Farm, Garden and Household.

AN ICE CHEST.—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following recipe for a cheap ice chest: Take two dry goods boxes, one of which is enough smaller than the other to leave a space of about three inches all around when it is placed inside. Fill the space between the two with sawdust packed closely, and cover with heavy lid made to fit neatly inside the larger box. Insert a small pipe in the bottom of the chest to to cary off the water from the melting ice. For family use this has proved quite as serviceable and as economical as more costly "refrigerators."

VINEGAR FOR APPLE MOTHS.—Sherlock S. Gregory wrote to the Farmers' Club: "For several years, until last year, we have had apples much injured by worms. But hearing, through the American Institute Farmers' Club, that the moths of flies which deposit the eggs producing the worms may be destroyed by hanging vessels with diluted vinegar in the branches of the tree, we tried that remedy, and caught a large amount of the 'insects,' and the consequence was that our fruit was unusually free from worms. The moths were fed to laying hens. The 'vinegar' we used was made of sorghum molasses, and so far diluted that it might properly be called slightly acid sweetened water. Old tin cans were used. I wrote you so that if any use is made of this, it may be used before the time is passed when the the proposed remedy can be applied."

DANGER IN DOSING HORSES.—There is no doubt that more horses are seriously injured by injudicious dosing and careless treatment than in any other way. A veterinarian writes that drenching a horse with fluid medicines, even if the latter are of an indifferent nature, like milk and molasses, is always very dangerous; but is extremely so, first, when the drench consists of substances—for instance, oil or grease—to which horses have a natural aversion; secondly, when the sick horse is suffering with a disease which is attended with fast breathing, like pneumonia, colic, &c.; and thirdly, as is often the case, is poured down in a forcible manner; for in such cases it frequently happens that a part of the liquid enters into the larynx and goes down the windpipe into the lungs, and causes there an inflammation, which frequently becomes fatal.

SIGNS OF GOOD SOIL.—J. B. Smith, of Patmos, Ohio, said in the Farmers' Club that he had written something on soils. He now added: "Timber in a measure indicates the character of the soil: that flat white-oak land is poor; that shellbark mostly grows in cold, wet land; that flat beach and sugar lands are good for summer crops and grass, but not for wheat; that rolling beach and sugar lands, where large poplar and black-walnut abound, are fine grazing lands, and produce, when new, large crops of all kinds of grain, except wheat, when it is winter-killed; that large white oak and chestnut, growing together, and black oak and hickory, indicate a loose subsoil; and that lands where the water soon sinks into the subsoil are much the most valuable for grain; that a soil that will raise large crops of all kinds of grain, and then clover and timothy, and after they run out will come in with green grass and white clover, is the best."

WEEDS GROW APACE.—If, says a contemporary, Brigham Young wore an additional "weed" on his hat every time he lost a wife or mother-in-law, it is estimated his hat would have to be twenty-seven feet high. "He'd be a weed-ower with a vengeance," remarks a Scotch friend.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.—*Trees* newly set last spring ought to be heavily mulched.

Insects will appear upon many of the trees in the orchard and nursery. It will require a constant watchfulness to prevent their ravages, both on the foliage and fruit.

Seeds.—As fast as fruits ripen, save the seeds, if it is desired to propagate. Seeds of many ornamental trees in the nursery require to be sown as soon as ripe.

Seedlings of evergreen and other forest trees require to be shaded from the hot sun by means of brush, or, what is better, a lattice-work of laths. A mulch of hay or straw between the rows of larger plants will prevent the growth of many weeds, and thus save time and labor in weeding.

Grafts set in the spring will require looking after now, as the stock often sends out new shoots, which rob the scion of nourishment.

Suckers should be rubbed off whenever they appear upon budded or grafted stocks.

Cherries.—Care must be used in picking not to injure the bark or break any limbs.

Thinning of fruit should be continued this month, if not already finished.

