

THE WEED AMONG THE WOMEN.

A writer in the *Galaxy*, New York,

says: At what time and where was the weed first introduced into the practice of dipping? It is not clearly apparent. It is to be presumed that society is indebted for this habit to the Indian. There is an aboriginal flavor about it that seems to be uncontestedly established the fact at once.

Dipping is the practice of thrusting a softened stick into snuff, contained in a cap or other vessel, and then rubbing it into the nostrils. The process is a very sickening one to see; so much so when performed by a young and pretty girl with a sound and even set of teeth; but when this is not the case, it is absolutely revolting.

Yet wherever one goes through the extreme West, the South and the South, one sees dipping and snuffing. Of this, truly, we have been told before by many graphic writers, and it is no longer new; but of the fact that dipping has been introduced into New York little is known, and the statement that such is the case will surprise and alarm all who have had experience of its abominable concomitants and fearful consequences.

It was first brought to this city by creole and colored female emigrants from New Orleans. The female communicated the infection to their sister outcasts, and the disease—for it can be called by no other name—grew by slow degrees at first, but surely, and has been growing now some twenty-five or thirty years, till it is rapidly assuming dimensions which some means should be devised for checking. So long as it was confined to the class who first adopted it, little harm was done. One vice more or less is but an incident in the record of their wretched lives. But this terrible evil is making its way insidiously into more respectable circles of society.

It may be said that it is only a liberal quid pro quo for all the offensive indignity that chewing tobacco by man has heaped upon the olfactory sensibilities of women; but it may be left to healthy minded women themselves to decide if there is any parallel.

Yet, as before stated, the evil is steadily and perceptibly expanding. There is not a tobaccoist in town who does not keep a special kind of snuff for the express accommodation of women. It is a partial secret of the trade, only familiar to the initiated; but the trade will soon be conducted openly, unless woman herself can be induced to relinquish or refrain from the pernicious habit which sustains it.

FOOD AND WAGES OF LABORERS IN IRELAND.

The committee recently appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to inquire into the dietaries of the Irish prisoners—Dr. Stokes, Dr. Hill, and Dr. Burke—obtained information from medical men and others in all parts of the country as to the ordinary food of agricultural laborers in Ireland. The committee state that since the failure of the potato crop in 1846, that article has to a considerable extent given place to wheaten bread and Indian or oatmeal meal, and a better proportion has been struck in the relative amount of a potato and cereal diet. The food of the laborer and small farmer is now mainly constituted of potatoes, oatmeal or Indian meal porridge, or strabrou, sweet milk or buttermilk, tea, bread made without barm, and in many cases green vegetables. Three meals in the day are general. The use of butcher's meat, even in small quantities, seems to be to a certain extent limited to the immediate vicinity of towns and villages. Bacon is much more frequently used, and the Sunday dinner often consists of it, with cabbage or potatoes. Of fowl of any kind in use is goose, and that on festive occasions. Salt and dried fish are in common use, and fresh fish in the coast districts. The permanent hired laborers of the more comfortable farmers are generally well fed, and have animal food except on fast days, with wages from £14 to £18 a year; and it is stated that from this class, generally young, unmarried men, with nothing to occupy them after their day's work is over, come many of the most unruly and dangerous characters. The testimony from all parts of the country is that the laborers are better paid and live better than formerly. The following extracts are from the correspondence with the committee. From Dr. O'Meara, Carlow: "The laborer living at a distance from a town generally takes strabrou and milk for breakfast, potatoes and buttermilk for dinner, occasionally with a little butter, an egg, or herrings; and for supper, potatoes, or strabrou and buttermilk. Fresh meat is very generally procured once a week. The practice of using tea and dry bread once or twice a day is becoming more general among the peasantry. The diet of the artisan in this locality is as follows: Breakfast—bread, butter, tea, and occasionally an egg; dinner—10oz. or 12oz. of bacon, with cabbage and potatoes, for five days, and on the other two days potatoes with buttermilk and butter, or herrings; or perhaps a tea dinner; supper—bread, butter and tea. Tea is coming into general use. From Dr. Ridley, King's County: "The diet of the small farmer is little better, and at times not so good as that of the laborer." D. Veasey, County Londonderry: "The small farmer is the worst fed of all." From County Leitrim: "Average wages in spring, summer and autumn, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., and 2s., or from 1s. to 1s. 3d. with support." From Monaghan: "A man will work the year round, and feed himself and family for 7s. per week; the occasional laborer will get in summer and autumn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a day, and in winter from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; among the Roman Catholics the very poor can get some help from the charitable societies, which I believe they are expected to refund when able." From the rector of Clougherney, Tyrone: "Laborers working by the day for occasional jobs receive wages varying with the season, etc., from 6d. to 1s. 6d. with their food, if they work 'connet'—i.e., without being fed, they get from 6d. to 9d. a day more. The wages of farm servants have doubled since I came here, fourteen years ago, and their diet has improved in the same proportion." From Dr. Storey, North Arima: "Wages, 1s. a day, with two meals, and more frequently 1s. 6d. without diet; for females, 6d. and

any workingmen have one meal of Indian meal bread, the other of potatoes; they find it easier to work on a breakfast of bread. The use of bread is abundant variety of food. The use of bread is general among the laboring class than formerly, and the use of tea is fast becoming universal. Potatoes, are largely used in the season of strabrou, cabbage at all times, but not in large quantity; when the poor can have a little pork or lard boiled with it is their luxury. Wages, about 1s. a day, but very little employment except in spring and harvest, when for a short time they rise much higher. My personal observation does not, however, reach much beyond our towns. I see a good quantity of wheaten bread carted from the towns to the country villages."

John was thought to be very stupid. He was sent to a mill, and the miller said, "John, some people say you are a fool. Now, tell me what you do know, and what you don't know." "Well," replied John, "I know millers, here are the millers, that's well, John. Now, what don't you know?" "I don't know whose corn feeds 'em!"

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Greenock's Corner,

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Good Pasturage for Stock within the City,

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A GOOD

COOKING STOVE

Is one of the most necessary and desirable articles of household economy, and if properly managed, will promote the health, comfort and happiness of every member of the family.

NO COOKING STOVES

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Plymouth Rock,

OVER 100,000 OF THESE CELEBRATED

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WITH EXTENSION TOP,

Has but one damper, and is so simple in its construction that a child can manage it. The ovens are larger, bake more uniform, and the stove heavier than any Cooking Stove of corresponding size ever made.

Housekeepers, Stove Dealers & Tinner

Can rely upon being supplied at the lowest rates and will find it to their advantage to send for and examine our Price List and Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere.

ADDRESS:

Excelsior Manufacturing Co.

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ST. LOUIS, Missouri.

SOLD BY ALL STOVE DEALERS.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

BUCK & WRIGHT AHEAD

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"The great stove trial was resumed yesterday at 10 o'clock, before a largely increased crowd over the day preceding. The utmost good humor prevailed, both among the exhibitors and spectators, all of whom seemed thoroughly imbued with the good old 'stove' principle of 'may the best win.'"

"The committee appeared on the judges' stand, surrounded particularly by excitement and responsibility. The entries were the same as at the previous trial, and the exhibitors had not been changed."

"At ten minutes to one the drum tapped, and all eyes were turned to the 'stove' arena. The 'stove' arena was a large, open space, and the crowd was packed around it. The 'stove' arena was a large, open space, and the crowd was packed around it."

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