Proceedings of the LV Congress

Wassington, Tuesday, April 2—A resolution to transfer to the State Department for the safe keeping of the records of the Electoral Commission, was agreed to. Saraside called up as a special order the bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any army of the United States Service. After discussion the bill was recommended with an amendment, by Blaine, that hereafter the colored men shall have full right to en int in all arms of the Service. The railroad funding bill came up as unsabled business, and Morrill addressed the Service in support of the judiciary committee bill. Thurman gave notice that he would offer an amendment making the first morigage bond of companies one of the class of bonds in which the staking fund proposed may be inserted. After discussion by Blaine, Thurman, Edmunds and others without result, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

The joint resolution was reported authorizing the commission having charge of the Washington monument to apply \$35,000 to giving greater stability to the foundation. It was voted to take up for consideration the report of the commission up civil service reform in regulated the report, and read from the testiment to show that Mr. Polk had executed the law in his appointments. The Washington monument bill passed. It appropriates \$30,000 to menace the stability of the monument. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 3.—Chaffee introduced a bill to amend the Pacific railroad set of 1858, and acts supplementary—laid an the lable, to go with the judiciary funding bill. Beruside, from the cagnitive on military affect, reported a bill le relation to enlistment men in the army—placed on the calendar. The House bill to amend the revised statutes, relative to judicial districts in Missouri, passed. Also the bill for the relief of Win L. Adams, and the bill for the relief of Thomas A. Walker, late Register of the Land Office at Des House. Sargent, from the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill with amendments, which was placed on the calendar. After the morning hour consideration was resumed of the railroad funding bill, and Booth favored the bill of the judiciary committee. Thurman proposed an amendment, to be offered at the proper time, providing that the bonds purchased for the slaking fund shall be so examped as not to be transferable. The debate continued for some time, when the Senate adjourned. a the Senate adjourned.

Banks, from the committee on rules, reported back the resolution admitting one representative of each public journal, which employs a permanent correspondent, for the reporting of the proceedings of Congress, to the sails and the passage ways around the hall of the House—adopted. Consideration was then resumed of the case of Mr. Polk, Doorkeeper of the House. After some discussion, Eden gave notice that he would offer a substitute consuring the Doorkeeper and recommitting the whole subject, and instructing the committee on civil service reform to report the number and pay of employes to be kept in the Doorkeeper's department, and whether the employment of laborers should not be committed to the charge of the Superintendent or the Janitor. Regga, from the committee on appropriations, reported the river a nd harbor appropriation hill—ordered printed and recommitted. Adjourned.

WARRINOTON, Thursday, April 4.—Morrill offered a resolution for a select committee of given to consider the propriety of taking the tenth census—agreed to. Anthony, from the committee on printing, reported a resolution to print 30,000 copies of the report of the commissioner of agriculture and forestry—agreed to. The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to prepare rules and regulations to be observed in preparation, submission and approval of confincts under the war department—passed. Consideration was resourced of the railroad funding bill. Mathlews made some remarks, and at the conclusion said he would withdraw the bill of the railroad committee, which he lad offered as a substitute, in order that there might be a direct vote on the Middiary committee bill. A discussion cok place between Blaine, Whyte, Thurman, Hill ank Kernas, regarding the right to alter and amond legislation regulating the Pacific Railroads. Thurman held that such power existed in Congress. Hill claimed that no legislative power could compel a railroad to pay its debt; court proceedings alone could do that.

Butler introduced a bill to supply a conventent currency with which the minor business transactions of the people may be done; referred. Consideration was resumed of the case of Doorkeeper Polk. Eden offered a substitute censuring Polk for employing persons in excess of the aumbar authorised by law, directing him to revise the soldiers' roll, and remove therefrom all persons not disabled soldiers, and recommitting the matter to the committee on civil service reform, with instructions to use their discretion as to what change may be necessary for a mere economic administration. After several amendments and a short debate, Eden's reactution was rejected by a vote of 95 to 185. The question recurred on the resolutions reported by the committee as follows:

the resolutions reported by the contractors follows:

Resolved, That the position of Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives be and is sereby declared vacant; and further,

Resolved, Than matil the appointment of a new Doorkeeper, the duties be and are bereby devolved on the Regressit-di-Arms.