THE CORRECT WAY TO LOAD HAY.—As soon as the hay-rigging, shelving and ruck is filled even with the corners, and the hay is well trod down, place a large forkful at each corner at the rear end, after which lay a third forkful between the two corners to hold the hay in its place. Let the first forkfuls of hay be laid out as far as practicable without falling to the ground. Let the loader be particular to start both corners as nearly alike as they can be built with hay; then lay a course of forkfuls on both sides of the shelving, and a third course in the middle to bind the outer courses in the most desired place. The loader should keep continually moving to tread the hay down firmly as fast as it is pitched to him. As soon as two courses have been laid and well bound on by a middle course, about half way from the rear to the forward, commence at the front corners of the rigging and lay a course of forkfuls toward the rear end, finishing the first course near the middle of the rigging. Now that the foundation is laid, let the loader commence again at the hind end, lay a large forkful on each corner, bind them in their places by a forkful laid at the end between the corners, after which lay another course of forkfuls over the foundation. Let the corners be laid first, and keep the middle no fuller than even with the top of the corners. If the corners are carried up true, and the course be well bound on by laying hay in the middle and treading it down, the load will be built as straight as a cube; and the hay will not fall off the vehicle, unless it turns entirely up on one side.

LIMESTONE AS A BUILDING MATERIAL.—M. Omalius d'Halloy, in a recent paper on the subject of building stones, says in speaking of limestones, that to judge of their durability, it is not so much the texture which has to be taken into account as the condition of the bed from which the stones were obtained. The structure and texture of the limestones may vary enormously, and yet all may be suited for building purposes, provided the layers or strata have not been, as is very frequently the case, dislocated by geological up-heaving, whereby many of these kinds of stone become foliated, and do not then withstand wind and weather for any length of time without crumbling to pieces.

Summary of News.

IN the New York riot, the number of killed and wounded was 142.

THE President has continued the lease of Samana Bay one year longer.

FIVE persons to each house is the reported average for Great Britain.

THE Spanish Cortes has reaffirmed its former resolution never to part with Cuba.

THE Dublin Chief of Police, who was stabbed by a Fenian, has died of his wounds.

THE Cuban General Leon Tamayo was captured lately and executed at Sancti Espiritus.

THE appointment of the Archbishop of Tours to the Archbishopric of Paris is confirmed.

THE other day a ship arrived in London from Shanghai with 5,000 chests of spurious tea.

THE damages for which the city of New York is liable from the riot, amounts to less than $10,000.

THE Czar of Russia has granted permission for the erection of the first Synagogue in St. Petersburg.

THE number of deaths registered in London last week was 1,296, which was forty-nine below the average.

MAINE reports only a two-fifth hay crop. New hay is now selling in Lewiston at $30. Last year it was only $15.

A HURRICANE has caused immense damage at St. Joseph, Mo., four persons being killed.

IN the Connecticut Senate, the bill repealing the Usury laws was passed by a nearly unanimous vote.

SAMUEL MOODY, a well-known horse-dealer, had his skull fractured in Boston, by the kick of a horse.

A SEVERE gale visited St. Louis, doing considerable damage. One man was killed, and another seriously injured.

THE ship Nahmon, from Bombay, bound to Penaing, has foundered in the Indian Ocean. Thirty lives were lost.

MICHIGAN has 5,144 lakes, covering an area of 1,114 miles, besides a water front on the great lakes of 1,850 miles.

CAREFUL estimates of the cotton crop place the probable limits of the yield between 2,500,000 and 3,500,000 bales.

THE regular express companies complain that people's trunks and baggage are very often called for by gangs of thieves.

THE gold placers of Sonora, Mexico, are pronounced equal to the best California and Australia. Thousands are flocking there.

THE latest reported balance in the United States Treasury was: Currency, $3,207,000; coin, $85,735,000; certificates, $21,619,000.

FRANK ROE, a farmer, while loading hay, three miles east of Norwalk, Ohio, was killed by lightning, which came from an almost cloudless sky.

EIGHT hundred and fifty-seven deaths, four hundred and thirty-three births, and one hundred and forty-seven marriages in New York last week.

THE Austrian government has formally ratified the treaty acknowledging the rights of natives of that country naturalized in the United States.

MGR. J. H. GUIBERT, who was appointed Archbishop of Tours in 1857, has been appointed successor to Mgr. Darboy, who suffered under the communist rule is Paris.

IN the French Assembly the Government announced that proceedings have been commenced in the Courts against the purchasers of arms in the United States for malfeasance in office.

AN explosion occurred in a scouring establishment in New York, occasioned by the careless use of benzine. Ten policemen and firemen were badly burned while trying to extinguish the flames.

THE large and extensive petroleum works in Rheims, France, caught fire, and were totally destroyed. The loss of property is immense. Fifty persons were burned to death by the conflagration.

