THE INDEPENDENT

IS ISSUED

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BY THE—

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A New York dispatch of the 10th says: The Woman's Suffrage convention continued its session to day. Mrs. Elizabeth Chase presided. The secretary's report set forth the work of advocating woman suffrage. The year has been one of unusual activity. Reports were read from Oregon, Washington territory, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, giving accounts of the progress of the cause. Mrs. Stowe gave her experience in the cause. She believed they were gradually acquiring a foothold. At New Brighton, Staten island, nineteen women voted for school trustee, and elected their candidate.

THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT.

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THE INDEPENDENT

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LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The latest returns from the Iowa election gives Sherman 38,317 majority.

The prohibition amendment voted on in Ohio at the late election was defeated.

Jack Renford was hanged at Fremont, Ohio, Oct. 12th, for a murder committed a year ago.

General Butler believes there will be a strong third party next year, composed of workingmen.

Carl Bach was hanged at Bowling Green, Ky., October 12th, for the murder of his wife in October, 1881.

Mrs. Langtry arrived in New York on the 14th inst. She opens her engagements on the stage at Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. Fannie Sprague, widow of Amasa, and mother of ex-Governor William Sprague, died at Groton, Conn., on the 13th inst., aged nearly 84.

A verdict of $12,000 for plaintiff was rendered in the suit of Edward Collins, six years old, against the South Boston horse railroad company for injuries by being run over.

In the Catholic congress at Naples recently a letter was read declaring that $600,000 Catholics in Italy are ready to strike for the restoration of the temporal power to the pope.

Edward Robbins, superintendent of the Electric Light company, at Dayton, Ohio, was killed by an electric shock on the 12th inst., while fixing a lamp that was detached from the cable.

The last spike of the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis road was driven at 6 o'clock Sunday, Oct. 14th, thirty miles west of Memphis, and there is now an unbroken line between the cities.

A Montpelier, Vt., dispatch of October 12th says: Isaac Lang, a convicted incendiary, on the way to prison, jumped from the window of the express train, running forty miles an hour. The train was stopped and the prisoner recaptured, unhurt.

Governor Murray, of Utah, says the disfranchisement of the territory would settle the Mormon question. It would curtail the power of the clergy and break up the commercial monopoly they are seeking to build up. It could then be run by the federal government. The plan is favored by leading Gentiles.

Three men, named Martin Koch, Chas. P. Schwochern and Henry Carson, were instantly killed at Castilla, O., recently, while trying to drive across the railroad track in front of an Indiana, Bloomington and Western train. A boy named Thos. L. Anmar, who was in the wagon with the men, was badly hurt.

Near Russellville, Ky., recently, two drunken negroes wantonly shot and killed Dick Winlock, a white man, who was also under the influence of liquor. The negroes were arrested, and boasted of the crime. A mob took the negroes, who were named Nelson Cooper and Sam Daily, from jail and hanged them to a tree.

At a meeting of the New York Central Labor Union recently a recommendation was received from the advance Labor Club, urging that all workingmen form themselves into military organizations, to enable them to defend their rights. Resolutions favoring the abolition of the convict labor system were adopted. It is determined to take active measures to secure the adoption of a proposed amendment on the subject.

The Northern Pacific has given formal notice to the Transcontinental association that it will not be a party to a renewal of the special contract system, which heretofore has been in force between the Union and Central Pacifics and merchants in San Francisco. Northern Pacific officials say they recognize the fact that there are some classes of freight which will go by way of Cape Horn, instead of across the continent, and do not consider the special contract system advisable.

R. G. Dun & Co., of the New York mercantile agency, report Oct. 12th, that the figures available show a very considerable decline in the volume of business at this point, which is somewhat disappointing in view of the fact that a month of presumed activity is yet to be anticipated in purchases of general merchandise. Payments, however, have been very satisfactory thus far, and the amount of goods taken during the season will yield a fair profit to jobbers, though manufacturers have not much to show, owing to excessive production. Lower prices generally prevailed in the speculative market during the week, though cotton was a little higher in the early part, owing to reports of damage to the crop, and prices went several points lower, amid a good deal of excitement yesterday, in the face of denials that the damage was not so great as anticipated. The condition of the south, however, is so much improved that even a partial failure can be better borne now than ever before, and if prices improve as anticipated, the loss by under production will be somewhat made up.

