

NEWS IN BRIEF.

FOREIGN.

The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will not take place at once, as contemplated, but has been deferred for a month, in order to allow the restoration of the badly-damaged railways, and the organization of a system of civil government for these provinces.

The Russians estimate their total war expenditures at \$28,000,000 rubles (nearly \$780,000).

Lord Beaconsfield's pet scheme, of which so much has been said of late, has finally eventuated. It is officially announced that a defensive treaty has been definitely arranged between the British Government and the Porte by which England assumes a virtual protectorate over what is left of Turkey of her Asiatic territory, in return for which the Porte is to allow England to occupy the island of Cyprus, the government of which is to be administered by British direction, the excess of revenues over expenditures to be paid into the Turkish treasury.

It is said that the Austrian army that will occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina will consist of 70,000 men and 240 guns.

A grand international regatta, open to all professional oarsmen in the world, will be held on the Thames on Aug. 31 and Sept. 2. Large money prizes will be given for a single scull, pair, and four-oared shell races for the championship of the world, open to all oarsmen in the world.

King Alfonso has created Gen. Martinez Campos a Knight of the Golden Fleece, and elevated Gen. Jovellar to the rank of Captain General of the Army.

The only serious objection made to the Anglo-Turkish treaty seems to come from France, and this objection is based upon the English occupation of Cyprus, which the French regard as a menace to, if not virtual possession of, Egypt, thereby securing more immediate control of the Suez Canal, and disturbing their political and historical interests in Egypt, which they acquired by Napoleon's campaigns. As Austria, however, has the treaty with satisfaction, and Germany approves of it as in the interests of civilization, and even Russia is not disposed to object, it is not likely that French protests will make any very serious impression.

The numerous German Socialists, Boehnel, who made an attempt upon the life of the Emperor William in May last, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to decapitation.

It seems that the revenue derived by the Turks from the island of Cyprus, for the trouble of misgoverning it, has averaged \$600,000 a year clear profit. The English have stepped into their shoes and agreed to pay the Moors \$650,000 a year royalty for the use of the island, which is about \$325 per inhabitant.

Mr. Baring, of the British Legation at Constantinople, on July 12, advised the English flag and took possession of the island in the name of the Queen-Emperor of Great Britain, Ireland, India, Canada, Australia, South Africa, West India, Hong Kong, and the Fiji Islands. A garrison for the present of 10,000 troops—7,900 East Indians and 3,000 British—have been thrown upon the island, under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley, whose salary has been raised to \$25,000 a year to fit his new honor and responsibility.

A large fire broke out in the central part of the city of Port au Prince, Hayti, recently. Thirty-eight houses were burned down. The total loss is estimated at \$600,000.

PERSONAL.

Vera Sassenach has arrived at Geneva, Switzerland, in disguise. She relates an extraordinary story respecting her adventures, after her aquittal at St. Petersburg upon the charge of shooting Trepoff, Prefect of Police.

John A. McDowell has been appointed Superintendent of Construction of the Chicago Custom House. He is a brother of Gen. McDowell.

Among the recent appointments of Special Agents to the Treasury Department is that of Gen. Harry Heth, a Confederate officer, from Virginia.

George Sweet Appleton, of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., died recently, cause, paralysis of the brain.

Political circles in New York were stirred on July 11 by the removal of Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell, the office of the former being filled by Gen. E. A. Merritt, the Surveyor of the Port, and Col. S. W. Burt being made Naval Officer. Gen. C. H. Graham was made Surveyor.

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana sub-committee of the Poter committee had D. J. Wedge, Chairman of the Democratic Parish Committee of East Feliciana, before it on the 8th inst. He detailed occurrences in connection with Anderson's departure from the parish and the efforts to secure his return to complete the registration under the law. Anderson did not return until three or four days before election. There were over 400 Democratic votes unregistered. Know Capt. De Gray, a prominent Republican, who was consulted by the negroes as to their course.

