How the Sick Man Set Housel Ashum Testing His Covn Strength.

The System Preparing for Dissolution.

The current number of the Century Magazine, says a New York dispatch, has, in part, a reproduction of a letter written by Gen. Grant to Dr. Douglas while on Mt. McGregor, and in the text of this partially reproduced letter the general made reference to a "previous letter" in like strain. The prompting causes of that previous letter and the letter itself are made public as follows: Gen. Grant reached Mount Mc-Gregor on June 16th, and that night he slept ten hours and well. The next afternoon the general sat upon the cottage piazza alone and in deep thought. Sud-denly, as though after mature reflection he had formed a resolve, the general sum-moned his servant and started down the steps and walked to the bluff of the mountain. There he sat upon a rustic chair with his eyes bent to the earth, his features drawn and an intense expression of intro-spection on his face. He had set himself to do a test of his own strength. He wanted a basis for a personal judgment of his condition, and he found himself weak beyond his expectations. He went slowly back to the cottage and reached his room discouraged and dishearted, and that evening, seated on the piazza, as the sun went down the general wrote a calm statement of his convictions as to his own condition. This he handed to Dr. Douglas and it was the "previous letter" referred to in the general's reproduced letter in The Century. It

Since coming to this beautiful climate and getting complete rest for about ten hours I have watched my pains and com-pared them with those of the last fow weeks. I can feel plainly that my system is preparing for dissolution in three ways: hemorrhage, one by strangulation and the third by exhaustion. The first and second are liable to come at any moment to relieve me of my earthly suffering. The time for the arrival of the third can be computed with almost mathematical certainly. With an increased daily food, I have fallen off in weight and strength very rapidly for the past two weeks. There cannot be a hope of going far beyond this time. All that any physician or any num-ber of them can do for me is to make my burden of pain as light as possible. I do not want any physician but yourself, but I tell you, so that if you are unwilling to have me go without consultation with other professional men, you can send for them. I dread them, however, knowing that it means another desperate effort to

save me and more suffering.
Thus it was Dr. Douglas that night sent for Dr. Sands, who came next day, and together they consulted with the general, and told him there was no danger of strangulation nor of hemorrhage, and exhaustion was a question that could not be dis-

THE STATES MUST PAY UP.

Demands on the National Treasury to Be Applied on Account.

The annual report of First Comptroller Dunham calls attention to the fact that in 1868 the first comptroller then certified to balances due the United States from several states and territories, respectively, for direct taxes due and unpaid, under the direct tax act of Aug. 5, 1861, and such states and territories were accordingly debited on the books in the office of the register of the treasury, and says:

"It may be doubted whether any corpo rate state was properly so charged, but as the then comptroller had jurisdiction of the subject matter, the statements made by him of accounts of the above named states and territories as to their indebted ness on account of direct taxes are bind ing on the present comptroller for the reason indicated in the opinions in the Mississippi direct tax case. Recently amounts have been certified to this office as due to some of said states and territories from the United States on account of commissions of net proceeds of sale of public lands within the state, and for other causes The amounts as certified, instead of being paid, have been ordered to be credited on said indebtedness of the states and territories as stated against them by the former comptroller. Other states, it is reported, will present the same question as the amounts may become due them for sales of lands or otherwise, and the said amounts will be credited as above indicated unless congress will direct the money due and to become due to said states shall be paid to them without reference to the charges as stated heretofore made against them by the former comptroller. Discussing the question of the old claims against the government which are constantly being pre-sented for his action, the comptroller suggests that some fixed period after the right of the acclaimant accrues should be subscribed by statute within which the claim may be brought before the proper accounting officers for their action.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Capt. W. P. McCann, of the United States navy, has been appointed by the president a member of the naval advisory board, to succeed Admiral Simpson.

The president has appointed Alfred P. Edgerton of Fort Wayne, Ind., civil service commissioner in place of Dorman B. Eaton, resigned, and William J. Trenholm of Charleston, S. C., in place of John M. Gregory, resigned.