Colonel Thomas Livermore, agent of the Amoskeag mills, testified before the sub-committee of the United States senate committee on education and labor, that the mills used 40,000 bales of cotton yearly, and turned out from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 yards of cloth, at a cost of between $5,000,000 to $6,000,000, at a cost of labor of about 30 per cent. of the total cost of the goods, or about $1,500,000. The amount of capital employed in plant, buildings, etc., was about equal to the product. American operatives only are employed. They are the best operatives, are not discontented. They did not believe in labor unions in Manchester, though many efforts had been made to establish them. There has not been a general strike in thirty years. The principal reason why New Hampshire mills worked longer hours than those of Massachusetts, was the larger cost of transportation, which cost $60,000 more yearly than if the mill was in Fall River. He did not believe the cotton manufacturers' interest could compete with foreign countries without a protective tariff. This was partly due to the cheapness of labor, coal and iron abroad.

Two hundred Oregon pioneers passed through Pittsburg on the 11th inst.

Surgeon-General Charles H. Crane, U. S. A., died at Washington, October 9th.

Work begins at once upon the Cape Cod canal. Five hundred men will soon be employed.

The Free Thinkers of New England States have made arrangements to hold a convention in Boston October 27th.

The state election in Ohio, on the 9th inst. resulted in electing the democratic candidate Hoadley, by 12,000 majority.

Sherman, the republican candidate for governor of Iowa, was elected on the 9th inst. by over 20,000 majority. Both houses are also largely republican.

The steamer, "Maid of the Mist," ran the lower rapids of Niagara recently. She remained in the whirlpool ten minutes. The feat was witnessed by about 10,000 people.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, who is now visiting in this country, was given a magnificent banquet in New York city, on the 11th inst. There was over 1200 guests present.

The steamer Coptic, which sailed from San Francisco to Hongkong on the 11th, carried 1200 Chinamen with her. Over 900 of these were provided with return certificates. It is reported that every Chinaman takes with him from $500 to $1000.

The caboose of a freight train left standing on the main track at Wapahoneta, Ohio, recently, by the negligence of the conductor, was struck by the engine of a passenger train, wrecking the caboose, engine and baggage car, seriously injuring the fireman and slightly hurting the engineer.

The spinners' union of Fall River appointed commissioners to wait on the gubernatorial candidates, and candidates for the legislature from that district, to ascertain what action they will take in regard to the amendments to the trustee law and ten-hour law, at the coming session of the legislature.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to an address at Strahan, Ireland, recently, said: "We are on the eve of a great battle for maintenance of the union. The tendency of the present government is towards separation. Loyalists must unite in the prevention of what would destroy the country's interest."

Alexander Webb, treasurer of the national league of Dublin, has returned $1335, donated by the Hibernia, brewery and Dr. Gibbons of Chicago, for the destitute families of the men executed for the Phœnix park murders. The treasurer says that to give the money donated would be construed as sympathizing with murderers and encouraging assassinations.

At a small town in Cattaragus Co., N. Y., recently, postal telegraph men attempted to place poles in front of the property of the Napair Brothers, who are wealthy residents. A fight ensued, and Edward Napier struck the foreman of the telegraph gang, J. Tyrrell, with a pick ax, inflicting a fatal wound. Another man stabbed Napier. Pistols were fired and a riot followed.

A San Francisco dispatch says that an interview with prominent wine merchants of that city show that this year's wine crop will be 40 per cent. less than supposed, the total yield not exceeding 10,000,000 gallons. The direct cause of this is due to a disease on the vines known in France as "conleure," which manifested itself there for the first time this year. Mission grapes are held at $22 to $28, Zinfandel and Muscat $33 to $40, being the highest prices yet obtained.

