can not be said of the Servians, notwithstanding the assistance of our volunteers, many of whom shed their blood for the Slavonic cause. I know that all Russia joins me in warmly sympathizing in the sufferings of our brethren and co-religionists. The true interests of Russia are, however, dearer to me than all. My wish, to the uttermost, is to spare Russian blood. Heretofore I have striven, and will strive, to obtain a real improvement of the position of the Christians by peaceful means. In a few days negotiations will commence at Constantinople. My most ardent wish is that we may arrive at a general agreement. Should this, however, not be achieved, and should I see that we can not obtain the guarantees necessary for carrying out what we intend to demand from the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently. I am convinced that the whole of Russia will respond to my summons should I consider it necessary and Russia's honor required. Moscow will lead the van by its example. May God help us to carry out our sacred mission!

The London *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says that the Czar's speech has produced a most alarming impression in political circles there.

News of the Election.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 9.—Enough returns have been received to show at least 35,000 majority for Tilden, and an unbroken delegation of Democrats to Congress. Shelley, Democrat, in the Fourth District, has a handsome majority. Rapier, colored, and Haralson, colored, divide the Republican vote between them. This makes a full number of Democratic Congressmen.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 9.—Crowds of people are on the streets awaiting the returns. Tilden and Hendricks's majority in the State is about 30,000, although the vote polled was much smaller than at the October election. The election of three Democratic Congressmen is conceded, viz.: Gauze, in the First District; Slemmons, in the Second District, and Gunter, in the Fourth District. In the Third District, Stuart, Democrat, is defeated, and an official count is required to decide the election between Cravens and McClure, Republican.

Hertford, Nov. 9.—The Republican majority in the Connecticut Legislature is 37 on joint ballot, the Senate standing 11 Republican to 10 Demacrats, and the House 141 Republicans to 105 Democrats. The Democratic Congressional delegation remains as in the present Congress.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—In California the returns thus far received give Hayes 5,400 majority, which additional returns are not likely to vary. For Congress Davis and Page, Republicans, are certainly elected. Pacheco, Republican, is thought to be elected in the Southern District, running considerably ahead of the ticket. In the Fourth District the contest is close and indecisive. Both parties at present claim Congress.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The following is the Congressional result in Illinois: Republicans elect: Aldrich in the 1st, Brinton in the 3d, both gains; Lathrop in the 4th, Burchard in the 5th, Henderson in the 6th, Hayes in the 7th, a gain; Fort in the 8th, Boyd in the 9th, Tipton in the 13th, a gain; Cannon in the 14th, Wiley in the 18th, a gain; and possibly Ashcraft in the 16th, over Sparks, present incumbent; a certain gain of five Congressmen, and possibly six. The Democrats elect the following: Harrison in the 2d, Hungate in the 10th, Knapp in the 11th, Springer in the 12th, Edin in the 15th, Morrison in the 17th, Townsend in the 19th, and possibly, Sparks in the 16th.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.—The returns from the doubtful Ninth District of Kentucky indicate the election of Turner, Democrat, to Congress, in which case the entire delegation from this State will be Democratic. Advices from the interior lead to the belief that the majority in Kentucky for Tilden will be 75,000.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Virginia City, this morning, says Nevada will give 1,000 Republican majority. Scattering returns from that State also indicate that result. The vote is coming in very slowly.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—George C. Gorham received a dispatch from Oregon, this evening, signed by Senator Mitchel and Congressman-elect Williams, stating that Senator Kelly concedes the State to the Republicans by from 800 to 1,000 majority.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 9.—Returns thus far give Hayes 14,687 majority. Further returns will probably increase the majority to 18,000 or 20,000. Crosswell's majority is 10,000. Williams, Democrat, is elected in the First District by 1,956 majority; Willets, Republican, Second District, 1,600 majority; McLowan, Republican, Third District, 3,200 majority; Keightly, Republican, Fourth District, 2,850 majority; Stone, Republican, Fifth District, 2,500 majority; Brewer, Republican, Sixth District, 378 majority; Ellsworth, Republican, Eighth District, 350 majority; Hubbell, Republican, Ninth District, 150 majority. State Legislature, Senate—21 Republicans, 11 Democrats. House—68 Republicans, 32 Democrats.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 9.—Complete returns from forty-two counties and partial returns from the remaining thirty show that Hayes's majority in the State will be about 18,000. Dunnel, Republican, in the First District, is elected by 8,500 majority; Strait, Republican, in the Second, by about 3,000, and Stewart, Republican, in the Third, by from 1,200 to 1,500. The Legislature on a joint ballot will be nearly or quite two-thirds Republican.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Tunica County, Mississippi, gives Chalmers, Democratic, 564 majority, a Democratic gain of 1,000. Coahoma County gives Lynch, Republican, 101 majority, a Democratic gain of 800. Bolivar County gives Lynch, Republican, 282 majority, a Democratic gain of 1,200.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 8.—Returns from 210 towns give Hayes 39,575, with 26 towns yet to hear from, which gave last year 70 Democratic majority. The total vote will reach 80,000, the greatest ever polled.