Conger demanded a division, and a vote was taken on the first resolution, which was adopted—year 159; mays, 30. The next vote was ruthe resolution devolving temporarily, the duties of the Doorkeeper on the Bergeani-st-Arms.

Adopted—year, 139; nays, 116. Adjourned.

Adopted—year, 123; nays, 115. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, MOND T, April 8 —The chair inid before the Sanate fibe creciontials of Geo.

H. Pendleton, Sensior from Onto—laid on the table. Also, a communication from the Scoretary of War asking an appropriation of 2000 for printing the records of the Confederate States—referred. Terry introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes in relation to temporarily filling vacancies in the executive department—referred. On motion of Burnside, the bill to remove all restrictions existing in regard to enlistment of colored citizens, was taken up, and after discussion, was laid made. The railroad funding bill came up as unfinished business. Sangust continued his remarks. Edmunds obtained the foor, but gave way to Thurman. The Senste went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE. The first business was the question of the lection of Doorkseper. The resolution of Business was decided to be a question of privilege. Star a long debate, Gen. Field was elected ver Gen. Shields, by a vote of 138 to 101. BEHATS.

Washington, Friday, April & Sargest called up the naval appropriation bill, which passed. Consideration was resumed of unfinished business, being the pending railroad bill. Mr. Bayard advocated the judiciary committee's measure. Sargest spoke in opposition to the judiciary bill. After some general debate Sargest yielded to a motion to adjourn which was carried by a vote of \$2 to 31.

The Senate resolution providing for a deposit of the Electoral Commission records passed, attler put in nomination for the position of honkeeper, Gan. James Shields, of Missouri, Democrat). Shields is a Union maimed solier. The consideration of the question of horkeeper was postnosed until Mooday next. he House west into committee of the whole at the private calendar. Cafu reported exvertigates to the which were passed. House adoughed till Mooday.

A few nights ago Robert Miller and M. Nelson, of Council Bluffs, got into a te about a bottle of whisky. Nelson setthe matter by drawing a pistol and lodg all in Miller's bowels, fatally wounding

is said that Nebraska has more s in proportion to its population other State in the Union, and the

Learn a Trade.

The other day a rearchess of this city advertised for a boy and received with-in 12 hours after his notice was publish-ed, no less than forty applications for the place. At the same time a mechanie told us that it was almost an impos-The average boy of the present day has conceived the idea that there is something not quite "genteel" in being a mechanic and earning one's bread by the sweat of one's brow, as if gentility consisted in the work a man did or the manner in which he was employed. There are in every community in this eountry hundreds of young men and boys who, having failed to secure a pro-fessional education or a start toward one, are waiting for something genteel to turn up. If all such, and a good share of those who are contemplating or who have stready entered upon a course of professional study will make a sharp turn and learn a good mechan-ical trade, both themselves and the world will be the better off. The need of the world now is skilled artisans and it is willing to pay and pay well for the services of such. The chances for ad-vancement in life are equally as good in mechanical as in professional or com-mercial pursuits. Professor Huxley, in a recept address, said that "not more than one boy in four thousand attains distinction, and that not more than one in a million ever develops that intensity of instinctive aptitude, that burning thirst for excellence, which is called genius," Truer words were never spo-ken. The majority of boys and men have in all times, and for all time will continue to move in a very limited sphere. They will scarcely be heard of outside of their own towns. The train-ing and the occupation which give them the best results and enable them to do the most good in their own little circle, are the training and the occupations which they ought to follow. Where there is one Shakspeare there are millions of mediocre men. Where there is one Webster there are thousands of would-be lawyers, who have neither the active ability or acquired skill to obtain distinction. If a boy has the capacity to develop into a Shakspeare or a Web-ster, rest assured that he will do it, but the folly of the time among American boys is that they think that they will develop into something like the exceptional geniuses whose names and fame are upon everybody's lips, when the chances are that they will continue to move along in the quiet uneventful plane which is occupied by the great majority of humanity. The sooner a boy discovers that the chances are he will never be anything more than a very common sort of a man, and makes up his mind to be a dilligent, honest one, the greater the chances that in the days to come the world will have something out of the common line for him to do. Even then the chances are about million to one against him. - Pcoria (Ill.) Transcript. An Elephant on the Track.