The annual report of President Green of the Western Union Telegraph company, shows the company to be in a very flattering condition financially. The company holds securities in various telegraph, telephone and other companies, the marketable value of which is now over $10,000,000, and, according to the report, the mosto f the securities are appreciating rapidly in value. These securities do not represent stocks in telegraph companies leased to the Western Union company. Most of these are owned by it, aggregating some $12,000,000 more. The company has 432,726 miles of wire and 2917 offices. Forty million six hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and seventy seven messages were handled during the year, receipts from which were $19,454,902.08, against $17,114,164.92 last year. The expenses for the year just closed were $11,794,553, leaving a net profit of $7,660,649.58.

Lieutenant Stoney, who went up on a recent trip of the revenue steamer Corwin, for the purpose of distributing among the Tehuckchee Indians of Alaska the $5000 worth of presents given them by the government, in recognition of shelter and food afforded the officers and crew of the steamer Rogers, burned in 1881, reports the discovery of an immense river hitherto unknown to geographers. The river had been vaguely spoken of by the Indians to former explorers, and Stoney being compelled to await the return trip of the Corwin, determined to see if there was anything in it. Accompanied by one attendant and an interpreter he proceeded inland from Hotham inlet in a southeasterly direction until he struck what he believed to be the mysterious river. He traced it to its mouth, a distance of about fifteen miles, where he saw such immense pieces of floating timber as to satisfy him that the stream must be of immense size. He retraced his steps a distance of fifty miles, where he encountered natives, from whom he learned that to reach the headwaters of the unknown stream would take several months. The Indians told him they came down it a distance of 1500 miles to meet fur traders, and that the river went up higher than that. Having no time to go further, Stoney returned. It is his opinion, as stated by those on the Corwin, from whom this information was obtained, that the discovery of this river accounts for the large amount of floating timber in the Arctic, popularly supposed to come down the Yukon. The Indians stated that the river in some places was twenty miles wide. It is within the Arctic circle, but in August, when Stoney was there, he found flowers and vegetation not hitherto discovered in so high latitudes.

A Chapter on Pickles:

A surfeit of sweets will cloy any taste, and something sharp, sour and spicy will be gladly welcomed. Hence the demand for pickles.

There are pickles and pickles. The only way to have good ones, about which you need have no fear that their present state was brought about by doubtful means, is to oversee the operation of making them yourself. Some way the "home-made pickles" bought at the store have an unpleasant uncertainty about them, and too often lack the crisp spiciness possessed by those which undergo the transformation in our own kitchens, and home-made in fact as well as in brand and imagination.

If pickles are made rightly, and good materials used, they will keep without any trouble, and will be in as good condition at the end of two years as they are a month after they are put up.

Cider or white wine vinegar should be used, for if the vinegar is not good the pickles will not keep. It is important also that whatever kind of vegetables are used should be fresh.

The common way of putting down cucumbers for pickles is to place them in brine as they are cut from the vines, adding more cucumbers from time to time until the barrel is full. The cucumbers must be very strong and the pickles held under it by a heavy weight. Cauliflower may be put down in the same way. To make either into pickles they must be soaked in water for several days, during which time the water must be changed twice a day. They usually keep well in brine, but we think it less trouble to make them into pickles at once, and have them ready for use at any time.

An excellent way to make cucumber pickles, when a large quantity is to be taken care of, is to put them down with sugar. Cut the cucumbers from the vines while quite small. For pickles cucumbers should never exceed three inches in length, and two inches and two and a half inches are long enough. Rinse them by placing them in a colander and dashing cold water over them; cover the bottom of the barrel with a layer of sugar half an inch deep, then put in a layer of cucumbers, and cover with sugar, and add alternate layers of cucumbers and of suger until the barrel is full. Put a thick layer of sugar over the top. The sugar and juice from the cucumbers will make a vinegar which makes an excellent pickle. A weight must be put on top to keep the pickles down, and the barrel provided with a tight wooden lid. In a short time the pickles will be very sour. When put down in this way they keep their fresh green color. They are ready for table use at any time, and need only to be rinsed off and have fresh vinegar poured over them; but we think them best with spice added. Take out two quarts of pickles, rinse, and place in a jar. Take enough fresh vinegar to cover them; add to it two table-spoonfuls of salt, one tea spoonful of pepper, one ounce of ginger root, one ounce of mustard, and half an ounce of mace; boil together ten minutes; then pour over the pickles in a jar. They will be ready for use in ten or twelve hours. The same vinegar may be used for more pickles.

