

A Boy's Lark.

All Sorts. Paris cuts a thousand horses every month, and hippophagy is gaining ground in the large towns of France.

The Louisiana whiskey dealers say that the Moffet bell punch is unconstitutional, and have formed an association to fight it.

One who is ordinarily very fastidious about his food, might be very much puzzled to tell just what he is eating if he were fed in the dark.

The most remarkable of recent American humbugs was probably the "congress of beautiful women" which has just closed in New York.

Corporal punishment has been abolished in the State prisons of Prussia for several years, and the policy is found to work as well to discipline.

The climate of Peru is changing. The heat of the summers has greatly increased, and artificial irrigation becomes more necessary annually.

Mother—"Now, Gerly, be a good girl and give Julia a kiss, and say good night." Gerly—"No, no! If I kiss her, she'll box my ears like she did papa's last night."

Over £2,000,000 (sterling) capital is invested in the London cab business, and the earnings of the cabmen, of whom there are more than 10,000, are twice as much.

The canvas-back duck is not to be found in Europe, but steamers from this country frequently carry them there, packed in ice, and supply the London and Paris restaurants and clubs.

Alexander Dumas, the younger, has a cast of his father's hand always before him when he composes, and attributes his good fortune largely to that talent. Every man has his pet superstition.

A little girl who was spending a few days with a farmer uncle, visited the barnyard, and while looking at the well fed cows, remarked, "Why, uncle, just see! all the cows are chewing gum, aren't they?"

The Empress of Austria is a very bold rider when out with the hounds. Nothing stops her. She takes fences, gates and brooks as they come, and fairly beats the English ladies on their own ground.

Boston dealers in kitchen ware advertise utensils "approved by Miss Parson," the lady who gives cooking lessons. She now uses a bread mixer, instead of putting her hands into the dough, in the old fashion, which never looks neat.

The farmers of Tennessee county, Kentucky, say that the day of judgment is coming immediately, and many of them have abandoned their business, turned their stock loose, and are going from house to house singing and praying.

A new industry is said to be extending rapidly in France. It consists in the manufacture of a cloth five times lighter and three times warmer than wool, from the feathers of domestic and other birds. The material is waterproof and takes dye readily.

A Canadian, N. J. Clergyman and his wife appeared before justice and made oath that they had lived "a year and a day in pure love and happiness." They did the in order to get tax-exempt status of celibacy, offered to any couple who would take the oath.

In the animal kingdom are found myriads of forms so minute that their bulk is reckoned by less than the millionth part of a cubic inch; yet each one is endowed with organs of sense or assimilation sufficient to serve the purpose in their sphere of life.

The utmost strength of a good hemp rope is 6,400 pounds to the square inch. In practice it should not be subjected to more than half that strain. It stretches from one-fifth to one-seventh, while its diameter is diminished from one-quarter to one-seventh before breaking.

The cost of transportation is an important factor in estimating the value of agricultural products. Who can calculate the benefit of the Erie Canal when statistics show that since its opening, in 1825, 170,000,000 tons of property have been brought through it to New York city?

Virginia and Tennessee last year went far ahead of North Carolina, which has long headed the list, as producers of peanuts. The estimated falling off this year in the three states is five hundred and fifty-two thousand bushels, or more than one-third of a good crop.

The Castle of Sylvia is a remarkable fortification on the borders of the Sea of Marmora. Nature has here piled up the rocks in such a manner as to render the fort almost inaccessible, and here the heaviest cannon have been mounted, so that a few men could hold the spot against an army.

A thrilling occurrence is reported from Evanston, Ill., and is probably the first instance on record in which the bustle of lovely woman became the implement of crime, the case is thus immortalized by the Cleveland Leader: There was a boy in that town named Daley. The boy had a dog that he was accustomed to take with him on his daily excursions to certain suburban pastures fields to drive home the cows.