Augusta, Maine, November 9.—Official returns from 312 towns give Hayes 57,684; Tilden, 43,492.

Milwaukee, November 9.—The Republicans will have eighteen majority in the Wisconsin Assembly and eleven in the Senate. The majority for Hayes in the State will exceed 5,000.

Georgia sends an unbroken Democratic delegation to Congress. The majority for Tilden is about 75,000.

Des Moines, Iowa, November 9.—Thirty-two counties, casting two-fifths of the vote of Iowa, give Hayes 18,882 majority, a Republican gain of 8,829. The State gives Hayes over 50,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 8.—Returns from 389 townships and wards, which cast 43 per cent. of the October vote, show Hayes ahead of Tilden 3,491, but which is a Democratic gain of 909. The same ratio of gain kept up would give Tilden 7,000 majority. Strong counties to hear from may increase this estimate. The townships heard from gave 9,539 Democratic majority in October.

Topeka, Kansas, Nov. 9.—Returns are sufficient to show that Hayes carries the State by over 30,000 majority, and Anthony, Republican, for Governor, by over 25,000. Three Republican members of Congress are elected, which is a gain of one, Haskell, Republican, in the Second District, by over 3,000. The Legislature stands three to one Republican. More Republicans were elected on the straight ticket this year than for a number of years before.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9.—Unofficial returns from fifty counties in the State give Tilden 36,000 majority. Phelps, Democrat, for Governor, has about ten per cent. less. It is claimed that the State will give at least 50,000 majority for Tilden. A re-examination of the vote in the Third District, of this city, it is claimed, gives Frost, Democrat, one majority over Metcalfe, Rebublican, for Congress.

Boston, Nov. 9.—Returns from 332 towns, all but eight small ones, gives Hayes 143,912; Tilden, 105,535; Rice, 131,480; Adams, 103,020; Baker, 11,868. The Seventh District, complete, stands: Butler, 12,060; Tarbox, 9,425; Hoar, 2,028.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 9.—Returns by counties come in slowly, indicating a Democratic majority of about 6,500. The table will be completed during the day or to-morrow. The Independent vote shows considerable falling off.

St. Paul, Minn., November 9.—The vote throughout the State, except in Ramsey County, generally shows Republican gains. Only about twenty counties have made complete returns, but these, with fragmentary returns from other points, indicate that the Republican majority in the State on the election will be from 15,000 to 18,000. Dunnell, Republican, in the First District, is elected by from 5,000 to 7,000; Strait in the Second, by 5,000, and Stewart, in the Third, by 1,000.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 8.—The State has gone Democratic by, probably, 15,000 majority. The Republicans elect three out of the seven Congressmen—a gain of one. The State Senate is yet in doubt, but is, probably, Republican. The House of Assembly is Democratic by seven or eight majority.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Democratic majority in the State is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 9.—But little interest seems to be taken in the Virginia election, as nearly everything in the State is one sided. Numerous but incomplete returns from every section indicate that Tilden's majority will run over $30,000. The Democrats elect eight Congressmen certain, which leaves one district, the Fourth, in doubt, with a very strong probability of the election of Jorgensen, Republican, over Hunton, Democrat, in that district.

Salt Lake, Nouember 9.—Maginnis, Democrat, is elected delegate from Montana. In Utah, Cannon, Mormon, is elected delegate over Baskin, Liberal, by probably 20,000 majority.

