

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Fare for Calves.

Several years' experience has given me a successful system of procedure in calf-feeding, writes a farmer in the New York Tribune. They are taken from the cows at two days of age, and never before, because it is nature for them to draw the first milk to cleanse the system of congenital waste matter. If taken from a cow as soon as dropped they do not get the benefit of this wise provision of Nature, for it requires a day or more to teach them to drink. They are given about 2½ qts. freshly drawn milk twice a day for ten days, and then the ration is gradually cooled; meantime they have a few oats once a day and hay constantly. They can be gradually weaned from the milk at three months of age if they have fresh grass, but will do the better the longer the milk-feeding is continued. Wheat bran should never be given, for it tends to produce scours. If they have access to pure drinking water only and what hay and salt they will eat besides their grass feed, they never will be troubled with unnatural looseness of the bowels. When first turned out, it should be in a small enclosure, with much shade, for they are liable to run too much and to get sunstruck. Those who avail themselves of this opportunity to halter-break the juvenile bovines will accomplish a good purpose.

Robbery Among Bees.

Of all things connected with the apiary, robbing is the most perplexing, and often very disastrous. The primary cause is carelessness on the part of the apiarist. A colony of bees in proper condition is proof against robbers, and colonies that fall victims to robbers will nearly always be found to be defective in some particular. A colony that becomes queenless, without the necessary brood to rear another queen, seldom escapes being robbed if left long in such condition. Again, a colony may have a defective queen, and on the colony becoming discouraged will allow themselves to be plundered and destroyed. In such cases, and they are the worst of any, the apiarist is certainly responsible, and it is in his power to remedy such defects. A colony having a good, fertile queen may be so weak or few in number that they are unable to repel robbers. In such cases the apiarist can strengthen them by uniting with other colonies, or draw from others to add to their force, and thus save them. Keep colonies strong at all times and furnished with good fertile queens. Carelessly leaving honey about where bees can get access to it often causes trouble, as this will incite robbing and the weak and defective colonies will at once fall victims. Where robbing begins it is difficult to deal with. The colony being robbed should be allowed to remain where it is. Changing it from one position to another in the same vicinity does more injury than good; it should be removed a mile or more from the neighborhood. If the bees show any disposition to protect themselves, robbing may be checked by simply contracting the entrance. But if the inmates make no resistance whatever, a large sheet or covering of light cloth may be thrown over the entire hive. The best, now much used by apiarists to repel robbers, is the best for this purpose. This is made to the live, allowing room for the apiarist to work inside. Light muslin or mosquito netting, drawn over a light frame, may be used for the purpose.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Succulent food makes succulent milk. The horse-stable should be cleaned daily. Butter unfit for table use can hardly be regarded as fit for cooking. Remember that milk for young pigs and calves should be fed warm. Don't undertake to till more acres than you can cultivate thoroughly. Good corn-stalks, well cured, are about equal to hay for milch cows. In a wet season all hay is comparatively innoxious, even when it is not still further injured in curing. Hay on land sub-soiled and drained is richer than that grown on soil where the roots of grass find stagnant water a foot below the surface. Taken one year with another, broom corn is a profitable crop on rich land, and where there is a good market for the product. Four to six hundred pounds of the brush can be grown per acre, and besides this the seed has some value for food. It is grown in drills, planted twice as thickly as corn, in order to make a finer brush. Cuttings of grapevines should be made with two buds—one about half an inch from the lower end and the other an inch or so from the top. The cuttings are planted in good mellow soil, in rows twelve inches apart, in a sloping direction, with the lower bud five inches under the surface. The roots grow from the lower bud. When a year old the plants may be set out in their permanent places. Heaves is more often caused by indigestion than any other ailment. It has

been cured effectually by giving moist food, of which cut turnips or potatoes form a part. Two quarts of potatoes cut and sprinkled with corn and oatmeal may be given three times a day, and the hay should be sprinkled with salt water. But the best method is to give moistened cut hay or straw with ground feed in moderate rations.

Household Hints.