To put up cucumbers in bottles, put them first in a strong brine for two days; remove from the brine and let them stay in cold water two hours; then put them over the fire with enough weak vinegar and water to cover them. Do not let them boil. As soon as they are tender remove from the vinegar and put in bottles. Pour over them strong spiced vinegar which has been prepared while the cucumbers were heating. To each quart of vinegar add one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one of mustard seed, and a quarter of an ounce of ginger root. Pour over the pickles in the bottle boiling hot, and seal up immediately. Green tomatoes, cauliflower, beans, martinoes, green peppers, and nasturtiums are put up in exactly the same manner. Onion pickles are made the same way, except that they do not need to be put in brine.

Chowchow pickles call for all kinds of vegetables and seed pods the garden will furnish—small green tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, peppers, raddish pods, onions, cauliflower, cabbage, etc. There should not be enough onions to flavor the pickles strongly. Cut the larger vegetables into small pieces, and put all in a jar; pour over them boiling salt and water; let them stand until cold; then put in a bag, and hang up to drain over night. After draining pour over them boiling vinegar; let them stand until cold; then pour off the vinegar; pour in on the stove; add one teaspoonful of salt and one of pepper to each quart of vinegar. For the same quantity of vinegar take one-quarter of a pound of mustard, one-half a cupful of sugar, and one-quarter of a cupful of flour. Mix the mustard, flour, and sugar well together dry; then mix smooth with a little cold vinegar; pour into the boiling vinegar and cook five minutes. Pack the pickles in bottles, but not too tightly, and pour the vinegar over them hot. Cork, and seal up. Pickles put up in this manner will keep for years.

A good mixed pickle is made by chopping green tomatoes, ripe cucumbers from which the seeds have been removed, and green peppers. They should be chopped until no piece is larger than a pea, and but a small quantity at a time or part will be reduced to a pulp before all is fine enough. Add one cupful of salt to each gallon of pickle, mix well, then put in a bag and drain over night, or six or eight hours. To enough vinegar to cover a gallon of pickle add one ounce of cloves, one ounce of mace, and boil twenty minutes; strain out the spice, add two teaspoonfuls of ground pepper, and four of ground mustard, stir well, then pour while hot over the pickle.

Green tomatoes make a good sweet pickle. Take one peck of green tomatoes, slice them, place them in an earthen vessel, sprinkle a handful of salt over them, and cover with boiling water. Let them stand four hours, drain off the salt water, put them on in clear water, let them boil five minutes, then drain until all the watea is removed. Put on the stove again with enough good vinegar to cover them. Add three pounds of sugar, one ounce of stick cinnamon, and one-half ounce of cloves tied up in a thin muslin bag; boil until the tomatoes are tender, then put in bottle, place a piece of stick cinnamon and of ginger root in each bottle, and seal up. Made in this way they are not too sweet to be a good relish.

Citron, cling peaches, plums, pears, and cantaloups make good pickles by using the latter part of the recipe only. Peaches and plums are pickled whole without peeling. The citron and cantaloup should be cut into long slices an inch wide after peeling and taking out the seeds. They are put into the vinegar without putting them first in salt water, and should not boil a minute after they are tender enough to let a straw go through them easily.

Care should be taken not to make sweet pickles too sweet, and not to spice them too highly. An overabundance of cloves and allspice is sure to give a bitter taste. Nutmeg and ginger go well together, and cinnamon can be used both with them and with cloves and allspice. It is a good plan not to put every kind of spice in each pickle.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Wintering the Cabbages—It used to be thought necessary to store cabbages in a cellar, or in some kind of a pit, a method of wintering now rarely followed. The usual way of keeping them is to select a dry place, if the bed where they grew is not so, and place the cabbage heads downward. They are sometimes placed together in single rows, running across the bed or field, and a furrow thrown up to them on either side. The more common method is to lay them down to form a bed eight feet wide, and by the use of the plow and shovels, cover the heads and a part of the stumps. The Savoys, with their curled and wrinkled leaves, do not keep so well as the Drumheads, when laid down in this way. For those a ridge may be thrown up with a plow, and the cabbages laid against it, heads up; earth is plowed to the roots, and thrown in to partly cover the stumps. When cold weather comes the heads are to be covered with cornstalks, leaves or other litter. Neither of these methods allows a head or two to be taken readily for use. It is well to have the family supply in some place near at hand. If there is an unused pit or cold frame, the cabbages may be set in them upright, and covered with shutters, or with straw or leaves. A trench may be dug and used in the same manner. Those who like cabbage greens should prepare for them by gathering up the stumps from which the heads have been cut, and covering them with earth against a ridge, or otherwise give them partial protection. They are less hardy than the heads, and will not grow well if exposed all winter to the weather.

