NATIONAL CAPITAL NUTES.

The house committee on public lands agreed to report favorably to the house Payson's bill declaring forfeited certain grants of land made in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama in aid of the construc-tion of railroads, with an amendment excluding the gulf and ship island grant from the operation of the act.

The following telegram was received from Gov. Knott, of Kentucky: "The legislature, now in session, is considering the question of pleuro-pneumonia, but the quasi quarantine in which your department has been operating will expire to-morrow. I respectfully request that you will order its continuance until the legislature shall make some provisions to prevent a spread of the Commissioner Coleman immedisease. diately ordered the quarantine continued.

The secretary of the treasury has settled the long pending controversy in regard to material to be used in the construction of the government building at Pittsburg, Pa., by instructing the supervising architect to ward the contract to the lowest responsible bidder for furnishing granite.

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The secretary of the treasury has sent a communication to Senator Morrill, chairman of the committee on finance, in which he acknowledges the receipt of his letter requesting his reasons for the suspension of a certain collector of internal revenue and the appointment of another person in his place, and then says, in substance: "I would reply that as yet I have received no directions from the president in relation to the transmitting of papers and the infor-mation called for." About fifty applica-tions from the same committee for similar information were answered in the same way.

The senate committee on public lands has authorized its chairman, Senator Plumb, to report favorably the bill introduced by him to extend the laws of the United States over the public land strip south of the state of Kansas. The bill attaches the strip for judicial purposes to the judicial district of Kansas. The committee hadicial district of Kansas. The committee has amended the bill by providing that the land shall only be secured in this strip un-der the provisions of the homestead law. The committee also authorized Plumb to report favorably his bill to grant the right of way through public lands for irrigation purposes.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The king of Bavaria has forbidden his cabinet to interfere with his exchequer. The members of his cabinent will resign. The king's debts amount to 15,000,000 marks.

The Daily Telegraph says: The government will introduce a bill abolishing the vicercy of Ireland. It is the knowledge of this fact that induces Earl Carnarvon to resign the lord lieutenancy.

It is stated on good authority that Gladstone and his colleagues have become reconciled that Earls Spencer. Granville and Derby and the Marquis of Hartington have given assent to a course of tactics suggested b Mr. Gladstone, and that he will take the first chance to overthrow the conservative government.

Archbishop Walsh, in an address at Dublin, said Parnell hoped to obtain a settlement of the Irish question from Gladstone. The speaker trusted the hope would be realized and that sad results would not be witnessed by desperate men, despairing of securing freedom by constitutional means having recourse to dynamite and the dagger of the assassin.

President Grevy has signed a decree granting amnesty to persons convicted of political offences since 1870, and reducing the sentences of many offenders against non haw.

THE FIRST STATE DINNER.

Given at the White House by President Cleveland.

The president gave his first state dinner of the season on the evening of the 15th in honor of his cabinet. The white house was tastefully arranged for the occasion and presented a brilliant appearance. The cast room and parlors adjoining the state dining room were lined with tropical plants, and the mantels were banked with choice flowers. The principal decoration of the dinner table was an immense floral ship of state, which was surrounded by many smaller floral pieces of different designs One of the oldest attaches of the house said the table had never presented a more beautiful appearance. The Marine band was stationed in the main vestibule, and discoursed its finest music during the din-ner. One reform instituted by the band was the omission of "Hail to the Chief" from its reportoire. This was done out of from its reportoire. This was done out of respect to the president, who is said to be very tired of hearing that tune. The following is a list of the guests: Secretary of State and Mrs. Bayard, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Manning, Secretary and Mrs. Endi-cott, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whit-ney, Postmaster, General and Mrs. What ney, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Vilas, the secretary of the interior, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Licut.-Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Admiral Rogers-the admiral of the navy being indisposed-Senator Harris, the democratic nominee for president pro tem. of the senate; Senator and Mrs. Edmunds Miss Love and Miss Utley, of Buffalo, who are guests at the white house; Hon. Edward Cooper and Mrs. Cooper, of New York; Mr. D. W. Willis, Miss Weddell of Cleveland, who is a guest at Secretary Whitney's: ex-Secretary McColloch and Mrs. McColloch. President pro tem. of the

Senate and Mrs. Sherman, who had ac-cepted the president's invitation, were called out of the city. The attorney-general was unable to attend by reason of a slight disposition. The president escorted Mrs. Bayard and Secretary Bayard escorted Miss Cleveland, After dinner a short time was passed in promenading through the parlors and conservatory which was illuminated for the occasion.