A Clean Kitchen—A clean kitchen was George Eliot's favorite room.
To Restore Color—Hartshorn will usually restore colors that have been taken out by acid.
To Remove Ink—To take out ink or iron mould stains, wet them with milk and cover with salt.
Stove Polish—Mix a little sugar with stove blacking and it will give a better polish and not burn off so quickly.
Coke Fires—Burning coke in the kitchen and laundry stoves, saves many a big bill and makes a better fire for such purposes.
Fried Tripe—Roll the boiled tripe, cut in squares, in egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry to a nice brown. Serve with catsup.
Casters—Casters made of leather is a new invention, sure to prove useful. A sound leather caster will save many a rug or carpet.
Ventilation—The rooms of a house need ventilation in the daytime, as well as in the night; in the winter as well as in the summer.
To Wash Blankets—A little ammonia and borax in the water when washing blankets keeps the flannel soft and prevents shrinking.
Plants in the Kitchen—The kitchen window is the best of all windows for plants; the steam from boilers and kettles keeps the air moist.
Graham Pudding—Two cups of graham flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of chopped raisins, two teaspoonfuls soda. Steam three hours.
To Clean Windows—Windows and mirrors can be made to shine without long polishing, if after being washed in hot soap suds they are rubbed dry with a newspaper.
Boiled Tripe—When the tripe is well boiled cut in pieces that can be accommodated upon the gridiron and broil quickly. Season with plenty of butter, salt and pepper to taste.
To Wash Stockings—Colored and black stockings if washed before wearing at all, and a little beef's gall put in the water, will never fade nor change color either with wearing or washing.
An Insecticide—A Belgian gardener contends that after trying the various special manufactured insecticides, he is convinced that tobacco juice in its different forms is still the best remedy.
To Remove Paint—To take spots of paint from wood, lay a thick coating of lime and soda mixed over it, letting it stay twenty-four hours, then wash off with warm water and the spots will disappear.—*Health and Home.*

Queer Book Titles.

At Marseilles was published "The Little Dog of the Gospel Barking at the Errors of Luther." It must have sold well, for it was followed by "The Little Pocket Pistol which Fires at Heretics." An enemy wrote a criticism on Sir Humphrey Lind, entitled "A Pair of Spectacles for Sir Humphrey Lind." The stern old Puritan had a vein of humor in him, for the reply was aptly called, "A Cover for the Spectacles for Sir Humphrey Lind." That must have been a rotund, well-fed priest who entitled a religious work: "The Sweet Marrow and Tasty Sauce of the Savory Bones of the Saints in Advent." It would appear possible that the work was at times purchased for a cook book, but it was no more inapt than another, inveighing against the pope, entitled, "A Hunt after the Stag of Stages." In fact, this last was catalogued in an English library as a work on hunting. "A Bullet Shot into the Devil's Camp by the Cannon of the Covenant," was extremely attractive, but a work issued about the same time called "A Spiritual Pillow, Necessary to Exterminate Vice and to Plant Virtue," was rather hard to understand. "The Spiritual Syringe for Souls Steeped in Devotion," was certainly an unique title, while "Buttons and Button Holes for Believers' Breeches," is simply delicious, though "The Little Razor of Worldly Ornaments," and "Spiritual Snuff-box," rank very high. "High-heeled Shoes for those who are Dwarfs in Sanctity," and "Crumbs of Consolation for the Chickens of the Covenant," must have had a great sale. That was an oddly-named book written by an imprisoned Quaker: "A Sigh for the Sinners in Zion, Coming from a Hole in the Wall, by an Earthen Vessel, known among them under the name of Samuel Fish." Here is volun- tinuousness combined with rare modesty. *Drake's Magazine.*

The Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners, after three years' investigation, are convinced that hog cholera in their State is spread by feeding swill containing germs of the disease brought from the West in fresh pork, and that in no case does it spread from pen to pen, unless infected animals come in contact with healthy ones.

THE VIGILANTES.

HOW THEY QUELLED LAWLESSNESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

An Army of Determined Men Who Took the Law Into Their Own Hands in California's Gold Fever Days.

