

ESSEX COUNTY, FEBRUARY 2, 1882.

The agitation in Maine for the abolition of the death penalty will probably call the legislature into session to consider all the issues involved, and the result of such a session will throw light on the general question of the utility of capital punishment. Maine has had the experience of trying both systems, enough to be able to compare their workings by the aid of statistics and its statistics rather than sentiment which must decide the question. Is it true, for example, that the opponents of the death penalty contend, that its abolition will stop the killing of criminals, just as being inclined to strangle a dog, even against the evidence of its verdict, is to send a fellow over to the gallows? Is it true, on the other hand, as those who do not believe the death penalty to be good contend, that to abolish it increases the chances of violence, tempts the law to add another to his crime because he does not thereby materially increase his punishment, and adds to the difficulty of restraining and disciplining prisoners confined for life, because, the law having done its work, given them no incentive to reform, and they begin to feel that, for the nervous chase for the dollar, they forget their sidewalk, public places and many other things, which if cared for would add much to the beauty, comfort and reputation of the city. They feel that men when they get through with the dollar game and wish to retire for old age, can find no provision for that here, and that this is only a place for man while he is young and nervously ambitious. Not even the climate is inviting; its extremes are more intense and variable, and more inconsistent than we experience in Vermont. With these impressions we of course were naturally inclined to get away this morning, so we looked through the papers toward our coming route. We saw that the thermometer stood at one place on the way 50 below; that a train running back and down a grade and jumping down an embankment 15 or 20 feet killed and ran to death several; that a train was snowed in, and two engines coming to its assistance dashed through the blinding snow headlong into the disabled train, killing and wounding several, while two following engines repeated the transaction; we read accounts of passengers frozen to death or suffering from hunger and cold on the best regulated trains. With such and other pleasant tales did we beguile the morning hours and encourage ourselves to start along. On getting out no one thought of travelling, but here we were in the famous hotel of the west, literally shivering with cold. Little unbroken circles sat around the fireplaces, excluding all who were not fortunate enough to get one of the seats. Concluding not to go, we were equally determined not to stay at that house, so we paid our bill and struck for the Clifton House, and have just got located in the cosy little house, where the atmosphere is more genial and where nothing disturbs us, except the annoyance of the delay. We have concluded if a person wants a comfortable place, care and attention at a reasonable price, in Chicago, some such house as we are now at will furnish it; but if he desires to lose his identity, and mingle with a lot of real and assumed aristocrats, who each and all, including the help, study to be exclusive, and to despise all common courtesies of life, and if he is willing to pay for the reputation of having stayed at a mammoth hotel, let such an one go where we have been. As for us, give us liberty or death in some other form.

THE GOVERNOR AND PORTER.

A Trip to Niagara Falls-Crossing the River at Berlin-Arrival at Chicago-The Weather-Hotel Experience-Liberty or Death-Etc.

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P. H. N.

January 22.—Mr. Emory: This morning I awoke with the mercury 25 degrees below zero, and as we stepped out on the street we met an atmosphere more crackling and stinging, and more vicious than any we had ever seen in Vermont, even with the mercury at 10 below. We wanted to go somewhere, for we were tired of the fashionable Palmer House, where we had gone up in the elevator to the fifth story to reflect on the beauty and care which were had bestowed upon the traveller. Our interest in the situation was of course heightened by the interesting accounts we had just been reading of the Newark disaster. But the most aggravation of all was that we could feel the cold air breathing through the windows, and coming up through the floor with sufficient force to lift the carpet. Chicago, this house in particular, has got beyond caring for the stranger, and they begin to feel that, for the nervous chase for the dollar, they forget their sidewalk, public places and many other things, which if cared for would add much to the beauty, comfort and reputation of the city. They feel that men when they get through with the dollar game and wish to retire for old age, can find no provision for that here, and that this is only a place for man while he is young and nervously ambitious. Not even the climate is inviting; its extremes are more intense and variable, and more inconsistent than we experience in Vermont. With these impressions we of course were naturally inclined to get away this morning, so we looked through the papers toward our coming route. We saw that the thermometer stood at one place on the way 50 below; that a train running back and down a grade and jumping down an embankment 15 or 20 feet killed and ran to death several; that a train was snowed in, and two engines coming to its assistance dashed through the blinding snow headlong into the disabled train, killing and wounding several, while two following engines repeated the transaction; we read accounts of passengers frozen to death or suffering from hunger and cold on the best regulated trains. With such and other pleasant tales did we beguile the morning hours and encourage ourselves to start along. On getting out no one thought of travelling, but here we were in the famous hotel of the west, literally shivering with cold. Little unbroken circles sat around the fireplaces, excluding all who were not fortunate enough to get one of the seats. Concluding not to go, we were equally determined not to stay at that house, so we paid our bill and struck for the Clifton House, and have just got located in the cosy little house, where the atmosphere is more genial and where nothing disturbs us, except the annoyance of the delay. We have concluded if a person wants a comfortable place, care and attention at a reasonable price, in Chicago, some such house as we are now at will furnish it; but if he desires to lose his identity, and mingle with a lot of real and assumed aristocrats, who each and all, including the help, study to be exclusive, and to despise all common courtesies of life, and if he is willing to pay for the reputation of having stayed at a mammoth hotel, let such an one go where we have been. As for us, give us liberty or death in some other form.