Wheeling, West Virginia, November 9.—This State will give about 17,000 majority for Tilden. All three Democratic Congressmen are elected.

Cheyenne, November 9.—The latest Wyoming returns give Corlott, Republican delegate, 1,000 majority.

Yankton, Nov. 10.—Kidder, Republican, is elected in Dakota Territory by a majority of nearly 4,000. The Legislature is Republican in both branches, as is also the entire Territorial Government.

Boston, Nov. 10.—The entire vote of Massachusetts, with the exception of the town of Goshold, is: Hayes, 149,290; Tilden, 108,247; Rice, 136,382; Adams, 105,829; Baker, 12,227; Rice's plurality, 33,453; majority, 8,226.

Washington, N. C., November 11.—The Democratic majority in the State will probably range from 11,000 to 13,000. No change in the Congressional delegation.

Nashville, November 11.—Nearly complete returns from Tennessee give Tilden a majority of not less than 40,000. The majority of Porter for Governor will be something less over Thomas, Independent Democrat. The Democrats elect eight out of ten Congressmen, a loss of one (McFarland) in the First District. The Legislature, which elects two United States Senators, will have a Democratic majority of 60 on joint ballot, the Senate standing 21 Democrats to 4 Republicans, and the House 57 Democrats to 2 Independents and 16 Republicans.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 11.—The official majorities in all the counties, compiled from returns of precinct managers, are given in an extra of the *News and Courier* to-night, showing 1,460 majority for Hampton in twelve counties out of thirty-two. Tilden's vote was 687 behind Hampton's. It is believed now that the vote for electors will be very close indeed. The Board of State Canvassers at Columbia to-day considered the question whether they had the revising jurisdiction over the returns. Attorney-General Stone, and another member of the Board, not candidates for re-election, opposed the claim, and contended that their duty was simply to aggregate and declare the result reported to them by county canvassers. The rest of the Board, however, voted otherwise, and their decision was against this view. Gov. Chamberlain still claims the State for the Republicans by from 5,000 to 7,000.

Closing of the Exhibition.

The Great Exhibition closed on November 10. Rain fell steadily, but, in spite of the discouraging weather, great numbers of people were in attendance at the Centennial Grounds to witness the formal closing of the Exhibition. From early morning steam and street cars going to the grounds were crowded, and at two o'clock, the time of the beginning of the ceremonies, it was estimated that fully one hundred thousand people were inside the inclosure. Shortly before two o'clock President Grant, escorted by Governor Hawley, ascended to the platform, followed by the Centennial Commissioners, Board of Finance, Foreign Commissioners, and invited guests. After the excitement of the multitude, occasioned by the presence of General Grant, had subsided, the orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, performed Wagner's inauguration march, composed for the opening exercises on the 10th of May last. At its conclusion, the Rev. Josheph A. Seiss offered up a prayer. The chorus, accompanied by the orchestra, then sang a choral, entitled, "Fagrie," by S. Back, after which an address was delivered by the Hon. Dan'l J. Morrell, United States Centennial Commissioner from Pennsylvania, and Chairman of the Executive Committee. The orchestra then rendered selections, after which the Hon. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, delivered an address.

After Beethoven's Fifth Symphony had been rendered, Director-General Goshorn addressed the audience at length.

Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" was next given by the orchestra and chorus, and the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, delivered an address reviewing the history of the Exposition. The audience then joined in singing "America," after which President Grant declared the International Exposition of 1876 closed.

The "Doxology" was sung by the chorus and audience, accompanied by the orchestra, and the formal ceremonies were concluded. The ceremonies took place in the Judges' Hall, owing to the rain.

Although the Exposition had formally ended, the grounds and buildings were accessible to the public for several days, though the exhibition was in an incomplete form, many exhibitors proposing to fence off their exhibits, preparatory to packing their goods.

Orders From the President.

During the excitement in the South after the recent close election, the President issued the following orders:

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 10.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

Instruct Gen. Augur, in Louisiana, and Gen. Ruger, in Florida, to be vigilant with the forces at their command, to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal Boards of Canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties. Should there be any ground of suspicion of fraudulent count of either side, it should be reported and denounced at once. No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud. Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result, but the country can not afford to have the result tainted by suspicion of illegal or false returns.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 10.