On the 6th instant young Daley found on his way to the pastures, something white and ruffled and mysterious. He did not know what it was, but it was too beautiful to throw away, and the happy thought struck him that it might be intended as an ornamental portable awning for a dog. So he called his dog and tied the gray device around its body just behind the forelegs. This held the way frills of the tureen aloft like a canopy. Thus caparisoned the dog pranced along in front of his master to where the cows were quietly grazing in the field; immediately there was a wild commotion. The cows knew in a general way something about dogs, but an animal half dog and half bird, with a towering banner of whalebone and wire and muslin floating in the summer wind, was to them a new and terrifying spectacle. They eyed the approaching terror a moment, then tossed their heads, turned tail and broke in a wild stampede for town. The frantic herd burst from the end of the lake into the main road just as a grave and serious ex-minister of the gospel whose annual life had nearly run, etc.—came driving along. Him the cows headed toward. The dog, with his phenomenal attachment waving up and down, was behind, and they cared for nothing in front. One jumped across between the horse and the vehicle, two others dashed against the wheels, capsize the vehicle to atoms and distributing it along about two miles of the public highway. The cows, reinforced by the flying steel, carried the village like an invading army, and as such was the terror and surprise of the people that they have since done little else but talk about it.

The minister crawled out of the ditch and began legal proceedings against the boy, who came into town by a side street, and slipped up the back stairs supposed to be. The dog saw that he had overdone the thing, and crept under a barn. The problem that absorbs Evanston is where to classify the crime of that boy under the statutes of Illinois.

It was near the depot yesterday. He was loading a very heavy box into a wagon. He was only one suspender and his pants were very loose about the waist. When the box was about half way up, his suspender button came off. There was a moment of anxiety if he let go of the box it would fall back and smash him; if he did not let go of the box his pants would come down and there were ladies on the sidewalk. For a moment he was undecided; it was a fatal moment. He let go of the box but it was too late. Box and pants fell at the same moment.

How Moments' Furnaces are Made. The Russian people known as Mennonites, who have colonized themselves as largely in portions of the West, warm their dwellings by a peculiarly constructed stove or oven, in which they burn principally a fuel made of a mixture of manure and straw, which in a wet state is cut into blocks of suitable sizes and exposed to the air until thoroughly dried, when it is said to have no odor and to be cleanly to handle; wood, straw, coarse prairie hay and ashes can be burnt in them, also, says the writer of a letter in the Winnipeg Free Press, as given below, descriptive of the manner in which these stoves are constructed. He says:

The stove is built of air-dried brick (4 1/2 and 8 inches in length) is 6 feet in length, 2 feet in width, and 4 feet in height, built on a foundation of logs or stone, the top of which is even with the floor of the house, and on which a bed of solid brick is laid one foot in thickness, constituting the floor of the stove. The walls are four inches thick, the top being arched, and supported by iron bars. This stove is divided into three chambers, the lower of which has a height of 22 inches, the middle 20 inches, and the upper 16 inches. The middle chamber has an iron door opening out on one side. The upper and lower chambers are connected by a flue, at one end and a second area of ten to six inches. The division between the lower and middle chambers consists of a floor of iron plates supported by being set into the sides of the stove. That between the middle and upper may be also iron plates on a door formed of brick supported by iron bars. In the other end of the lower chamber an iron door set in a frame of the same material is placed and which opens out into a hall, which hall is used as a store room. In the end of the upper chamber immediately above the iron door a pipe is placed connecting it with the chimney. The heat is generated in the lower chamber, and passing through the flue to the upper, then along it to this pipe, so that the middle chamber, which is used for cooking purposes, has a stream of hot air passing below and above it. The stove is plastered on the outside, and painted or white-washed. The stoves are so placed in the houses that from two to three rooms are heated, while the fireplaces remain in the hall. Apart from economy, these stoves are highly recommended in a sanitary point of view, as the temperature is very uniform, and not of so drying a nature as the heat from ordinary iron stoves. The fire is replenished twice in twenty-four hours, and the stove never becomes cool from autumn till spring. The chimneys built by the Mennonites are also of the same kind of brick, and were exposed to the weather as cases in with boards.

