

## EASTERN NOTES.

In Portland, Me., a three-months' old child of Mr. Herrick lost its life by a cat sucking its breath while sleeping.

Joseph Jefferson has again, it is said, been obliged to leave the stage on account of his eyes, and his professional engagements have been cancelled.

During a recent storm in a Massachusetts village hundreds of chimney swallows took refuge in a room, the window of which had been accidentally left open.

The first frost of the season in Connecticut occurred on the night of the 3rd inst. It was quite severe and did considerable damage to the half-harvested tobacco crop.

A Japanese scholar in one of the New Haven schools, having been insulted by a schoolmate recently, sent a note to one of the instructors requesting permission to kill the offender.

Miss Bustine Sneed ("Miss Grundy") of Washington has been engaged by a leading London weekly to do up Washington socially and politically next winter.

Here is the heading of one of the Canton (Miss.) papers, introducing a sensational article: "A carousal, an epistle, a cowhide, a pistol, and a ske-daddle."

A club of Boston ladies are hard at work endeavoring to obtain the passage of a city ordinance providing that all tobacco chewers shall be muzzled when on the street.

Every person arrested, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary in the United States costs, on an average, \$1,200; while every boy educated at the expense of the State costs only about \$400.

Fairfield county, Connecticut, is a handy place for a cheap spree, on cider. The beverage, fresh made, is selling five cents a gallon, and apples are so plenty that they are rejected at the cider mills, and can scarcely be given away.

A Boston paper speaks gushingly of "Governor Bross of Chicago," and says the Colorado Mountains "would be lonesome without his annual visit." "They can have him all the time if they want him," adds the Chicago Journal.

The board of education at Hunter's Point, L. I., have ordered the Bible to be read every morning, children whose parents object to the Bible to be allowed to remain from school until after the reading.

Track at the east end of the Northern Pacific Railroad is being laid at the rate of two miles per day. The Directors have ordered the road to be completed to Brainard, Minnesota, immediately.

A determined effort is to be made at the approaching session of Congress to secure the passage of a postal telegraph bill. To this end the Postmaster-General is busily engaged in the collection of statistics bearing on the question.

A Massachusetts man, the other night, caught a mouse in his mouth, while asleep. The mouse was killed, and the man woke up in a terrible fright. The mouse was caught nipping while the man was caught napping.

The question whether a man can marry his brother's widow or not is disturbing the Hebrews of New York. As the question has arisen in consequence of a man's performing the act alluded to there is some ground for believing that the decision will be in the affirmative.

There are about 90,000 Baptists in the State of Kentucky. In that State they are very flourishing, while the Campbellites are very scarce. In Indiana, just separated from Kentucky by the Ohio river, the Baptists, with the exception of a few churches, have to struggle for their existence, and the Campbellites are strong and numerous.

The longest bridge in the world is said to be on the Mobile and Montgomery railroads, over the Texas and Mobile Rivers. It is fifteen miles in length, and has ten draws, one for each navigable channel. The bridge of itself is of wood, but the supports are iron cylinders. The structure cost \$1,500,000, and has been three years in the course of construction.

divisions of the seasons and the increasing recognition of their influences by the business world, as is manifested by the tendency to devote the hot weather to rest and recuperation. The postponement of the book trade sales, and the dry goods sales are among the indications of this concession on the part of business interests to the interests of the physical man.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas road killed stock for the people of Ladore without paying for it; so the people soaped the track by night, and spent the next forenoon in watching the train in its futile efforts to slide through it.

There is a strong league in New York, whose object is the annexation of Canada to the United States. The annexation sentiment is reported to be steadily gaining strength among thoughtful people and business men whose interests are not promoted by British alliance.

A Mississippi girl, just out of school, hired a few negroes last season and undertook to carry on the farm at her homestead. The results at the end of the year were eight bins of potatoes, six hundred bushels of corn, and nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars in cash from the sale of cotton, after all expenses were paid.

It is reported that the younger Bennett has given orders for a magnificent monument to his father, intended to be the finest in Greenwood. The price is unlimited, but it is estimated that it will cost not less than \$250,000. The shaft is to be of white marble, elaborately sculptured with symbolical figures representing the profession of journalism. The inscription will be simply "James Gordon Bennett," with age and date and "Founder of the New York Herald."

The co-education of the sexes is making remarkable headway in this country. Four colleges in New England, among them the University of Vermont; Cornell University, in New York; and Swarthmore College, in Pennsylvania; Oberlin and Antioch colleges, in Ohio; the State universities of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas make no distinction on account of sex.