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THE NEWS.

Cleanings in New England.

Territory Board.
William Brewster, keeper of a small inn and the Brewster's Inn, on Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn., quarreled with his wife, killing her severely. He next drew a revolver and pointed it at her throat and then drew it back and walked away. He was arrested the next day, and was recently joined by his wife. They have two children, a girl of 16, and a boy, the elder, a girl of 12, now 14.

Retirement of Brewster.
During the past week he has been the guest of the Brewster's Inn, Boston, and the same hotel with some great interest in the model until when he takes care of his wife again.

Mysteries Attacked.
All efforts on several sides are being made to solve the mystery of a house fire at Mrs. Edward A. Sherman's in New Haven, Conn., which took the lives of all the members of the family.

Getting Ready in Boston.
Albert L. Deaderick, who goes agent for the Manufacturer's Institute, has started for the South in the interests of the Institute, to induce southerners to establish at the fair next month. The South Atlantic states have agreed to send delegations to the exposition, and the South Central states to the Gulf states, with the exception of the Mississippi River states, which are to be represented by George Butler and Major Palmer. It is believed that the former will deliver the address at the opening of the fair, which commences Sept. 1. By order of the secretary of the treasury, the established buildings of the institute have been made available to trustees in South America or Mexico to enable them to bring their exhibits to the exposition. The Mexican railroad is thus enabled to show its wonderful resources, and the connection between the other railroads and the will be found full and interesting.

Busted.
The express company that Deaderick is managing has received a bill from the A. & W. Higgins estate to make divide the funds in his hands resulting from the sale of trust property among the holders of the trust notes. The amount will make a dividend of about \$10,000, the first in nearly fifty years. The man has appointed C. B. Barnhouse receiver of the Quicksilver company.

Recently an Albermarle bull suddenly turned upon his owner, Mr. Green of Vergennes, Vt., while feeding in the barnyard, and trampled one of his horns in. Mr. Green's right arm was then severed. His friend, Dr. J. H. McElroy, hastened him into the man's house to the depth of seven inches, leaving a terrible wound from which his bowels protruded. His injuries are believed to be fatal. Mr. Green is nearly 30 years of age, and is the only living resident who was born within the city limits. He was unusually active and energetic for one of his years, and took much interest in his bloodless condition. The man is the original of the famous running game, Vergennes and Vermont, the entire stock of which were all to a surety given some time ago at a handsome price.

Groceries Requested.
The wife of Mrs. Caroline A. Peck, widow of General George C. Peck, recently, wrote as follows: "To the Biographer, twelve Burroughs block, value at \$5,000, on condition that it be received and maintained as 'Burroughs library'; Biographer Hospital, \$6000; Connecticut humane society, \$10,000; Wilbraham, Junior of Burroughs block, \$1000; St. John's Episcopal church, \$1000; New Haven Hospital, \$10,000 in cash, providing the money erect a memorial chapel on their ground at cost of \$30,000, which shall be used as Burroughs memorial chapel; Biographer Hospital, \$10,000; Connecticut humane society, \$10,000. Mrs. Peck's estate is worth over \$20,000, and the balance is bequeathed to relatives."

Canned Potatoes.
The family of George L. Jones, of New Haven, Conn., became violently ill after having eaten some canned tomatoes. Proper remedies were all in material, and the patients are now out of danger. The sickness is supposed to have been caused by the act of the vegetables forming a poisonously impure uniting with the material used in making the can.