Young Fruit Trees—Many seem to think that when they have planted an orchard, they have done all that the trees require. A neglected old orchard is a sorry sight, but a neglected young one is much worse. A stray animal or two, especially when snow is on the ground, will disfigure many trees in a short time by browsing their tops or gnawing the bark. Fences and gates need looking to. Young trees, especially those set last spring or this fall, should have a mound of earth at the base, not a mere heap thrown up carelessly, but made smooth and firm, in the form of a sharp cone, 12 or 15 inches high. This will not only aid in keeping the tree upright, but will prevent the attacks of mice. Should snow be deep enough to cover the mound, mice may work under it while it is light and newly fallen, and it will be necessary to go through the orchard and press the snow around each tree with the foot. Rabbits will work on the snow, not only barking the trunks, but we have known them when the snow was sufficiently deep, to cut off the end of every twig within their reach. These animals have a great aversion to blood, and will not touch trees that have been smeared with it. In large orchards, blood is procured at a slaughterhouse, and applied to the trees by means of a swab, made by tying a few corn husks to a stick. Rabbits are in good condition this month, and the use of traps will both prevent mischief and afford material for an excellent pie or fricasee. Sometimes snow is very damp, and as it falls, lodges on the tops of trees and accumulates there. If this be allowed to freeze, the branches will be badly injured should there come a strong wind. When snow thus gathers, it should by all means be shaken out of the tree before it has time to freeze.

A Land of the Dead.

China, almost wherever you see it, is a land of the dead. For thousands of years Chinamen have been assiduously employed in burying each other. It is the habit of the celestial mourner to "plant his relative in a grave that shall last." In the north there are few graveyards, that is to say, few places exclusively devoted to defunct celebrities. The person who is dead is placed in the most convenient and comfortable spot which offers itself, and that may chance to be in the center of a field of rice or on the roadside. If his relatives be rich they at once raise a huge mound of earth over him; if they do not happen to have a great amount of disposable funds they put the coffin down in the field or on the roadside, thatch it with a little straw and leave it till the money for a mound can be got together, or they erect over it a little structure of loose bricks and tiles. The wind and rain do their work, and so the traveler sees all over the landscape mounds of earth flanked by exposed coffins. These coffins are not flimsy structures, as in England, but substantial structures of wood, made to last, and consequently it is no unusual thing to count many scores of them at any one point of the landscape in the interior. This does not lower the spirits of the Chinese. It possibly gives them typhoid fever; but that is another question. On the stranger the effects are novel and various. All the second day of my journey I looked out upon graves and coffins. They clustered under the hills; they lay on the water's edge; they had been carefully placed under the lee of houses; they occupied all the best parts of every field. Deceased Chinamen surrounded me everywhere. How far the distribution of graves all over a country in which the principal religion of the inhabitants is the worship of ancestors, may delay railway construction even for strategical purposes, I leave others to decide. But I learn that coffins can be bought as they stand for a consideration. I did not buy a coffin by way of experiment, but I knew a man who had done so, and he estimated the cost at $2 per deceased ancestor. So it is possible that the difficulty which is said to surround the making of railroads in China may some day disappear.

Why the Prairies are Treeless.

