

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

**The Mortgage.**  
It's been sitting by the west window,  
And thinking the living day,  
Of the mortgage foreclosed to-morrow  
When my home's to be taken away.  
Twice I have been there to-morrow,  
How well I remember that day,  
When my husband went out to borrow  
And mortgaged our homestead away.  
How little he then thought the future  
Would leave us no friends or a home,  
Or that we'd be driven abroad  
And left in the wide world to roam.  
But life is made up of changes,  
And soon the great change will come,  
When I shall find rest with my Saviour,  
Nevermore in the wide world to roam.  
Ah! then there will be no mortgage,  
No house to be taken away,  
But I shall dwell in a mansion,  
A house that's never made up of clay.  
—Western Rural.

**Around the Farm.**  
SUNFLOWER leaves are good for forage,  
green or dry; the seed for oil, horses,  
hogs and chickens.  
Bless the seedsmen, but don't buy  
"novelties" for market; it takes too  
long to learn people the new names.—  
Conn. Courant.

Mr. T. C. HENRY, the Kansas wheat  
king, figures it out and says a man can  
take raw prairie land, hire it broken and  
sown to wheat, and with an average yield  
realize a profit of 156 per cent. on his  
investment.

BEFORE the butter is gathered, and  
while in lumps about the size of wheat  
or buckwheat kernels, draw off or strain  
out the buttermilk, and thoroughly wash  
the butter with clear, cold water at about  
55 degrees, but do not pack the butter  
together. Then sprinkle on and care-  
fully stir in, still avoiding packing, about  
one ounce of salt to each pound of but-  
ter. Set the butter away in a sweet,  
cool place, not above 60 degrees, nor be-  
low 55 degrees, until the next day, when  
it is ready to work and pack for market.

TWO NEW and distinct breeds of sheep  
have lately been introduced into Eng-  
land from the west coast of South  
America. The first are two fine, white-  
wooled sheep, each having four long  
massive horns, two of which have a for-  
ward curve over the head, while the  
other two curve downward under the  
eyes, giving the head a singular appear-  
ance. Of the second, which are said to  
be a species between the llama and al-  
paca, there are three, one male and two  
females, which are thickly covered with  
long dark brown, but exceptionally fine  
hair, or wool, which is highly prized by  
the native Indians for the manufacture  
of their more delicate fabrics. The male  
stands about three feet high at the  
shoulder.

GEORGE R. DREW, a Vermont farmer,  
had the following to say at a farmers' re-  
sistant: "Farming can be made more  
pleasant by making a business of it, and  
not attending to too many other things  
at the same time. And then by not  
overworking. I think there has been  
improvement in this respect, but there  
is need of more still. I have said I  
would not take the gift of a farm and  
be obliged to work as I did when a boy.  
I now see the policy of giving children  
and young folks a great deal of recrea-  
tion. I am sure that more work can be  
done in a long run by working ten hours  
a day than by being actively engaged for  
fourteen hours. Also, we should not be  
too much confined at home; we should  
go away occasionally, and many times  
we might gain enough to make up for  
our lost time."

At a recent meeting of the alumnus  
club of the Agricultural college, Prof.  
Gulley spoke of the management of  
hired help. He said there are two re-  
quisites: first, you need the right kind of  
men as managers, and secondly you need  
the right kind of employees. Some men  
always have trouble with their help,  
while others get along well with every-  
body. In general, the nearer help ap-  
proaches to a mere machine, it is prac-  
tically the most valuable. Educated  
help would be better, provided they  
would be content to do their work well  
for the wages paid. He gave a detailed  
description of the management of the  
help on his farm at Dearborn, and also  
of the way in which Ferry's seed farm is  
managed. Prof. Gulley boarded his  
hands and worked them from daylight to  
dark, giving them one hour for nooning.  
He allowed them no responsibility, but  
gave them directions for doing every-  
thing.—Michigan paper.

