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One of the most novel cases of suicide ever reported occurred on Tuesday night in Flatbush, N. Y. Philip Truschel, an 18-year-old gardener, crawled head foremost into the furnace used to heat the greenhouses of his uncle, Louis Schumz, in Clarkson street, Flatbush, and was roasted to death.

FLATBUSH, March 1, 1881.

God-by to an And if any one is tired of life as I am, and would like to do it without doing it, Philip Truschel is your man. Truschel was a quiet, studious, and when his day's work was finished he was accustomed to spending his evenings reading. He frequently spoke of the burden of life, and said that he did not think life was worth living, but his associates did not suppose that he contemplated suicide.

A BURGlar's ADVENTURE WITH A BUNGLAR.

Last Wednesday evening a burglar made a determined effort to enter the house of Wm. Parker, No. 53 South 11th street, Mr. Parker, who works at the Savage, had been out of that day. In the evening he went to his work as usual, and his wife went out to call upon a neighbor, leaving at the house her son Willie, aged fourteen, and her little girl, seven or eight years of age. Soon after the mother left a burglar came to the rear door, and inserting a pair of nippers, got out the key and began to turn it.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

David Jennings, of Lyon, N. Y., has now on exhibition a perpetual motion machine, which he claims will eventually supersede steam power. It is a machine 6 feet by 8, and consists of a frame work with two inches and a half of radius, with a hollow wheel at the top, in which is a shifting counter balance, or, in other words, a wheel that is continually thrown off its centre.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF GRATITUDE.

An old lady, ninety years of age, very weakly and full of wit, died recently at Fontainebleau, in France. Her will contained this provision: "I leave to my physician, whose enlightened care and the prescriptions have made me live so long, all that is contained in the old chest in my boudoir. The key of the chest will be found under the mattress of my bed." The heirs were much disturbed, for they foresaw a material diminution of their share of the property.

DISEASED FACIT TREES.

We have tried it repeatedly and never knew it to fail. That is, cutting off the diseased part and sitting the bark on one side of the limb and body from the affected part down to the limb and body, it will stop the destruction of the tree, or at least it has for us every time.

HOW CHURCH-TOWER CLOCKS ARE WOUND.

The oldest tower clock in New York is in St. Paul's church. It was made in 1778 by John Thwait, of London. The clock in St. John's church was put in the tower in 1812. The Trinity clock was placed in its lofty station, 200 feet from the pavement, in 1846, by James Rogers. In dry weather this clock runs well; but in damp chilly weather it sometimes stops, owing to the windings having become so tight that the weight cannot descend. The original two men were required to wind it, each of the three 1,500 pound weights having to be lifted over fifty feet. Some time ago the winding gear was changed so that one man can now wind it.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

These towers, which are built in a compound on the top of Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, are six in number, and overlook the sea, the oldest being 300 years. The internal arrangements of the towers are as follows: The bodies are placed in three separate circles—the outer and larger one for men, the middle one for women and the smallest for children. There is a pit in the centre into which the bodies are thrown after the flames are stripped off, and paths to allow the priest to move about. The flooring gradually sinks to the centre to let the rain into the pit, from which it filters into the earth. The towers vary in size from about thirty to fifty feet in diameter, and eight to fourteen in height.

THE FIRST PORCELAIN FACTORY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first manufactory of translucent porcelain in the United States has recently been established in New Orleans by Mr. Eugene Sargi, who has engaged the services of Mr. d'Estampes, formerly director of a porcelain factory at Vierzy, France. The latter had already started the business in New Orleans in a small way, but was importing his kaolin from France, being ignorant that kaolin of the requisite quality could be obtained in this country. The firm of capitalists who took hold of the business of Mr. d'Estampes for the purpose of conducting it on a large scale, caused a search to be made for the proper kind of kaolin, and ultimately found it in Robertson county, Texas, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

A NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY.

During recent years the collection of medicinal and other plants has become a large and profitable industry in North Carolina. The trade centers at Statesville, where an enterprising firm has established one of the largest botanical depots in the world. Their stock comprises, in all, 1,700 varieties of roots, herbs, barks, seeds, flowers and mosses, and all sorts of plants for herbariums, some of them peculiar to the flora of the State, and others found more abundantly there than elsewhere. The quantities now on hand vary from 50 to 35,000 pounds of each kind. They pay the collectors either in cash or goods, and last year they disposed in this way of \$40,000 worth of merchandise. Their firm in fact, is an idea of their capacity for storage of the products they are collecting from all quarters. Their shipment last year amounted to 1,800,000 pounds. The collectors are largely Cherokees.

STATE CAPITOL.

The Senate met at the usual hour, Lieutenant Governor Robinson in the chair. Petitions were offered as follows: Mr. Barwell—Bill to facilitate the business of the next General Assembly. Mr. Parish—Bill to republish the reports of the Supreme Court. Senate bill 614, to authorize the commissioners to levy a special tax, passed its third reading—yeas 31, nays 1. House bill 767, Senate bill 679, to establish a graded school in Goldsboro, passed its third reading—yeas 32, nays 1. House bill 690, Senate bill 687, to prohibit live stock from running at large in Lenoir county, passed its third reading—yeas 27, nays 6. Senate bill 493 to protect farmers and fishermen.