Gerrit Smith, says the Albany Argus, goes for Grant, but he does not seem to have much influence even with his own family. His son, Green Smith, is President of a Greeley and Brown club at Smithfield, Madison county. Gerrit H. Smith, a nephew, is President of a Greeley and Brown club at Geneva. John Cochrane, also a nephew of the erratic Gerrit, is chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee.

The Illinois Valley seems to be especially scourged with miasmatic fevers this year. There is an unusual amount of ague and other diseases here, and Sparland is likewise suffering greatly. At Henry there are said to be twelve houses on a single street wherein sixty persons are down with ague and kindred complaints. This is doubtless an exaggeration, but it is admitted that there is a fearful amount of sickness there. The Putnam Record says there is more sickness at Hennepin and in the vicinity than there has been for twenty years.—Lacon Home Journal.

## WESTERN NOTES.

Active operations are going on in Washoe Valley in farming circles. The crops will be very large this year and it is the intention of the settlers there to plant every acre of land next year.—Territorial Enterprise.

The Chinese students who lately arrived to be educated in America, are evidently of a high class. They are much lighter complexioned than any of their countrymen here, far more delicate featured, are intellectual looking and are richly dressed.

There is a man in Eugene City, Oregon, who says luck has been against him since childhood, and that it would have been money in his pocket if he had never been born. A great many of his friends say that had he died in early youth they too would have saved something.

Great activity exists in the mountains lying west and south of Carson, says the Register of Sept. 13, in the lumber and wood business. Hundreds of men are constantly employed in cutting down trees and hauling the wood to the head of the flume en route for Carson City. The railroad company are constantly running freight trains to and from the end of the flume.

The Spring Avenue and City Railroad Company of San Diego has filed in the Secretary of State's office its articles of incorporation. The company purposes the construction of a street railroad in the city of San Diego; capital \$20,000, in shares of \$100 each, Trustees—Warren Cowan, R. R. Morrison, Chalmers Scott, H. H. Wildy and Samuel Marley.

A gentleman living in Washington

County, Oregon, not over five miles southeast of Hillsboro, was aroused a Sabbath or two ago by hearing his hogs in the woods pasture kicking up a great rumpus. He shouldered his gun, ran to the spot, and found a bear helping himself to one of his hogs. The bear started for tall timber, closely followed by the gentleman and his dogs, who finally succeeded in killing the bear.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Bessmer proposes a new sort of gun to propel a ball weighing 11,200 pounds.

The new commercial treaty now in process of negotiation between England and France has been so modified as to make it much less objectionable to the English people.

The street railroad car drivers and conductors of London have held a meeting to lay before the public certain grievances in the shape of underpay and overwork.

The regulation has gone forth that the soldiers of the French army are henceforth to be instructed in the rudiments of vocal music by the bandmasters of the various regiments.

Eighty-five thousand souls less fifty attended the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on August 20, in honor of the Foresters' Fete. This is the largest number that the glass house has held on one day, exceeding by thirty the assemblage of the Foresters last year.

Rev Dr Cuyler of New York, after spending an hour with Spurgeon, notes some points of agreement between him and Beecher—the two foremost preachers of the day—the same genial manner, the same broad physique, exuberant spirits, ready wit, marvelous phrenzy, and superabundant juices of madhood, that seem to be utterly inexhaustible.

About eight months ago, a bullock belonging to Thomas Simpson, Kirkcubright, got one of its legs broken. Mr. Tait, V. S., Meikle, amputated the broken leg at the knee joint. Six weeks after, by the way of experiment, a wooden leg was made for the animal. The experiment succeeded amazingly. The animal is thriving well, and presents a curious spectacle walking about in the fields with its "timber leg."—Dundee Advertiser.

The Ninth (Queen's Own) Lancers have erected a large marquee in the rear of the Royal Marine Barracks at Woolwich, and the other night gave a "grand circus" performance for the amusement of the garrison. They have a well-trained stud of trick horses and ponies, and some of the non-commissioned officers and men displayed extraordinary skill in feats of horsemanship and gymnastic exercises. The Hon. E. Willoughby officiated as clown.

The Prussian Emperor has just sent his Iron Cross to a Frenchman who jumped into the Moselle and rescued a German soldier from drowning. The Frenchman refused the Cross, respectfully regretting his inability to accept any mark of distinction from the Prussian Emperor. He claims in exchange the liberation of the last French prisoner who is still detained in a Prussian prison. "Your Majesty owes me a man, for I have given one to you, and I claim the payment."