Thrilling Scene at an Execution.

St. Louis dispatch: Charles Wilson (colored) was hanged this morning at 7:45 o'clock for the murder of a riversteamboat mate some time ago. He remained calm te the last, still protesting his innocence. Wilson killed William A. Davis, second mate of the steamer "Fannie Twatum," July 31, 1885, by hitting him on the head with a rock. Wilson had been discharged and ordered away from the steamer. After the trap had been spring the body for a monent remained motionless and there was nacted a scene of horror which chilled the blood of all who witnessed it. Two doctors were each holding the wrist on either side, when the contortions of the hanging body shook them aside and before they could re gain their hold upon the man, whose acts showed he had full possession of consciousess and knew all that was going on, made frantic struggles to release himself. His right hand shot up, clutched the rope and held it firmly. It seemed as if the man must die by degrees of strangulation, but me of the doctors succeeded in disengaging the hand and in a short time the body hung a lifeless corpse.

A Complicated Case.

Detroit (Mich.) dispatch: Extraordinary complications growing out of the tragic fate of Frank Knock, his wife and their two children, who a couple of weeks ago were murdered and the bodies burned in the de struction of their home, developed here to day. Within a short time after the tragedy relatives of the murdered family began to dispute over the little property that had Last week Gus and Herman Knock filed a petition for administration of the estate, which is valued at \$4,000 To-day a counter petition was filed by an attorney, asking administration of the es-tate of Frank Knoch's children. This petition is on behalf of the grandmother, two uncles and three aunts of the decensed children, the theory being that Frank Knoch was murdered first, the two children thus becoming his heirs, and their heirs being the grandmother's. The paternal grandmother having since died, left her children heirs. The whole case turns on the question as to

Ferm and Household.

Farm Notes.

The state agricultural college at Hanover, N. H., graduates three alleged farmers a year at an expense of \$6,000 each.

A rich man with a constitution able to endure all the medicine that is thrown into him is a treasure to doctors and druggists.

One of the best methods of interesting children on the farm is to encour-

age them to exhibit and compete at the fairs. They soon take an interest and pride in everything they see, and the habits thus implanted develop into business qualities and methods on the farm as they grow older.

Prof. L. B. Arnold suggestively remarks that in our artificial way of eating and drinking, by guesses, as it were, or under control of morbid instinct, only 2 1-2 per cent of the population die of old age. Perhaps as many more fall victims to accidents, mechanical influences and epidemics, while the remaining 95 per cent are prematurely carried off with the numerous diseases common to the country, the great majority of which can be traced to what goes into the mouth.

As surely as the seven lean kine, the seven scarce years, followed the fat ones in Egypt, so surely will poor wheat years follow the present abundant ones; and no Pharaoh is going to store up a seven years' stock in advance.-Prairie Farmer.

Kindness to animals always pays. A well known stockman, writing of his own experience in this direction, says, "The stock owner who realizes this great truth and acts upon it at all times and makes his animals happy and comfortable will never need a hospital or a burying ground on his prem-

The "Lemon Verbena."

The sweet-scented "Lemon Verbena," of our gardens (Aloysia citriod o ra) holds a foremost place among Spanish herbs. Every leaf of it is treasured and dried for winter use, and it is regarded as the finest cordial and stomachic in the world. It is taken in two ways-either made into a decoction with hot water and sugar and drank cold as a refresco and tonic, or, better still, with the morning and evening cup of tea. Put a sprig of lemon verbena, say five or six leaves, into a tea-cup, and pour the tea upon it; you will never suffer from flatulence, never be made nervous, or oats and corn. This ration has so never have cholera, diarrhea or loss of appetite. Besides, the flavor is there is no danger of injury, and there is simply delicious; no one who has once is still flaxseed enough for the health drank their pekoe with it will ever of the cow. If the flaxseed is boiledagain drink it without a sprig of lemon verbena .- Gardners' Chronicle.