The president received a large number of telegrams from prominent democratic politicians in all parts of the country, but principally in New York, congratulating him on the result in New York as an unmistakable endorsement of his policy.

John P. Usher, who was Mr. Lincoln's secretary of the interior and is now a resident of Lawrence, Kas., has written the following to a St. Louis editor: Soon after his (Lincoln's) return from the James river the cabinet was convened and he read to it, for approval, a message which he had prepared to be submitted to congress, in which he recommended that congress appropriate \$300,000,000 to be apportioned nong the several states in proportion to slave population, to be distributed to the holders of slaves in those states upon condition that they would consent to abolition of slavery and the disbanding of the insurgent army, and would acknowledge and submit to the laws of the United States. The members of the cabinet were all opposed. He seemed somewhat sur-prised at that and asked: "How long will the war last?" No one answered, but he soon sald: "A hundred days. Well, we are spending now in carrying on the war \$300,000 a day, which will amount to all deep sigh he added: "But you are all opposed to me, and I will not send the message?"

A New York engraver recently made this mistake : "Mr. and Mrs. spectfully request your presents marriage of their daughter."

THE CHINESE MUST STAY. A Warning to Anti-Chinese Asitators in the West.

Binesy Notice to Go to Their Homes mai He have Themselves.

Effects of the Proclamation Felt.

The president has issued the following roclamation:

WHEREAS, It is represented to me by the governor of the territory of Washington that domestic violence exists within said territory, and that by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations and the assemblage of evil-disposed persons it has ecome impracticable to enforce by ordinary judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at Scattle and other points and places within said territory whereby life and property are there threatened and

endangered; and, Whenkas, The legislature of said territory annot be convened, and in the judgment of he president an emergency has arisen and a case is now presented which justifies and requires, under the constitution of the nited States, the employment of military o suppress domestic violence and enforce a sithful execution of the laws of the United States if the command of this proclamation be disobeyed and disregarded; now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, do hereby com-mand and warn all insurgents and all persons who have assembled at any point within said territory of Washington for the unlawful purposes aforesaid, to desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peace-ably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock meridian on the eighth day of November instant, and I do admonish all good citizens of the United States and all persons within the limits or jurisdiction thereof against aiding or abetting, countenancing or taking any part in any such uniawful acts or assemblages.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand

and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and of the in-dependence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND. By the president:

T. F. BAYAYRD, Secretary of State. EFFICE OF THE PROCLAMATION.

Portland (Ore.) disputch: Since the resident's proclamation the feeling in this ity is that there will be an end to the autihinese riots on Puget Sound. There are still in Tacoma about fifty Chinese. Most of them are employed as servants. They remain indoors day and night, afraid to venture in the streets because of threats of assassination. Nearly all other Chinese ave been driven out and their houses burned. A feature of the expulsion of the satisfaction. Chinese from Tucoma was that the mayor | Among these took a prominent part in the movement and the Ledger, which is the leading newspaper there, endorsed strongly the rioters' action and counseled the steps which were subsequently taken. The Ledger, it is said, refused to publish protests against the lawlessness over the signatures of the writers, and used all its energy to intimi-date those in the community who were not opposed to the Chinese. It is thought that witnesses against the persons indicted will be afraid to testify in open court at the risk of having their lives taken and property destroyed by a mob.