RAMS at a certain season of the year  
develop combative propensities, and  
their fights frequently terminate fatally.  
A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer  
has hit on a novel method of preventing  
a display of their rude butting warfare.  
He says: "It is well known that they  
always 'back up' to get a start to butt.  
Stop their backing up and you discon-  
cent them entirely. To do this, take a  
light stick (a piece of broom-handle will  
do), about two or two and a half feet  
long. Sharpen one end, and lash the  
other end securely to his tail; the  
sharpened end will then draw harmlessly  
on the ground behind as long as his  
majesty goes straight ahead about his  
business; and on the attempt to 'back  
up' he is astonished to find an effectual  
brake in the rear. Don't laugh and call  
this 'all gammon,' but if you have a  
butting ram, try it, and the time to  
laugh will be when you see him jump  
out sideways, and whirl round and  
round, trying to upset the machine,  
which will keep behind him."

**About the House.**  
A lady correspondent of the German-  
town Telegraph says that few people  
know that pieces of horse-radish, with  
a small bag of allspice, added to the vine-  
gar of pickles improves their flavor and  
prevents mold.

**TOMATO OMELET.**—Tomatoes, ripe,  
peeled, sliced and thickened with bread  
crumbs, and seasoned with salt, pepper,  
chopped parsley, sugar and butter. To  
every pint of this mixture add one beaten  
egg. Sprinkle bread crumbs over the  
top; bake forty minutes in a vegetable  
dish. This is a nice dish for dinner.

ONE of the most frequent causes of  
leaky roofs is the forming of an ice-dam,  
beginning at the gutter and gradually

backing up till the water flows through  
under slates or shingles. A simple way  
of preventing this is to detach the gut-  
ters on an inch or two from the eaves and  
hang them on iron stirrups, or other-  
wise, so that the water can flow freely  
over the backs as well as the fronts.

**PICKLED EGGS.**—A KETCHUP.—Boil the  
eggs twelve minutes, throw at once into  
cold water, which will cause the shell to  
come off easily. Boil some red beets till  
very soft, peel and mash them finely and  
put into cold vinegar, enough to cover  
the eggs. Add salt, pepper, cloves and  
nutmeg. Put the eggs into a jar and  
pour the mixture over them. In two days  
they will be a beautiful color, and a  
very palatable as well as ornamental dish  
for the dinner table.

It is necessary for us to bathe often  
and thoroughly during warm weather in  
order to be clean; but this is not the  
only good that comes from the bath,  
even to healthy persons. After seven  
days labor, either mental or physical,  
after a person is so tired and nervous as  
to be in no condition even to rest, and  
long hours of the night pass slowly  
away with no tendency to sleep, nothing  
is better for this condition than a bath  
in tepid water. There is something  
restful about it, and the weary frame is  
refreshed, the nerves quieted, and sleep  
soon comes sure and sweet. A simple  
bathing of the spine, with gentle rub-  
bing, will quiet the over-tired so that  
the normal resting condition—sleep—  
soon comes on.

**FISH-BALLS.**—Two cupfuls of cold-  
boiled cod, fresh or salted; one cupful  
of mashed potatoes; half a cup of  
melted butter, with an egg beaten in.  
Season to taste. Chop the fish when  
you have freed it from bones and skin;  
work in the potato and moisten with the  
melted butter until it is soft enough to  
mould, and will keep in shape; roll the  
balls in flour and fry quickly to a golden  
brown, in lard or clear dripping. Take  
from the fat so soon as they are done;  
lay on a colander or sieve and shake  
gently to free from every drop of grease;  
turn out for a few moments on clean  
paper to absorb any lingering drops, and  
serve on a hot dish.

**Useful Recipes.**  
ONE of our patrons sends us a recipe  
for a liniment which is easily prepared  
and should be kept in every farmer's  
house or barn, to be used in case of  
bruises or sprains: Diluted alcohol,  
seven ounces; oil wormwood, one-half  
ounce; oil hemlock, one-half ounce.

**GUTTA-SERENA CEMENT FOR FASTEN-  
ING LEATHER.**—Dissolve a quantity of  
gutta-serena in chloroform, in quantity  
to make a fluid of honey-like consist-  
ence. When spread, it will dry in a few  
moments. Heat the surface, at a fire or  
gas flame until softened, and apply the  
cement. Small patches of leather can  
be thus cemented on boots, etc., so as  
to almost defy detection, and some  
shoemakers employ it with great success  
for this purpose. It is waterproof, and  
will answer almost anywhere, unless ex-  
posed to heat, which softens it.

