

A Proverb.

There is a proverb in a haughty tongue,
Which says that a man is a fool who
Thinks which a wiser day had sung,
And will be remembered in our time.

"This is," all persons care two huge sacks,
One is behind, in front the other rests,
One holds their neighbors—this lies on their
backs.

So they look down and see each neighbor's ill,
And cry "This fellow, but all good and
kind,"
But their own faults, which grow daily, fill
That basket which rests on their backs.

Farm, Garden and Household.

To MAKE FLAT-IRON SMOOTH.—Rub
them with clean lard, and wipe dry;
or, rubbing them with a little beeswax will
not have the desired effect.

RIDGING SHEEP OF TICKS.—Mix sul-
phur and salt, several parts of salt to one
of sulphur, and feed these to the sheep
in the mixture, and it will drive the ticks
from sheep and lambs. Give it to them
several times.

FOR SCALDS OR BURNS.—Poultices of
leaves, moistened in hot water, are
preferable to all other remedies in the
first stage of burns and scalds. Or take
raw onions, pound or mash fine as possible,
and apply at once; it will give im-
mediate relief.

GET RID OF FLIES.—Take half a tea-
spoonful of black pepper, ground, one
teaspoonful of cream, mix them well to-
gether and place them in the room on a plate
where the flies are troublesome and they
will soon disappear.

How to STAIN COLORED.—Dissolve a tea-
spoonful of gum arabic in a quart of water,
in which you soak your colored
fabric for 15 minutes before washing.
If more convenient a little vinegar or a
handful of salt thrown into a pail of
water, and the dress soaked will set the
color.

How to COOK GREEN CORN.—Corn
should be allowed to boil (says the Ohio
Farmer) in clear, soft water, and by
itself alone. Not in salt and water, for
the salt hardens the corn; and not, on
any account, boil the ears of corn with
the potatoes, as so many do, for this
greatly injures the taste and goodness of
the corn, and also hardens it. The skin
of the potato contains a mucus which is
freely given to water, rendering it unfit
that corn should be boiled in it.

To CLEAN KID GLOVES.—Have ready
a little warm milk in one saucer, a piece
of white soap in another, and a clean
cloth folded two or three times. On the
cloth spread out the glove, smooth and
neat. Take a piece of flannel, dip it in
the milk, then rub off a good quantity
of soap on the wetted flannel, and com-
mence to rub the glove towards the fin-
gers, using it firmly with the left hand.
Continue this process until the glove, if
white, looks dry and spoiled. Lay it to
dry, and the operator will soon be grati-
fied to see the old glove looks nearly
as well as the new, soft, glossy, smooth,
and elastic.

PINEAPPLE JELLY.—Take perfectly
ripe and sound pineapples, cut off the
outside, and in small pieces, bruise them,
and to each pound put a teaspoonful of
sugar, in a preserving kettle, and let
them boil for twenty minutes. Strain it
thru a cloth, and squeeze it thru a bit
of muslin. For each pound of fruit take
a pound of sugar; put a teaspoonful of
water to each pound of the strained
fruit; let it stand for an hour, then add
the juice of one lemon, and stir it well.
For each quart of the strained fruit
clarify an ounce of the best isinglass,
and stir it in; let it boil until, by taking
some on a plate to cool, you find it stiff
jelly.

SHAD CULTURE.—Shad culture, which
was held somewhat doubtful at first, is
coming on handsomely in Connecticut.
The operations were begun at Hadley
farm in June, and the shad taken ex-
ceeds 64,230,000, from which, at the rate
of 60,000,000 of young shad have been pro-
duced. These little fish are distributed
all over the waters of the State. The
average length of time from the hatch-
ing of the eggs after being placed in
the boxes is four days, varying some-
what according to the temperature of the
water. The shad were taken in a seine
at night (time), the first haul being made
at about 8 p. m., and the two following
at 9 and 10 p. m. The number of ova
taken per night ranged from 145,000 to
8,000,000, the average being about
2,920,000.