Harper's Magazine. 1879. ILLUSTRATED.

Notes of the Press. The Weekly remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its type and woodcuts.—Springfield Republican.

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and of artistic treatment.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

The Weekly is a potent agency for the dissemination of correct political principles, and a powerful opponent of shams, frauds and false pretenses.—Evening Express, Rochester.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

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Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada. The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense (added freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising twenty-two volumes, will be sent by express, at the rate of \$3.33 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

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The Sun For 1879.

The SUN will be printed every day during the year to come, its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth through the heavens fall.

The SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of every body and everything save the Truth and its own conviction of duty. That is all we need. That is the policy which we need for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than has ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

The SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its aims and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterance of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly to whom it deems to be in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected, was placed in the President's Office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. This is the SUN's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unimpaired brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does not propose to make it its business to principally a fuel made of a mixture of manure and straw, which in a wet state is cut into blocks of suitable sizes and exposed to the air until thoroughly dried, when it is said to have no odor and to be cleanly to handle; wood, straw, coarse prairie hay and ashes can be burnt in them, also, says the writer of a letter in the Winnipeg Free Press, as given below, descriptive of the manner in which these stoves are constructed. He says:

The stove is built of air-dried brick (4 1/2 and 8 inches in length) is 6 feet in length, 2 feet in width, and 4 feet in height, built on a foundation of logs or stone, the top of which is even with the floor of the house, and on which a bed of solid brick is laid one foot in thickness, constituting the floor of the stove. The walls are four inches thick, the top being arched, and supported by iron bars. This stove is divided into three chambers, the lower of which has a height of 22 inches, the middle 20 inches, and the upper 16 inches. The middle chamber has an iron door opening out on one side. The upper and lower chambers are connected by a flue, at one end and a second area of ten to six inches. The division between the lower and middle chambers consists of a floor of iron plates supported by being set into the sides of the stove. That between the middle and upper may be also iron plates on a door formed of brick supported by iron bars. In the other end of the lower chamber an iron door set in a frame of the same material is placed and which opens out into a hall, which hall is used as a store room. In the end of the upper chamber immediately above the iron door a pipe is placed connecting it with the chimney. The heat is generated in the lower chamber, and passing through the flue to the upper, then along it to this pipe, so that the middle chamber, which is used for cooking purposes, has a stream of hot air passing below and above it. The stove is plastered on the outside, and painted or white-washed. The stoves are so placed in the houses that from two to three rooms are heated, while the fireplaces remain in the hall. Apart from economy, these stoves are highly recommended in a sanitary point of view, as the temperature is very uniform, and not of so drying a nature as the heat from ordinary iron stoves. The fire is replenished twice in twenty-four hours, and the stove never becomes cool from autumn till spring. The chimneys built by the Mennonites are also of the same kind of brick, and were exposed to the weather as cases in with boards.

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CATARRH THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT

Successfully Treated with SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. SUCCESS is the test of merit, and success in the treatment of Catarrh, a disease which afflicts many miserable sufferers, is the result of the use of Sanford's Radical Cure. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that will cure the disease in all its stages. It is a radical cure, and is the only one that will cure the disease in all its stages. It is a radical cure, and is the only one that will cure the disease in all its stages.

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To Hoosiers in Nebraska.

Former residents of Indiana now living in the West, desiring to obtain the news from their old Hoosier Home, should at once subscribe for the Hoosier in Nebraska. It is a large, forty-column paper, published weekly, and is the largest of its kind in the West. It is published every Sunday, except on the day of the Hoosier in Nebraska. It is published every Sunday, except on the day of the Hoosier in Nebraska. It is published every Sunday, except on the day of the Hoosier in Nebraska.

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