**How to CURE A BONE FELON.**—Of all  
painful things, can there be any so ex-  
cruciatingly painful as a bone felon? We  
know of none that flesh is heir to, and,  
as this malady is quite frequent and the  
subject of much earnest consideration,  
we give the latest recipe for its cure,  
which is given by that high authority, the  
London Lancet: "As soon as the pul-  
sation which indicates the disease is felt,  
put directly over the spot a fly blister,  
about the size of your thumb nail, and  
let it remain for six hours, at the expira-  
tion of which time, directly under the  
surface of the blister, may be seen the  
felon, which can be instantly taken out  
with the point of a needle or lancet."

**SICK HEADACHE.**—This distressing  
complaint can generally be relieved by  
soaking the feet in very warm water, in  
which a spoonful of powdered mustard  
has been stirred. Soak as long as pos-  
sible, or till the water gets cool; it  
draws the blood from the head. An-  
other quieting remedy is to scald sour  
milk till it wheys off; make a bag of thin  
muslin, and strain it off; not very dry,  
and put the curd, in the bag, upon the  
head, as warm as it can be borne; it will  
relieve the pain in a few moments. Some  
simple remedies are preferable to  
drugs or doctors' prescriptions; they  
relieve as quickly, and are cheaper, as  
well as more readily applied.

**The Length of Days.**  
At London, England, and at Bremen,  
Prussia, the longest day has 16 1/2 hours.  
At Stockholm, in Sweden, the longest  
day has 18 1/2 hours.  
At Hamburg, Germany, and at Dan-  
zig, Prussia, the longest day has 17  
hours, and the shortest 7 hours.  
At St. Petersburg, in Russia, and at  
Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest day has 19  
hours, and the shortest 5 hours.  
At Troms, in Finland, the longest day  
has 21 1/2 hours, and the shortest 2 1/2 hours.  
At Wardens, in Norway, the day lasts  
from May 21 to July 2, without inter-  
ruption.  
At New York the longest day, June  
20, has 14 hours and 56 minutes; at  
Montreal, 15 1/2 hours.

**Wheat Harvest of the Northwest.**  
There are conflicting and contra-  
dictory accounts about the probabilities of  
the wheat harvest in the Northwestern  
States. Some declare that the rust and  
the chinch bug have committed such  
fearful havoc that the five States of Illi-  
nois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and  
Nebraska, which usually raise about 120,-  
000,000 bushels of wheat, will not raise  
more than 100,000,000 bushels in 1876.  
And neither is the quality very good, as  
the berry is much shrunken. But we  
think it will be found that the harvest is  
very bad, and in others very good.—  
Milwaukee Wisconsin.

**Effects of Lightning.**  
A singular occurrence lately trans-  
pired in the northern part of Putnam  
and the southern portion of Dutchess  
counties, New York. After a violent  
thunder-storm, accompanied by an un-  
usual amount of chain lightning and tor-  
rents of rain, dead wild-geese were  
picked up by the hundred. Numbers of  
them had previously been observed  
alive in the shallow ponds in the vicinity,  
and they were seen to act strangely  
during the storm, as though they had  
been fired upon. The heads of the dead  
fowl were badly torn and in some cases  
their feathers were burned to a crisp  
and their bodies burst open.

THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

Killing of Hanford by Sullivan, and the  
Causes that Led to the Homicide.  
Of the shooting and killing of Mr.  
Francis Hanford, Principal of the North  
Division School, of Chicago, by Mr.  
Alexander Sullivan, Secretary of the  
Board of Public Works of that city, the  
Chicago Evening Journal says:  
"The trouble grew out of movements  
in connection with the public schools of  
this city, Mr. Hanford having, in a com-  
munication to a member of the Common  
Council, accused the wife of Mr. Sullivan  
(formerly Miss Maggie Buchanan, who  
some years ago was a teacher in  
Detroit, and of late years a writer for  
the Chicago press in Chicago) of having  
conspired with Mayor Colvin and Catho-  
lic members of the Board of Education  
for the control of the actions and ap-  
pointments of the latter board. Mr.  
and Mrs. Sullivan, denying this accusa-  
tion, proceeded to the residence of Mr.  
Hanford to call him to account. The  
parley, which took place in the street in  
front of Mr. Hanford's residence, result-  
ed in the tragedy, Sullivan shooting  
Hanford, who died in half an hour after-  
ward, and the murderer being locked up  
by the police."