THE BOOMERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

Four Thousand, Well Armed and Equipped, on Their Way to Okla-

Leavenworth (Ks.) dispatch: General Miles, commanding the department of the worth, received official information this afternoon that four thousand well-armed men are on their way to Oklahoma territory, under the leadership of Capt. Couch, and announce their intention to stay and figlit, if necessary, for possession of the land. Capt. Couch has organized a staff, and the main body of the boomers are marching with military precision and determination. They expect to occupy the lands and hold them until congress declares them open for settlement. Some of the invaders have already reached Oklahoma and staked out claims and put up signs. No trespassing allowed on this farm. Gen. Miles has ordered Major Summer to proceed to Oklahoma and eject those there and head off and put out any on the way Major Sumner can utilize, if necessary, 1,200 regular troops at Forts Reno and

Wellington (Ks.) dispatch: The "boomers" have begun operations with even more determination and vigor than were manifested a year ago. Yesterday morning, the day announced for the beginning of the ampaign, which promises so much in the car future, covered wagons and covered buggies, carriages and "schooners," with the families of the eager yet itinerant boomers, could be seen in droves and numhered by the score. To-day the crowd has been supplemented by hundreds more, all with sails set for the happy, charished spot called Oklahoma. From the extrestness of the boomers and their equipments one would imagine they are determined to fight if out on this line if it takes all summer." This, in short, is the spirit dis-played by several who were interviewed while passing through this city.

A CAPITAL NOTABLE DEAD.

Old John Hancock of the "Old Curlos-

ity Shop" Pas es Suddenly Away. Washington special: John Hancock, keeper of one of the most noted drinking resorts in Washington, died suddenly this afternoon. His saloon was near the corner of Thirteenth street and the avenue. It was known as the "Old Curiosity Shop." It has been a favorite resort for public men since the days of Clay and Webster. The room occupied by his bar was a low, dingy one on the south side of the street. The entire regular furniture inside of the saloon would not have brought \$500 at auction. Yet up to the day of Hancock's death it has been a great resort for all kinds of public men. Senators, justices of the su-preme court and others, on their way home from the capitol, have acquired the habit of dropping in at Hancock's.

The saloon was stocked from end to end with queer articles ordinarily not found outside of a museum. A hat of Gen, Jackon, the posters hung up in Washington at the time of the assassination of Lincoln, photographs of noted executions, autograph letters, the knives and pistols of various tragedies, are a few of the curious articles which covered the walls of this dingy room. The fame of the place was based upon Hancock's skill in making fancy drinks. He had two colored assistants who could mix cold whisky punches and make brandy smashes or mint juleps to suit the taste of the most fastidious states

It was not considered disreputable to be seen going into Hancock's saloon. His many curiosities afforded an excuse for the most dignified of public men to visit his saloon and when there nothing was more natural than to investigate by way of ex-periment the old-fashioned Southern way of making fancy drinks.

DISASTER ON THE LAKE.

The Canadian Pacific Vessel Algoma Blown on the Rocks.

Thirty-seven Lives Reported Lost in the Terrible Disaster.

Partial List of the Lost.

Winnipeg (Manitoba) dispatch: A fear ful disaster occurred on Lake Superior off Port Arthur early on the morning of the 9th. The magnificent ironelad steamer Algoma, of the Canadian Pacific railroad, was wrecked and thirty-seven lives lost. Mr. E. Dudgeon, of Winnipeg, received the following telegram:

"The Algoma gone down. Your wife and two children are drowned. JOE VIVIAN." Mr. Dudgeon's wife is 35 years old, and the children are a boy and girl 6 and 4 years respectively. Mr. Dudgeon is from Owen sound, and his wife and children were on the way from Owen sound to join him

at Winnipeg.

LAYER. -It now turns out that the steam er Algema was coming into Port Arthur and not going out when the wreck occurred. She left Owen sound last Thursday and was wrecked Saturday night. The first known of the disaster was when the steamer Artha-baska, of the same line, arrived at Port Arthur late Monday evening with the creof the ill-fated Algoma, consisting of thirteen of the erew and two passengers, who were the only ones saved. The Arthabaska, which left Owen sound two days after the Algoma, came upon the wreck at the Isle Royal and found the crew and two passes gers in a perishing condition on the island.
The wreck had been dushed by the maddened waves against the rocks and was

finally beaten against those of the island.