THE city of Olney, Ill., is a place of 5,000 or 6,000 people. Recently a patent from the United States has been issued covering almost the entire land on which the city is located. The patent was issued to E. S. Wilson.

THE latest revised tables of the Census Office make the aggregate population of the United States to be as follows: White, 33,581,680; colored, 4,879,323; Indian, 25,733; Japanese, 56; Chinese, 63,196. Total, 38,549,987.

Fashion Gossip.

The cost of making a dress nowadays exceeds the cost of the material twice over.

Some extravagant misses wear real gold and silver buckles on their slippers instead of imitation.

A new style of overdress is in three separate pieces, joined together by large fans formed of silk and lack.

The lightest colored bronze and malachite are used for parlor ornaments and are extremely beautiful.

Little tea parties and 10 o'clock suppers are the most fashionable entertainments given at Newport this season.

A pretty style of round hat for ladies is a sort of cap composed entirely of peacock's feathers and loops of black velvet.

Caps are now seldom worn by our dowagers, the hair instead being arranged in the most youthful and elaborate manner.

Very pretty morning wrappers are made of white cashmere, faced with a quilled trimming of pink, blue or pale green silk.

Flowers in great quantities are sent by young men to their friends in the country. This seems to be reversing the order of things.

Some very elegant fans of point-lace have the monogram inserted in small emeralds and diamonds on one of the side sticks.

At some of the Summer boarding-houses the butter set before the people is like a well-defended fort—that is, rather too strong to be easily taken.

The Nillson scarf, consisting of a square of light-colored silk, edged with fringe and tied at the throat in a loose knot, are very stylish and becoming.

Many ladies who wear short sleeves to their dresses wear a bracelet at the wrist attached by a long chain to another bracelet which is fastened just above the elbow.

Linen dresses of all colors trimmed with fringe to match and made in the shape of a polonaise, are worn by ladies over silk dresses for travelling and riding on dusty roads.

Some of the young girls at the seashore have adopted the fashion of wearing the hair *creped* and hanging loose down their backs, which is a great saving of trouble and also of time.

Gongs are no longer used at hotels, there being stated hours for the meals and the guests are expected to be on hand when the time arrives for feeding "without any further notice."

A California Ranche.

A correspondent, describing a California Ranche, says:—It comprises 16,000 acres. It lies on the east bank of the river, and extends about four miles along its shore. It reaches backward, so that one corner of it skirts the foot-hills of the Sierras. The water privileges enjoyed by it are wonderful. There is not a field in the whole ranche that does not have running through it a stream of pure, beautiful water. There is a flour-mill of large capacity, whose wheels are kept running by a never-failing supply of water from one of these streams. Last year 40,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 of barley were raised on the ranche. So perfect is the machinery used for cutting and gathering in the grain that a thousand bushels of wheat which in the morning held its golden head erect in the field, at evening was tied up in the sack ready for the miller. Headers are driven through the field, which cut off the grain a little below the heads. Each header is followed by three header-wagons, which catch the grain as it is thrown into them, and in these wagons it is hauled to the thrasher, which is in the same field. The wheat, when sacked, is left where it lies with impunity until the harvesting is done, and there is leisure to haul it in, for there is no fear of rain. To carry on these operations, a force of 40 horses and about 30 men is required. We will describe the process of putting in the grain on the part tilled by the owner of the ranche. Twenty men and fifty horses were employed from the 1st of October until the 1st of March, though from six to ten of the men were grubbing and cleaning off the fields. The old-fashioned plow that a man must hold with both hands is entirely discarded. No plow that does not cut more than two furrows is admissable. Buggy and sulky plows, in which a man may ride in a very gentlemanly way while he turns up the soil, "twins," and other kinds, have entirely superseded the old style. Some of these plows cost as much as $100. From four to six horses or mules are attached to each plow, indeed sometimes as many as eight horses are used.

The plowing was not ended when the wheat and barley were all sown. Hundreds of acres were plowed to be sown in the Fall before the rains. This is called Summer-fallowing, and is the surest way of securing a good crop. These fields will be "cultivated in," that is, the grain will be put in with a cultivator, which can be done before the Fall rains begin, so that the grain will have the benefit of all the rains and will reach such a state of maturity before they are over as to bid defiance to the dry weather afterward. No plowing can be done in the Fall until after the rains begin. Men receive $30 per month and board for ordinary labor, with an advance upon this of $10 or $12 in haying and harvesting.

