A Proverb.

There is a proverb in a heathen tongue,
Which often strikes us as much more sublime
Than sayings which a wiser day had sung,
And well to be remembered in *our* time.

'Tis this: "All persons carry two huge sacks,
One is behind, in front the other rests;
One holds their *own* faults—this is on their backs;
One hold their neighbors'—this lies on their breasts.

So they look down and see each neighbor's ill,
And cry, 'This foul!' but all the while are blind
To their own faults, which, growing daily, fill
That baser burden which rests on behind."

Farm, Garden and Household.

To Make Flat-Irons Smooth.—Rub them with clean lard, and wipe dry; or, rubbing them with a little beeswax while hot will have the desired effect.

Ridding Sheep of Ticks.—Mix sulphur and salt, seven parts of salt to one of sulphur, and feed or salt them with the mixture, and it will drive the ticks from sheep and lambs. Give it to them several times.

For Scalds or Burns.—Poultices of tea leaves, moistened in hot water, are preferable to all other remedies, in the first stage of burns and scalds. Or take raw onions, pound or mash fine as possible, and apply at once; it will give immediate relief.

Get Rid of Flies.—Take half a teaspoonful of black pepper, ground, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of cream, mix them well together and place them in the room on a plate where the flies are troublesome and they will soon disappear.

How to Set Colors.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of sugar of lead in a pail of water, in which you soak your colored cambric for 15 minutes before washing. If more convenient a little vinegar or a handful of salt thrown into a pail of water, and the dress soaked will set the color.

How to Cook Green Corn.—Corn should be allowed to boil (says the Ohio Farmer) in clear, soft water, and by itself alone. Not in salt and water, for the salt hardens the corn; and not, on any account, boil the ears of corn with the potatoes, as so many do, for this greatly injures the taste and goodness of the corn, and also hardens it. The skin of the potato contains a poison which is freely given to water, rendering it unfit that corn should be boiled in it.

To Clean Kid Gloves.—Have ready a little new milk in one saucer, a piece of white soap in another, and a clean cloth folded two or three times. On the cloth spread out the glove smooth and neat. Take a piece of flannel, dip it in the milk, then rub off a good quantity of soap on the wetted flannel, and commence to rub the glove towards the fingers, holding it firmly with the left hand. Continue this process until the glove, if white, looks dry and spoiled. Lay it to dry, and the operator will soon be gratified to see that the old glove looks nearly new. It will be soft, glossy, smooth, and elastic.

Pineapple Jelly.—Take perfectly ripe and sound pineapples, cut off the out-side, cut in small pieces, bruise them, and to each pound put a teacupful of water; put in a preserving kettle, and let them boil for twenty minutes; then strain it, and squeeze it through a bit of muslin. For each pound of fruit take a pound of sugar; put a teacupful of water to each pound; set it over the fire until it is dissolved; then add the pineapple juice. For each quart of the syrup clarify an ounce of the best isinglass, and stir it in; let it boil until, by taking some on a plate to cool, you find it a stiff jelly.

Shad Culture.—Shad culture, which was held somewhat doubtful at first, is coming on handsomely in Connecticut. The operations were begun at Hadley Falls in June, and already the ova taken exceeds 64,230,000, from which at least 60,000,000 of young shad have been produced. These little fish are distributed all over the waters of the State. The average length of time required for the hatching of the eggs after being placed in the boxes is four days, varying somewhat according to the temperature of the water. The shad were taken in a seine at night (ripe fish rarely being found in the day time), the first haul being made at about 8½ p. m., and the two following at 9½ and 10½ p. m. The number of ova taken per night ranged from 145,000 to 8,000,000, the average being about 2,920,000.