Cure of Chapped Hands.

A chronic sufferer during ten years from cracked hands, who like the woman of old vainly tried many doc- safe to feed more per cow, if in calf. tors and much medicine, finally adopt- This ground feed, in this proportion, ed the following simple treatment, is admirable for horses, mules, sheep communicated through The New-York or pigs, and the amount of feed per

the impurities, forming an insoluble compound that will be precipitated to the bottom. Dissolved alum will affect this but will leave the water hard. Hypermanganate of potassa, which can be purchased at any drug store, will precipitate the impurities and at the same time leave the water softer. About one ounce of the compound to fifty gallons of water is the usual proportion. The chemical reaction is marked by a purple coloring, and the hypermanganate should be added until this coloring disappears.

For Growing Figs.

As an excellent mixture for growing pigs, according to the lowa Homestead, the proposition is to take sixteen bushels of oats and ten bushels

of corn and grind them well together, then intimately mix with this 100 pounds of oatmeal, which at Iowa prices made a feed that costs but about 70 cents per hundred. But Eastern pork-raisers should not be deceived regarding cost of material, and it would be considerably more here than appears to be the case in Iowa, where oats cost 25 cents per bushel and oatmeal \$1.75 per hundred, while here the mixture would cost us more than corn meal. It is claimed that corn does much more good when fed with a little oatmeal than if fed alone, which a careful trial will determine.

Flaxseed Fed in the Straw.

One of our subscribers asks, says the National Live Stock Journal, whether flaxseed, fed in the stalk, is a safe feed for cows with calf, and for horses and mules, and what would be a moderate daily ration of the seed if it can be fed daily. He also asks whether it is true that, by the use of flaxseed, more straw can be assimilated than by the use of other grain of the same value-say oats valued at one-halt of flax (in the stalk).

It is not safe to feed flaxseed in the straw to cows with calf, unless in very small quantity. The seed is so laxative that it appears to have a strong effect upon the foctus, and is very apt, in considerable quantity, to cause its explosion. And it is not prudent to feed this seed, in much quantity, to cattle, horses, sheep, or pigs. It is to laxative as a common food, but, at the same time, it is one of the best means at the feeder's command to insure good health to his animals. Our correspondent can use it most profitably by shelling the seed and then grinding one bushel of flaxseed with 15 bushels of oats, or oats and corn; or he can boil the flaxseed and then mix it, in small proportion, with the oats, small a proportion of flaxseed that one pint of seed, boiled, will be enough

to mix in the feed for two cows. If the seed is ground with oats, as mentioned, the cow would eat a little more than the half pint here given for boiled seed, but after boiling it has a stronger effects, and it would not be

ing to his light, should give his quota of ideas to the general fund. Some one has aptly said: "Conversation should be a ball tossed from hand to hand gracefully and without violence, neither endangering the players nor the object of their play." The shining lights among conversationalsts are those who suggest ideas, who draw out the thoughts of those with whom they come in contact, and who are able to tell the common story of life in an entertaining manner. An incident in my experience illustrates this. At a summer resort the table at which it was my lot to sit had failen into a state of stagnation. It was impossible to carry on any conversation owing to the apathy of those present. One evening two brothers, well known in literary circles, joined the guests at the table, and in less than ten minutes there was a feast of reason and flow of soul that was mentally refreshing.

Roasting and Stuffing the Turkey.

Roasting is the general way of serv ing the Thanksgiving bird, and variety is chiefly made by using different flavorings for filling and gravy. A medium-sized turkey will require twoand a half or three hours' roasting; a large one will need to be cooked an the pan should be covered over the are near me. bottom to the depth of an inch with time as it cooks away. The turkey must be basted frequently with the gravy in the dripping pan, and at least once with cold butter. A good plain stuffing is made by cutting a loaf of stale bread into small pieces, adding enough salt and pepper to season it high, and water sufficient to moisten thoroughly, but not to make it so wet