The Arthabaska came along at noon to day and as the channel is narrow could not avoid seeing the wreck and the distress of those on the island. A bont was sent ashore and brought the rescued to the Arthabaska, which set sail for Port Arthur, where it arrived about 7 o'clock this evening. There is intense excitement in this city to-night, as many had friends on

The Algoma was a thoroughly built and splendidly equipped Clyde steel steamer, lighted by electricity. The gross tonnage is 1,780, length 270 feet, breadth 38 feet. It was complete in every detail. The furnishings were as haxurious as those of the finest ocean steamers. The vessel cost \$450,000 and is understood to have been insured for \$200,000. plendidly equipped Clyde steel stemmer, \$300,000. It is one of three steamers—the Alberta, Arthabaska and Algema-purchased two years ago by the Canadian Pa cific railroad for lake traffic, since which time it has been plying steadily between Owen Sound and Port Arthur, doing a big business. The steamers gave the greatest

Among those saved thus lar are Captain Among those saved thus lar are Captain John Moore, First Mate Joseph Hastings and Second Mate Richard Simpson, Henry Lewis, watchman; John McNabb, watchman; Fireman H. McCallger, Deck-hand R. Stephens, James Bolton and Daniel Langton; waiters, John McLean, George McCail and John McIntyre, and among the passengers W. J. Hill and W. B. McArthur.

SEVERE ON JOHNSON.

What an Ohio Ex-Congressman Says of Andrew Johnson.

ile Believes the Facts Related by Depew to be Substantially Correct.

Suppressions in the Impeachment Trial.

A New York special says: Ex-Congressman James M. Ashley, of Ohio, mover of Missouri, with headquarters at Leaven. the impeachment against President Johnson in the Thirty-ninth congress, was asked concerning the facts related by Chauncey M. Depew as having been told him by Gen. Grant in a dinner talk of a plot by Johnson to reinstate the rebel leaders in power. He said the allegations were substantially correct. Being asked why, if the fact of the plot was known to the managers of the impeachment trial, they did not use it against the president, Mr. Ashley said: "The judiciary committee of the house, to which was referred the resolution of impeachment for investigation, was against impeachment. and had differences among themselves. Speaker Colfax had appointed men on the committee who were weak-kneed in the matter. I told Mr. Colfax one day that he was standing so that he could be near enough the front to rush in if we won and near enough to the rear to get safely out if The people stood in awe of president, and were afraid to proceed to extreme measures in the face of his great power. He had the whole secret service at his side. The newspaper in Washington which acted as his organ threatened war if the impeachment proceedings were continued. On the floor of the house I accused Johnson of being the leader of a negative

> the lost cause.' Was there anything in the testimony be fore the judiciary committee connecting the president with any plot to put the control of the government into the hands of the

> rebellion, and of attempting to reinstate

"I was not a member of the judiciary committee, and although I made myself acquainted with the first portions of the testimony given before them, I found myself at odds with the members of the com-mittee, and absented myself from their proceedings. They utterly refused to examine many important witnesses against the president brought forward by me. President Johnson could have secured the support of the general of the army an was to install southern men in the halls of congress during the night and keep out by force the northern members who had arrayed themselves against him. I be lieved then, and said so in congress, and lieve now, that Johnson had known beforehand of the intended assassination of President Lincoln. When I made that statement on the floor of congress Speake Colfax called me to order, but after the session came upon the floor and said he as sorry he had done so." Why were these matters not brought for-

ward in the impeachment trial? "The evidence did not show that the president had actually committed any act in connection with the plot on which specific charges could be made. The eleventh article of impeachment, was the only one voted upon by the senate with a view to what might be shown by the testi-mony concerning this matter. Thad Stevens, who sat behind me in congress for many years, prepared the article and assisted him before the final vote in the senate. Ross, of Kansas, had promised to vote for impeachment, but he went back on his word and we lost our case by one vote."

mig and Little Drops,

A "drop" is a valuable quantity, although many people never think about this fact. The Journal of Chemistry says that the largest drop is formed by sirup of gum-arabic, forty-four to the druchm, and the smallest by chloroform, 220 in the drachm. As a general rule tinctures, fluid extracts, essential oil yield a drop less than one-half the size of water, and seids and solutions give a drop but slightly smaller than water.