Mice in Meadows and Orchards.—The ravages of mice are some time sufficient to completely destroy a sod during one winter. If allowed to increase and find shelter, no means of prevention will avail. There is no plan but to disturb their haunts, clear out the fence rows of brush and weeds, remove all pieces of decaying rails, pick off all loose stone; in fact, leave no places for the vermin to hide. Their natural enemies, the hawks, owls, skunks, and cats, will then find them and devour them. In addition, leave a few small bundles of straw in the fields scattered about, and when they have commenced to work at them, put a small quantity each night of corn-meal and arsenic under each bundle. This will help thin them off, and if persevered in will so reduce their numbers that the sod and the trees in the orchard will to a great extent be spared the ravages.

Stock for Soups.—Buy a knuckle of beef or veal. Have the bone well cracked in small pieces. Put it in the soup digester, or if you have none, in a closely-covered iron pot. For a medium knuckle, add five or six quarts of *cold water* (by using cold water you will secure all the juices, whereas in hot water half the juice is retained in the meat). Let it come to boil before you add salt and pepper; then season it to suit your taste, and if agreeable, put in a small bit of red pepper. Put the pot on the back part of the stove after it commences to boil, and keep it gently simmering all day; then strain it from the bones and meat, which are now worthless, into a jar kept for the purpose. Never throw away bones that are left from baked, boiled, or roast meat of any kind, or bones such as are left from steak, poultry, anything—if they have not been put on to the plates; dried or grisly bits of meats—all may be used to prepare stock for soup; and, in a large family, sufficient may be gleaned, that would otherwise be thrown into the swill, to keep stock on hand for weeks, without buying a bone for that purpose alone. When the stock is strained, set it in the cellar to cool. The next morning carefully remove all the grease that has risen to the top and hardened, and you will have a clear, rich stock ready to be used in soups. Clarify the grease removed from the *stock*, by slicing a raw potato into it, and set it over the fire in a skillet, till it boils; then strain it from the potato, and you have a fine dripping for many purposes.

Schoenberger swears that he can drink one hundred and fifty glasses of lager at a sitting. As each glass is a pint nearly, and each pint weighs a pound, the question arises, when the fellow goes home to his frau, which is Schoenberger and which is beer?

News Summary.

The income tax for the last fiscal year amounts to $332,000,000; or about $9 per head.

Commodore Ashbury has reconsidered his determination not to send the yacht Livonia to America.

Vermont's elections are hereafter to be held biennially. There will be no election in that State this year.

Opposition to the prolongation of President Thiers's term of office is said to be rapidly growing in France.

The total imports at New York for the past week amount to $9,690,472, against $5,214,146 for the corresponding week of last year.

The next elections are to be held in September, in the States of California and Maine. The former will be most vigorously contested.

The city government of Paris has voted $70,000,000 to rebuild and repair the public edifices destroyed or injured during the reign of the Commune.

The first cost of stock in Texas is light—the price there paid being: for yearlings, from $2 to $2.50; two-year olds, $3.50 to $4; cows with calves, $6 to $8.

A farmer in Mercer county, Mo., killed a viper fifteen feet long. His snakeship was looking leisurely over the fence at the man plowing, and he shot him.

The apple crop throughout Pennsylvania, as far as we are able to learn from our exchanges, promises even a larger yield than last year, when they were plentiful.

Eleven thousand barrels of flour have just been shipped from San Francisco for Hong Kong, and another like shipment will soon follow, with 3,000 barrels for Singapore.

An order has been issued by the Minister of Worship, forbidding throughout the Russian dominions the holding of divine services according to the forms of the Protestant Baptist religion.

The Grand Jury of Baltimore signed and presented indictments against Mrs. Elizabeth G. Wharton for the willful murder of Gen. William Scott Ketchum and an attempt to poison Eugene Van Ness.

It is said that the rapidly-increasing population of Minnesota, by destroying the timber and tilling the prairies, has so changed the climate of that state as to make its value as a sanitarium for consumptives exceedingly doubtful.

A milliner in Troy, Mrs. Grimes, told her little apprentice, who had balked in arranging a bow on a $2 hat, that she would shoot her for her offence; and the youngster, believing this to be true, went into convulsions for the rest of the day.