A Paris letter writer says—"We have a society of 'blood drinkers' here—not the wildest wretches of the Commune, but quiet, order-loving citizens. The abattoir of Paris is situated at La Villette. At ten o'clock in the morning the slaughtering of the animal commences. It is at this moment that invalids suffering from impoverished blood or consumption, answer the ringing of a bell, step into a room where they are served with a glassful of the life-blood of sheep and oxen, hot and even steaming. It is said excellent results have followed this strange cure. There is also fitted up in this place a bathroom where persons—children especially—suffering from weak lungs or general debility, can take a dip in the water in which the tripe has been boiled for the market. This latter mode of treatment I have witnessed."

The International Chess tournament at the Crystal Palace, England, was brought to a close on the 27th August. Herr Zukertort, the visitor from Berlin, conducted ten games at once, without seeing the board, and a series of matches by telegraph took place on a scale never before attempted. Wires were laid to the concert hall, where the tournament was held, and direct communication was thus secured with the towns of Glasgow, Birmingham, Bristol, Nottingham and Hull. Against

the representatives of these five towns the leading London amateurs played a series of twenty games by telegraph; but want of time prevented most of the games from being finished. Consultation games were also played, in which Mr. Steinitz, who this year carries off the chief prize in the tournament open to all comers, chiefly figured.

An excellent institution, says the Woman's Journal, exists in London, called the "Refuge for Deserted Mothers and their Infants." A thousand young women have passed through the home and been restored to society. Relapses never occur. The mortality among the infants put out to nurse and inspect is already nil. The gratitude of the young women to their benefactress is one of the most touching incidents of the system.

During a thunderstorm in Liverpool, England, two or three weeks ago, says the London Echo, a young lady was standing in the greenhouse in her aunt's garden, when a flash of lightning came and tore away the roof of the greenhouse. The young lady fled in terror into the house, with a general impression that if she were not quite killed, she was, at least, mortally injured. Upon examination it turned out that she was scatheless, only her chignon was gone. On search being made in the garden the missing article was found, reduced to the size of a ball of worsted, its erewhile dark color prematurely changed to gray, and the concern being, generally speaking, "frizzled" beyond redemption.

There is nothing like taking time by the forelock. An associated French company evidently thinks that this should also be true of Atlantic cables. Just now this company has possession of the Great Eastern steamboat, and has moored her in a little above Sheerness, just where the Medway falls into the Thames, not many miles from Chatham, beloved by Dickens in his youth and age. The Gallic gentlemen, it appears, have a plan for laying a new Atlantic cable from the Land's End, in Cornwall, to Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia. About thirty miles of cable per day is received on board and carefully coiled in one of the immense tanks. The Great Eastern will not leave her present moorings to deposit the cable in the ocean until next summer. This, when completed, will be the fourth Atlantic cable, but a fifth is subscribed for, with one terminus in South Wales and the other on Long Island, or rather in the Bay of New York.

The newspapers of Sweden are discussing the alarming decrease of population in that country, which they attribute directly to emigration, especially emigration to this country. In 1868 the number of emigrants had reached 30,000, more than one half of whom were able-bodied workmen and mechanics. In 1869 the exodus was still greater, 38,500 having left the country. At the date of the 20th of August, there had left the town of Gotheborg alone 20,463 people for America, and they left regularly after that at the rate of 100 to 200 per week. This drain has been since perpetually continued. If to these be added those who emigrate to other parts—to Germany, for instance, in the quality of domestics—it is not difficult to understand the apprehensions felt in Sweden at this depletion of her useful labor.

The German Band that played at the Jubilee are having trouble in Berlin about the division of the money made in this country. Herr Saro, the leader, claims so large a portion as his share that the matter and the money are now in the hands of the authorities, with some prospect that the latter may appropriate the whole amount for the benefit of the public service.

An extraordinary revival in French commerce is taking place. Published returns show that the "total foreign trade for the first half of the present year was \$681,200,000, indicating an annual trade of not less than \$1,200,000,000, an increase of \$72,000,000 over last year, and of \$190,000,000 over 1869, the last year of the empire. The increase was chiefly in exports, which were \$37,348,000 more for the half year than for the corresponding half of 1870, and \$47,046,000 more than for the corresponding half of 1869. The increase of imports was only \$919,600 over 1870, and \$48,157,000 over 1861."

This, so soon after the war, is extraordinary, and is the result of free trade and the Cobden treaty. Would protection have done as much?