that it will not mold into a firm ball. Stuff the turkey with this, filling the body and the opening for the craw. The above forms the basis of several kinds of filling, which are variously flavored with sage, sweet-marjoram or thyme. It is well to omit all such herbs unless it is known that they will suit the taste of all the company, for it is better to have only a plain stuffing than to make it unpalatable to even one or two. A nice stuffing is made by moistening two cupfuls of bread-crumbs and the same quantity of crackers, rolled, with boiling milk, adding salt, pepper, and two hardboiled eggs chopped fine, and mixing lightly but thoroughly. Whole oysters mixed with bread-crumbs make a most excellent stuffing, which is liked by almost every one. Select small oysters, free them from all bits of shell, and drain them dry; add onethird as much bread-crumbs, moistened, as oysters; a liberal supply of melted butter, salt, and pepper. A very good addition to the above is a cupful of very finely-chopped celery .--Harper's Bazar.

A New Mince Meat Recipe.

A mince-meat, which has been much praised by every one who has tasted it, and which seems to possess the virtue of suiting all tastes, is made as follows: Take three pounds of cooked lean beef, two pounds of beef suet, five pounds of apples, two pounds of currants, three pounds of raisins, one pound of citron, three pounds of sugar, one heaping teaspoonful of cinnamon. same of ginger, same of nutmeg, one scant half-tea-spoonful of cloves, same of mace, same of allspice, one level teaspoonful of salt, two wine-glassfuls of strong brandy, four of sherry, the juice of two lamons, one pint of water in which the fresh peel of two lemons falls, after they had enriched the hackhas been boiled for three minutes, and into which has been stirred one tumbler of gooseberry or currant jelly, and as much cider as is needed to make the mince-meat sufficiently juicy. The meat, suet, apples and raisins must be chopped as fine as possible, and the citron cut into small, thin bits. All bits of skin and gristle mnst be carefully removed from the beef and the suet, and the suet especially must be minced to a powder. To insure the spices being evenly distributed, mix them with the dry sugar, then mix sugar and meat together before adding the rest of the ingredients. Mix all together thoroughly, and set over the fire until heated through .- Harper's Bazar.

INVENTOR EDISON'S WIFE.

Romance of Their Marriage Recalled by Her Death.

Mrs. Mary Stillwell Edison, wife of the inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, who died at 2 A. M. Saturday at Menlo Park, N. J., was twenty-nine years of age, and leaves surviving her three children. The story of her marriage to Mr. Edison is a singularly strange and romantic one. When he first formed her acquaintance he was about twenty-five years of age. He had just invented the chemical telegraph, by means of which could be transteansmitted, he claimed, on a single wire 3,000 words a minute. The telegraph, notwithstanding this, however, became subservient to the Morse system. While working on the chemical telegraph he employed several young women to punch the holes in the paper. Among them was Miss Mary Stillwell. One day he was standing behind her chair examining a telegraph instrument. "Mr. Edison," remarked Miss Stillwell, suddenly turning around, "I can always tell when you are behind me or near me.

"How do you account for that?" mechanically asked Mr. Edison, still absorbed in his work.

"I don't know, I am sure," she quietly hour longer. When placed in the oven answered; "but I seem to feel when you

'Miss Stillwell," said Mr. Edison, turning round now in his turn, and water, and more added from time to looking his interlocutor in the face, "I've been thinking considerably of you of late, and if you are willing to have me I'd like to marry you."

"You astonish me," exclaimed Miss Stillwell. "I-I never-"

"I know you never thought I would be your wooer," interrupted Mr. Edison, "but think over my proposal, Miss Stillwell, and talk over it with your mother." Then he added in the same offhand business-like way, as though he might be experimenting upon a new mode of courtship :-- 'Let me know as early as possible if you consent to marry me, and your mother is willing, we can be married next Teusday."

This was the extent of Mr. Edison's courtship. It is hardly necessary to add that the highly favored lady laid the abrupt proposal before her mother. "Ma has consented," she told Mr.

Edison the next day. "That,s all right," said Mr. Edison in reply. "We will be married a week from to-day."

And so it was. The two were married in a week and a day from the beginning of Mr. Edison's novel and precipitate courtship. In connection with his marriage, however, a story is told quite as singular, but fully in keeping with the one already given touching his courtship. It is said that directly following the marriage he entered his laborator in his wedding suit, and hastily throwing his coat on a bench began work.