THE CONDITION OF ARIZONA.

The Governor of the Territory Submits an Opinion on His Domain.

Gov. Trittle, of Arizona, in his annual report, says the development of the mineral resources of Arizona demonstrates that the territor affords the grandest mineral field in the country. He estimates the output of the mines for the year ending Dec. 31, 1884, at about \$3,500,000 silver \$360,000 gold builion \$2,750,000 worth of copper. The yield of the present year will equal that of 1884 Cattle raising in the territory is assuming an importance second only to mining. His thinks there are 500,000 head of cattle is the territory now. He recommends an ap propriation for the sinking of artesia wells, with a view to the reclamation of sterile lands. The population of Arizona is placed at 80,000, and the value of as sessed property at \$25,000,000. The gov rnor, in touching on the Indian question refers to the "meddlesome cranks and east ern sentimentalists, who still believe in the mythical noble red men of Cooper's novels," The accepted conclusion now, hence, is that the Indians of the far western the control of are either diseased, filthy, non-producing vagabonds, or cruel, treacherous beasts of prey in human form. He recommends the removal of the troublesome Apaches from the San Carlos reservation to the Indian territory or some other suitable place, or else the narrowing of the boundaries of their present reservation, disarming them and placing them under military surveil

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The president has appointed Dorman B. Eaton to be member of the civil service commission in place of Mr. Thoman, whose resignation was accepted, to take effect Nov. 1st. The appointment is but a temporary one, however, as it is proposed to appoint a permanent successor to Thoman in a short time. Eaton consented to serve on the commission for a few weeks in order to assist the newly apponited commissioners in familiarizing themselves with their duties and also to close up certain unfin-ished matters in which he is greatly interested. It is not known who will succeed Eaton beyond the fact that the new appointce will be a republican, in full sympathy with civil service reform.

Washington special: Representatives of the Knights of Labor allege that the public press, in assigning the reasons for the democratic victory in New York, has quite overlooked the importance of that secret of its officers, who is also in the govern ment service and spent some days in New York and Brooklyn in the interest of the organization, says that its members there voted with almost unanimity for Hill, and vill claim that his success was due to their efforts. Hill's answer to certain questions about the labor questions pleased them better than Davenport's did.

The president has made the following appointments: James A. Bayard, of Maryland, to be secretary of Arizona; Joseph J. Strangham, of Indiana, to be surveyor general of Idaho: James Dawson, of Colorado, to be surveyor general of Colorado; John Hise, of Arizona, to be surveyor general of

The commissioner general of the land dlice has refused to approve the list of ands selected by the Union Pacific railroad company, including about 58,000 acres of and in Washington territory, embraced within the forfeited grant of the Oregon Central railroad company. The Northern Pacific railroad company's line from Portland to Tacoma traverses a portion of the forfeited grant and that company claimed the track on the ground that it had not been withdrawn for the benefit of the Oregon Central milroad company. The com-missioner, in his decision, holds that it is immaterial whether the lands were withdrawn from the Oregon Central, for as the tract had been granted in the first place to the Oregon Central they could not have been included in the grant to the Northern Pacific, even if any grants of land had been extended by the joint resolution of May 31, 1870, upon which the Northern Pacific

THE MARKETS.