As a railroad train was passing through the forest, about thirty-five miles from Rangoon, India, a short time ago, driven by Mr. Stone, locomotive superintendent, assisted by Mr. Stewart, superintendent, assisted by Mr. Stewart, locomotive fireman, a large elephant was seen to break through the fence and get on the line. Steam was shut off, and Mr. Stone tried to open the wastecock, which being in front of the engine, would, by ejecting hot water some distance ahead, induce "tusks" to leave the track. It could not readily be opened. and the engine was soon upon the un-fortunate beast. The brute had turned and fied on seeing the engine, but was speedily eaught. The buffer beams of speedily caught. The buffer beams of the engine being very low, the beast's hind legs were taken from under him, and he was forced to sit down as it were, with his hindquarters against the smokhouse door, which was, of course, red hot. The poor beast managed to keep his fore feet going, though hustled along faster than ever he had gone in his life before, and in a few minutes the train came to a standatill, and he got away. He moved off the line at the double, uprooted a clump of bamboo, then wreaked dire vengeance on a tree, and was last seen rushing through the and was last seen rushing through the jungle, tearing and smashing everything in his path. He was sadly cut and burned m his hindquarters, and will probably never be of any use again. The mahout luckily escaped with his life, while those on the engine may safey congratulate themselves on their ea cape. - Rangoon (India) Times.

Illinois State Convention of the National

The National Party.

The National Party met in State Convention at Springfield, Illinois, March 27, and temporarily organized by selecting W. B. Barr, of Chicago, Chairman. The usual committees were appointed. Upon reassembling in the afternoon, the convention permanently organized by the election of Hon. J. Gillespie. of Madison, as President. The com-mittees on credentials reported fiftymine counties represented. After several speeches, the convention proceeded to make nominations for State officers. For State Treasurer, Gen. E. N. Bates, of Chicago, was nominated on the first ballot, over John S. Armstrong, of Lasalle; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Frank H. Hall, of Kane county, was nominated on the lic Instruction, Prof. Frank H. Hall, of Kane county, was nominated on the first ballot. The district caucuses reported the following nominations which were confirmed by the convention; Supreme Court clerks: Northern Grand division, R. M. Springer, Chicago; central grand division, T. W. S. Kidd, Sangamon; southern grand division, J. T. Stelle, Jackson; appellate court clerks: First district, Chas. W. Shoates, of Cook; Second district, Chas. M. Kinsley, Rock Island; Third district, T. C. Schoff, Champaign; Fourth, M. J. Charlott, Clinton. lott, Clinton.

The committee on platforms submit-ted the majority and minority reports. Both included the Toledo national platform, but the minority proposed the substitute of greenback for the national in name of party. The latter was defeated and the majority report adopted. The first thirteen resolutions embody the Toledo platform. the Toledo platform. The fourteenth resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we demand immediate issue of a full legal tender paper currency by the government to the full limit at least of the four hundred mill-

The First Pair of Panta.

Have you seen the boy with his first pair of pants? Then you have seen a king! an R peror! a royal antograt, who has reached the pinnacle of earthly felicity and be

the pinnacle or earthly felletty and be-attitude, and who has, it would seem, nothing more to ask for. He has been looking forward to this era in his existence for a long time. Mamma has promised him, if he will only be a good boy, and not stick pins in the sofas, and twist the cat's tail, he shall be put into pants; just like papa's.

in the spring.