"Why, surely you are not going to work on your wedding night?" remonstrated his chief assistant.

"Suppose it is?" he quickly answered, setting to work with renewed zeal;"the Gold and Stock company don't care for that. They want their instruments tomorrow, and they've got to have them, marriage or no marriage: sc The wedding trip of Mr. Edison ran into the mysteries of inventions. His wedded life. however, is said to have been a singularly happy one.

The London Daily News says there are rumors that the government meditates a coup de etat in Ireland, and that among among the changes contemplated is the ap pointment of General Viscount Woolesly to be commander of the military force there.

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR SENATORS.

Senator Hawley's successor will not be chosen by the Connecticut legislature until January, 1887.

Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, was born in Vermont on the shores of Lake Champ-lain. He was a poor boy, but turned out a very rich man.

Senator Beck says he has counted twenty five democrats and twenty republicans in the senate who will stand by him on the silver question on a vote.

Senator Gray is considered the hand somest man in the senate. He is tall and straight, with a good form; has long, silky moustache and black hair.

The story goes that Logan declined the presidency of the senate on the advice of his wife. She reasoned that an advancement by accident would be cut off by th passage of the Hoar bill and the senato would still be left in a position that would make it practically impossible for him to get the nomination for president.

The St. Louis Republican says. Senator Edmunds is willing to vote for woman suf rage "whenever a majority of the women o the country think they can better serv themselves and their country by leaving their present field and entering the field of He does not seem to have con polities." sidered the claim that one Dr. Mary Walke with right on its side is a majority.

The Macon Telegraph says: Senators Frye, Blair and Teller and Brown of Georgia are all put down as temperance We can't answer for the truth of men. this. Senator Brown has a very distress ing cough at times. Perhaps Colquitt was meant. Colquitt believes in the old axiom, "Don't put an enemy into your mouth to steal your brains away," and rightfully, too. Such an enemy could easily reflect a injury upon a small stock.

A Stage Coach Robbed.

The stage that runs from Chadron, Neb., to Fort Robinson was held up and robbed on Cottonwood creek, a point about eight miles west of the former place on the 11th. The stage left Chadron at 8 o'clock, with one Casey as driver, and \$22,000 on board and no passengers. At 11 o'clock, while passing through a lonesome and secluded spot near Cottonwood bridge, Casey was confronted by a masked man who, with drawn revolver, demanded the money on board the stage. Casey, seeing that he was under great disadvantage, readily gave the robber the box in which the money was carried. The money was from the government to pay off its soldiers stationed at Fort Robinson, and was shipped through the Wells Fargo express company, who are the losers. Pursuit after the robber has commenced, but so far no clue has been obtained. No blame is attached to the driver Casey, as he has been with the company many years and is perfectly trusty, and only did what could be done, as it was a matter of life or death with him if he did tot obey the demand of the robber.

Failures for a Week.

A New York dispatch says the total num ber of failures throughout the country dur-ing the past seven days was 333, as acainst a total of 336 last week. Rough on Live Stock.

who of the family were first killed.

A special from the Indian territory says the reports from the ranges are to the effect that the cold weather has been particularly severe or the cattle interests. In the Cherokee nation, where the greater part of

the stock range is centered, the loss is heavy, nearly every stockman losing a number of cattle. The McClellan cattle company has lost many head of cattle, as have also all members of the Cherokee live stock association.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the loss has also been great. The cattle have wandered for miles and in many in-stances have been stopped by wire fencing, remaining there until frozen to death. The streams have all been frozen over for many days and want of water and food together with the bitter cold has combined to cause the death of unnumbered head of cattle and horses.

Gen. Sherman's Denial.

The Baltimore Sun publishes a letter from Gen. Sherman denying the expression credited to him in the December number of the North American Review. The letter says: That I could have written the posi tive expression, "Had C. F. Smith lived Gen. Grant would have disappeared from his-tory," is an utter impossibility. I don't believe any man living or dead has borne more willing testimony to Gen. Grant's great qualities, especially as demonstrated at Henry, Donnelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg, than myself."