The St. Louis *Democrat* describes how a Deputy United States Marshal got drunk, lost a prisoner, was himself arrested by the police, was dismissed by the Marshal, was put off a train of cars, and was run over and killed, all in one day.

Lieut. James Carlins, U. S. Cavalry, has been dismissed the service for conduct "prejudicial to good order and military discipline," in ordering a private to fire at a target before which a trumpeter was standing, thereby killing the trumpeter.

A cold-blooded murder was committed thirteen miles, from Denver, up the Platte River. George M. Bonacina and Mrs. Newton, his sister, were shot by a German farm-hand named Theodore Myers. Bonacina is dead and Mrs. Newton will probably die.

A young man in Missouri espied a flock of wild turkeys, but as they were too far off to shoot he secreted himself under the bushes and "called" them. Another hunter coming along heard the call, and concluding it was a turkey secreted in the bush, fired and killed him.

Courbet's defence before the court-martial which is trying the communist prisoners is a novel one. He claims that he joined the Commune for the purpose of effecting a pacification between its members and the Versailles authorities, and that to his personal exertions was due the saving of many objects of art during the siege of Paris.

Mr. Edward Richardson, a Vermonter, after residing eighteen years on the island of Hawaii, owns an estate of 400,000 acres of land, plentifully interspersed with lava from the volcano of Mauna Loa. He went to the Sandwich Islands a poor man to earn his livelihood as a carpenter. Among his other possessions are 500 head of cattle.

The Arab Sword Trick.

To my astonishment, the next who issued forth as a performer was my Zouave acquaintance, who far eclipsed all the others. He had taken off his fez, and his long sweeping hair was hanging wildly about him. He advanced to a brazier of burning charcoal placed on the ground, into which incense was thrown, and swung his head and arms about over the rising vapor with intense violence for several minutes, when he removed his embroidered jacket and then his shirt, so that the upper part of his body was nude, his head rocking and his hair swaying in the wind all the time. On a signal from him, a Marabout presented him with a naked scimitar, whereupon he kissed the feet of the Marabout, and ran the sword across his own tongue. Two men now came forward and held the scimitar between them, when he flung himself upon it on his bare stomach, and in this way he was carried three times round the yard amid rapturous lou-lous from above. When he ceased, the scimitar had sunk deeply into the flesh of his stomach, which had folded over it so that it required an effort to extract the weapon. A deep red welt remained, but no blood flowed. He next stood with his bare feet on the edge of the blade, and was borne round in like manner, standing on the weapon. After this he lay upon the ground on his back, and the scimitar was held over his stomach by two men, while a third stood upon the blade. This appeared to inflict dreadful torture on the victim, but gave intense gratification to the female spectators in the upper gallery, who became louder than ever in their vociferations. These feats must have caused him much suffering, for at the conclusion he was in a profuse perspiration, and was laid on the ground and covered over for some time, after which he was supported into the house in a state of apparent exhaustion, doubtless with a bad headache after all the churning his brain had undergone.

Drive on.—"Will you take this woman to be your wife?" "Well squire," was the reply, "you must be a green un to ask me such a question as that. Do you suppose I'd be such a plaguey fool as to give up the bar hunt and take this gal to the quilting frolic if I want conscriptiously sartin and determined to have her? Drive on with your business."

The tobacco crop according to the figures furnished by the Louisville *Democrat*, amounted last year to 272,800,000 pounds, valued at $32,206,325. Of this crop the Southern States produced all but 61,300,000 pounds, which were grown in New England Middle and Western States.

Life in New York City.

Of families that spend between $25,000 and $30,000 a year, there are about a thousand in New York. It would be impossible to ascertain the exact figures, but the above figure is the result of considerable research, and to be relied on as very near approximating the fact. Easier is it give a close figure as to the families spending between $50,000 and $60,000 a year. There are about sixty or seventy such families. Our figures would stand thus: 10,000 or 13,000 families that spend $10,000 a year; 1,000 spend $20,000 to $30,000 a year, and 60 or 70 whom it costs $50,000 a year to live.