"What ground Mr. Hanford had for  
his accusations, we do not know, and it  
may never be known. It matters little,  
as regards the merits of the shooting,  
whether he was right or wrong, for, con-  
ceding that he was entirely in error, his  
slayer was nevertheless without justifica-  
tion. According to Mr. Hanford, Mrs.  
Sullivan has been very officious in secur-  
ing changes and appointments by the  
Board of Education in the interest of the  
Roman Catholic Church. This was the  
charge made by Mr. Hanford. He  
made it in a communication to Alderman  
Van Osdel. It was not signed, nor yet  
was it an anonymous letter, in the ordi-  
nary sense of the term, for the receiver  
knew who wrote it. It was intended  
simply for the personal information of  
the Alderman, and should not have been  
made public. But he laid it before the  
Council. The accusation did not reflect  
at all upon the private character of Mrs.  
Sullivan, which is above question. Had  
it done so, the case would be very differ-  
ent. She is a lady of high culture, fine  
literary powers and irreproachable rep-  
utation. It is generally allowed that a  
husband may vindicate a wife's virtue at  
any cost; but no one can claim that the  
statement in question was at all derog-  
atory to her moral standing."

"Mr. Sullivan, like his wife, is quite  
well known and universally respected.  
None who know his uniform gentleness  
of deportment in official or private life  
can realize that he could be guilty of  
deliberate murder. Yet it looks as if he  
went to Hanford's house with blood in  
his heart and death in his purpose.  
Certain it is that the shot was fired un-  
der circumstances necessitating the in-  
ference that it was with malice afore-  
thought."

Death of the Tongueless Woman.

Mrs. Mary C. Burnham, whose mis-  
fortune of losing her tongue attracted so  
much attention two years ago, died in  
Rootstown, Friday, July 28, 1876. Mrs.  
Burnham had been afflicted for about  
twenty years with a bronchial or throat  
difficulty. Her tongue became paral-  
yzed, and she gradually lost the use of  
this member. During this time her  
health was generally good. On Tues-  
day, January 25, 1874, she had a spell  
of bleeding of the tongue and throat in  
the forenoon. While at dinner, being  
to all appearances, choked with a piece  
of meat, with an effort to expel it her  
tongue fell out of her mouth. A council  
of physicians was held, at which it was  
disclosed that under her tongue there was  
a cancer, which, enlarging, had de-  
stroyed that member, as above stated.  
Soon after this decision a new theory  
was developed, some of these medical  
men denying that there was a cancerous  
condition of the tongue and throat. They  
asserted that the tongue had been de-  
stroyed by catarrh, which had severed  
the nervous connection of the  
tongue and throat, paralyzing the tongue,  
which was followed by the natural decay  
of the connections of the tongue. The  
basis of this theory was the sound con-  
dition of the tongue and the apparent  
healing of the throat and mouth. Mrs.  
Burnham felt no unusual pain at the  
time. Strange as it may seem, Mrs.  
Burnham, while her tongue was paral-  
yzed, so cultivated a control of the other  
organs of speech, that after her tongue  
was lost she was able to make herself  
understood by those accustomed to hear  
her. The singular loss of the tongue  
produced considerable astonishment at  
the time, and occasioned not a little  
comment. The death of Mrs. Burnham  
was occasioned by the same disease that  
destroyed her tongue. After the loss of  
her tongue the same disease attacked  
other organs, consuming vital parts;  
producing eventually a stroke of paral-  
ysis, after which she was unable to swal-  
low, and literally starved to death. Mrs.  
Burnham was able, after the loss of her  
tongue, to perform her household duties  
as usual up to this spring, when she  
commenced to fail. She was confined  
to her bed for almost twelve weeks prior  
to her death.—Ravenna (O.) Democrat.