Gen. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

Send all the troops to Gen. Augur he may deem necessary to insure a quiet and a peaceable count of the ballots actually cast. They may be taken from South Carolina, unless there is reason to suspect an outbreak there. The presence of citizens from other States, I understand, is requested in Louisiana to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast. It is to be hoped that representative and fair men of both parties will go.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

General Sherman acted upon the telegrams received from the President, and received word from General Ruger that he had ordered nine companies to Florida, and would order five more and go in person with them, leaving Colonel Hunt, of the Fifth Artillery, in command in South Carolina. A company of artillery were part of the troops sent from South Carolina.

Master Booth's Silver Half Dollar.

[Providence (R. I.) Journal.]

It seems almost incredible that a boy only eight years old, or a person of any age, could have carried in his œsophagus a silver half dollar for nearly three weeks without experiencing any inconvenience, except a frequent desire to spit, yet we have the best evidence that such was the case with the coin now on exhibition in the *Journal* office window. On Thursday, the 19th day of October, Dr. W. H. Hazard, of Wakefield, was called to attend a little boy, eight years old, the son of George Booth, of Peacedale, who, it was said, had got a half dollar stuck in his throat. Dr. Hazard was quite sure that he felt the half dollar by the pressure of his hand on the neck externally. On the 21st of October the boy came to Providence and was examined by Dr. Robert Millar, who, we are informed, came to the conclusion that the boy was mistaken, and that there was no half dollar either in his throat or stomach. On Sunday last the boy, while washing, coughed up the one in our window.

WHEN a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

BRINE FOR BATHING THE FEET OF HORSES.—A correspondent writing to the *Practical Farmer* in relation to the use of salt and lime for bathing the feet of horses says: I have tried strong brine on foundered or hoof-bound horses, and with good results. I made a solution of salt and water, and applied it three times a day by washing the legs and pouring upon the bottom of the feet, and holding them up a few minutes to let it strike in. I saw the wonderful effects in a few days. I account for it in this way: Salt will extract moisture from the atmosphere, which keep the feet moist. Salt operates nearly like melted grease upon the foot. The hoof becomes tough, yet pliable. Like a chunk of wood saturated with salt or brine it is tough yet moist. Here let me add that the practice of rasping a cracked hoof to toughen it is all folly. Apply brine and you will effect a cure.

IMPROVEMENT IN LIVE STOCK.—The Detroit *Post* says that the improvement of nearly all kinds of live stock is making great progress in this country at present. The demand for thoroughbred short horns is greater than the supply. The important sales of this class of stock in England, the United States and Canada have been exceedingly remunerative to breeders, and the assailants of this excellent breed of cattle are "shutting up" and playing "least in sight." The importation of Norman, Pencheron and Clydesdale horses has proved very remunerative to those engaged in the improvement of this class of stock, and breeding farms in various parts of the country are being established, and will soon have a marked effect in increasing the strength and action of that indispensable animal, the draught horse. The importation of whole flocks of superior long-wooled sheep is a good evidence of a desire to improve this important class of stock. No doubt the demand for combing wool and good mutton has encouraged the investments. Farmers would find it very profitable to keep the best kind of long wool and mutton sheep, and to make suitable arrangements for housing and feeding them in winter. Root crops, alternated with cereals, keep land free from weeds and in good heart, and at the same time supply nutritious food for cattle and sheep when pasture is not available. Farmers are at last waking up to the necessity of improving breeds of swine, and importers and breeders of the best kinds of Berkshire, Essex, and Suffolk swine are having a profitable trade. The Poland-China hog is also coming rapidly into favor, on account of combining weight of carcass with early maturity.