On Fifth avenue it costs $25,000 to live respectably. In thus sum, we do not include the rent of the house, which would certainly swell the amount to $30,000. A first-class establishment on Fifth avenue has eleven or twelve servants; a man cook, with three female assistants, scullery maid, etc.; a man that waits on the table; a laundress, a coachman and a footman—the latter may help waiting on the table, as his duties on the box are not very arduous—a stable man, two or three girls for up-stair work, and, if there are children in the family, a nurse. The outlay in carriages and horses alone amounts to $10,000 a year.

A poor fellow on a salary of $5,000 a year, for a man is poor in New York who receives that salary—who lives in a nice brown stone front house on a fashionable side street. He has to keep, at the very least, four servants; a cook, a scullery maid, who helps her and may do at the same time the laundry work, an up-stairs girl, and—if he has children (poor people mostly do have children)—a nurse. He pays $3,000 rent for the house, and, after he has paid his servants, has nothing left to live on. Nevertheless, it costs him $10,000 to live. How can he do it?

There are ten hotels, kept on the European plan, in each of which some 100 persons board. These families pay for a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor and bedroom, from $15 to $30 a day. This price is paid, no matter whether the guests stay a week or two years. In the Grand Hotel there are a few suits which are higher—$300 a week. But the average is not so high. You can get two good-sized rooms at most of the European hotels for $200 per week, or $10,000 a year. In regard to your meals, you pay for what you eat. You pay for peas 50c.; for a cup of coffee, 50c. An examination of the restaurant bills in one of these hotels gave the following result: Average for breakfast (one person), $3; for dinner, $10 or $11; for supper, about $5 or $6. A whole family can live somewhat cheaper, for some of the dishes, as for instance beef, an order for one will bring enough for two. But on the whole, the result is pretty much the same. A family of three persons will, living economically, spend easily between $30 and $40 a day for their meals, which would amount in the year to $10,000. $10,000 for two meals a day, and $10,000 more for two rooms, makes $20,000. Most of the families boarding in these hotels keep carriages; they give little dinner parties—evening entertainments they are excused from in consideration of these good dinners; they spend the summer in Europe, or at watering-places; their girls have the best masters and most fashionable dressmakers. It costs them $40,000 or $50,000 to eke out their existence.

The Persian Famine.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 4th ult. contained a long letter, dated May 16 last, Mr. Monockjee Limjee Attaria, agent of the Managing Committee of the society for ameliorating the condition of poor Zoroastrians in Persia, in which he gives a dreadful account of the sufferings of the population from want of food. Among the statements he makes are the following; In Ispahan public shops are opened for selling camel's, ass's, dog's, and cat's flesh, and yet from 70 to 80 persons die daily. People go about selling their children. The Armenian population only live free from privation, they being supported by their wealthy brethren in Calcutta and Batavia. In Kassan and Kome, cities where corn formerly abounded, people have been caught "cutting down children for good." In Khorassan 18,000 men had been swept off through hunger and disease, and those who survived did not hesitate "to use rake-up corpses for food." In Yezd 12 Zoroastrians were dying daily for want of food yet but one benevolent Parsee gentleman Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, had, up to the date of the letter, sent 300 rupess in 1866, and 1,700 rupess on the 10th of January, 1870 through the managing committee, and again 200 rupess by telegraph on the 14th of March, 1871. No other contribution, the Parsee agent adds, had been received, and corn distribution among the Zoroastrians at Yezd had been taken from them by the Mohammedans. It will be recollected that similar accounts of the sufferings of the Persian population had reached England by telegraph from Teheran, and that they were stated to be gross exaggerations in a letter from the Persian Minister in England. Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson, to put an end to doubt on the subject, has sent a telegram to Mr. Allison, our Charge, d'Affaires at Teheran, to ask if the accounts published are true, and, if the population are still suffering, what would be the quickest means of affording relief. Mr. Allison's reply, which so far confirms the statement of the Persian Minister, is as follows: "Teheran, July 31. The famine is over, but provisions are very dear."