An Embezzling Official.

The treasury department is informed that Norman H. Camp, formerly assayer in charge of the assay office at Boise City, Idaho, who was removed in April last, has been convicted at Boise City of embezzling \$12,507 of the funds of that office and seatenced to two years imprisonment and to Juy a fine of \$10,000.

A paper on "Manual Training." by Charles H. Ham, of Chicago, which is to be printed in the February issue of HARPER'S MAGA-ZINE, will give an interesting summary of the practical work done in schools through out the country in this direction. Horace Mann endeavored to start reform in this direction as far back as 1840, but the resistance against it was effective. Mr. Ham dates the new interest in the subject in this country to the Centennial Exhibition, where some models of iron working in its successive stages suggested to Dr. Runkle, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a plain way of combining school and practical instruction. There are now courses in manual training in more than forty of our educational institutions.

Witness:

"Some one told me to try honey, and I found great relief from a few applications, and then I got honey and kept a dish of it beside my wash-basin, and every time after washing my hands, while they were yet wet, I dipped my fingers in the honey and rubbed it all over my hands. It's only a moment of work. Rub your hands quickly, as if washing them; then wipe on the towel; it will not leave any sticky substance-your hands being wet, the honey mixes with the water.

Capacity of the Horse's Stoma Farm, Field and Stockman.

The capacity of the horse's stomach

is three gallons. The capacity of that of the ox is five gallons. The horse must, from the size of his stomach, receive food in small quantities and frequently. The ox does not require to be fed so frequently, for he can take a very large meal at a time, and then employ considerable time in remasti-(a ing it. The capacity of the pig's stomach is comparatively small-two of it, if possible. During the incubagallons; and the pig, therefore, re- tion you must look after them every quires to be fed frequently. The ca- few hours, day and night. If the tenpacity of the sheep's stomach is in proportion to the ox's and it must be fed similarly. Prof. Dick found lect to turn the eggs, you will hatch that a horse not working could be deformed chicks, and not many of kept in fair condition on twelve pounds them. If you forget to moisten them of hay and five pounds of oats, but if sufficiently, the chicks will not be able a good amount of work has to be to get out." done he should receive fourteen pounds of hay and twelve pounds of oats and two pounds of beans. We know of many horses that receive twenty pounds of oats and two pounds of beans, and hay ad. lib., but they are used for fast work, and are kept in prime condition. The quantity of sustenance in food depends on the nature of the animal; some require very little, others a great deal. Young animals require far more than old animals; fat animals more than lean ones, and so on. Two pecks of steamed potatoes, with nine pounds of barley meal and a little salt, given every day to a pig weighing twenty-four to in daytime and, after all, you will be twenty-eight lbs., will make it prime fortunate if you raise one-half. I am fat in nine weeks. Messrs. Lawes & Gilbert found that if a 1,400-pound rieties, but I shall keep hens to hatch ox were taken from grass and put and rear the young in future." ox were taken from grass and put under cover, he would gain about twenty pounds weekly by being fed daily oncrushed oil-cake, eight pounds; chopped clover hay, thirteen pounds; turnips, forty-seven pounds. The late Dr. Voelcker gives the following as a distinctly fattening sheep diet: Sixteen pounds clover hay, four ounces linseed cake and 312 ounces mangelwurzel.

Foul Cisterns.

Cisterns become foul from organic matter chiefly flowing in with the water from the roof. The only way to purify the water, while in the cistern, is to throw in some substance or sub- Matters of interest should be discuss stances that will chemically unite with | ed in the home circle, and each, accord-

or pigs, and the amount of feed day would be the usual weight of oats fed to such animals.

With this combined ground ration, horses will always have a sleek, soft coat, and this also indicates good digestion. It is true that a small quantity, as here indicated, of flaxseed will enable animals to digest and assimilate more straw than when no seed is given. This combination with flaxseed will be found effective in fattening cattle, pigs or sheep. The danger in feeding in the straw is that too much will be eaten of the flaxseed, causing too great looseness.

"Steer Clear of Incubators."