The salvation of the great new prairie empire of America depends in great measure on the feasibility of cultivating forests to serve its farmers as windbreaks. The potency of a grove of hardwood trees in shielding one from the winter wind is hardly credible. Its influence on the open prairie reaches houses a mile distant. The laws of all the northwestern states favor the planting of forest trees, and the subject employs not a little of the rattling rhetoric of their numerous orators. The expediency of these laws was never questioned until recently. A few months since a professor of Harvard university, after ten years of study, pronounced these laws useless and unscientific. The learned professor announced that trees will grow where they ought to grow and will not grow where they ought not to grow; that the great inland prairie lacks trees because it has not a large enough rainfall to support them, and that the laws encouraging arboriculture will be futile. In traveling through Western Minnesota we explained this theory with no little pride to our fellow-traveler, a teamster. The teamster made no reply except to quicken the pulse of his pipe. At length, having made sure that he had smoked it to the bottom of its socket, he drew the pipe from his mouth and pointed his hands toward a clump of native trees that skirted one side of a large mud lake. "Do you notice," he asked, "on which side of the lake those trees stand? The southeast? Well, that settles it." There are, as he afterward explained, hundreds of these lakes dotting the prairie land of Minnesota. Most of the lakes on the southeastern shores have clusters of forest trees. The reason of this is not far to seek. There are two winds there prevalent—the northwestern and southeastern. The southeast wind is the rainbringer. The northwest is cold and dry. The prairie fires are spread by the northwest, never by the southeest wind. When the prairie fires swept over the prairie they burned the young trees on all sides of the lake except the southeastern, which was sheltered by the water. There could be no more conclusive proof of the power of the prairie fires to destroy the growth of forests than in soil favorable to their production.

Learning the Use of Hand Tools.

Arguing in favor of making instruction in the use of hand tools a part of the public school course, a Boston paper takes the ground that preparation for active life cannot be accomplished by exclusive brain development. The hand must be trained as well. "How many of our graduates can drive a nail? How many can split firewood in the easiest way? How many can saw, plane, bore, glue or make a box? Many of our youth in the schools to-day who seem to lose their ordinary wits when a book is placed before them would become master workmen with tools if once given the opportunity of their use; and even the most studious scholars would rather gain than lose with this power over inanimate things which is won by the knowledge of the use of tools. Beside the advantage of manual skill it has been shown by experience that intellectual training is assisted by a carefully-arranged and systematic instruction in this branch of industrial science. Undue attention to purely mental studies is diverted, the intelligence is aroused, and a healthful and revivifying change is brought about by active occupation. The testimony of physicians has shown the advantage to pupils, physically, in the use of tools." All this is true, but it does not follow that every public schoolhouse can readily be enlarged to make room for a workshop. Better results can be obtained—certainly at present—by encouraging the improvement of out-of school hours, by means of working pastimes, and by helping boys and girls to get the tools they desire. A great deal might be done in this direction by giving hand tools as prizes for diligence and good behavior in school; or for the production of creditable bits of handiwork during leisure hours. Practical men in every school district could easily be got to contribute the cost of the tools so given as prizes, and having the tools the young folks would not be slow in finding occasions for using them.—The Mastery.

A Queer Divorce Complication.

As an illustration of the workings of the present divorce law we notice a divorce case which was up before the superior court yesterday. In November, 1878, Eleazer Horn, of Oakland, married Clara A. Horn, of Clinton. They lived unhappily together for about a year and parted. She applied for a divorce at Skowhegan. She went to that town with her witnesses, but the court had adjourned the day before her arrival. The case was continued in the Somerset court docket for several terms and finally dropped. Horn knew that his wife had applied for a divorce, notice having been served on him, and supposing that a divorce had been granted, married again in Oakland. It turns out, of course, that the second marriage was illegal, and to make the matter still worse, under the new law, Horn cannot be legally married to the second woman until two years and six months after his first wife is divorced from him. The first wife has obtained a decree of divorce from Horn, and accordingly he cannot legally marry woman No. 2 until the two years and six months have elapsed.—Kennebec, Me., Journal.

Hartford, Conn., is trying to adopt some plan that will secure healthy plumbing in houses to be built hereafter, and talks about requiring the plan of plumbing for every house to be submitted to a board of health committee for approval.

GENERAL NEWS.

Cherry furniture is in style.

