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CABINET. A Cabinet of Curiosities may also be found here. We would be pleased to have persons possessing curiosities and specimens bring them in, and we will place them in the Cabinet for inspection.

WINTJEN & HELMS, Jacksonville, Aug. 5, 1874. 321.

NOAH IS THE MAN TO HIT, NOT ADAM.

The parsons continue to fire away at Adam for his weakness in eating of the forbidden fruit, "whose mortal taste," says Milton, "brought sin into the world, and all our woe." It would no doubt have been better for us all had Adam let the apple alone, but we are not disposed to regard him as the chief sinner of antiquity.

His frailty has been pretty generally shared by all his male descendants. Noah ought to take first rank in the order of wickedness. Adam's sin was tolerably washed out by the flood. All that remained of it went into the ark, and the amount of it was so infinitesimal that had Noah been the man he was taken for when it was decided to preserve him, it would have been expurgated completely.

Great moral and physical responsibilities rest on that ancient mariner. He had a fair chance to begin life over on the globe in an unexceptionable manner! He had advantage of Adam's experience and misfortunes, and the evil results of them, as a warning. But almost the first thing he did after leaving the ark was to plant a vine, and as soon as he could conveniently, got drunk on the fermented juice of it.

Saved from destruction by water, he sought destruction by wine. Noah is the father of the little brown jug. He is at least morally responsible for his existence, and should be held up to the gaze of mankind as the monster who introduced the bottle and intemperance into the world.

Adam ate of the apple, it is true but he took it in his natural state, and under circumstances that ought to mitigate the judgment pronounced by those who derive solid comforts in piling their sins upon his shoulders. But he did not introduce the diabolical art of pressing the juice of the apple and converting it into a hard cider. So far as known Adam was a teetotaler; it was the old salt of the novel trip to the top of Mt. Ararat who was the father of the bottle.

We make these observations because we notice in some of the addresses of the Murphy boys occasional allusions to the sin of Adam, while the real offender is passed over. This may be due to early training in the New England primer and the catechism and the influence of theological teachings on the subjects of original sin and human depravity. Adam has been roughly handled for several thousand years; would it not be well to give him a rest, and turn public attention to the father of the bottle who worked infinite mischief to his family by carrying over from the antediluvian period an art that had so demoralized the world that nothing but submergence for forty days and nights could make it a tolerable habitation for mankind? If any of the old patriarchs are to be bounced in the oratory of Murphyism, it should be the primal navigator.

MEXICAN VETERANS.—The Associated Mexican Veterans of Washington re-elected Gen. J. N. Denver, president, and A. M. Kennedy, secretary. Kennedy states, in response to numerous inquiries, that the long delay in obtaining favorable action on the proposition before Congress for pensioning survivors is mainly attributed to the grossly erroneous estimates submitted to Congress several years ago by the pension commission in answer to the call for information as to the probable number of such survivors and cost to the public treasury if the prayer was granted. Congress was thus informed that there were about 50,000 survivors of the Mexican war, and that their pensions would aggregate over \$5,000,000 per annum. The association has at length collected sufficient data to demonstrate that the total number of survivors is now not more than 9,000, and the prospects of the enactment of the desired law are very encouraging. The popularity of the measure is evidenced by the fact that twelve similar bills to accomplish this object have been introduced lately by various congressmen. The bill in the senate has been referred by the pension committee to Judge David Davis, of Illinois, for examination and report as a sub-committee.

THE KENTUCKY BEARDED GIRL.—There is a girl in Warren county, Kentucky, aged four years on the 20th of last month; she weighs 100 pounds, measures 18 inches across the chest and is four feet eight and a half inches high. There is a thick growth of hair covering her whole body, while her face is covered with beard. Her muscular strength is astonishingly great, and she can carry her ten-year old sister under her arm with ease. The growth of hair came during the last eighteen months, and just previous to its appearance the child was troubled by an offensive and profuse perspiration, making dark stains upon her clothing.

WASTE OF PUBLIC LANDS. According to an official table prepared by the Interior Department, during the nine years from 1862 to 1871, 170,000,000 acres were donated by Congress in aid of railway enterprises. It is computed that the land grants of Congress would constitute an empire larger in area than Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana combined. Where did these grants go? The two Pacific roads of the north got no less than 82,000,000 acres. In addition to this, we find a compilation in the Baltimore Sun which shows that during the war, by the Acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, Congress voted away about \$65,000,000 of money, payable in thirty years, and bearing six per cent. interest, in addition to the lands, to the following corporations, viz: To the Central Pacific, \$25,885,000; to the Kansas Pacific, \$6,503,000; to the Union Pacific, \$27,235,000; to the Central Branch Union Pacific, \$1,700,000; to the Western Pacific, \$1,970,000; to the Sioux City and Pacific, \$1,628,000. The public debt statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury up to July 31, 1876, shows that the interest on these bonds paid by the United States amounted in round numbers to \$32,080,000; the interest to be deducted paid by transportation of mails, etc., to \$6,908,000, leaving the net balance paid by the United States \$25,171,000. Accumulated interest and actual advances out of the Treasury to these six corporations make a grand total of more than \$99,000,000.