How much anxious thought the little fellow has had upon the subject! How he has wakened an hour earlier mornings, and figured up the number of pock-ets the wonderful garments would con-tain, and arranged in his mind how he would make Tommy Jones stand round.

for Tommy's ma will not put him in pants for a whole year! When the eventful time arrives in which the pants are finished, the earth is hardly large enough to contain our embryo young man.

How his eyes shine, and how his cheeks glow! and he struts like a pea-cock with all sail set, and thrusts his arms to the elbows into the capacious pockets, which will, in a short time, be filled wish a miscellaneous collection of twine, fish hooks, old buttons, nails, jack knives, whistles, angle worms. spruce gum, bullets, hard shelled bugs, fragments of stolen cookies, and othe articles usually found in a boys' pock-

All the aunts in the house must a mire him in his new toggery. All of them must kiss him, and shake him, and tell him he looks like a man.

He will tuck the legs of his new pants into his stockings by the time he has had them on an hour, to make believe the stockings are boots and the streets are muddy. He will sit cross-legged. like papa, and tip over backward in the vain attempt to put his heels on the ta-ble, like Uncle Jack does when he is reading and smoking.

If you want to make him your morta

enemy for life, insinuate that he is too small for pants, and call him the

How his blood will boil, and how al the revengeful elements in his boyish heart will come to the front, and he will tell Tommy Jones that you are a nasty old thing! and he wishes you'd fall in a well as Towzer did!

Among his young companions the boy with his first pair of pants is a general in-chief. He issues orders which are obeyed. The mud pie making business goes agreeably to his commands. He bosses the playing horse and 'tag' proceedings, and puts down the other boys unmercifully, with the

Don't mind them! They're only girls in petticoats and gowns!"
To all the callers at his house, he says, at once:

"See my new pants!" and then he shows the pockets and stretches out his dumpy little legs, and feels proud and happy in a manner that will never come to him again.

He wants to climb trees, and ride horses, and stand on his head, like the other boys, and if the new pants con tinue intact for a week, under the strain inflicted upon them, then the cloth was genuine, and the tailor was loval to his profession.

Never laugh at or ridicule the boy with his first pair of pants.

If there is any such thing in this meddle with it. Let no scornful smile come over your face when you see the exultation of the boy in his first pair of pants! The man who would wilsteal the cents off the eyes of a dead mother-in-law. -- Kate Thorn in N. Y Weekly.

Married by Death.

A most horrible affair took place reroad running from the great iron artery of the P. W. and B. railroad, up thro the pleasant valley of Chester county Pennsylvania.

It was near Chadd's Ford, and at s beautifully romantic spot. There is a turbulent stream running between high banks, on which stunted willows grow, while further down, at the water's edge, the weeping variety of the same tree dips its greenish tresses in the musical water, which has hushed riotous noise to almost a requiem since the death of George Rickets and Mollie Dolbell—'as fine a young man and as pretty a girl,' the farmers say, 'as you will find in all Chester county.' This is

HOW THEY MET THEIR DEATH. Mollie was one of the pink and white dairy-maids that you sometimes meet in the grazing regions of Pennsylvania. Her hair was bonny brown, with but just a glint of black in it, as if it had been gently touched by a raven's wing. She was light hearted and as merry as the lark with which she arose, the lark that caroled above her head as she looped her neat dress about her entranc-ing ankles, and skimmed into the stone dairy where the painted pans were ranged in rows and the yellow pots of butter flecked the cool water.

The trouble with Mollie was that she had two lovers—one George Ricketts, a stalwart farm hand, and the other Hugh O'Donnell, a sullen red whisker-ed man, employed on the small draw-bridge over the Fox Run that we have spoken of. This draw was seldom used save for a lazy schooner that came up to get terra-cotta pipe from a manufac

tory above. The two men knew that they were rivals, and Mollie knew it, too, being sore troubled in her white soul as she stood Saturday evening before Lent in the porch of the house where she lived, and promised to take a ride on the morrow with George—not a ride in a buggy or a sale in a boat, but a rattling ride on a hand car, a practice which is frequent on these lonely lines, whose ralls vibrate but seldom under the crunching advance of the engine.