MICE IN MEADOWS AND ORCHARDS.—
The ravages of mice are sometimes suf-
ficient to completely destroy a crop during
one winter. If allowed to increase and
find shelter, in the winter, they will de-
stroy all the crops of the year. To de-
stroy them, there is no plan but to disturb
their haunts, clear out the fence rows of
brush and weeds, remove all pieces of
decaying rails, pick off all loose straw;
in fact, leave no place for them to hide.
Their natural enemies, the hawk, owl,
skunk, and cat, will then find them
and devour them. In addition,
leave a few small bundles of straw in the
fields scattered about, and when they
have commenced to work at them, put a
small quantity each night of ear-of-male
and arsenic under each bundle. This will
help them to find the arsenic, and it will
also reduce their numbers that they will
do the trees in the orchard will to a
great extent be spared the ravages.

STOCK FOR SOFTS.—Buy a knuckle of
beef or veal. Have the bone well crack-
ed in small pieces. Put the soup
diger, or if you have none, in a
ly-covered iron pot. For a medium
knuckle, add five or six quarts of cold
water (by using cold water you will secure
all the juices, and the water will be
the juice is retained in the meat). Let
it come to boil before you add salt and
pepper; then season it to suit your taste,
and if agreeable, put in a small bit of
red pepper. Cover the pot, and let it
part of the stove after it commences to
boil, and keep it gently simmering all
day; then strain it from the bones and
meat, which are now worthless, into a
jar kept for the purpose. For a large
bone, add more water, and use more
boiled, or roast meat of any kind, or
bones such as are left from steak, poultry,
anything, if they have not been put
on the plates; dried, or gristly bits of
meats—may be used to prepare stock
for soup; and, in a large family, suf-
ficient may be gleaned, that would other-
wise be thrown into the swirl, to keep
stock on hand for weeks, without buy-
ing a bone for that purpose alone. When
the stock is strained, set it in the cellar
to cool. The next morning carefully re-
move all the grease, and use the water
top and hardened, and you will have a
clear, rich stock ready to be used in
soups. Clarify the grease removed from
the stock, by placing a raw potato in it,
and set it over the fire, until the fat
boils; then strain it from the potato,
and you have a fine dripping for many
purposes.

ABOUT MILK.—There were 1,700 sam-
ples of milk inspected in Boston last
year, of which 610 were more or less
adulterated. The whole number of
complaints made for the year were 206.
The number of gallons daily supplied
the city of Boston for the year ending
on the 1st of April, 1871, was 28,316;
daily cost to consumers, \$7,297.44;
yearly cost to consumers, \$2,885,515.60.

The tobacco crop according to the fig-
ures furnished by the Louisville Demo-
crat, amounted last year to 273,800,000
pounds, valued at \$32,206,325. Of this
crop the Southern States produced all
but 61,300,000 pounds, which were grown
in New England Middle and Western
States.

News Summary.

The income tax for the last fiscal year
amounts to \$332,000,000, or about 98 per
cent.

COMMODORE ASHBY has reconsidered
his determination not to send the yacht
Livonia to America.

VERMONT'S elections are hereafter to
be held biennially. There will be no
election in that State this year.

OPPOSITION to the prolongation of
President Thier's term of office is said
to be rapidly growing in France.

The total imports at New York for
the past week amount to \$9,690,472,
against \$9,214,146 for the corresponding
week of last year.

The next elections are to be held in
September, in the States of California
and Maine. The former will be most
vigorously contested.

This city government of Paris has voted
to spend \$200,000 to build and repair the
public edifices destroyed or injured
during the reign of the Commune.

The first cost of stock in Texas is light-
—the price there paid being: for year-
lings, from \$2 to \$2.50; two-year olds,
\$3 to \$4; cows with calves, \$8 to \$9.

A FARMER in Mercer county, Mo.,
killed a viper fifteen feet long. His
snakebait was looking leisurely over the
fence at the man playing, and he shot him.

The apple crop throughout Pennsylv-
ania, as far as we are able to learn from
our exchanges, promises even a larger
yield than last year, when they were
plentiful.

Eleven thousand barrels of flour have
been shipped from San Francisco for
Hong Kong, and another like ship-
ment will soon follow, with 3,000 barrels
for Singapore.

An order has been issued by the Min-
ister of Worship, forbidding throughout
the kingdom the use of the word "Com-
mune" in connection with the forms of
the Protestant Baptist religion.