Timonius, Cr., Alaska.
A house that is haunted, in about of which one timer has moved 13 times in as many weeks. There's an unaccountable something in the attic and the doors and windows of their house, and it's really frightening experience. People are afraid to sleep there because they know that there is a job for a cat and a carpenter.

James Ryan Yocco, nine years old, while crossing at Bridgeport, Conn., recently, ran into a street-car and was instantly killed.

Rev. A. D. Morris, of the church of the Holy Trinity at Millbrook, Conn., is elected rector of St. Luke's church at San Francisco. The salary offered is \$20,000, the same that he receives at Millbrook.

The most dangerous place which has visited Nahum N. Hill, for me that took place a few days ago, was the back of his head, after having eaten some canned tomatoes. Proper remedies were all in material, and the patients are now out of danger. The sickness is supposed to have been caused by the act of the vegetables forming a poisonously impure uniting with the material used in making the can.

Commissioner Loring recently said in an address: "The fact that sugar can be made from sorghum has been proved. That it can be profitably made. Prof. Weber and Sixville have demonstrated, and have so declared to this association with their figures before them. That there is a market for the product no man doubts. Whether it is a national crop or not, time and experience alone can prove. When I asked Prof. Weber, 'What are the obstacles?' Prof. Goessmann found in Massachusetts which render sorghum sugar-making there impractical?" His reply was: "Shortness of the season, longer of early frost, and an incomplete development of the cane." Who can say, as yet, that this crop will take its place among the special crops of our extreme Northern and Eastern states, or will occupy the place now filled by the sugar cane of the South? Nor is this important. Like all other agricultural products, the profit of sorghum depends on locality, soil, climate, and the material status of the cultivator as regards the ownership of his land; whether he possesses a plantation of thousands of acres or a small farm; whether he runs his own sugar mill and runs a sugar plantation or depends on a neighboring factory for his market of the crop from his few acres. We have a right to expect that it will find a place, as every other crop has done, and will be accepted in its proper place either for the domestic supply of molasses when convenient and economical for conversion into sugar when circumstances are favorable. It took me five years for the great cotton and woolen industries to establish and occupy the market, but their founders made little or none profit. They worked with perseverance, economy, and great ingenuity and skill. You can follow their example.

LATEST RECEIPT.

Plain Lapas. A plain tapas, suitable for delicate stomachs, is made by boiling half a tea-spoonful of turmeric in half a pint of water; when the liquor is entirely dissolved or crept, add a glassful of milk; just before

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

INTERESTING TO WOMEN.
Dairymen and keepers of butter are advised to keep cold in the present emergency and wait further developments before forcing their goods on an unwilling market.

The advance in the price of corn is causing the sale and shipment of much fatter stock about this date. That the price holds up as well as it does, indicates a possible scarcity which cannot be more felt later in the season.

The temperature of a soil depends very much upon its humidity. Dry land absorbs heat more quickly and loses it more slowly than that which is wet, and thus the summer temperature of our undrained districts will be lower than if they are drained. The temperature of drained land in summer, occasionally 10° Fahr. above that of undrained land.

Balloch's blood is used on a large scale as a manure, but chiefly for mixing with other fertilizers. In its natural state, blood contains about three per cent of nitrogen; when dried it contains twelve per cent. It makes an excellent manure for turnips when mixed with bone-dust or phosphate of lime. Mixed with peat or mold it may be applied as a top dressing to wheat crops and to grass land.

It is said that 15,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine are shipped yearly from New York City. This fixes the price of a much larger amount of good butter which would be used if it could be had at reasonable rates. The sale of oleo-margarine hurts butchers in a two ways: it brings buyers into disarray, and largely decreases the demand for both good and poor quality. The fact that this article is adulterated causes many consumers to fight it off.

Cotswold sheep are increasing in popularity, as the demand for mutton and early lamb is greater than for wool. They do not shear as heavily as the best American Merinos, but are more prolific, many of the ewes bring twins.

A cross of Cotswold and Southdown makes the best lamb for the butcher. The lamb should be of the Cotswold breed, as she is better able to support twins, and with good feed will give enough milk to keep them growing until to eat grain or grass.