The foregoing is a frightful showing of waste and squandering of the people's patrimony in the public lands. The party in power for sixteen years has committed a dreadful ravage in giving away public lands to private corporations. These lands, under Democratic domination, were kept for the purpose of affording cheap homes for the poor and unfortunate, but the Radical Administrations have seen fit to disregard that sacred trust in them and have given away, without fee or reward, almost a continent.

The tendency of the legislation of the Radical party has been and is to aggregate the material wealth of the country into the hands of the capitalists and private corporations, thereby tightening the cords of poverty still more closely upon the poor and laboring people, and of necessity driving them to bow down to the Moloch of wealth, and become the peon slaves of capitalists and corporations to secure homes for themselves and their families.

THOUGHTS.—A beautiful lady's smiles are magnets to draw metal from the purse. Very few persons have sense enough to despise the praise of a fool. When the loved one is absent, every beautiful thing seems her shadow. A child's heart responds to the tones of its mother's voice like a harp to the wind.

Every base occupation makes one sharp in its practice and dull in every other. Never court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanities or their vices.

If the waves threaten to engulf you, don't add by your tears to the amount of water. Individuality is everywhere to be spared and respected as the root of everything good.

Promises made in time of affliction require a better memory than people commonly possess.

Indolence is a stream which flows slowly on, but yet undermines the foundation of every virtue.

Whatever makes the past or the future predominate over the present exalts us in the scale of thinking beings.

If the storm of adversity whistles around you, whistle as bravely yourself; perhaps the two whistles may make melody.

A GENTLEMAN writing to *The Planter and Farmer* gives the following remedy for a choking cow: We suppose, as it will act as well with other animals, it will be well to remember it. He says that it has never failed in any instance, and has been tried by him and others hundreds of times. The remedy is to take a tablespoonful of saltpetre, open the animal's mouth, and throw it well back upon the tongue, let the animal go, and it will either go up or down in a very few minutes.

A YOUNG Indian girl who had curiously watched the process of making barrel heads in a flour-mill in Minona, Minnesota, stole in one day, and, taking possession of the stencils, ornamented her blanket with the words "Ellsworth's Choice," and paraded the streets in great delight, but to the disgust of Mr. Ellsworth, who is a bachelor, and has made no such choice.

THE OREGON DESERT.

A correspondent of the Yolo (Cal.) Democrat gives that paper the following description of this desert, in Eastern Oregon, in the vicinity of which several of our citizens have bands of cattle at present:

This land once traveled you never want to go over it again. Thirty-two miles is the longest distance without any water in the Summer, but in Winter there is plenty of water everywhere. The land, although termed a desert, contains many curiosities that are worth mentioning, besides its great value for minerals and grazing purposes. The desert is one hundred and fifty miles square or more. One person was eleven days finding his way to where anyone lived. But a few miles from Christmas Lake is found the skeletons, or portions of them, of a man and a horse—both of gigantic size. The fore tooth of the horse measures about two inches wide by four inches long, the hoof about twelve inches long. The skull of the man is as large as a half bushel basket. Most all the remains of the giant and quadruped are in possession of Mr. Boulton, of Christmas Lake.

NOTABLE SPRINGS. There is a large spring in the sand-hill desert that would do anyone good to see. It is about the coldest water I ever drank, and the purest. The stream contains about 30 feet of water, and that not over 150 yards from its rise. There are other springs close to the agency of the Klamath Reservation that form a small river, coming up out of the earth in a space not over 100 feet square. The conjecture as to the source of these large springs is, that they come from Crater Lake, which is seen 3,000 feet perpendicular below Mount Davidson. The nearest access to the water is 1,500 feet. It has but one road descending to it, and that is traversed with great difficulty. The lake is twelve miles long by eight miles wide, and has no visible inlet or outlet; it neither raises or falls, and is the great wonder of the Pacific Coast.

The lava on the desert below this lake is quite a curiosity in itself. A large stone (or something that looks like stone) which should weigh 100 pounds, does not weigh as much as its size in light redwood. As far as has been tested, this lava is about fifteen feet deep; then the former surface of the earth is seen. The country is now covered with a dense growth of tamarack and juniper trees.