The Grand Jury of Baltimore signed
and presented indictments against Mrs.
Elizabeth G. Wharton for the willful
murder of Gen. William Scott Ketchum,
and an attempt to poison Eugene Van
Ness.

It is said that the rapidly-increasing
population of Minnesota, by destroying
the forests and killing the prairie, has
so changed the climate of that state as
to make it value as a sanitarium for
consumptives exceedingly doubtful.

A MILLER in Troy, Mrs. Grimes, told
her husband that she had killed a man
arriving at a box on a 24, that he
would shoot her for her offence; and
the younger, believing this to be true,
went into convulsions for the rest of the
day.

THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT describes how
a Deputy United States Marshal got
drunk, lost a prisoner, was himself ar-
rested by the police, was dismissed by
the court, and then tried to commit sui-
cide, and was run over and killed, all in one
day.

LIEUT. James Carlin, U. S. Cavalry,
has been dismissed the service for con-
duct "called by the honor of the army
and military discipline," in ordering a pri-
vate to fire at a target before which a
trumpeter was standing, thereby killing the
trumpeter.

A GOLD-BLOODED murder was commit-
ted at three miles from Dayton, at the
Platte River. George M. Bonacha and
Mrs. Newton, his sister, were shot by a
German farm-hand named Theodore
Myer. The victim of the deed and Mrs.
Newton will probably die.

A YOUNG man in Missouri espied a
flock of wild turkeys, but as they were
too far off to shoot he secreted himself
in the bushes, and "called" the birds.
Another hunter coming along heard the
call, and concluding it was a turkey se-
creted in the bushes, fired and killed him.

CORNBELL'S defence before the court-
martial which is trying the communists
at New York, is a masterpiece of eloquence.
He joined the Commune for the purpose
of effecting a pacification between its
members and the Versailles authorities,
and that his personal exertions were
due to the saving of objects of art
during the siege of Paris.

MR. EDWARD RICHARDSON, a Ver-
mont farmer, residing eighteen years on
the island of Hawaii, owns an estate of
400,000 acres of land, plentifully irrigated
by the waters of the great volcano of
Mauna Loa. He went to the Sandwich
Islands a poor man to earn his livelihood
as a carpenter. Among his other pos-
sessions are 500 head of cattle.

Infant Mortality.

"Infant Mortality and the Necessity
of a Foundling Hospital in Philadel-
phia," is the title of a paper by John S.
Harris, read at one of the meetings of
the Society for the Prevention of Infant
Mortality. According to returns of the Board
of Health of Philadelphia for five years
ending 31st Dec. 1870, there were born
in that city 32,977, and died 3,383 dead,
3,383 dead. The deaths between birth
and the age of five among children born
alive numbered 31,642, a mortality of a
little more than 96.38 per cent. In the
last year of life the death rate was 22.7
a death rate of 22.36 per cent., in the
second year 6.49 deaths; an amount for
the two years of 25,630, a mortality of a
fraction more than 29.82 per cent. This
high death rate the author shows to be
chiefly among the crowded unwholesome
localities, and says that a vast propor-
tion of these deaths could be prevented
by proper care and attention to the
infants. More than 50 per cent.
of them are the results of ignorance
or carelessness.

Directing next his special attention to
the class of illegitimate children, he
makes an estimate, from rather imper-
fect data, of 700 as the number of illegi-
timate born out of wedlock in that city
in 1870. We are told that in Glasgow few
of these illegitimate children die, and
Dr. Parry is convinced that 75 per cent.
of those born alive in Philadelphia die
during the first year after their birth.

The cause of these fearful death rates,
Dr. Parry says, are chiefly: First, want
of mother's milk or other natural nutri-
ment; second, the aggregation of many
children in one or more confined apart-
ments, a conjunction of the abandoned
children of Philadelphia, than by es-
tablishing such an institution in our
midst.

BENEFICENCE.—The Sisters of St.
John, in the City of Washington, are
the principal materials being contribu-
ted to the cause of the poor. For a month
at a time to live in the hospital and nurse
the sick children of the poor. Mrs.
Clemmer Ames says: "I saw one of the
dear little girls, who had been in the
hospital, she emerged last spring, worn by
days and nights of watching and nursing,
with a light in her eyes which belongs
to the saints. 'My baby did not die,'
said she, 'that is my own child, and she
put on once more the rich robe of the
world, and went to receive' in her
father's house."