Last year 500 tons of hay were cut. Clover is not heard of, and timothy is unknown here. All the hay is made of the native oats, cut before the seed is ripe enough to fall out. No preparation of the fields, no plowing, no sowing, is necessary for this crop. Simply let a field alone, and the oats will come, no matter how many crops may have been raised upon it, or how many years it has been tilled. The seeds of the oat seem to have a wonderful vitality, and stay hidden away in the recesses of the earth, awaiting a chance to spring up and take possession of the land. Before the country was settled and the land brought under cultivation, these oats grew everywhere, three, four, and even five feet high, furnishing unrivaled pasturage for cattle and sheep. Eight hundred cattle board themselves on the broad acres of this ranch not yet cultivated. These cattle require no attention in Summer or Winter, except that two men, are employed to ride around the ranche daily to see that the cattle in common with the hogs and horses behave themselves, and to make sure that no fences are thrown down or fields broken into. There are on the ranche 25 miles of fence, and more are constantly in course of erection. Twelve hundred hogs find themselves subject to the inexpiable law to root or die. Most ungainly-looking creatures they are, too.

The hogs are never fed, not even preparatory to being slaughtered. Turning them into stubble-fields after the grain is harvested is the best that is done for them. Indeed, nothing is ever fed except the working-horses and mules. Barley here takes the place of Indian corn and oats. It took 3,000 bushels of barley and 100 tons of hay to feed the work-horses, on this ranche during the season. The barley was worth $1 per bushel, and the hay from $15 to $20 per ton. Two thousand sheep crop the grass at their leisure on the hillsides. They require no feeding at any time, and are watched and tended by a shepherd who stays with them by day and drives them into some safe place at night, near the tent or cabin where he sleeps himself. Sheep-growing is very profitable and is almost the only way in which a person with small means can start in any agricultural undertaking. The sheep are generally driven to the mountains in July, when the grass becomes dry and parched, and are kept there until the Fall rains begin. The increase is very rapid, 80 per cent being safely calculated upon and sometimes when they are carefully tended, the flock is doubled in a single season. This year wool has brought an unusually high price higher than ever before, so that the Spring clip averaged about a dollar per sheep. As the sheep will be sheared again in August, and the yield should be about two-thirds that of the Spring, sheep-owners have come to rejoice and be glad. A man who has a "band" of sheep (everything is a band here; people talk of a band of horses, a band of mules, and a band of cattle), can always get credit, for it is known that twice a year he is sure of money for his wool. It would be thought very poor management in Yankee-land for a farmer to go to town to buy butter, and vegetables. Here with all these cattle roaming about the pasture land, the butter is bought at the nearest town and for all the potatoes used, from two to three cents a pound is paid.

During the past few years there has been such a demand for cod-liver oil that various spurious articles bearing this name have been put upon the market. The livers of all kinds of fish and even dog's fat have been made use of in the manufacture.

New York Cattle Market.

The cattle market for the last few weeks has been more lively. We quote prices:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Poor to medium cattle, ℔ lb.	9½@10	10½@10¾
Medium to fair steers	10 @10¼	10½@10¾
Good steers and fat oxen	10¼@10¾	11 @11¼
Prime to extra steers	11 @12	11¼@12¼
Choice	12¼@12½	12½@13
The majority of sales were at	10½@11	11 @11½
Average price	10¾ —	11¼ —
The poorest cattle brought	5 @ 7	8 @ 8½
Texas	6 @ 9	8 @ 9½
Rough fat	— @ 7	@ 7
Green hides	— @ 7½	@ 7½

"GOD made him; therefore let him pass for a man," is the pious way in which the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* heads an article in regard to a fellow who passed a one dollar counterfeit bill on a child in that city.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$ 9.50	@13.50
MILCH COWS	$5.00	@$6.00
HOGS—Live	.04	@ .07
Dressed	.09	@ .10½
SHEEP	.05	@ .07½
COTTON—Middling	.20	@ .21⅛
FLOUR—Extra Western	5.25	@ 5.50
State Extra	5.50	@ 9.90
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.40	@ 1.46
" State	1.50	@ 1.52
White Genesee Extra	1.62	@ 1.85
RYE—Western	1.00	@ 1.20
BARLEY—State	.80	@ 1.00
CORN—Mixed Western	.65	@ .75
SEED—Clover	.09	@ .09½
OATS—Western	.65	@ .70
PORK—Mess	14.00	@15.50
LARD	.10	@ .12
PETROLEUM—Crude	14¾	Refined .25¾
BUTTER—State	.28	@ .30
Ohio W. R.	.26	@ .28
" Fancy	.34	@ .36
Western ordinary	.20	@ .23
Pennsylvania fine	.34	@ .37
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	@ .16
" Skimmed	.07	@ .10
Ohio	.10	@ .15
EGGS—State	.15	@ .18

BOSTON.