General Frank E. Pinto, of Brooklyn, was a member of the United Vigilance Committee of San Francisco in 1850. In the Brooklyn Eagle General Pinto says: "The reign of lawlessness in San Francisco at various distinct periods, beginning with the discovery of gold in 1849, is familiar to all. One of these periods was in 1856 when a group of desperadoes murdered, plundered and stuffed ballot boxes and then relied upon those whom they helped to put into office to shield them from punishment. At a municipal election held at this time a number of these desperadoes, including Yankee Sullivan, James P. Casey and others, took possession of the precinct Presidio, on the outskirts of San Francisco, and made up their minds to return whomever they chose. It was said that a certain man had agreed to pay the gang a good sum of money to return him as supervisor, but not coming to time with the cash it was decided to return Casey, and this was accordingly done. Casey was a notorious rough and the respectable portion of the inhabitants of San Francisco were very much exasperated that he should be put in a position of trust. Mr. James King of William (so called because there was another James King in San Francisco) editor of the Evening Bulletin, took pains to look up Casey's record and found that he had been a convict in Sing Sing. He obtained affidavits from the court officers where Casey was tried and convicted, and of the keeper at Sing Sing who had him in charge, and these were published in the Evening Bulletin. Casey and the gang to which he belonged drew lots as to who should shoot King and the lot fell to Casey. On May 14, 1856, he met Mr. King at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets and, drawing a revolver, inflicted a mortal wound. This event still further augmented the popular excitement. Casey was hurried to the jail, but the impression seemed to prevail that he would escape punishment for the brutal murder of which he had been guilty. This condition of things led to a revival of the Vigilance Committee formerly in service, with greatly augmented members. Drilling commenced at once, and in a short time so much efficiency had been acquired that the Vigilantes decided to demand the surrender of Casey and another desperado named Cora from the civil authorities. One of the daily papers of San Francisco contained the following graphic description of this event: "Sunday, May 18, 1856, will long be remembered as a day on which emphatically the people arose and as one man in sentiment and feeling, in defiance of the officers of the government, aided as these were by innumerable gamblers, shoulder strikers and ruffians of every description, struck a blow that it is hoped will rid our community of all the pests of society which have disgraced the community for the past few years. Early in the morning, parties of armed men were seen in every direction, each marching to their distinct rendezvous appointed by the Vigilance Committee. At 11 o'clock, everything being in readiness, the committee commenced forming in the streets and soon after began their march. There were twenty-four companies of 100 men each, the great majority being armed with rifles or muskets and bayonets and revolvers. A large brass cannon was placed in the street, pointing to the door of the jail. The gun was loaded and ready to do execution at a moment's notice. The jail was surrounded, and armed riflemen were placed on the roofs of the neighboring houses. A committee of leading citizens entered the jail and requested the surrender of Casey and Cora, which was granted. The former drew a knife and made a show of resistance, but soon saw the folly of such a course. Both men were taken to the headquarters of the committee and closely guarded. On May 22d these two men were hanged after having been accorded a fair trial. Casey was convicted of having killed James King of William, and Cora of having killed General William H. Richardson, a United States Marshal. Beams were run out of two of the windows of the Vigilance Committee's rooms, with platforms, and upon these the execution took place. Along the streets for a considerable distance on each side of the place of execution were ranged the committee—more than three thousand in number—some on foot, with muskets, and others on horseback, with sabers. The houses in the vicinity were covered with spectators, and in the streets were collected not less than ten thousand persons."

"Yankee Sullivan had also been taken in charge by the Vigilance Committee and was in custody at the headquarters of the committee. As he has made some considerable stir in the world it may not be out of place to here refer to his career before he came to San Francisco: Yankee Sullivan was born in Ireland; the prefix of 'Yankee' to his name came from his