This is the sound advice of a Home and Farm correspondent to would-be poultry-raisers on a small or large scale. He tested the question two years with the result of having his re spect greatly increased for the oldfashioned motherly hen:

"I was starting a poultry farm, and was very enthusiastic over the idea of hatching artificially, and determined to spare no pains to make a success perature gets a little too high, you lose your labor and eggs. If you neg-

However, to get the chickens hatched was only the beginning of sorrow and having capacity for infinite care, involving broken sleep, he succeeded very well, his best count being 193 from 240 eggs.

"But right here the trouble begins. I had an artificial mother or brooder, after the most approved pattern, and I gave the chicks every attention; still they died. It is almost impossi ble to keep them from over-crowding in cold or cool weather; you must separate them into squads of twentyfive or thirty, and wrap them up at raising poultry of the non-sitting va-

The art of conversation is not cultivated as carefully as it should be, We are, as a general rule, either distressed by the silence of timid or indifferent persons or bored by the loquacity of brainless gabblers. Parents should impress upon their children that they have a place to fill, and that they must beable to fill it gracefully; that a person who is not able "to pay for his place" can have no status in the social world, and that he must learn in early life to "make conversation."

Grant's Grave.

Mr. S. L. Clemens-"Mark Twain' -in a letter to the New York Sun on the selection of a site for the grave of General Grant, says:

We need to consider posterity rather than our own generation. We should select a grave which will not merely be in the right place now, but will still be in the right place 500 years from now.

How does Washington promise as to that? You have only to hit it in one place to kill it. Some day the West will be numerically strong enough to remove the seat of government; her past attempts are a fair warning that when the day comes she will do it. Then the city of Washington will lose its consequence, and pass out of the public view and the public talk. It is quite within the possibilities that, a century hence, people would wonder and say: "How did our predecessors come to bury their great dead in this deserted place?"

But as long as civilization lasts New York will last. I cannot but think she has been well and wisely chosen as the guardian of a grave which is destined to become almost the most conspicuous in the world's history. Twenty centuries from now New York will still be New York, still a vast city, and the most notable object in it, will still be the tomb and monument of General Grant.

I observe that the common and strongest objection to New York is that she is not "national" ground. Let us give ourselves no uneasiness about that. Wherever General Grant's body lies, that is national ground.

She Understood Politics. From Puck.

"Now, let me see if I understand this presidential election at Chicago," said a blushing bride at Niagara to her spouse, as they gazed at the Niagara

man for life: "Blaine and Cleveland were chosen, were they not, my deary pet?"

"They were nominated at Chicago, my sweety sweet-not elected."

"When will they be elected, my angel love?

"Only one of them will be elected, dove.'

"Then they were both nominated at Chicago, my pretty pet?"

"You see my dear, one is a Democrat and the other is a Republican."

"Then what is the use of having two men nominated at Chicago if they can't both be elected? I know there are always two men on the ticket. There were Tilden and Hendricks and Haves and Wheeler. Pa told me so."

"Yes; but you must understand that there is a vice president."

"Oh, my darling of darlings!" exclaimed the bride, reproaching herself for her doubts; "I see all. Cleveland is to be president and Mr. Blaine vice president."

Then the husband mortgagd a farm of his, and took his bride for a drive to Whirlpool rapids in a hack.

Harvey Wakefield, who died last week in Colebrook, Conn., at the age of eighty-two, had a passion for saving all sorts of articles that people generally throw away. In his barn is a huge pile of newspapers and it is said that every newspaper he had received in sixty years lies in that heap. He is said to have been in a church not more than three times in his whole life, but his will gives \$1,000 each to the Episcopal, Methodist, Roman Catholic and Congregational churches of Winsted. Some small legacies are left to relatives, \$1,000 to the borough of Winsted and the rest of his estate to the town of Winchester.

Senator Anthony's diet for more than twenty weeks has been Graham bread and sweet skimmed milk.

General O. O. Howard has been camping on Waterloo battle-field and making sketches there.

Although in his 99th year, Simon Knowles, of Meredith, N. H., still works at his trade of shoemaker.

Lieutenant Greely is 39 years old, it tall, thin, dark, with blue eyes and black hair very near-sighted, but handsome.

Art of Conversation.