Poisoned Arrows.

The arrows by which Commodore  
Goodenough, of the British navy, was  
killed were poisoned by plunging into  
a human corpse for several days. This  
form of blood poisoning is made fami-  
lar in civilized countries by the occasion-  
al death of a medical student from in-  
oculation by morbid virus. The least  
scratch is sufficient to insure death,  
though the poison does not develop for  
several days. The Papuans, who use  
this method for poisoning, are very war-  
like, and it is said that they do not leave  
their dwellings even to work in the fields,  
without taking a bamboo bow and ar-  
rows. Those arrows which are poisoned  
are distinguished from their more inno-  
cent fellows by being highly ornamented,  
carved and painted. They are  
barbed with human bone, sharpened as  
fine almost as a needle.—Chicago Field.

Real Estate in London.

The ratable value of property in the  
metropolitan district of London has  
more than doubled in twenty years. In  
1856 it was £11,233,633; in 1876 it is  
£23,111,313. The district is divided in-  
to forty-seven parishes. In all but two  
of these divisions there has been an in-  
crease. The real estate in this portion  
of London is rated at about half its real

value. A house which rents for £80 per  
year can be purchased for £1,600, and  
the like rate holds good in all other  
transactions in real estate.

EDUCATING THE IGNORANT.

How Society is Polished up in New York  
City.

The London News says: "One of the  
most trying of all the teachers' occupa-  
tions must surely be the instruction of  
persons of 'mature age'—perhaps espe-  
cially of ladies of mature age—whose  
early education had been neglected."  
Without entering in any way into the  
merits of a case lately tried before Lord  
Coleridge, we may say that the plaintiff  
in that case who, being a widow, was  
obliged to earn a living by the teaching  
of such persons, was entitled to be re-  
garded with respect and sympathy. The  
complete system, if we may call it so—  
that which educates, polishes, and then  
puts out to advantage in society—is not  
carried to much success in London. It  
is more largely practised, we are in-  
formed, in Paris; more largely still in  
New York. In the latter city, people  
say it is a thriving and a systematic pro-  
fession. There a lady of mature years,  
whose education has been neglected,  
and who has yet had time to enter the  
world of fashion, can have everything  
done for her to order, under the same  
guidance and direction, from her earliest  
lesson in writing or in French up to the  
providing of guests for her first dinner  
party or ball. A man may have sudden-  
ly made a fortune in Oil City, Penn., or  
Poker Flat, Cal., and he comes to New  
York to live and enjoy himself. He can-  
not send his wife to one of the ward  
schools, and wait in patient obscurity  
until she has first been educated, and  
then by force of merit and graces, made  
friends. He easily finds a kindly dame  
who will take her in hand, teach her  
enough to make her seem as if she had  
once learned something and forgotten it,  
hire a house for her and furnish it,  
dress her, take her out, and provide her  
at a proper time with a splendidly ap-  
pointed ball-room, guests included. In  
this case the mature lady is probably  
quite happy. The house, the furniture,  
the clothes, and the jewels are the real  
things; the education and the guests  
suit her just as well as if they were the  
real thing. Such instances of mutual  
satisfaction, however, could hardly be  
frequent in our slower and less shifting  
society here in London, and we doubt  
whether this system of complete social  
education, including the lunch into  
society, is much of a business among us.  
In the more restricted sort of undertak-  
ing, that of simply teaching persons of  
middle life and neglected education it  
would be interesting if one could know  
the proportion of successful cases. There  
must be so much to unlearn that the  
wisdom of the new education must  
have to linger a long time before it will  
make its way in. Whoever really un-  
learned even a provincial accent, or an  
old-fashioned way of looking at things,  
say at 40 years? Certainly the teacher  
who is successful in this popular branch  
of education well deserves praise and  
pay; the teacher who is unsuccessful a  
lenient pity."

Paper Car-Wheels.