THE WILD JOURNEY. It is unnecessary to describe the hand car, that fits the rails, is worked by a crank, and when started goes like the The car had been loaned George wind. currency by the government to the full limit at least of the four hundred mill-ions legal tender U. S. treasury notes.

girl reached him by a short path thro' the woods, he had arranged the vehicle so cleverly, with a cushion for Mollie, that it did not seem unlike Cleopatra's barge. She was in her Sanday best, and she laughed lightly in the sunshine as George swung her into her seat and then leaped to the handles.

There are no Sunday trains; there was no danger.

Mollie crossed her tiny feet, felt the exhilaration of the movement, as George's swelling arms produced the terrible momentum, and saw her neat skirts blown about by the rushing wind beneath the platform. On, on they went, the glistening rails ringing, the bonny brown hair blown about, and the

Fox Run bridge near at hand. HUGH'S REVENGE. On the bridge Hugh O'Donnell sat smoking his pipe. The draw was open, although no drifting schooner was in sight. Some evil bird had whispered to Hugh the Sunday trip of his rival with Mollie. He determined on mur-der at oace. This is the reason the rusty draw was open, while Hugh sat in his sentry box on the other side, smoking his pipe, and watching up the converging lines of metal that seemed like satin ribbons tied in a bow by the perspective.

THE PLUNGE. He did not have to wait long. First came the rumble—the far-away sound that dies away while its increases and then, swinging suddenly around a curve, the hand-car, bearing the girl he loved and the man he hated. He drew another whiff of smoke, and looked calm-ly at the tumbril of death, with its arms whirling wildly, since George had trusted to the steep grade, and the appall-ing acceleration he had given the ma-chine to accomplish the passage of the bridge, and had sat down alongside of

Mollie, with his arm around her waist. Just as they neared the draw, which was never legally allowed open on Sunday, he turned his head, and his face became white. Mollie felt the chill circie her waist as his blood froze in his arms. He sprang to his feet, and tried to seize the revolving handles, which were only a blur and a mist. He tho't of throwing the girl off, but before he could think of anything else, the car took the leap, and as Hugh O'Donnell sat smoking in his sentry box, he saw the upturned faces, pallid with agony, but pressed close together, go down with the hand car to the deep pools and cruel rocks of the Fox Run, and as he did a he said. did so, he said:

"Curse you?" and lighted another pipe.

They found him there, but mad-not raving mad, but in that lymphatic state of mania which is beyond reach. On the shore below, held by the gnarled moment of death she had thrown her arms about him, and as the sunlight filtered through the surging branches and fell upon the upturned faces, they seemed like bride and groom in the sleep of happiness. So they were, but Death had been the minister.

HUMOROUS.

Kansas teacher: "Where does all our grain produce go to?" Boy: "It goes into the hopper." Teacher: "Hopper? what hopper?" Boy (triumphantly):

"Grasshopper."

A lady returning from church, declared that when she saw the shawls of those feet in height." The repo her own girls had to wear, if it wasn't for the consolation of religion, she did not know what she should do.

A three-year-old youngster saw a drunken man "tacking" along through the street. "Mother," said he, "did God make that man?" "Yes, my child." The little boy reflected a moment, and then exclaimed: "I wouldn't have done it."

"Will you always trust me, dearest?" he asked, looking down into her dark blue eyes with inexpressible affection. She was a saleswoman, and of a practical turn of mind, and she answered: Dear Charles, business is business, and you'll have to pay cash down at our store, every time."