LABOR AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.—People are apt to look upon the system of student labor in agricultural colleges in a wrong light. They think the great object of the labor is the learning of how to accomplish farm and garden work, and to acquaint them with the best methods of management. This is not true. If it were it would be far better for the students to get their education than serve an apprenticeship under the best farmer or gardener they could find. For the labor at these colleges is largely upon things simply of experimental value, without regard to the immediate return in dollars and cents. In the same way many people look upon the Holyoke system of educating girls. They think it is a grand plan because it teaches the students to know how to do all sorts of work. The truth is that the great desideratum is the instilling of such principles and habits as will give these growing minds a correct idea about labor, and teach them not to consider it beneath the position of any man or woman; teach them to respect virtuous and well-directed labor anywhere and everywhere. The labor systems in these institutions is not primarily to teach men how to plow or women how to wash dishes, but to give them a broader, grander lesson—that manual labor, accomplished well by any hands, is not only in no degree degrading, but, if well done, highly honorable and worthy of every man or woman's effort. If, while this lesson is being taught by a system of education, the students thereby preserve a good degree of health and are thus enabled to pursue a thorough course of study without physical deterioration, or if thereby they are taught how to perform different kinds of labor well, there is a double or triple good result. The writer, as a believer in that policy, trusts that our agricultural colleges will ever seek to maintain a close relationship between the labor and class instruction, that through their union the labor system may retain its high position and good results.

SECRET OF MAKING GOOD BUTTER.—"Willard's Practical Butter-Book" gives the process of making the celebrated Philadelphia butter, as follows: The milk is skimmed after standing twenty-four hours, and the cream is put into deep vessels having a capacity of about twelve gallons. It is kept at a temperature of fifty-eight or fifty-nine degrees, until it acquires a slightly acid taste, when it goes to the churn. The churn is a barrel revolving on a journal in each head, and driven by horse power. The churning occupies about an hour, and, after the buttermilk is drawn off, cold water is added and a few turns given to the churn, and the water then drawn off This is repeated until the water as it is drawn is nearly free from milkiness. The butter is worked with butter-workers, a dampened cloth meanwhile being pressed upon it to absorb the moisture and free it of buttermilk. The cloth is frequently dipped in cold water and wrung dry during the process of "wiping the butter." It is next salted at the rate of an ounce of salt to three pounds of butter, thoroughly and evenly incorporated by means of the butter-worker. It is then removed to a table, where it is weighed out and put into pound prints. After this it goes into large tin trays and is set in the water to harden, remaining until next morning, when it is wrapped in damp cloths and placed upon shelves, one above another, in the tin-lined cedar tubs, with ice in the compartments at the ends, and then goes immediately to market. Matting is drawn over the tub, and it is surrounded again by oil-cloth so as to keep out the hot air and dust, and the butter arrives in prime condition, commanding the highest price.

Household Helps.

PUDDING SAUCE.—One cupful of sugar, one cup of butter, one egg, the yolk and white beaten separately, flavor to suit the taste, beat all together, and add one tablespoonful of hot water just before serving.

EVE'S PUDDING.—Take six large juicy apples, core, and chop them very fine, six ounces of bread crumbs, six ounces of currants, six eggs, and three ounces of sugar. Mix well, and boil for three hours. To be eaten with sauce.

RASPBERRY TRIFLE.—Lay in a deep glass slices of sponge or any other delicate cake. Pour over cream or any clear juice from preserves; then spread on a layer of raspberry jam half an inch thick. Pour over this a pint of boiled custard made of yolks of three eggs, and frost the tops with the whites, beaten to a froth, and sweetened and browned with a salamander.

FRITTERS, PLAIN.—One pint of milk, three eggs, one spoonful melted butter, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda, flour to make a stiff batter. To be fried, dipped by the spoonful into boiling lard. By adding coarsely-chopped tart apples to the above in even quantity, a nice apple fritter is made; or by paring and slicing pine apples or bananas and dipping in the batter, and frying, a delicious fritter for an entree is made.

Useful Information.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* writes: "I am a decided advocate for milking cows up to calving; if the milk gets thick, throw it away, but milk the cow. Always give her to understand that giving milk is her business, and keep her at it late and early. If she should, by any possible means, lose her life by giving too much milk, she will have lost it in a good cause, and saved her throat from the butcher's knife."

POOR hay and good straw are both wanting in the muscle-forming elements of nutrition, of the same character—corn containing fifty-five per cent. of starch. It is better, therefore, to mix meal. If you will mix one quart with the daily ration of straw and poor hay for each animal, you will have profitable food. The oil meal contains what the straw lacks. If you had clover hay to mix with the straw, corn meal might properly be added for part of the food.