| The state of the s | - | | |
|--|--------|-----|------|
| 7 | | | |
| OMAHA. | | | |
| WHEAT-No. 2 | 70 | 0 | 70% |
| BARLEY-No. 2 | 54 | 62 | 55 |
| Hyr-No. " | 48 | 63 | 484 |
| RyE—No. 2 Coux—No. 2 mixed | 27 | 0 | 971 |
| OATS-No. 2 | 18 | ä | 195 |
| BUTTER-Fancy creamery | 25 | 20 | 28 |
| BUTTER-Choice dairy | 12 | 25 | 13 |
| BUTTER-Best country | 12 | (io | 15 |
| Eggs-Fresh | 19 | 6 | 26 |
| CHICKENS-Per doz | 1 75 | 6 | 0.05 |
| LEMONS-Choice | 5 00 | 6 | 5 50 |
| BANANAS-Choice | 2 75 | 100 | 3 50 |
| On there Means | | 65 | 4 50 |
| ORANGES-Mesina | 1 25 | 6 | 1 50 |
| BEANS-Navys | 4 00 | | 4 75 |
| Onions-Per bbl | | 60 | 40 |
| POTATOES-Per bushel | 35 | 100 | |
| GREEN APPLES-Per bbl | 2.75 | 60 | 3 25 |
| SEEDS-Timothy | 231 | 63 | 2 40 |
| SEEDS-Blue Grass | 1.75 | en. | 2 00 |
| HAY-Baied, per ton | 5.50 | 0 | 6.00 |
| Hay-In bulk | 6 00 | 4.0 | 7 00 |
| HUGS-Mixed packing | 22 369 | 65 | 3 00 |
| BEREVES-Butchers' stock | 2 50 | 100 | 2 75 |
| NOW VINE | | | |

WHEAT—No. 2 red
WHEAT—Ungraded red
CORN—No. 2
OATS—Mixed western..... LARD CHICAGO. FLOUR-Choice Winter..... FLOUR-Spring extra
WHEAT-Per bushet
CORN-Per bushet
OATS-Per bushet | And ST. LOUIS.

Stockers and feeders SHEEP-Western. KANSAS CITY. WHEAT-Per bushel.....

Peterson's Magazine for December is received, surpassing in beauty even what we had expected It contains two costly steel-engravings; a mammoth colored steel fashion-plate; a superb colored pattern, such as would sell at retail for fifty cents; and more than half a hundred wood-cuts of fashions, embroidery, etc. Only the immense circulation of "Petersou" can explain how all this can be afforded. The literary contents are even better than usual. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens finishes her powerful novelet, that has awakened so much interest during the year. Professor Boutelle contributes a story so intensely exciting that it might have been written by the late Hugh Conway himself. Besides these, there are numerous other first-class tales and other articles, some of them charmingly illustrated. This number ends the volume. Great improvements for 1886. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut

street, Philadelphia, Pa.

INHUMAN CRUELTY.

The Widow of a Veteran of 1812, a

Prisoner, and Starving. New Haven, (Conn.) dispatch: A case d inhuman treatment was unearthed here avoline Brooks, 84 years old, a widow too had been confined in the room there ver two years. She was locked in a little man was covered with rags and the or strewn with bones from which she id picked what meat was given her. On plate was her single daily meal. It con-sted of cold salt mackeral and cold pota-She was removed to the poorhouse. warman is the widow of Aaron Brooks, laier of the war of 1812.

be like in order to escape falling into boil; dish up at once; in the hunds of Peek, who is a distant relative. After making the transfer she was corprised to find the township had conwhile boiling is essential. d with Peck to take care of her. He id in the manner indicated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Turkish war office continues active war preparations, indicating that the porte is not fully satisfied that the powers will peacefully settle the Roumelian ques-tion at the conference about to assemble in Constantinople.

Turkey has not named her delegates to the conference of the powers on the Roumelian question, because the ambassadors of the powers disagree on the subject of restoring the status quo ante and the measare to be adopted to restore it. The porte wishes the conference to open under the auspices of the union of the powers on the above matters. Said Pasha, the new Turkish minister, has induced M. De Neildoff, Russian ambassador, to be less deter mined to depose Prince Alexander of Bugaria. The porte is urging Sir William White, who continues to not as British am bassador, to ask England for fresh instruc tions respecting its line of action at the proposed Balkan conference, so as to reader a compromise on the Bulgaro-Roumelian question possible.