A Bath schoolboy has written a composition on "Kindness to Animuls." He begins: The first thing that ought to be stopped is whipping a horse for nothing. The other day I was near the railroad wharf and I saw a man driving oxen forward and backward, and I see he did it cruel to one and the other he wouldn't do anything, but this one he would when they went back hit him acrossed the head & legs, if that is not cruel what is?

An Anecdote of Pope Leo.

An excellent story was related to me today. I have the best reasons for believing it to be true. When Leo XIII. was first made Bishop, he learned that priest in one of the parishes of his di-ocese was in the habit of going off hunting every Sunday. This priest was very attentive to his duties all the six days of the week, but Sunday he took as a veritable holiday. So one Sunday Bishop Pecci went to the priest's residence. Of course he did not find the priest at home. He asked if he might be allowed to celebrate mass in the church, and was told he could do so most certainly; indeed, they said they would be very glad if he would, as the people always came on Sunday for the mass and went away disappointed. No one knew it was the Bishop. After mass the priest's servants asked him to leave his name for their master. To the great surprise of every one the card the un-known visitor left had on it the name of the Bishop of the Diocese. The priest instantly went to Bishop Pecci full of penitence, expecting a good sound reprimand for his negligence.

"Hunting is no sin," said the Bishop calmly. "Only when you want to go hunting on a Sunday, be sure to let me know, and I will come and say mass for you."

The priest never went hunting on a Sunday again after that effectual reprimand.—New York World.

Faith is generally represented as a be-draggled female clinging to a sea-wash-ed rock, but for simple, trusting, unde-filed faith, point us to an editor paying postage on the paper of a delinquent subscriber.

FARM, GARDEN AND MOUSEHOLD.

TOBACCO DUST AS A FERTILIZER. orrespondent writing from Lord's Valley, Pennsylvania, to the New York favorable, you may get a good catch by World, makes an inquiry regarding to sowing as you have described. Fow in World, makes an inquiry regarding to-bacco, whether good for manure, and what its value is, compared with lime and plaster. The matter was referred rowing the soil until you have brought to the Farmers' Club, and elicited the the whole into a kind of floating mass. following discussion:

A member replied that tobacco, when izer, will restore the elements taken away. He would mix the tobacco dust with the compost pile.

Robert J. Dodge said that any ani-

mal or vegetable matter is good for the blue grass, sow one bushel fourteen soil, but some growths are too powerful pounds—of blue grass and four or ave to supply in concentrated form. He thought that care is required in the application of tobacco as a manure. had used tobacco water on plants for is out and the land dry.

years, but tender growths require a In northern Illinois, and we think the vesrs, but tender growths require a a weak solution.

A gentleman present considered topacco dust worth the cost of transportation provided the distance is not too great, and believed it compared favorably with lime as a manure.

MILCH COWS. - Too many cows, as proved by good witnesses from the ranks of dairymen, are kept that do not pay the cost of keeping. This is poor economy. Every cow should be tested by a carefully kept record of her produce i order to determine whether she is worth keeping for her milk production. More attention and care should be paid to breeding. Breed only from the best, and to bulls selected from good milking families. No dairyman should underrate the importance of good and abundant feed for his cows; good shelter should by all means be provided. An Illinois dairyman says a milk producer can afford to sell milk for eight and a half cents a gallon. A man with a farm of 160 acres can keep fifty cows that will average three gallons a day for nine months, that is to say, ninety gallons a month, or 810 gallons for nine

months; thus realizing from each cow \$68,85, and from the fifty cows \$3,442,50. Call the land worth \$50 per acre, and the cows worth fifty dollars per head, the aggregate capital invested would be \$10, 500. After a deduction of ten per cent on the capital for interest and taxes, there would be left \$3,-392,50 for labor. Thus we can figure up a living income to the farmer from the milk product of fifty good cows. The butter and the cheese product would probably be as large, under favorable circumstances, as near a market. - Spirit of Kansus. YIELD OF WOOD PER ACRE. - Ordi-