CLOSETS that are damp are dangerous enemies to health. If your closets are damp and engender a mold which encases not only boots and shoes, but also other articles of wearing apparel, obtain half a peck of unslacked lime and put it in a shallow dish in the closet, and it will absorb the dampness. When it becomes quite dry it should be renewed. A damp house, however, is a patent agent in producing diphtheria, neuralgia, and bronchial troubles, and no time should be lost in making the cellar damp-proof with cement; and the draining from gutters and roofs should be attended to.

In reply to a correspondent, the *American Agriculturist* says: A dead horse or other animal should be skinned, and roughly cut up into as many small pieces as possible; a plot of ground a few rods square should then be plowed deeply and the carcass thrown upon the soil in the center of the plowed ground. Some fresh, dry-slacked lime should then be scattered upon the heap, so as to cover it thinly but wholly. The loose earth should then be heaped over it, a foot in depth, and the pile covered with boards, so that the dogs cannot get to the heap and tear it up. If the least smell is perceived, more earth should be thrown upon the heap. In three months the heap may be dug over, or turned over with the plow, and well mixed. The bones that cannot be broken up should be taken from the heap, and the fine matter will be worth, at least, twenty dollars a ton, to use in the hill for corn or cotton. The larger bones may be broken up and buried among the roots of grape vines or fruit trees.

Losses by Fireworks.

The Committee on Statistics of the National Board of Underwriters has published a report on the losses by fire in the United States on the 3d and 4th of July, 1876, and showing the responsibility of fire crackers and fireworks in occasioning them. The losses on the above mentioned days were less than for the same days during several preceding years, yet they destroyed property to the value of $154,574.16. The report is based on official information obtained from over eight hundred different cities and towns. The value of fireworks of American manufacture sold from 1865 to 1876 amounted to $2,556,000, and the invoice value of all crackers imported since January 1, 1865, is less than $1,500,000. The loss by two conflagrations during the past twenty years, directly attributable to them, was over $15,000,000. On one day only of the present year the loss occasioned by crackers amounted to twenty-five per cent. of the total invoice value of all imported in 1875. "It is not an extravagant statement," continues the report, "that every dollar's worth of fire-crackers imported into this country has occasioned a direct loss by fire of more than $100." If this be true, the opposition of the Underwriters to the tolerance of fire-works is not surprising. A table of cities having ordinances against fire-works, etc., is appended. Cincinnati appears in the list, but our readers do not need to be informed that the law is very nearly a dead letter.

A New Story.

In No. 47 of the Chicago *Ledger*, of date of Nov. 18, commences a highly interesting serial story, bearing the title, "Baffled at Last." This tale will be finely illustrated, and will be found one of the most entertaining romances of the day. For the terms of the *Ledger*, see our advertising columns, or address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

A MASSACHUSETTS manufacturer has recently sold two lots of boots and shoes of the medium class to dealers in Germany, and has just received a duplicate order from one of the purchasers, who states that a good trade can undoubtedly be worked up in France, Germany and other sections.

RHEUMATISM is more common and distressing, especially in this country, than almost any other disease; and, at the same time, it may be asserted that it is as little understood and as unsuccessfully treated. Physicians, in many cases, are unable to cure it, even in their own person; yet such are the unparalleled virtues of the celebrated Merchant's Gargling Oil, that the most obstinate cases at once yield to it.—*Springfield (Mass.) Daily Union.*

AT our request Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15c. to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

SEE advertisement of the Texas Land and Colonization Company for an *Agent* in this city. They are reliable.

FOR SALE—HOTEL.

The one-half interest, with privilege of whole of lease, and furniture of Walnut Street House, Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio. The house is in complete order, and doing a splendid business. Reason for selling, death of senior partner. A good bargain for the right man. Address Charles Regnier, Walnut Street House.

Pampas, or Upland Rice.

C. B. Kress, of Jackson, Mich., grower and sole proprietor, will send, post-paid, to any address, sufficient to produce one bushel for 50 cents, or three packages for $1.00.