The writer says Peter Henderson, the well-known seaman, like all robust growing vegetables, can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds, and in all conditions of fertility, but the soil best suited to it is sandy loam. All heavy soils it is more subject to disease, and the flavor also is much inferior. In breaking up good pasture land, the decaying sod answers sufficiently well for the first year in lieu of manure. Manure is applied either in rows or hills, or broadcast over the hills and plowed in, the latter in most cases being preferable. If the soil is good, but little manure is required. In lightly enriched soil the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbent nature, as plaster, lime, superphosphate of lime and bone-dust. For wet soils these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth, but prevent disease. Plant as early in spring as the ground can be had in fair working order, in hills or ridges, about three feet apart; covering in light, warm soil, about four inches deep, but in cold wet situations, two and a half or three inches will be sufficient.

Drains.

In many a New England and Middle States farm house may be found this state of things: First, a well dug near the kitchen door and between kitchen and barn. Second, an open drain leading from the kitchen sink, pouring out all the dirty water of washing day and every other day, which sinks in the ground about and becomes one feeder of the waiting well. Even when the drain is nominally closed and cut off, it is not an earthen or iron pipe, but simply a wooden conductor, parting with its contents at every joint. But for not only New England, but south and west as well, the open drain is the general rule. Such drain laying contributed its share toward the family water supply, the manure pile in the barn yard rends its quota, not at once, but gradually soaking through and infiltrating the ground; and last and worst, the privies in the same manner finish the work. And the most startling of all these most disagreeable and necessary facts is that with every one of these conditions in existence, the water may be unchanged in color or taste; may even be exceedingly sparkling and delightful, this having been proved in various well known cases.—*The Continent.*

Borgham.

Commissioner Loring recently said in an address: "The fact that sugar can be made from sorghum has been proved. That it can be profitably made. Prof. Weber and Sixville have demonstrated, and have so declared to this association with their figures before them. That there is a market for the product no man doubts. Whether it is a national crop or not, time and experience alone can prove. When I asked Prof. Weber, 'What are the obstacles?' Prof. Goessmann found in Massachusetts which render sorghum sugar-making there impractical?" His reply was: "Shortness of the season, longer of early frost, and an incomplete development of the cane." Who can say, as yet, that this crop will take its place among the special crops of our extreme Northern and Eastern states, or will occupy the place now filled by the sugar cane of the South? Nor is this important. Like all other agricultural products, the profit of sorghum depends on locality, soil, climate, and the material status of the cultivator as regards the ownership of his land; whether he possesses a plantation of thousands of acres or a small farm; whether he runs his own sugar mill and runs a sugar plantation or depends on a neighboring factory for his market of the crop from his few acres. We have a right to expect that it will find a place, as every other crop has done, and will be accepted in its proper place either for the domestic supply of molasses when convenient and economical for conversion into sugar when circumstances are favorable. It took me five years for the great cotton and woolen industries to establish and occupy the market, but their founders made little or none profit. They worked with perseverance, economy, and great ingenuity and skill. You can follow their example.

LATEST RECEIPT.

Plain Lapas. A plain tapas, suitable for delicate stomachs, is made by boiling half a tea-spoonful of turmeric in half a pint of water; when the liquor is entirely dissolved or crept, add a glassful of milk; just before

boiling from the fire (and, by the way, this should not be done till the milk is thickened with the tapioca) add a well-boiled egg, and sugar, and flavoring to taste. This is nice, either with or without cold cream.

Family pudding. "Favorite" pudding is made by boiling three eggs very light, the whites and yolks together; cover with the juice and grated rind of lemon and half a tea-spoonful of grated nutmeg; to this add one cup of grated bread crumbs, one cup of finely chopped white, one cup of English currants and sultanas, a half a cup of sugar; stir this vigorously till well mixed, then put in a buttered pudding dish and boil for two hours and a half. Serve with any good sauce, or with cream and sugar.

Meat gravy. Good gravy can be made at any time if you have some nice pieces of cold roast meat. Put them in a fire pan, and pour about a pint of boiling water over them; cover the saucepan, and let the meat and water simmer on the back of the stove for an hour or more; then strain it through the sieve, and add butter, pepper and salt; thicken with flour. If lamb or mutton make the foundation of the gravy, flavor it with a table-spoonful of Worcester sauce, or with the same quantity of parsley-chopped fine.