There are about 700,000 kernels of wheat to a bushel.

At last the old city of Petersburg, Va., has a street railroad.

The American maccaroni is said to excel the imported article.

New York girls of the period drink goat's milk for the complexion.

It is estimated that about 800,000 freight cars are in use in this country.

Of the 1,300,000 people in New York city only 61,052 own real estate.

It has been discovered that Portland cement, when exposed to the air, will expand.

No other large city in the country has so small a debt and light taxes as Chicago.

The Yellowstone valley needs irrigation to give it a high agricultural development.

Since 1861 conscience-stricken persons have paid $186,459 01 into the United States treasury.

The people of Mobile have found Alabama granite to be a cheap and excellent paving material.

It costs $272,291 a year to maintain the water works of the city of Brooklyn. The water is all pumped.

A Pennsylvania lady, ninety-three years of age, milks, washes and bakes for a family of three persons.

Cleveland ranks as having the lowest death rate, with 18.7 per 1000, and Charleston highest, with 42.91.

The bankers of New York believe there will be an influx of $20,000,000 to $95,000,000 in gold during the fiscal year.

Of 8000 children who enter the public schools of Cincinnati annually only ninety graduate from the high schools.

Mr. Gresham pronounces the new postoffice building in Philadelphia the finest structure of the kind in the United States.

The women of the United States have, within the last year, given the sum of $600,000 for the spread of the Gospel in foreign lands.

The public water works of Philadelphia earn a clear profit of $1,000,000 a year, which goes into the city treasury for general purposes.

The New York water department is doing everything in its power to enforce economy in the use of water. Over 5000 water meters are now in use.

Here's a pretty fix. The government doesn't know what to do with the Weather Bureau, and the people don't know what to do with the weather.

It is said there are 5000 bookkeepers looking for situations in New York, and that the average pay of a bookkeeper in that city is from $15 to $18 a week.

The city of Philadelphia has $9,500,000 invested in gas works, and some of the newspapers favor selling the entire property to a private company at cost.

The once famous tribe of Cherokee Indians is now reduced to about 1000 persons, and they suffer a steady decrease which will extinguish them by the middle of the next century.

The convicts in the penitentiary in Joliet, Ill., receive over 9000 newspapers and periodicals every month. One earns $10 a month by overwork, and with it he buys costly books.

In the Old World the number of passengers which can be carried by horse car, or rather public conveyance, is limited by law, and the conveyance once full, no more passengers are admitted.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate believes that if the negroes of the South have made progress since their emancipation "it is no doubt due almost entirely to the discipline of slavery."

The funded debt of the city of St. Louis is $22,230,000. Against this the city owns water works worth $7,000,000, public parks worth over $5,000,000, and public buildings valued at more than $6,000,000.

A newspaper correspondent, who has been sampling the cities of the far west, says: "Helena, the capital of Montana, is accented orally and morally on the first syllable. It is probably the richest and wickedest city of its size in the country."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. General Ord is at Fortress Monroe.

General Butler is worth two millions of dollars.

Julian Hawthorne is going to live in Sag Harbor.

Butler is strenuously devoting himself to cattle shows.

Mrs. Frank Leslie will bring a $25,000 pair of earrings from Paris.

Henri Conscience, the French novelist, died of cancer of the stomach.

Mrs. Van Cott has begun a series of revival meetings in Lawrence, Mass.

Senator Don Cameron will be able to appear at the assembling of Congress.

Ex-Secretary Blaine and Mrs. Blaine will return to Washington in November.

The widow of President Tyler will probably spend the winter in Washington.

The improvements which Mr. Tilden is making on Greystone will cost him $475,000.

"Professor" John Lawrence Sullivan, of Boston, is now said to be worth $50,000.

Mrs. Garfield wisely pays no attention to attacks upon her dead husband's memory.

Rev. Stephen H. Ting, Jr., has returned to New York after a long absence in Europe.

General and Mrs. McClellan have returned to Washington, where they will pass the winter.

Queen Margherita, of Italy, greatly admires American women's faces, and she has reason to.

Davy Crockett's youngest daughter, Mrs. Matilda Field, is living in Tennessee, aged sixty-two years.