FLOUR—Superfine	$5.10	@ 5.50
Extra	7.25	@ 8.00
CORN	.80	@ .81
OATS	.66	@ .70
CLEAR PORK	17.00	@19.00
LARD	.11½	@ .12
BUTTER—Common	.18	@ .22
Choice Lots	.35	@ .42
CHEESE	.5	@ .13
EGGS—Western	.15	@ .16
Eastern	.17	@ .18
GRASS SEED—Clover	.10	@ .16
Timothy	5.50	@ 6.00
Red Top	5.50	@ 6.00
HAY—Choice	30.00	@33.00
Common	20.00	@22.00

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	@ 7.75
Prime	6.00	@ 6.60
Fair Grades	4.50	@ 5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	@ 7.25
Inferior	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Live	4.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	@ 5.00
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50	@ 7.25
Spring Extra	5.75	@ 6.75
Buckwheat	4.75	@ 5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.48	@ .50
Barley—No. 2, new	.75	@ .78
Oats [No. 2	.43	@ .45
Rye—No. 2	.60	@ .65
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.13	@ 1.15
LARD	.10	@ .11
PORK—Mess	14.50	@15.00

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	5.75	@ 7.50
SHEEP	3.50	@ 6.80
HOGS—Live	6.50	@ 8.00
FLOUR	5.00	@ 7.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.29	@ 1.40
CORN	.58	@ .60
OATS	.57	@ .59
RYE	.90	@ 1.00
BARLEY	.75	@ .83
LARD	.10	@ .11

ALBANY.

WHEAT—State	1.60	@ 1.65
Extra	1.48	@ 1.63
RYE—State	1.15	@ 1.16
CORN—Mixed	.78	@ .75
BARLEY—State	.90	@ 1.00
OATS—State	.60	@ .68

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Penn. Extra	5.62	@ 6.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.50	@ 1.50
White	1.80	@ 1.85
CORN—Yellow	.73	@ .74
Mixed	.72	@ .75
SEED—Clover	.10½	@ .12
Timothy	..	@ 5.25
PETROLUM—Crude	.18¼	refined 25½

BALTIMORE.

COTTON—Low Middlings	.19½	@ .20
FLOUR—Extra	5.50	@ 6.75
WHEAT—Amber	1.55	@ 1.60
CORN	.78	@ .83
OATS	.55	@ .60

The Villa of a Retired Expressman

The Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes: "Probably one of the handsomest and most expensive suburban retreats is that of Mr. Alvin Adams. It lies in Watertown, seven miles from Boston, and embraces one hundred and fifty acres. The grounds are magnificent, and the farm has no equal. The second floor is on a level with the dome of the State House in Boston, and the sweep of the eye from the tower of the house catches in a panorama of exquisite loveliness, embracing a view of twenty-six towns and cities. One of the most attractive features of this lovely home is the art gallery, which is probably the finest private affair of the kind in the country. There is nothing in Boston equal to it. Among its grand paintings is Bierstadt's "Lake Lucerne." Twenty years ago Mr. Adams was a very poor man, but ventured in a business which has since grown to colossal proportions; and now, as father of the express business, he lives in retirement, surrounded by his broad acres. It must cost him $100,000 a year to carry on the place. Mr. Adams is a great lover of art, and is specially interesting himself in the creation of the Boston Art Museum.

How to Cure Stammering.