The London press association announces on the highest authority that Servian troops will not advance on Bulgaria pend-ing the decision of the Balkan conference.

average for winter wheat but below for soak over night in warm water; wipe spring wheat. The deficiency in spring off dry and broil nicely, putting butwheat is due to drought. Rye is slightly above the average. The oat crop is bad. Other coveals are below the average. Hay and fruit are inferior. The total wheat product is \$6,000,000 quarters, which is 20 per cent under an average.

The Irish question has for a moment given way to the religious question in British politics. Parnell is permitted to go on arranging his campaign and nominating his candidates in Ireland pretty much as he pleases, while the voters in England and Scotland are set by the ears over the ques-tion of disestablishing the church. The controversy has become exceedingly bitter.
It has been described as "the combat of the established church fighting for life iar and pour on vinegar sufficient to against the dissenters struggling to destroy the state monopoly of religion." Every-body in Great Britain has become deeply interested in the contest and it is now thought that the result of the elections will hinge entirely on the church question alone.

Insufficient Air.

ygienic conditions, good health canof be maintained if the air supply is asufficient. The purest air will become vitiated, resulting in disease, especially in consumption, unless there is a constant means of supply.

When the mortality from all causes among the metropolitan police of London was only 90 in 1,000, that of the Foot Guards was 141 from consumption alone. The barracks furnished the latter only about one-fourth as much air per man as is allowed in prison cells.

from a similar cause, characterized by a large mortality. During the Crimean war, the rate in the English army was civil war, with its open-air life, it was less than 6. Camp-fever may be almost banished by cleanliness and fresh air.

derfully slight, though the treatment was otherwise the same as elsewhere, said, " I candidly ascribe their fortunate escape more to the benefit of a pure, keen air, which they breathed therein thoroughly mix with it two pounds of every moment, than to all the medicine new honey, pour into your eask or they took," as standbled on a law of hygiene now universally accepted by experts.

No expense was spared in the erection of a new house for monkeys in the Lon- table without dituting with water. It don Zoological Garden, to make it as is the best lever procured for pickling much as possible like an English gentle- purposes. man's drawing-room. These animals had been wintered in England several years, and were healthy on entering their new house. But in one month fifty of the sixty were dead, and the rest were dying, of consumption. The whole trouble was that the room was not prop- milk warm work it with yeast (by erly ventilated.

Before 1836 the loss of horses in France by death was from 189 to 197 per 1,000. Enlarged stables reduced the loss to 68 -nearly two-thirds. In England the ess is reduced to 20; in Germany to 15, Let it not be forgotten that, where the lack is not such as to produce fatal results, it may variously impair the health. - Youth's Companion.

Early Rising.

The early riser has always an hour or and can never find, search as diligently for the most part, go on well; and the punctuality and order, the method and exactness, of a house where the day begins betimes, and the morning does not inaugurate a scramble, make half the pleasantness of domestic life,

Another composer has produced a "waltz (for one finger)," which, to say the least, must be a very sick sort of waltzing.

Each perspiratory duct is one-fourth of an inch in length, which will make the aggregate length of the whole about nine miles,

About two-thirds of a pint of air is inhaled at each breath in ordinary res-

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Soak your fish after picking it to fragments; if it is very dry and hard soak it over night, and then pour off y Dr. Adams, agent of the Connecticut the first and pour over a fresh warm menane society, who broke into the house water; take it out into a colander and if George Peck, jr., the family being absent drain; while draining take a pint of at Chesshire, Conn., and released Mrs rich sweet cream and boil, stirring it all the time for five or ten minutes; then drop in the fish and let it come foom, which was fifthy in the extreme, and to a boil and take off; much bo ling field with the most dreadful stench. The hardens codfish. If or one is not to be hardens codfish. If cream is not to be had use milk, putting in piece of butter the size of a half egg and a tablespoonful of flour or cornstarch dissolved in cold milk and stirred into the hot milk; boil as with cream, stirhe had a little property in Soutington ring contantly; then drop in the shred waship, in trust, to take care of her dur- and soaked fish and just come to a boil; dish up at once; in th's dish and in cream for dried beef the stirring

CODFISH BALLS.