narily, fifty or sixty cords of wood per acre is a large yield. In many of the States the best wood lands yield a much roots of a willow, were discovered the less quantity, and rarely is found an bodies of George and Mollie. In the scre of virgin forest yielding one hunless quantity, and rarely is found an dred cords of marketable wood. In Oregon, however, according to estimates given to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, among the evergreens and oaks, the yield is simply enormous. In one county there are thousands of acres. which would yield from three hundred to six hundred cords per scre. Oak-timbered lands yield on an average one hundred cords per scre. Says the an-nual, report of the land office, in relation to this land, "it will produce from 25,000 to 30,000 feet per acre," and "there are vast tracts that would cover teen feet in diameter, and from two to three hundred feet high," and red and yeilow pines of gigantic growth, often attaining a height of three hundred feet,

and from nine to twelve feet in diame-ter.—Rural World. LAMENESS IN SHEEP. -The principal part of the body is supported by the heel or back part of the foot. The front part is, from its pointed nature, well adapted to preserve the foothold and prevent slipping, particularly in ascending rocky declivities, and in such situations, and particularly if the animal has to travel, the wear of the horn at the toe is equal to its growth. But in wet pastures or on a soft soil, the growth of the toe is much greater than the wear, and consequently this prrt often grows extremely long and irregular, so that it separates from the quick and dirt insinuates and lameness and troublesome wounds are the consequences, some-times leading to foot-rot. This might be prevented by cutting off the surper-

flous horn with a knife. The foot of the sheep often becomes sore from traveling, particularly on sandy roads. In this case it is the heels, and the skin between them that suffer; but timely rest will set the matter right, and a little oil of tar may be applied to the wound.

Sometimes the biflex canal (an inflection of the skin between the digits above the clefts of the hoof) becomes the seat of disease and the cause of lameness; sand may penetrate, or the parts may be chafed by much walking in the dirt, and inflammation and ulceration are the consequences. This part may be cleaned and dressed with tineture of myrrh and tincture of aloes, equal parts mixed. If proud flesh forms it should be kept down by a few appli-cations (with a feather) of muriate of ammonia.

These various injuries often prove very troublesome, from the circumstances of the sheep bling exposed (particularly in the fall of the year) to dirt and moisture and the viciositudes of the weather, and sometimes prove the forerunner of a still more troublesome mal-ady—the foot-rot.—Prairie Farmer. SEEDING TO BLUE GRASS.—A correspondent writes to the Prairie Farmer, from Castoria, Iowa, as follows:

"I wish to ask some questions, which "I wish to ask some questions, which many settlers, in the new portions of the West, are interested in. I have broken up some rough bluffs and raised a crop of cats upon it. There is quite a thick stubble, and the ground is loose. Can I get a good catch of blue grass by seeding on this ground in February or March? It is too hard a job to plough again. I did not think of burning the stubble when thick enough. But, will it not be better to leave it for a mulch, especially as our springs in Western especially as our springs in Western Iowa are apt to dry? Will one bushel of seed per acre make a good sod? The converting of our bluffs into blue grass pasture is going to be an important there wast matter, but I think that late burning fight him.

and close feeding will subdon the

by sowing in spring."
The reply was this: If the season be February if possible, when the frost is out, about two inches deep, first har-Then now one and one-half bushels per acre, and harrow once only. We have growing, is exhausting to the soil, and but little faith in sowing on stubble and if returned to it in the form of a fertile trusting to a chance catch. As a nurse plant we should prefer red clover, say six pounds per acre. In a few years the blue grass will destroy the clover Or, to get a stand of white clover and pounds of white clover. If the seeding to grass is delayed until spring, the see He should not be disturbed until the frost

same will apply with you, we have had good success with English blue grass-meadow fescue. It makes a flush and admirable pasture, is stronger in every respect than Kentucky blue grass, is one of the earliest grasses known, makes good hay, and its roots penetrate the ground deeply, thus insuring it against drouth. It is a grass comparatively little known, but this may be said of many other valuable grasses.