De Gray, in conversation, told witness before election that it was the purpose of the Republicans to have an election in the field, so that the parish could be thrown out. De Gray refused to vote, saying it was no use; that it was all a farce. Witness stated that Anderson, after completing the return, refused to sign them, but promised he would sign them when he got to Baton Rouge, on his way to the city, if some of us would go with him. I went with him in a carriage to Baton Rouge, where he signed the return under oath before a Justice of the Peace—Anderson. It was not necessary to make any protest, as the election was peaceful and quiet. After signing the return, I paid Anderson between \$200 and \$300. Paid Anderson the amount of his voucher in a bill on the parish treasury, which was insolvent. My object was to get Anderson to complete his work. He was hard to manage.

At the Michigan Democratic State Convention, held at Lansing, July 10, Dr. Foster Pratt of Kalamazoo, was made Chairman, and a short platform was adopted, containing the following in regard to the currency. We declare that gold and silver coin is the money of the constitution, and all paper money should be convertible into coin at the will of the holder. We are opposed to a further terrible reduction of the volume of the currency, and we approve the act of Congress prohibiting such reduction.

The convention nominated the following ticket: Governor, Orlando M. Barnes; Lieutenant Governor, A. P. Swinford; State Treasurer, Alexander McFarlin; Secretary of State, George H. Murdoch; Auditor General, W. J. B. Schermerhorn; Commissioner of the Land Office, George H. Lord; Attorney General, A. B. Morse; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Seaman Treadwell; Member of the Board of Education, Edward F. Uhl.

The Missouri Democrats met in State Convention at Jefferson City on the 10th inst., adopting a platform arraigning the action of the Electoral Commission; upholding the Foster investigation, without naming President Hayes' title, demanding the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of presents, the repeal of the Reconstruction acts, and calling for the improvement of the Mis-

sissippi and other internal improvements.

The following ticket was nominated: Judge of the Supreme Court, Elijah Norton; Register of Lands, J. E. Morrison; State Superintendent of Public Schools, R. D. Shannon; Railways Commissioner, A. M. Sevier.

The Foster committee convened in Washington once more on the 11th, having Senator Kellogg before them. He stated that the public members of the Packard Legislature received a larger number of votes than were cast for the Hayes electors, and that additional parishes were thrown out by the Returning Board when it was found that two of the Hayes electors were still in the minority. Gov. Kellogg followed up this statement with figures claiming that the Republicans on a free and fair vote would have carried the State by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority, and that the votes thrown out on account of intimidation did not anywhere near represent the total gains of the Democrats through the labors of the bulldozers.

Senator Kellogg's examination before the Foster committee was continued on the 12th, though little of importance was elicited. His testimony indorsed the fairness of the Louisiana election of 1876. He testified that Mrs. Jenks read to him a missive, pretending to be a letter from Hon. John Sherman, and he sent her to Gov. Packard. He produced two letters written him by D. A. and E. L. Weber, both certifying to the violence and terrorism which prevailed in the Feliciana parishes. He also testified that the \$20,000 procured in Chicago was borrowed solely for his own private use; that not a dollar of it was employed in connection with the electoral imbroglio, and that the loan has been repaid.

GENERAL.

The following is an extract from a letter from E. Turk, dated Canyon City, Ore., July 1: "I have just returned from carrying dispatches to Col. Grover's command. Everything is disorganized. Indians all around us have been fighting for the last three days. Can't tell how many are killed. We know of eleven of our men. We wait help. I have been in the saddle for three nights. All business houses are closed."

Cook's fertilizer works at Buffalo are burned. Loss, \$160,000; insurance, \$80,000.

A dispatch from Portland, Ore., July 7, says: "Gov. Chadwick, who is now at Astoria, telegraphs under date of the 7th as follows: 'The volunteers under Capt. Sperry, fifty strong, were defeated at Willow springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, yesterday. Sperry is killed, and nearly all of his command killed or wounded. We can hear of but seven dead.'"

The schooner Louis Morrison was lost June 15 on the Atitlan bar, Mexico. The crew were saved.