Shred and sonk the fish; have it soaked as before and then strained; then have very nice mashed potato, made rich with butter (not saited), and while warm mix in the codiish and roll in a ball, binding the mixture with the white of an egg; drop in boiling lard-just as you would in doughnuts-and fry brown. If preferred, they can be made into flat cakes-a little flour put on the outside and fried n the grease in which nice pork has been fried-still better if fried in but-

CODFISH FOR SUPPER.

Shred your fish and prepare it with a small quantity of cream as by first recipe; place it in a shallow earthern pudding dish which has been rubbed with butter, then put a thick layer of fine mashed potatoes all over the codfish; rub the top of the potato with butter and put it into the oven to brown. Some persons put a little ceaten yolk of egg over it as well as butter; brown nicely and set the dish on a plate on the table. If cod-The Russian barvest of 1885 is above the fish is in a nice, white, square piece er on it to send to table. Codfish in he whole fish is always better than in the cut up state, as that is almost always hard halibut; experience taught me this fact.

PICKLED APPLES.

Choose green, hard fruit; if perfectly dry windfalls answer very well. feel, core and quarter; if large divide again. Have ready some vinegar in which ginger, allspice and a blade of mace have been well boiled. Lay jar and pour on vinegar sufficient to well cover, then more layers and vinegar, dividing your loose spice and scattering it amongst the apples. When your vessel is full cover down close, and in three months you will have a splendid pickle. Some put the vinegar on cold and do not peel No matter how perfect are all other the fruit, but I prefer boiling vinegar and the rinds removed. The fruit must be perfectly dry and also kept in a dry place after pickting.

CAULIFLOWER.

Choose fine, white, close heads, pull each branch apart, sprinkle well with common salt and stand them in a hair sieve or colander to drain for twentyfour hours; if you don't possess either put them on a dish and tilt it up for the brine to run off. When that is The armies of Europe generally are, done have ready sufficient boiling vinegar wherein spice has been cooked according to taste; some prefer it 23.2 per cent, of the total strength; much stronger than others. Pour the that of the French 30; while in our whole over the flower, after arranging it and scattering spice between each half-dozen layers, as for apples. Some In 1760 Dr. Brocklesby, having built persons allow the pickle to stand una large shed as a hospital for wounded til cold, then mix with it mustard and soldiers, and the mortality proving won- cover the whole, which must be kept perfectly air-tight and in a dry place.

VERY STRONG VINEGAR. Take two gallons of good eider and Thus, over a century ago, bottle and let it stand from four to six months, when you will have vinegar so strong that it cannot be used at

ANOTHER WAY.

Take four gallons of water and four pounds of coarse or foot sugar, let it boil from ten to tifteen minutes, then pour it into a tub or pan, and when thickly spreading some on toast) from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, set your tub in the sun or near a fire; when fermentation ceases put it into stone jars and cork closely.

A Man with a Cat's Eye.

A few days ago we saw a man who had one gray and one brown eye. This recalled to mind a man whom we knew before the war in another State. One of his eyes was black as coal, and two in hand, which the late lier loses | the other was a cat's eye. The pupil would contract and expand, ojust as a as he may. Things which begin well, feline's. We asked him why they differed in color, and he said:

When I was a child I stuck the point of a pair of sciences in that eye. The matter in it ran out of the wound. An old-country physician was called, and said the eye could probably be saved by putting a cat's eye in the place. A cat was caught, treated with cloroform, and while under the influence the eye was transferred to me. In four or live months I was able to go out of the dark room in which I had been kept, and could see better than ever out of that eye. Why, I can see in the night as good as any man in the daylight .- Americus (Ga). mecorder.