Lute A. Taylor, editor of the La Crosse (Wis.) *Leader*, who has been an inveterate stammerer, writes as follows about the way to cure the habit: "No stammering person ever found any difficulty in singing. The reason of this is, that by observing the measure of the music—by keeping time—the organs of speech are kept in such position that enunciation is easy. Apply the same rule to reading or speech, and the same result will follow. Let the stammerer take a sentence, say this one—'Leander swam the Hellespont'—and pronounce it by syllables, scan it, keeping time with his finger if necessary, letting each syllable occupy the same time, thus, Le—an—der—swam—the—Hel—les—pont, and he will not stammer. Let him pronounce slowly, at first, then faster, but still keeping time; keeping time with words instead of syllables, and he will be surprised to find that, by very little practice, he will read without stammering, and nearly as rapidly as persons ordinarily talk or read. Then practise this in reading and conversation until the habit is broken up. Perseverance and attention is all that is necessary to perform a perfect cure."

SAD EXPERIMENT.—A young Prussian officer, who, as the story goes, doubted the love of his affianced bride, requested one of his friends, after the battle of Gravelotte, to inform her that he was killed, and to report to him how she bore the news. The result was that the girl committed suicide; and the lover, shocked at the tragedy he had so unwittingly caused, became a raving maniac, and is now the inmate of an asylum in Berlin, where he is regarded as incurable. The young officer might have remembered Cervantes's sad story of impertinent curiosity, and have restrained himself from trying so dangerous and what, in this instance, has proved so fatal an experiment.

THE PLAGUE.—The plague still lingers in the city of Buenos Ayres. In consequence of its prevalence, the deaths are double the normal average. An interesting report relating to the plague is published; it gives 23,000 as the total number of deaths during the ravages of the plague—that is, from January to May. This is a very heavy loss out of a population numbering only 170,000 persons. The Popular Commission, an organization similar to the great Sanitary one of the American war, has been disbanded, after rendering inestimable service to the community.

A BAD SELL.—The Parisians are a very commercial people after all, and turn everything to a pecuniary account. The gamins of the French capital have lately been selling the teeth of the dead Communists at 20 francs each. They are reported to have disposed of about five thousand of Dombrowski's, and were doing an excellent business in Cluseret's dentals until the discovery that he was alive seriously depressed the market.

No class are said to put more real feeling into their vocation than pickpockets.

The Magazines.

THE CHILDRENS HOUR for August, published by T. S. Arthur & Son, is at hand. Mr. Arthur prepares a literary feast for the little ones every month, that they cannot fail to relish.

GODEY visits us regularly and is as full of vigor as it was twenty years ago. Its table of contents for August is interesting, while its various departments are filled to the brim with the choicest things in a literary way. Everybody wants *Godey's Ladys' Book*.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for August is a good number of this favorite. It gives several fine engravings, fashion plates, &c. A Dollar a Day, Virginia F. Townsend's story is continued. "Estelle Gallop," is the musical contribution, while other contributions are from T. S. Arthur, Hester Bennett and other authors. The various departments are full and interesting.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL for August has stories from Mrs. E. D. Kendall, Susan Coolidge, Lucia Chase Bell, and others. The second installment of "Summer Days at Kirkwood," by the editor. Art, Science, and Natural History, by Martha Powell Davis, David Rice, M. D., and Olive Thorne, and poems from George Cooper, Ellen Porter Champion, and Mrs. M. B. C. Slade. This number has several fine illustrations. Terms $1.50 a year. John E. Miller, Publisher, Chicago.

THE AMERICAN ODD FELLOW appears under new and most encouraging auspices. Mr. Orange Judd, proprietor of that well-known and popular publication, the *American Agriculturist*, has taken the presidency of the American Odd Fellow Association, and it is now placed upon a surer basis than ever before. The magazine is destined to become one of the most attractive and entertaining publications of the age, and as a fraternity and family magazine is calculated to prove exceedingly popular everywhere. The contents of the current number are rich and varied, and include several elegantly illustrated articles. The A. O. F. is sure to succeed. Published by the A. O. F. Association, No. 96 Nassau st., New York. $2.50 per year; $1.25 per vol.

HARPER'S.—The August *Harper* is at hand. Mrs. Helen S. Conant describes "Life in Cuba," and the pleasant text of her story is enlivened by eighteen illustrations. "Count Cavour and the Unification of Italy," is another illustrated article, by O. M. Spencer, American Consul at Genoa. Rev. Dr. Osgood gossips of "Boys Abroad;" John Hay contributes a good poem, "My Castle in Spain;" and Prof. T. B. Maury writes a valuable account of the storm signal service, under the title of "The Telegraph and the Storm." A. H. Guernsey has an illustrated paper on "Thomas Jefferson and His Family," and there is a variety of tales, poems, notes, &c.