Miners Boots.—In Worcester, Mass., are several factories which make a specialty of boots for the coal miners of Pennsylvania, and formidable articles of attire these are, from the description. The leg is made of heavy leather, and comes far up towards the thigh, and the soles are three-quarters of an inch thick and made to guard the foot, like the "fenders" on a river steamer. The heels also project in the same manner, and flare out towards the bottom, so that a very respectable hold is afforded the wearer. In both heel and soles are flat-headed nails, the tops about as large as a gold dollar, and driven as closely as possible, so that the entire bottom of the boot is metal-clad, and, as if this were not enough, three long nails of Swedish iron are driven through the heel and clinched on the inside, and six are driven similarly through the shank. The sewing on these slippers is done with a six-corded thread, calculated to bear a weight of one hundred pounds. A pair of these miner's boots will weigh six and a half pounds, the leather weighing five pounds and the armor in the shape of nails one and a half.

A New Leather.—Vegetable leather is now extensively manufactured, the principal materials being caoutchouc and naptha. The product is only one-third as costly as ordinary leather, which it resembles so closely that they can be distinguished only by close inspection; and the vegetable leather has the additional advantage of being made in entire pieces of fifty yards in length, if desired, one and a half yards wide, of any thickness demanded, of uniform quality, and ample strength.

A Child Mangled by Dogs.

In the tanyard of Ernest Blersch, 13 dogs, some grown and some half-grown, have been harbored for some time past. Fed upon the offal, which is plentiful and foul in such a place, these animals had become fiercer than their breed—a cross between the powerful Newfoundland and the brutal "bull"—would have made them, red-mouthed, gaunt, and horrible, it is a wonder that such a pack could have existed in the midst of a civilized community so long as they did and not have been sooner heard. Willie Blersch, a bright seven-year-old son of the well-to-do owner of the tanyard, and criminally careless master of the hounds, left his grandfather's and started homeward, intending to call for his father en route. He entered the tanyard unmindful or unaware that the employees had left it to the care of its night guardians, 13 dog-harpies. He had nearly reached the center of the place, and had called for his father, when long, keen fangs were thrust into him from behind, and he was dragged by a large dog literally into the loft of one of the sheds, other dogs coming to the assistance of their fellow. At the taste of blood the fierceness of the huge mongrels caught fire. The boy was dragged again down the steps, and rolled in the filth of the yard until all semblance of humanity had left him. Black, bleeding, and dying, he still clung with his face downward to the earth with the energy of despair. It was at this moment that the neighbors became aware of what was transpiring. A bold man sprang over the fence to the rescue, but was immediately driven out by the now maddened and terrible dogs. They went in with pitch-forks, and people driving on the avenue stopped and went to the rescue with knives and pistols. It was a brief and bloody work. The dogs were slain to the last puppy, but not before a strong man had carried what was left of Willie to his grandfather's. Here he was received by his grandmother, who washed him to the likeness of a boy. The flesh had been chawn from his scalp; there were great, ugly gashes in his forehead, cheeks, and lips. Great pieces of skin and flesh hung from the back of his head. Ghastly holes, their edges lacerated with tooth-marks, were under his arms; legs and other tender parts of his body bore wounds beyond description. And yet he lived. No vital part had been reached. He could even tell brokenly how the attack had begun.

The Code in South America.