Burned: At Milwaukee, a large four-story building, with contents, used as a tobacco factory; loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$53,000. A large number of small wooden buildings in Buffalo, the fire burning over a tract a quarter of a mile long and an eighth wide; loss about \$150,000; insured for \$60,000.

The forty-ninth annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction met in the White mountains of New Hampshire last week. Three thousand teachers from New England and the West were present.

Gen. Howard and his little army have had a battle with the hostile Indians of Oregon and Washington Territory, and have gained a victory. Several of the soldiers were killed and a number wounded.

The German National Young Men's Christian Association has just held its fifth annual convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

More ordinary preparations are going forward for the State Fair of Indiana, to be held at Indianapolis, from Sept. 20 to Oct. 5; the Michigan State Fair, at Detroit, Sept. 16-20; the Iowa State Fair, at Cedar Rapids, Sept. 16-21, and the Illinois State Fair, at Springfield, on Sept. 16-21.

Washington Territory is an applicant for admission to the Union.

The Orangemen of Montreal, desiring to be the better part of valor, although a strong military force was posted in the city to keep the peace, abandoned their 12th of July procession, so far, with the exception of a few isolated individual skirmishes, such as might be expected at a time of universal excitement, there was no riot.

—*American Agriculturist.*

In order that the farmer should keep an account with his field, it is first necessary that he should ascertain its area. If he provides himself with a straight, stiff pole, one rod long and notched into yards, he will be able to ascertain the area as follows: If the sides of the field are all parallel, multiply its length in rods by its breadth in rods and divide by 160—the quotient will be the number of acres in the field. Second, if the field is triangular in shape, multiply the longest side in rods by the greatest width in rods, and divide half the product by 160, and you will get the area of acres. Third, when the sides of the field are four irregular and unequal ones, run a line from one extreme corner to the other, and then find the area of the two triangles as above, and add them together. This will give you the number of acres in the whole field. Fields, no matter how irregular, may be measured in this way by dividing them into triangles.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

Unless the soil to which any fertilizer is applied is sufficiently moist to render it soluble or, in other words, to dissolve the constituents, the crop can receive no benefit from it. Too much dependence is placed upon the usual rainfall of the season to effect this end. The usual mode of cultivation does not assist nature as is required. Shallow culture will not answer, because the soil is either water-logged at one time, or as dry as a brick-yard at another. Deep culture does answer, because the excess of water passes off before it can dissolve the fertilizers, and consequently before they can be carried down to the subsoil. In lands of shallow top soil, subsoiling must be resorted to in order to create depth of till. There is no economy in applying manure to a shallow soil resting on an impervious hard-pan. And herein lies the main objection by many to artificial manures. They do not put the soil in a condition to make the most of the crop, and, perceiving no benefit to the crop, condemn the fertilizer, while they are the ones to be blamed. Either plow twelve inches deep, or, if that will not answer (on account of this top soil), subsoil till that depth is attained, then apply manure, and the due amount of moisture will be secured.—*Rural New York.*

—*Domestic Economy.*

Snow-Flake Cakes.—Two cups of pulverized sugar, one cup of corn starch, two cups of flour, two heaping teaspoonsfuls of baking powder and two teaspoonsfuls of extract.

Fruit Fritters.—Line a mold with vanilla ice-cream, fill the center with berries or fruit in slices; cover with ice cream and set in freezer for an hour. The fruit must not be frozen.

Breakfast Toast.—Mix two table-spoonsfuls of sugar, a little salt, and a well-beaten egg, in one-half pint of milk; in the mixture dip slices of bread, and fry them on a buttered griddle until they are a light brown on each side.

Spirits of turpentine?

The explosion of mirth that followed the answer fairly shook the court-room; and, as soon as it subsided, the witness recited his testimony before the convicting answer, which he supposed would be given, "will you please tell me what kind of spirits it was?"

—*Spiritual Joke.*

At a recent trial of a liquor case in Massachusetts the witness on the stand was under examination as to what he had seen in the defendant's domicile, which he said he had visited a "number of times."

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