THE GALAXY for August has many attractions. Justin McCarthy continues his "Tale of Two Continents." There is a good account of the Mediterranean solar eclipse. Elihu Burritt talks sagely on the "Two Burdens of War." Mr. W. L. Alden's story "The Golden Arrow" is an interesting story of adventure which will gratify all lovers of the stirring. The article on autographs adds to the interest by giving autographs of the more eminent Americans. Lucy Fountain has a sketch of Algernon Swinburne. Of the poems of this number Miss Hutchinson's "Marguerite" is a most beautiful little gem. This number has a picture of John Stuart Mill.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR AUGUST.—"What Are They Doing at Vassar?" is the title of the opening article in *Scribner's Monthly* for August. The author is Rev. H. H. McFarland. J. T. Headley, the celebrated author, gives a lively description of "Life in the Caucasus," sketching the Gypsies and all manner of strange wanderers who roam the ancient and outlandish country. This paper is illustrated. Among the illustrated articles are Mr. Townley's biographies of the painter, H. P. Gray, President of our Academy; and J. Q. A. Ward, the distinguished sculptor. There is an article by J. R. G. Hassard of the *Tribune*, on "An American Art Museum," with engravings by Mr. A. W. H. Beard. But by far the ablest paper in the present number is Dr. Mary C. Putnam's account of "Some of the French Leaders," embracing a sketch of the Provisional Government of September 4th, 1870. Among the other articles are a pleasant account, by Benson J. Lossing, of "The Weeping Willow." "Peter Crisp, a Comic Episode of Italian Travel," by H. T. Tuckerman, and "A Visit to the Great Yo-Semite." The poetry is by Elizabeth Akers Allen, G. P. Lathrop, and Charlotte F. Bates. Mr. Bush furnishes some amusing pencil reminiscences of Mount Washington, the Editorial Departments are entertaining. In the "Topics of the Time," are discussed the "Treaty of Washington," "The Pike in Literature," and "Political Bigotry." "The Old Cabinet" contains "Professional Pride," "Necessary Blessings," "A Hypothetical Case," another letter "To Ned," &c. In "Home and Society" we are told how to make Ices, and how to handle Cut Flowers; &c. In "Culture and Progress Abroad" and "At Home" there is an abundance of literary, scientific, and art notes. *Scribner's* grows in present interest and permanent value.

THE NEW CANCER CURE.—We know very little as yet of cundurango, the new cure-all for cancer, says a New York paper. Dr. Bliss professes faith in cundurango, and has sent his partner to a barely accessible portion of South America to procure a supply of the specific. We advise no one to buy and use cundurango; we presume people will die of cancer in 1900 as they did in 1800; yet we cannot doubt that cundurango has helped some sufferers by cancer; and the fact that it is indorsed by the "regular" faculty of Ecuador shall not impel us to refuse it the fair trial it seeks. Whenever cundurango shall have become attainable at any reasonable price, we shall hope to hear that sufferers by cancer are giving it a fair trial, and are prepared to set forth the truth respecting its merits as their experience shall reveal it.

THE WORLD OF TO-DAY LAUGHS at the therapeutics of fifty years ago. Blistering the head, emptying the veins, and rasping the bowels with cathartics as irritating as chestnut-burrs, will soon be consigned by universal consent to the limbo of rejected fallacies. In the meantime *Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters*, the true ally of Nature, are effecting by a mild and painless process, such cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint and periodical fevers, as the world half a century ago would have deemed miraculous.

At a hotel in Ohio, a large mirror is placed at the entrance of the dining-hall, which is so constructed that you see yourself a thin, cadaverous, hungry person; but when you come out from the table and look again in the glass, your body is distended to the extremity of corpulency.

THE PUREST and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by *Caswell, Hazard & Co.*, of New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

A CROWD of "horse men," and others, throng the stores in country and town, for *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. They understand that horses cannot be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

A SURE CURE.—A dyspeptic read that by sending a dollar by mail he would receive a cure for dyspepsia. He sent the money, and received a slip with the following printed on it: "Stop drinking and hoe in the garden." The man was mad at first, then laughed, and finally went to hoeing, and stopped drinking, and is now as well as ever.

Self-esteem is a high-bred steed, that bounds over asperities of life. Self-conceit a blind hack, which knocks its head against every impediment.

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