having worn an American flag about his waist in one of his prize fights in England. He escaped from Sydney, where he had been transported for a felony, and arrived at Sag Harbor, L. I., in the ship Hamilton during 1839. He came to San Francisco in 1850, soon after his notorious prize fight with Tom Hyer. The immediate cause of his arrest by the Vigilance Committee was his complicity in ballot box stuffing. General Pinto has in his possession illustrations of the ballot boxes used on this occasion, which consisted of movable sides, which were hollow, thus concealing a large number of ballots placed there before the voting commenced. Sullivan was in the custody of the committee for six days, during which time Casey was executed by the committee. It was no doubt the fear of sharing the same fate that led Sullivan to make the confession which he did make and to finally take his own life in the following manner: One morning he awoke about 6 o'clock and asked for a drink of water. He said that he had just had a bad dream. He thought that he was to die, that all the preliminaries preparatory to hanging him had been gone through with, even to the noose being placed around his neck and he had stepped upon the fatal platform, when he awoke. The guard told him that the committee did not intend to hang him, but to send him out of the country. The guard then left and returning about two hours afterward with the prisoner's breakfast, found him a corpse. He had severed the main artery of his arm above the elbow, and had bled to death. The wound was inflicted with a common case knife which he used in cutting his food. Such is the history of the man who, more than thirty years afterward, is represented as a martyr to the vengeance of the Vigilance Committee."

Why Do Our Teeth Decay So Fast?

To this question Dr. Julius Pohlman answers, because we do not use them enough—showing that as a rule "those people who are least acquainted with the so-called hygiene of the teeth are the happy possessors of the soundest dentition"—like the negroes who chew sugarcane, the German peasants, who are famous for their brilliant "Schwarzbrot-Zahne," or "rye-meal-bread teeth," polished but not worn out by daily mastication of dry, hard, black loaves, and the few old people left among us who persist in eating bread-crusts. Our weak and effeminate teeth are not used to hard work, and, like other organs that are not exercised, tend to atrophy. "The foundation for bad teeth," says this author, "is generally laid in early childhood; for numberless mothers and nurses very carefully soften the food or remove the crust from the bread before giving it to the little folks, because it may otherwise 'hurt their teeth,' and so the child grows up with a set of unused organs in its mouth; and when we have finally succeeded by the creation of artificial conditions in producing weak organs, then we wonder why the poor child has such bad teeth, and why it is so often suffering with toothache, and why the dentist's bill is so high. Teeth are organs specialized to perform the work of mastication; they are subject to the same laws that govern other organs, and their strength is determined by their use. Understanding this, we are obliged to admit that, if we ever become a toothless race, it will be our own fault."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Old-Fashioned Liquor Sellers.

In colonial times only widows and decrepit old men of good character were entitled to receive a license for the sale of liquor; the oath required was some what characteristic of the times, and is as follows: "The applicant for a license promises to exert his or her influence, as becoming a good Christian, to preserve order and discourage profanity; and further promises that his bar-room door shall be closed on Sunday." In the above oath, the Sunday closing merely refers to "bar-room door." This was certainly somewhat ambiguous, and at the present day I have no doubt would lead to misunderstanding and possible complications with evasions of the law. But as no one outside of professing Christians were in those days supposed to apply for or obtain a license, it is hoped the recorded oath was respected in both the letter and spirit of its reading.—*Philadelphia News.*

The Cultivator says that "in reply to several communications asking present position of the driven-well litigation, we would state that the denial by the United States Supreme Court of the application for a review of the case of Andrews vs. Hovey has finally strangled this impudent and fraudulent patent claim. Farmers using driven-wells or about to make such need pay no attention to agents or speculators making attempts to collect driven-well royalties."

In an article on American oysters, the New York Sun says: "The natural oyster-beds in this country are rapidly becoming extinct. The famous Saddle-Rock beds were dredged for seventy-five yards some time ago, with the following result: A roller-skate, bottles, ashes, pasteboard, refuse, eight large oysters, and a peck of small seed."

THE LATE KAISER.

ANECDOTES ABOUT EMPEROR WILLIAM'S GOOD NATURE.

The Emperor and the Excursionists—A Fall Backward—Hairs That Were Prized—Rulers Whom William I. Outlived.