The American Paper Car Wheel Com-  
pany, of Hudson, N. Y., has specimens  
of 30, 36, and 42-inch wheels of its  
manufacture. These wheels have steel  
tires made with an inside flange and a  
cast-iron hub. On each side of the hub  
and tire, wrought iron or steel plates  
3-16-inch thick are bolted, and the space  
between the plates is filled with com-  
pressed, or rather condensed, paper.  
This paper is made of straw boards 1-  
inch thick, pasted together with paste  
made of rye flour, and first made into  
sections about 1-inch thick. These are  
subject to a pressure of about 400 tons  
for about five hours, and are then dried  
with hot air. These sections are then  
pasted together in the same way, so as  
to get the requisite thickness, about 3 1/2  
inches, and are again pressed and dried.  
They thus form a disk, which is turned  
off and the tire forced on with a pres-  
sure of about 150 tons. The plates are  
then bolted to the inside and outside of  
the wheel with 1-inch bolts. An old  
wheel is exhibited, "one of the first  
paper car wheels ever made. It has run  
under a Pullman car 312,900 miles with-  
out the tire being turned." One of the  
plates and paper disk out away, so as to  
show the inside structure.—Scientific  
American.

"Drowned" Persons.

A French physician makes the re-  
markable statement that one-half, at  
least, of the so-called drowned persons  
are buried alive, and that they may be  
brought to life by proper treatment  
after having been "several hours under  
water." His remedy is to get out the  
water, pour in and inject alcoholic stim-  
ulents, and use a whip energetically, or  
hot irons in bad cases. His statement  
has been partially confirmed by the re-  
suscitation of a man after he had been  
under water in one of the Seine baths  
for more than twenty minutes.

A Plucky Woman.

An old lady in California refused to  
allow a railroad corporation to lay rails  
through her property. The track-layers  
took advantage of Sunday—a day on  
which she could not appeal to the courts—  
and put down the rails. She was out-  
witted but not defeated. When the  
locomotive came along over the  
branch line she took up a position on  
the track and would not stir. The loco-  
motive backed out and left her at her  
post.

The silver glut is ruining the burglars.  
Solid silver is scarcely worth stealing at  
current London rates, and as for plated  
ware, thieves are above taking it. The  
Brooklyn burglar who tested the silver  
on the sideboards in Monroe place and  
threw aside the plated ware betrayed the  
business instinct of the profession. In  
Nevada burglars consider it low-toned to  
steal silver in any form, and the San  
Francisco Bulletin is forced to admit  
that unless there is a speedy advance in  
the silver bullion the California thieves  
will have to abandon the trade and earn  
an honest living like other folks.

MURAD V. is a Turkish Sultan of  
rather a different type from those who  
founded the Ottoman dominion. His  
proclamation to his army in Bosnia winds  
up with the words: "Far from you, I  
shall yet pray for the glory of your  
arms."

HEAVENLY FIREWORKS.

The August Epoch of Meteors and Fire-  
Balls—Former Great Star Showers.  
[From the New York Herald.]

The earth having now fairly entered  
that portion of its orbit round the sun  
during which it comes in contact the first  
time this year with meteoric showers,  
we may look during the next few even-  
ings for displays in the heavens of fire-  
works on a magnificent scale. It is true  
that meteors appear in their grandest  
aspect and in greatest number every  
thirty-three years, but this law, as de-  
termined by observation of astronomers,  
is not unchangeable. The phenomena  
occur to a greater or less extent twice  
every year, August and November.