THE STOLEN KISS.—There is a class of men in this community who never let anybody else have any fun; instead of making everybody happy around them, they make everybody miserable. One of these characters was on board of the train a short time ago, coming up from the pioneer picnic, with his young and pretty wife. They were on one of the large benches of the platform car. Alongside of the wife sat a young man of festive tendencies, a peculiarity in mah, young and old, not unfrequent upon the Comstock. Well, the train reached a tunnel, and in a moment everybody was in the dark. When daylight was reached again, the husband saw a fragment of his wife's lace veil upon the young man's hat. Instead of reasoning, as a philosopher would have done, that it might be all a mistake, the suspicious husband got up and wanted to punch the other man's head and make a scene generally. The trouble finally cooled, and everybody began to laugh at the old fellow. When presently another tunnel was reached, a mischievous young lady, who sat next to the husband, quietly detached a piece of her veil and put it on his hat. As soon as the car got into daylight, the passengers began to laugh at him, and to hint that he had been browsing on forbidden pastures. Worse than all, his wife pretended to get angry, and when such audible remarks as "Who'd a thought it?" "Pity a man of his age can't behave himself," etc., went around the car, his face looked like a boiled lobster all over. When the depot was reached he was the first man off the train.—*Nevada Exchange.*

FROM the refuse matter left after distilling alcohol from grapes M. Carpeno has succeeded in obtaining a red colored liquid. The liquid dissolves readily in a weak solution of alcohol, and may therefore be employed in imparting a desirable hue to wine, instead of the poisonous substances at present employed for that purpose.

"Why do we live? what is there for us in this life?" inquires the *Christian Register*. We don't pretend to answer the question, but we do know that when a man has walked four miles through mud to see his girl and finds another fellow sitting up with her, he comes home.

SOME of the most beautiful poetry that appears in our popular magazines is written by pale-faced young men, who eat Bologna sausage twice a day and expect to marry heiresses.

The Democratic Times.

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SCAB IN SHEEP.

As the cure of scab in sheep, we would say that, in order to combat the disease with a certainty of success, we have generally recommended, as preliminary treatment, to give the sheep a coat of soap; which, according to the

doct of the disease, is to remain several hours, or till the next day. By this process the crusts, scabs, etc., all become softened and loose, and by washing off the soap with soft water, or better warm water and a brush, the skin will be left clean and ready for the application of the remedy which is next to be applied, and will then be doubly sure to destroy the parasites, or minute acari, that burrow under the skin and propagate the disease. There are many remedies recommended for the treatment of scab in sheep; among these some are very dangerous, such as preparations of arsenic, or mercurial preparations. It has been ascertained that, at the head of all, in efficacy, stands creosote. It may be used in the following combinations: creosote, one part; lard oil, twenty-five parts; mixed. Or creosote, one part; spirits of wine, ten parts; water, fifteen parts; mixed. As a rule, when greasy preparations have been used, the sheep are let go from two to four days, before they are washed. The washing is done with lye and warm water, or with warm water and soap. It must be remembered that remedies employed against scab do not destroy the nits. As these hatch within eight days, it will be necessary to repeat the scab remedy on the eighth or tenth day. Upon the thoroughness of the treatment, and the attention to the following precautions, depend the success of the remedy. Pastures and enclosed grounds, sheds and pens, should be entirely abandoned and shut off during two months. Doors, posts, fences and trees, as well as sheds and feeding troughs and rocks, should be thoroughly washed with a solution of carbolic acid—one part in twenty parts of water—and one week thereafter they should all have a coating of white-wash. So much of the fencing and posts, etc., as can readily be replaced by new ones, had better be removed and burned. All loose wool, straw, manure, etc., should be gathered in a heap and burned. Failure in the treatment for permanent riddance of scab in a flock of sheep is simply and only due to carelessness in some particulars.

DEFAUCED AND CHIPPED COINS.—A correspondent calls attention to the number of defaced, clipped and bored silver coins in circulation, and asks whether there is no remedy. The San Francisco Call, to which similar inquiries have been addressed, says that the only remedy it can suggest is for tradesmen to decline to receive defaced coin as banks already do. People would soon refuse to receive them if there was any difficulty about passing them at their face value. The law is sufficiently explicit in defining the offence and pronouncing the penalty; but the difficulty is to discover the offender. Men do not stand on the corners of public streets and bore holes in gold or silver coin. The revised or amended laws relative to the mints and coinage of the United States, provide that "If any person shall fraudulently, by any art, ways or means whatever, deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify, scale or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been, or which shall hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two thousand dollars, for each offence." This penalty may be a warning to those persons who bore or otherwise mutilate coins whether for amusement or criminal intent.

THAT was a hard and barbarous custom, prevailing in the olden time, that denied the suicide sepulture in holy ground, and buried him by midnight at the cross roads with a stake through his body. And yet, perhaps, the custom did serve to discountenance deaths self-inflicted, and perhaps it would be better if our associated charities would make less parade of ostentatious grief over the coward who dared not confront his living fate, and by his own hand takes the life that God gives him. The suicide should be buried modestly. Grief over his remains should not be clamorous.

"God grant," said a clergyman of a Kentucky town last Sunday. Just here woke up Squire Weeks, who had forgotten it was prayer time, and yelled out, "God Grant! We used to call him Useless Grant; but I s'pose since he's traveled round 'mong kings and lords he thinks he ought to be somebody big."

ADVERTISING begets wealth.