FARM GOSSIP.

Cows should be milked regularly and clean. Scrapping the feed of fattening hogs is a waste of grain. May is a great deal cheaper made in summer than purchased in winter. One thousand later will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of nails puts them on. Sheep manure is much richer than that of cows. Practically it is estimated at nearly double the value of that of cattle. When potatoes are frozen the amount of sugar they contain is doubled, the starch undergoing a corresponding diminution, while part of the protein passes from the coagulable into the soluble form. During the process of rotting the potato loses half its nitrogenous constituents and the whole of the sugar.

DEFECTIVE COTTON SEED.

From Southern Texas, where the farmers have begun to think about the new cotton season, we have already received a few scattering letters complaining of the injury to seed caused by the early Fall and Winter seasons, and if we are not mistaken this will be a prolific source of trouble throughout the South before a good stand is achieved for the next crop. Many thousands of dollars were lost from this cause last season.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

In the Field.—Planting should proceed in good earnest—not, however, in great haste and without regard to due preparation. For we hold that it is more profitable to delay planting for favorable weather and for needed preparation than to plant in haste without these advantages, merely to get up with our neighbors, or to be early. In our own season we think the first mid, pleasant weather in March, by all odds, the safest and best. If the soil is not wet there will be good work and quick sprouting up of the grain, before the grass and weeds make their appearance, and only the old worms and birds to be fought, which these may be given full liberty of raising, by the planting. And if we fall in one thing, we can have another; and if, under these favorable circumstances, our swards are empty, our stock poor, and our accounts unpaid, the fault must be traced to our own want of appreciation of our advantages, indolence in the laboring department, or ignorance of rule and economical management. All

CLIPPINGS.

Sound travels at the rate of 1142 feet per second in the air, 4800 in the water, 11,000 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, and 18,900 in glass. In turning into ice, water expands or swells, that is, any given quantity of water makes a larger amount of ice, and the ice is therefore lighter than the water. Alligators build nests about four feet high, resembling hay cocks. They are made of mud and herbage. The eggs are deposited in layers, separated by a stratum of mud about eight inches thick. One nest usually contains from 160 to 200 eggs.

CLIPPINGS.

A watchmaker of Copenhagen has constructed a clock that needs no winding up. It is kept going constantly by means of an electric current, that operates on the spring and maintaining an unvarying and permanent state of tension. Attention to the electric battery once or twice a year is all that is necessary to keep the clock in motion for an indefinite time. In Millbridge, Me, at the house of Capt. Means, there is a little girl, nine years old, who comes from one of the cannibal islands of the Pacific. An American vessel called there for water, and the natives brought the child to sell to the captain for his dinner, offering to prepare her properly. The captain bought her, but said he would prefer to kill his own meat, and so brought her home. She still believes she will be killed and eaten; and when strangers enter the house she clings to Mrs. Means and begs not to be taken away.

CLIPPINGS.

The Scientific American gives the following directions for making court plaster: Soak isinglass in a little warm water for seventy-four hours; then evaporate nearly all the water by a gentle heat; dissolve the residue in a little diluted alcohol; and strain the whole through a piece of open linen. The strained mass should be a stiff jelly when cold. Now stretch a piece of silk or muslin on a wooden frame, and fix it tight with tacks or pack thread. Melt the jelly and apply it to the silk thinly and evenly with a badger hair brush. A second coating must be applied when the first has dried. When both are dry, apply over the whole surface two or three coatings of the balsam of Peru. Plaster thus made is very pliable, and never breaks.

A CHILD WITH A DOG'S HEAD.

A Pittsburg correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial asserts that there is a singular freak of nature near Greensburg, Pa., which has never been made public. There is a family residing near there which has a child that was born in human form, with the exception that the child had a dog's head on its body. It is now in its two first year, hale and hearty, but barks like a dog. The family arrived, at the time of its birth, a death warrant on the doctor attending, and a neighbor woman, who was called in for the occasion, stating that they would be killed if they ever revealed the misfortune. There are five other children in the family, who are all perfect and intelligent. How this fact reached the ear of the reporter, is that a party who was on its way to Colorado revealed it to him just before departing. He said he visited the house one day on business, but found the parents out, and the children were too small to explain intelligently their whereabouts. In looking about the house to see whether they were in any of the rooms, he chanced to open the door of the room in which the monster was confined; after taking a good look at it he was about to close the door when the parents came to close the door. The father immediately drew a revolver upon the man, and there made him promise never to reveal the fact, or then and there meet his death. He answered in the affirmative, and there learned that the mother a few months before the birth of the child had visited a neighbor's family who had a ferocious dog, which attacked her. The family says that no one living has ever seen the child but the doctor and female attendants upon its birth.

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