Holy oil padding. Take one quart of flour, mix with it one tea-spoonful of baking powder, half a pound of suet, chopped fine, and sufficient to make a dough (not too stiff); roll this out rather thin, and cover with blood with a general decomposition condition. Dr. Elliott was aided, and directed his wife to wash the head, gently, cut lip and an injured eye. Inquiry is made to the manner in which this was just satisfied the officers that while in a military command, he attempted to assert his authority at home, and that his wife resisted it with a stony poker.

Medical Testimony.

Alcohol, said Dr. Loran, of Utica, N. Y., in his course of a lecture recently delivered, does not get into the circulation the same way that food does; it passes from the stomach to the liver, from the liver to the heart, from the heart to the lungs, and back again to the heart, and thence through the circulation to every part of the body. He explained how alcohol increases heat in the system. A small quantity, say about an ounce, will set the blood to the capillaries on the surface, and there increases its heat; but if the quantity is increased, and continued, the capillaries are kept distended (loss) their power of contraction, the vessels become stagnant in them, and the result is a shivering cold. Hence a temperate man can endure more cold than the intemperate man. His blood is in a healthier condition and he more readily recovers from disease, medical or surgical. He said that one who is in the habit of drinking immediately soon falls into ill health, suffer from loss of appetite, sick stomach, tired tongue, offensive breath. His limbs become tremulous, his face dull and expressionless, his eyes red and watery—fibril; tibiae appear upon the face, and his nose becomes brilliant, bottle-shaped. His stomach becomes covered with inflamed patches, his lining becomes softened and thickened, and filled withropy mucus that forbids digestion and induces dyspepsia. His liver becomes diseased, first enlarged, then reduced in size, hardened and irregular in shape. Its surface is covered with elevations from one-quarter to one-half of an inch in diameter, resembling hobs. Hence it is called Hobnail or drumstick liver, from its resemblance to the sole of hobnail shoes. At times this condition obstructs circulation in the liver, leads to dropsy, enlargement of the spleen, constipation, oily skin, yellow eyes, loathing for solid food and a still stronger desire for stimulants. He may live one or two years, but once these conditions exist, his days are assuredly numbered. But it affects the brain as well as the stomach and liver. For the brain, alcohol has a special affinity. It first causes congestion, then shrinkage, thickening of the membranes and a deposit of small crystals in the walls of the cells. It disturbs the circulation, brings on irritation and a consequent derangement, sleeplessness, restlessness, nervousness. He is affected with delusions; he sees rats, mice, serpents, demons, and looks behind curtains, chairs, tables, beds, for imaginary foes. He becomes a raving maniac and an inmate of the lunatic asylum.

Peculiar Button.

A short time ago the father-in-law of Irvin D. Buckman saw a brass button glistening on the walk as he stepped from his home in Williamsburg. He picked it up, and, looking at its face, saw the words "Cincinnati Police." As he gazed upon the words, the man surprised and said, "Furious, sir, that belongs to me."

He took it from the finder, began to brush and pat it, as he soliloquized:

"Ah, I would regret very much to lose you, the last and only souvenir of those happy days of my life."

You place great store on that button, remarked the duder.

"Ah, sir, indeed I do," the stranger replied, and then he told a story which over a dozen residents of Williamsburg have since heard him declaim. He spoke of a home in Cincinnati, and of his appointment on the police force. He pictured the joy which came to him and his wife as little by little they saw money accumulate in the savings bank. Then, exhibiting a bank book in which there was a large sum to his credit, he continued:

"But that bank broke, and I was set adrift. Worn out of mind brought about the loss of my place, and I came to Williamsburg in the hope of getting work."

The sister of the button furnished the stranger with money and provisions, and interested his son-in-law in his behalf. Work was found for him, but he would not accept it, preferring to grubstake his little brass button and telling his story. Among those who have seen the button are Chief of the fire department, Chester Langford, John Perry, and Policeman Ulrich. The latter said he would give a dollar to help the man dropping his button.—*New York paper.*

Very Particular.

The principle of nationality in meats was illustrated in an amazing way by a complaint which an Italian visitor made to the U. S. Consul in London a few days since. He had taken a few days' leave from his work, and intended to go to Paris, but he had no money, and was compelled to stay in London. He had no money, and was compelled to stay in London.

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TRADE MARKS.

A Nut to Oint. A Perfume, N. H., brewer, will have 12,000 barrels of it, which is about 40,000 barrels more to be sent before November 1st.

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