The origin of meteors was long with-  
out receiving a satisfactory explanation,  
that most generally accepted being that  
they were caused by the existence of  
inflammatory gases in the atmosphere.  
The ignis fatuus, no doubt, is produced  
in this way, for it has been found to  
change its motion by the slight current  
of air preceding a person walking to-  
ward it. But the immense velocity of  
the meteors that appear in August and  
November, which is about equal to twice  
that of the earth in its orbit, or thirty-  
six miles in a second, and the great ele-  
vation at which they become visible, the  
average being sixty miles, indicate  
clearly that they are not of terrestrial  
but cosmical origin—that is, they origi-  
nate from the interplanetary regions,  
innumerable fragments of heavenly  
bodies that have been shattered to  
pieces traversing space, and, being  
brought within the sphere of the earth's  
attraction, precipitate themselves upon  
its surface. Moving with the great ve-  
locity mentioned through the higher  
regions of the air they become so in-  
tensely heated by friction that they ig-  
nite, or are at least rendered visible, and  
are either converted into vapor, or,  
when very large, explode and descend  
to the earth's surface as meteoric stones  
or aerolites. Prof. Thomson, of the  
British Association, says that they are  
"small bodies which come into the  
earth's atmosphere, and the instant they  
touch their surfaces are heated be-  
yond the point of fusion or even of vola-  
tilization, and the consequence is that  
they are speedily and completely burned  
down and reduced to impalpable ox-  
ides." The brilliancy and color of me-  
teors are variable; some are as bright as  
Venus or Jupiter. About two-thirds  
are white, the remainder yellow, orange  
or green. The problem of their origin  
must be regarded as the same with that  
of the asteroids, revolving around the  
sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupi-  
ter, and of the planets themselves. Some  
astronomers consider their origin  
precisely the same as that of the comets,  
which may be regarded as only meteors  
of vast size.

The shower of 1799 was awful and  
sublime beyond description. It was  
witnessed by Humboldt at Cumana, in  
South America, and is thus described:  
"Toward the morning of the 13th of  
November, 1799, we witnessed a most  
extraordinary scene of shooting meteors.  
Thousands of bolides and falling stars  
succeeded each other during the four  
hours. Their direction was very regu-  
larly from north to south, and from the  
beginning of the phenomenon there was  
not a space in the firmament equal in  
extent to three diameters of the moon  
which was not filled every instant with  
bolides or falling stars. All the meteors  
left luminous traces or phosphorescent  
bands behind them, which lasted seven  
or eight seconds." The same phenomena  
was seen throughout nearly the whole  
of North America and South America  
and in some parts of Europe. The most  
splendid display of shooting stars on  
record was that of Nov. 13, 1833, and is  
especially interesting as having served to  
point out the periodicity in these phe-  
nomena. Over the northern portion of  
the American continent the spectacle  
was of the most imposing grandeur, and  
in many parts of the country the popu-  
lation were terror-stricken at the awful-  
ness of the scene. The slaves of the  
Southern States supposed the world was  
on fire, and filled the air with shrieks  
of horror and cries for mercy. The shower  
of 1866 was anticipated with great inter-  
est, and in New York and other places  
arrangements were made to announce  
the occurrence during the night of  
Nov. 14 by ringing the bells from the  
fire towers. The display, however, was  
not witnessed in this country, but in  
England was quite brilliant, as many as  
8,000 meteors being counted at the  
Greenwich Observatory. Another show-  
er of less extent occurred in 1867, and a  
record has been kept at the Naval Ob-  
servatory, Washington, of the number  
of shooting luminous bodies that ap-  
peared in the months of August and  
November in each year since.

Joy and Grief Hand in Hand.

About two weeks since a gentleman of  
this county was united in marriage with  
an accomplished young lady from one  
of the cities of the bay. The union took  
place on Sunday, and very early on  
Thursday morning the bridegroom was  
awakened by hearing his young bride at  
prayers. Suddenly her praying was  
changed to singing, and this was followed  
by loud laughter. The bride had be-  
come a raving maniac, wild and violent,  
requiring the strength of several persons  
to hold her. Her husband's grief was  
terrible beyond expression.—Marin  
(Cal.) Journal.

What a Blind Girl Did.

A blind Swiss girl, who is an adept at  
fine needlework, recently sent to the  
Emperor of Germany a table-cover ex-  
quisitely worked with her own hands,  
and to avoid the appearance of having  
sent the present in expectation of get-  
ting something in return, she omitted  
her address and simply signed herself,  
"A Blind Girl in Switzerland." The  
old monarch was so pleased with the  
gift and the manner of sending it that  
he caused the German Minister in Swit-  
zerland to ascertain the girl's name and  
address, whereupon he sent her a valu-  
able brooch and an autograph letter of  
thanks.

The Yankee and the Duke.