Talking-Machines.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison has recently invented an instrument which is undoubtedly the acoustic marvel of the century. It is called the "Speaking Phonograph," or adopting the Indian idiom, one may aptly call it "The Sound-Writer who talks." Much curiosity has been expressed as to the workings of this instrument, so I propose giving an secount of it.

All talking-machines may be reduced to two types. That of Prof. Faber, of Vienna, is the most perfect example of one type; that of Mr. Edison is the only

example of the other. Faber worked at the source of articulate sounds, and built up an artificial organ of speech, whose parts, as nearly as possible, perform the same functions as corresponding organs in our vocal apparatus. A vibrating ivory reed, of variable pitch, forms its vocal chords. There is an oral cavity, whose size and shape can be rapidly changed by de-pressing the keys on a key-board. A rubber tongue and lips make the consonants; a little windmill, turning in its throat, rolls the letter R, and a tube is attached to its nose when it speaks French. This is the anatomy of this

really wonderful piece of mechanism.

Faber attacked the problem on its physiological side. Quite differently works Mr. Edison: he attacks the problem, not at the source of origin of the vibrations which make articulate speech, but, considering these vibrations as already made, it matters not how, he makes these vibrations impress themselves on a sheet of metalic foil, and then reproduces from these impressions the sonorous vibration which made them.

Faber solved the problem by repro-ducing the mechanical causes of the vibrations making voice and speech; Edison solved it by obtaining the mechanical effects of these vibrations. Faber reproduced the movements of our vocal organs; Edison reproduced the motions which the drum-skin of the ear has there are vast traces that cord wood ten the antire surface with cord wood ten which the drum-skin of the ear has feet in height." The report speaks of when this organ is acted on by the viferests of nine trees, "from one to fif-brations caused by the movements of brations caused by the movements of brations." the vocal organs. -- Popular Science Monthly for April.

Capital Punishment in Great Britain.

The capital punishment question I peing earnestly discussed in the British House of Commons. There it no immediate probability of the abolition of the death penalty, for it is now nearly, if not quite, restricted to murderers; but its moral as well as political bearings are brought into promise ings are brought into prominence and may lead to a more thorough discrimination between the different degrees of homicide. It is interesting to see the attention given to American facts and statistics. The opponents of abolition having charged that lynching is often employed in our country to make up for the failure of the law, the other side retorts by showing that the States where lynching is most common are not those which have done away with the scaf-fold. Whatever may be the result of the debates, they bring into promi-nence the wonderful change in British sentiment as well as law which has ta-ken place within the half century.

Within the memory of men now living, and these not septuagenarians, for-gers, sheep stealers, and other minor offenders were ruthlessly hanged, and forty-eight hours was the usual maxi-mum of time between sentence and ex-ecution. There is as yet little of the morbid sympathy for blood thirsty vil-lains that is now prevalent in some lains that is now prevalent in some parts of our land, and we hope there never may be, yet a thorough over-hauling of the objects and degrees of punishment will do no harm in a king-dom never too much inclined to merciful dealing .- Cincinnati Gasette.

Mesmerism Extraordinary.

Meanerism Extraordinary.

The Indianapolis Jorunal prints the following story in its correspondence from the town of Reasselaer, Indiana:

"An itinerant lecturer on Mannerism was here last week. He gave instruction in the art. A clerk meanerised the servant girl of his employer last Sunday evening. The family, and even the new-fiedged 'professor,' became frightened at the condition of the girl, and sent for another professor, who could not remove the measurer influence of the operator. They then sent for a physician, who in turn prescribed a stimulant and left. The clerk could not remove the influence, and the girl lay in a trance for exactly twenty-four hours, when she awoke and related all that had transpired the evening before. The had transpired the evening before. The clerk will not hear the last of it for some time to come."

"Mother, I have beard such a smart minister. He stamped, and pounded, and made such a noise, and by-and-by he got so mad he came out of the pulpit and shook his fist at the folks, and there wasn't any one dared to go up and