At Babelsburg, his favorite country house, he used frequently to permit parties of excursionists to be conducted through the principal apartments, even when he was actually staying in the Schloss. It happened once that he was engaged in the library with one of his secretaries, when the castellan, all unconscious of his revered master's presence in a part of the house seldom utilized for official interviews, ushered a "section" of the sightseers from Berlin into an adjoining drawing-room. The Privy Councillor "in waiting" was promptly closing the door of communication, in order to keep out the unwitting intruders; but his Majesty would not allow his holiday making subjects to be balked of their amusement. Upon opening a door in the oaken paneling he said gaily: "I will go in here and wait until they have been passed on into the other apartments; then I can come out, and we can resume our conversation." With no more ado, he squeezed himself into a narrow room, like a cupboard used by the servants for storing away old china, glass, and other superfluities: a repository, moreover, of housemaids' brushes and dusters. There he patiently remained, in the dark for five or six minutes, whilst the Berliners were handling the knock-knocks on his writing table, peering at his pictures and reading the titles of his books. The consternation of the attendants may be imagined when, as the last excursionists passed out of the library, his Majesty emerged from the china-closet and called back one of the footmen, saying, under his breath: "Fetch me a clothes brush, for my coat has got very dusty whilst I was in prison."

In the spring of 1878 the Emperor was dressing one morning, when his servant, a man who had been attached to his person in the capacity of valet for more than thirty years, thinking that the "Hohe Herr" had completed his toilet, removed the chair (fronting the round swing looking-glass) upon which His Majesty was wont to sit while being shaved and brushed. Not noticing the absence of the chair from its accustomed place, the Emperor sat down en l'air and fell heavily upon the floor—a perilous mishap for a tall and stoutly built man in his eighty-second year. After helping the Kaiser to his feet, the half distracted old servant burst into tears and fell upon his knees, sobbing out entreaties for forgiveness, and fears lest His Majesty should have suffered some grievous hurt. "Do not be alarmed," said the good old Emperor, smiling kindly upon him, and motioning him to rise. "Stand up; it is nothing. You were not to blame at all, but only my own carelessness in not looking behind me before I sat down."

The same attendant used to tell how, early one morning a very great lady had asked to see the King's bed-room and dressing-room, just after His Majesty had left them. "She had a written permission, and one of the Royal aides-de-camp came with her to tell us that der hohe Herr wished everything to be shown to her. I brought her in, and she looked at His Majesty's toilet things just as you are looking at them now. I had been combing my master's hair, and had not had time to set everything to rights; so there was still a few gray hairs left between the teeth of the comb. Would you believe it, before I could stretch out my hand to stop her she had picked up the comb, disengaged the stray hairs from it, and hidden them away in her dress. And she a Princess, too! I exclaimed: 'Highness, that won't do; nobody must take my King's hair without his permission.' But the aide-de-camp said: 'Let be; Majesty will be flattered; besides, you know that he never refuses anything to ladies.' When I told the hohe Herr he only laughed, and said: 'Thou art like thy old master; thou canst not say No!'"—*St. James's Gazette.*

RULERS WHOM WILLIAM I. OUTLIVED.

The deceased Emperor of Germany, William I., witnessed during his life the removal from their seats of power of six Popes, nine Emperors, fifty Kings, six Sultans and twenty one Presidents of the United States. Of these rulers five are still alive—Amadeo, ex-King of Spain; Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain; Francesco II., ex-King of Naples, and the ex-Sultan Mouhrad V. They run as follows: Six Popes—Pio VI., Pio VII., Leo XII., Gregorio XVI., and Pio IX. Two Emperors of Austria—Francis I. and Ferdinand I. Two Emperors of France—Napoleons I. and III. One Emperor of Mexico—Maximilian. Four Emperors of Russia—Paul I., Alexander I., Nicholas I. and Alexander II. Five Sultans—Salem III., Mustapha IV., Mahmoud II., Abdul Medjid and Abdul Asiz. Five Kings of Sardinia and Italy—Charles Emanuel, Victor Emanuel I.,

Charles Felix, Charles Albert and Victor Emanuel II. Four Kings of Naples—Ferdinand I., Joachim Murat, Francis I. and II. Three Kings of Portugal—Pedro IV., Pedro V., Luis I. Three Kings of Prussia—Frederick William II., III. and IV. Four Kings of Bavaria—Maximilian Joseph I., Louis I., Maximilian I. and Louis II.