AT the Centennial trial of cider machinery in Agricultural Hall, October 26, the Boomer & Boschert Press Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., made 116⅔ barrels of cider in 9¾ hours, with one press, averaging a barrel of cider from less than 7½ bushels of apples. Thousands witnessed the trial, and expressed their satisfaction with the masterly manner in which the work was performed.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

IN consequence of the many inferior imitations, the manufacturers of the celebrated "Matchless" brand of plug tobacco have been compelled to protect themselves by a trade mark. Every plug now has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." thereon. The Pioneer Tobacco Co., 124 Water St., N. Y., are the manufacturers.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum, and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

WE often see a large stock of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor," all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to such stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.

HAVE you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatic pains? If so, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is a specific remedy, used internally and externally.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER is a gentle and constant Electric Battery, closely and continuously applied to the skin by the adhesion of the Plaster, and is capable at all times of affording the most grateful relief in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica.

You Need Not Fear

that people will know that your hair is dyed if you use that perfect imitation of nature, TUTT'S Hair Dye. No one can detect it. It imparts a soft, glossy color and fresh life to the hair—a want never before supplied.

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Quotations range as follows: Patent, $7@7 75; fancy, $6@7 25; family, $6 25@7 25; spring, $5 50@6 50; extra, $5@5 25; superfine, $4@4 50. Rye flour is quiet and steady at $3 50@4 50. Buckwheat flour, $7@7 50. Grain—Wheat, prime to choice white is quotable at $1 23@1 33. Prime to choice red is held at $1 18@1 28; bill, $1 20@1 23. Corn, 40@52c. Rye, No. 2, 66@68c. Oats, 32@35c. Barley, choice white, 35@35c. Malt, Canada spring, $1 10@1 15; Western, 50@80c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, $11@13. Mess pork, $16 50@17. Lard, 9¼@10¼c. Cotton, 9¼@15½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Flour, city fancy, $6 50@7; city family, $5 50@6; country family, $4 75@5 25; extra, $4 75@5 25; low grades, $2 75@3. Rye flour very dull at $4. Grain—Wheat, red wheat is offered at $1 12@1 15, and $1 16@1 18 for choice amber. Corn, 47@48c. Oats, 33@35c. Rye, 60@61c. bid for No. 2. Hay, the entire range is $8@11. Lard, the market is quiet at 9⅝@9¾c. for prime steam. Wool—Quotations are 18@23c. for unwashed; 22@25c. for fleece-washed; 33@35c. for tub-washed. Burry, 5 @10c. less.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour—Extra, $4 25@4 50; extra family, $5@5 25. Grain—Wheat, $1 20@1 25. Corn, white, 45c; mixed, 43c. Oats, 34@35c. Mess Pork nominal. Lard, tierce, 11@11½c.; keg, 11½c. Cotton, 11c.

TOLEDO.—Grain—Wheat, No. 2 white Wabash, $1 30; No. 3 white Wabash, $1 25; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 27½; No. 2 white Michigan, $1 17; extra white Michigan, $1 30; amber Michigan, $1 20½; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1 09½; No 1 red winter, $1 30; No. 2 red winter, $1 16; No. 3 red winter, $1 09; No. 3 red winter, Dayton and Michigan, $1; No 2 amber Illinois, $1 23. Corn, high mixed, 50½c.; No. 2 mixed, 48c.; new damaged, 34c.; per sailing date, 43½c. Oats, No. 2, 32c.; No. 2, canal, 31½c.; white, 38c.; Michigan, 33c.; and rejected, 25c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—No. 2 and No. 3, $3 40@4; superfine Western and State, $4 30@4 75; common to good extra Western State, $5 10@5 30; good to choice Western and State, $5 35@5 45; common to choice white Western extra, $5 50@6; extra Ohio, $5 10@7; St. Louis, $5 20@8 25; Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime and choice to double extra, $7 25@9 50. Rye flour is steady at $4 40@5 10 for superfine. Grain—Wheat, $1 18@1 35; rye, 78@92c. corn, 56@60c.; barley, No. 1 Canada West, $1 18; barley malt, two-rowed State, 80c.; oats, 29@31c. Cotton, 12¼@12 17-16c.

BALTIMORE.—Flour—Western extras, $4 12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6 12½@6 75; high grades and Minnesota patent process, $7 75@9; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana family extras, $5@6 75. Grain—Wheat, Pennsylvania red, $1 28; amber, $1 20@1 35; white Western, $1 35