A NEW LEATHER.—Vegetable leather
is now extensively manufactured, the
principal materials being corn-cobs and
wax. The product is only one-
fourth as costly as ordinary leather, which
is regumed so closely that they can be
distinguished only by close inspection;
and the vegetable leather has the addi-
tional advantage of being made in entire
pieces of fifty yards in length, if desired,
and a half yard wide, of any thick-
ness demanded, of uniform quality, and
ample strength.

A Kentucky Romance.

An old lady of Kentucky has a ro-
mance connected with her second mar-
riage. Her first husband, William Boone,
the nephew of Daniel, was very much in
love with her, and asked her, on one oc-
casion, to marry him. She told him she
was engaged to Morgan Bryan, and that
they were to be married in a few days.
Col. Boone went away and married an-
other young woman. Afterward he, with
his wife, visited the other young married
couple, when their first child (now in
her fifth score of years) was but a very
few days old, and seeing the baby, he
laughed, and said to her mother: "Now
you'll give me the girl for my second
wife, won't you?" Whether any jesting
promise was made I am not informed,
but the baby grew up, and at twenty-
two years of age married a young man,
and remained one for a long time, when
Colonel Boone's first wife having died
previously, she really became, in her
own mind, the wife of her mother's
early lover, who had claimed her in her
cradle. The good old lady is accustomed,
in relating this to her sons and nieces,
to speak of it as "one of the most re-
markable things that ever happened."
I think so too, and it is a true story.

PENSIONERS.—The Commissioner of Pen-
sions estimates that there are at least
forty thousand poor, soldiers and
widows of the war of 1812, who will be
entitled to pensions under the act of
February 14, 1871. This number will
require the sum of \$4,000,000 annually.
When the bill was under discussion last
winter the maximum number of these
pensioners living was supposed to be
only 9,000, but the estimate of the Com-
missioner is not likely to be correct.
This will require an appropriation for
pensions next year of fully \$36,000,000.
The total number of applications for
1812 pensions to date is 30,540.

A charcoal man and his wife, who be-
longed to the Commune, escaped the
vigilance of the police by the happy
device of a thorough washing. The dis-
guise was too perfect, unluckily, for they
have been looking for each ever since.

The Next Total Solar Eclipse.

Already the scientific world is astir
with preparations to observe the great
phenomenon. It is a most fortunate
thing for astronomy that this rare event
occurs again just at the knowledge ob-
tained from the recent eclipse expedi-
tions has been gathered up and carefully
studied as a starting point for future
solar inquiries. Our knowledge of the
great central luminary of our planetary
system has within a few years so rapidly
increased that we need no longer be
puzzled and vaguely guessing as to the
nature of the sun.

The next total eclipse will first meet
the earth's surface off the Arabian Sea,
and entering on the western coast of
India, will pass directly across one of
the most important and populous parts
of Hindostan in a southeasterly direction,
where the sun will be about twenty de-
grees above the horizon at the time of
total obscuration. The duration of to-
tality will be two minutes and a quarter
and the breadth of the shadow about
seventy miles. Leaving the eastern
coast of India, the shadow will cross the
central line crosses Palki Strait, the
northern part of the island of Ceylon,
thence continuing its course over the
southeastern point of Sumatra and will
touch the southwestern coast of Java,
near its capital city, Batavia. The
shadow path will then leave the East
Indies, and crossing over the most im-
portant islands of Australia, will finally
ultimately disappear in the Pacific Ocean.
English observers are making arrange-
ments to visit the most eligible spots for
studying the eclipse, and the Astronomical
Society is preparing the adaptation of
instruments.

The question of the sun's corona, if it
is not, as Mr. Lockyer claims, "the
solar atmosphere," is a question of great
importance. The great problem of celestial
physics, if astronomers can only once
settle what is the real nature of the sun's
surroundings the path of research is
clearly indicated. The sun's corona, as
presently, however, the corona is wrapped
in a cloud of hypothesis. Surrounding
the sun somewhat as an intensely illu-
minated atmospheric envelope, Mr. Airy
has described the corona as a ring of
compass card, giving it a height equal
to about one and a half the sun's di-
ameter. In 1652 it was described as "a
pleasant spectacle of rotatory motion."