Two Kings of Wurtemberg—Frederick I. and William I. One King of Westphalia—Jerome. One King of Belgium—Leopold I. One King of Greece—Otto I. Three Kings of Holland—Louis, William I. and II. Three Kings of Great Britain—George III., George IV. and William IV. Three Kings of France—Louis XVIII., Charles X. and Louis Philippe. Five Kings of Sweden—Gustave IV., Charles XIII., Charles XIV. (Bernadotte), Oscar I. and Charles XV. Three Kings of Denmark—Christian VII., Frederick VI., Christian VIII. Four Kings of Spain—Charles IV., Ferdinand VII., Joseph and Alfonso XII.—*New York Sun.*

Hospital for Invalid Pet Dogs and Cats.

On Bergen street, near Court, in Brooklyn, there is a peculiar hospital. It is devoted to dogs and cats, and is the only one of its kind in the city. The building is large and roomy and patients are numerous. Well-to-do people owning ailing pets are its principal patrons. Each floor of the edifice is divided into wards, and the dumb creatures under the doctor's care receive every possible attention. Clean beds of straw or husks are provided for each animal. While the reporter, guided by the expert veterinary surgeon who conducts the establishment, was strolling through the retreat a stylishly attired lady entered with a dog. It was in the arms of a colored maid. From the depths of a crimson blanket a wrinkled and ugly face, ending with a black nose, peeped out. The dog was a pug and his right fore paw was broken. In a few moments the whining animal was in the hands of the doctor, who, with a dexterous movement, set the fractured bone. The leg was firmly bound with strips of cloth, liniments were applied and the patient "put to bed."

While the doctor was laying the little pet down the animal gratefully licked his hand, and at one time almost seemed to laugh in the excess of his joy.

"When shall I be able to take Lion away?" inquired the lady in anxious tones.

"You may call for him in ten days, madam."

"Oh, but I must see him before that." "No trouble about that, madam; call and see him any day between ten a. m. and five p. m."

With a murmured "thank you, sir," the lady departed.

At the time of the reporter's visit there were fifty-three dogs and probably half as many cats under treatment. Some of the dogs were suffering with diseases peculiar to dogs; some had been badly gawped in street fights with other curs; two or three had fractured tails, and one big fellow, evidently in the last stages of decrepitude, was, to all appearances, dying by inches.

"Yes," said the professor, "he is dying of old age. He is a full blooded Newfoundland and is owned by a gentleman connected with Martin's Stores. When he was placed in my hands six months ago he was nothing but skin and bones. Oh, yes, he has picked up flesh, but I can't save his life, and he will probably die inside of a fortnight."

"What do you charge for board and treatment?" "Ordinarily about \$4 a week, but in cases where the animal is valuable and requires unusual care we sometimes get double that amount."

One section of the building, the sunny side, is reserved as the lying-in ward, which at the time of the reporter's visit was inhabited by five canine mothers, each of a different species—bull dog, mastiff, pointer, setter and greyhound. The patients in that ward receive extra attention, for which an extra price is charged. Feline sufferers were found in another part of the building and those that were able were partaking of their evening meal. The hospital throughout is as neat as wax.—*New York Telegram.*

The last census of the population of Moscow and St. Petersburg has yielded some interesting results as to the comparative nationality and religion of the two Russian capitals. Moscow is clearly the more national of the two; according to creed it is more orthodox and according to language it is more Russian than St. Petersburg. Thus ninety-two per cent. of its inhabitants belong to the orthodox Eastern Church, while the number in St. Petersburg is only eighty-five per cent. In Moscow ninety-four per cent., but in St. Petersburg on a eighty-four per cent., speak the Russian language as their mother tongue. In St. Petersburg ten per cent. of the inhabitants are Protestants, but in Moscow only two per cent. In St. Petersburg somewhat over three per cent. of the inhabitants are foreigners, whereas in Moscow the proportion is a little over one per cent.