Bayard Taylor tells of a Yankee, who,  
walking the streets in St. Petersburg  
one muggy day, met the Grand Duke  
Constantine. The sidewalk was not wide  
enough for two to pass, and the street  
was very deep in filth. The American  
took a silver rouble from his pocket,  
shook it in his closed hand, and cried  
out, "Crown or tail?" "Crown,"

guessed the duke. "Your Highness  
has won," cried the American, looking  
at the rouble, and stepping in the mud.  
The next day the Yankee was invited by  
the Grand Duke to dinner.

All Sorts.

A MAN in Pike county, Ind., raised  
700 bushels of wheat on twenty acres of  
ground.

The belle of Canton, Mass., became  
so enraged during a game of croquet  
that she knocked a fellow down with a  
mallet.

A LADY in Epping, N. H., keeps a  
pet 10-year-old rattlesnake around her  
premises. She is unpopular with the  
neighbors.

AMERICANS in Europe are accused by  
hotels and shopkeepers of jehing down.  
They have been played upon by these  
Jew's harpists long enough.

Ten churches in the towns along the  
line of the Connecticut Valley railroad  
are protesting against the running of  
Sunday excursion trains over the road.

In the twenty-six recorded divisions of  
the National Orange of the Patrons of  
Husbandry, the married women voted  
with their husbands eleven times out of  
twenty.

HARTFORD fishermen have discovered  
that the potato bug is good bait for  
trout. It has always been known that  
the trout is more greedy than discrimi-  
inating in his diet.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper is pleasant  
reading while one is enjoying a post-  
prandial cigar. Here is a paragraph:  
"A Chinaman died of small-pox while  
lying on a heap of tobacco which was af-  
terward used in making cigars."

MR. HANDLIN, of Brooklyn, is greatly  
praised for having been the means of  
putting out of the way a cut-throat who  
had entered his premises with intent to  
rob. The scoundrel got fuddled on  
Madeira and then broke his neck.

The boxwood used by engravers is  
brought from the region of the Black  
and Caspian seas, and is said to grow in  
perfection nowhere else. A cubic foot  
of it weighs seventy-five pounds, and the  
prices range from \$75 to \$250 a ton.

A RAGGED boy was, years ago, cared  
for by a benevolent young man in Balti-  
more, who has just married. The boy  
grew up intelligent, educated and enter-  
prising. Mark the power of gratitude.  
A few days ago he eloped with his bene-  
factor's wife.

It is given as a piece of fashionable  
gossip that one person in twenty-nine  
Newport gets drunk once in every  
twenty-four hours. This of course doesn't  
include those who stay drunk all the  
time, and so the figures are valueless  
as a gauge of sea-side sobriety.

FERNANDO WOOD is reported as hav-  
ing said that the popular idea of the  
cost of living at Washington is largely  
erroneous. He entertains more than  
any other person in the city, except Sec-  
retary Fish, and his own expenses are,  
he says, not more than \$10,000 per an-  
num.

Boston is gradually growing ac-  
customed to the ways of Anna Dickinson.  
When she thrusts her hand under her  
bustle, where her pistol-pocket hangs,  
and says with horrible calmness, "Keep  
away from me, sir," everybody knows  
that there's a dramatic critic somewhere  
around.

In Jefferson county, Fla., is found a  
black mineral which resembles graphite,  
but which, under the blowpipe, gives  
off a strong smell of petroleum. The  
inhabitants black their boots with this  
substance and claim that in suscepti-  
bility to polish it is not inferior to Day  
Martin's best.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company,  
of Hartford, has introduced into its  
policies a clause which vitiates the  
contract should the policy-holder die by  
his own hands, "sane or insane." Any  
man, says the Baltimore Underwriter,  
who would understandingly accept such  
terms is a fool.

A YOUNG and very promising clergy-  
man, in preaching one of his earliest dis-  
courses, made this remark, says the  
Salem Register: "The minister is some-  
times called upon to preach upon unwele-  
come subjects, such, for instance, as de-  
pravity, the necessity of regeneration,  
hell, foreign missions, etc."

THE Birmingham Post says the igno-  
rance of some people as to the faith of  
Islam was illustrated in a most ludicrous  
manner at the Liverpool police court. A  
man was