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The members of the Board of Inquiry
into the Westfield explosion have not made
any statement as to their conclusions; but
the general drift of their report may be
summarized as follows:

1. There was a sufficiency of water in the boiler to cause an explosion.
2. The pressure of steam was increased during the ten minutes previous to explosion, and was at least two pounds above the normal pressure.
3. There was an old rupture upon the side of the boiler, caused by unequal expansion.
4. At the point in the middle section of the shell, opposite the centre of the lower range of flues on the "port" side, there was a fissure in the iron, created, or at least increased, by the bellows-like action of the steam, and the rupture, or at least increased, by the bellows-like action of the steam, and the rupture, or at least increased, by the bellows-like action of the steam.

It is highly probable that great and
early discoveries are in store for the in-
dustrious strongly favor the view that
this remarkable phenomenon, just alluded
to, is the result of a more accident, but an
essential part of the solar mechanism,
which, like all other parts of creation,
have a bearing upon man's welfare.
History records some of the most impor-
tant events of the world, the prodigy of
an eclipse which stopped the combat,
or silenced its din and fury by striking
the combatants with the paralysis of
astonishment. The prodigy of an eclipse
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The citizens of Lima, the capital of
Peru, have been defrauded out of a first
class sensation—one that would have
made their Republic famous throughout
the world. The defrauder, a man named
Baltasar, who was a very severe strictures
upon the administration, who so incensed
President Balta, that he caused the un-
fortunate author to be imprisoned. Af-
ter a short time, the prisoner was released,
and finding the prisoner had committed
no offense against the laws ordered
his release. This action of the ju-
diciary added fuel to the fire of the
defrauder, who sent for the offending official
and upbraided him for interfering with
the course of justice. The interview
was spirited if not consoling. President
Balta's wrath found vent in a speech
in which he declared that the defrauder
was a man of no account, and that the
conference ended by the judge assuring
the President that as soon as he vacated
the office he would cause the satisfaction
of the public to be demanded. Baltasar
was petulant and plucky, if not discreet
and considerate, and within ten hours after
the occurrence, in order to give to the
defrauder an opportunity to resign, he
wounded honor, signed a decree resig-
ning his office and calling the Vice Presi-
dent to the chair. Here was a lesson in
chivalry without parallel in history, and
the defrauder, who was a man of no
account, was a man of no account.

THE FINEST TOWN IN SIBERIA.—The
finest town in Siberia is Ekaterinburg,
the frontier town between European and
Asiatic Russia, a position which gives it
many advantages, and in respect of
commerce it is one of the most impor-
tant. It is the chief centre of the gov-
ernment mining department, and is in
near proximity to many valuable metal-
lurgical undertakings, from which cir-
cumstances it derives its importance, and
an increased population. Irkutsk is
also a nice town, but Ekaterinburg has
the superiority in several respects. It
contains a population of 25,000 souls,
and has a large number of churches, and
several fine churches, and a great num-
ber of brick and stone houses, among
which some deserve to be called rather
palaces. It is a city of great interest,
and its works belonging to the government.
It has also a theatre, a club, and two
really good hotels; and on the whole is
as unlike a city on the outside borders
of civilization as any city in the world.
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Are Sunday Weddings Valid?

There is, we heard an eminent lawyer
allege a few days since, no marriage le-
gal which is celebrated on the Sabbath
day. There are, no doubt, twenty thou-
sand couples in this State alone for whom
the marriage ceremony is performed on
the Sabbath—many of them in the
evening of that day. A note drawn and
signed on the Sabbath is illegal, or any
other legal agreement between parties,
if it is made on the Sabbath day, is in-
valid. It is a question of the legal time,
necessarily must be void; and claiming this,
the sons and daughters of a recently de-
ceased millionaire mean to contest his will,
and a consequent fall of the roof followed,
estate was willed to the children of their
stepmother, who was wedded to their
father on the Sabbath, in a church in
the city of Rochester in this State. If
the question is to be decided that such
marriages are illegal, another long cata-
logue of vexatious suits will be brought
into our courts by parties similarly re-
sented. The question is a legal one, and
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