The citizens of Lima, the capital of Peru, have been defrauded out of a first class sensation—one that would have made their Republic famous throughout the world. A venturous newsman published some very severe strictures upon the administration, which so incensed President Balta, that he caused the unfortunate author to be imprisoned. After a time the courts took the matter in hand, and finding the prisoner had committed no offense against the laws ordered his release. This action of the judiciary added fuel to the ire of the President, who sent for the offending official and upbraided him for interfering with the course of justice. The interview was spirited if not consoling. President Balta's wrath found its counterpart in that of the judge's; uncomplimentary expressions were interchanged, and the conference ended by the judge assuring the President that as soon as he vacated the Executive chair a personal satisfaction would be demanded. Balta is impetuous and plucky, if not discreet and considerate, and within ten hours after the occurrence, in order to give the judge an opportunity to avenge his wounded honor, signed a decree resigning his office and calling the Vice President to the chair. Here was a lesson in chivalry without parallel in history, and great was the rejoicings of the Limanos thereat. Of course no affair of honor would be complete without a woman being in the case, and President Balta's exciting episode was no exception to this universal rule. The President's counsellors saw the dangers which threatened their republic should he resign and leave the chief magistracy in the hands of so inexperienced a person as the Vice President, and accordingly besought him to reconsider his determination; but Balta was inexorable, and no consideration could induce him to forego the pleasure of meeting out satisfaction to his opponent. At length the aged mother of the President appeared upon the scene, and to her tears and entreaties the spunky Balta succumbed, and agreed to defer the combat till further notice.

The Philosopher's Stone.

The eccentric but brilliant John Randolph once rose suddenly up in his seat in the House of Representatives, and screamed out, at the top of his shrill voice: "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker! I have discoverd the philosopher's stone. It is—Pay as you go!" John Randolph dropped many rich gems from his mouth, but never a richer one than that. "Pay as you go," and you need not dodge sheriffs and constables. "Pay as you go," and you can walk the streets with an erect back and manly front, and have no fear of those you meet. You won't have to cross the street to avoid a dun, or look intently in a shop window, in order not to see a creditor. "Pay as you go," and you can snap your fingers at the world, and when you laugh, it will be a hearty, honest one, and not like the laugh of the poor debtor, who looks around as though he was in doubt whether the laugh was not the property of his creditors, and not included in articles "exempted from attachment." "Pay as you go," and you will meet smiling faces at home—happy, cherry-cheeked, smiling children—a contented wife—a cheerful hearth-stone. John Randolph was right. It is the philosopher's stone.

The terrific duel between Prussia and France is over, but thousands of battles between Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters and dyspepsia and liver complaint are now going on in every State of the Union. The issue of such contests is *never for one moment in doubt*. The conflict may last longer in some cases than in others, but the leading vegetable tonic and alterative of the nineteenth century, invariably triumphs.

Catholicism.—In 1800 the Roman Catholics had in the United States but one Bishop, about 100 priests, and 60,000 adherents. Now they have 7 Archbishops, 53 Bishops, 3,500 priests, 3,488 churches, 49 ecclesiastical institutes, 128 monasteries, 286 nunneries, 66 asylums, 26 hospitals, and over four million adherents.

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., 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.

The attention of parents and students is directed to the advertisement in this paper of several excellent schools and colleges.

The Corean Trouble.

Latest reports say that in the second battle between the Coreans and the American squadron, the former had six thousand men armed with gingals, and their bullets fell short, while the deadly fire of the American rifles told fearfully on the enemy.

Under the cover of the rank vegetation and behind the shoulder of a hill the Americans advanced within one hundred and twenty yards of the forts before they came within range of the Corean musketry. The Coreans resisted desperately to the last. Lieutenant McKee was killed as he entered the entrenchments. When the Americans reached the intrenchments the Coreans succumbed.

A number of prisoners were taken, including the officer second in command, who was badly wounded, the Commander-in-Chief having been killed.

On the 10th of June the American force bivouacked in the forts, and next day demolished the forts and spiked all the guns.

The fleet returned to the Boize anchorage two days later. The Coreans sent on board a letter filled with the most insulting and abusive language, to which no reply was made.

Admiral Rodgers, however, sent to the Coreans to know what he should do with the prisoners.

The Coreans answered that he might do with them as he pleased. Two days later he set them at liberty, and sent two messages ashore, but the local authority refused to receive them, saying that it was as much as his head was worth to send them, and it was no use to attempt to communicate further with the court.

Mr. Low, the American Minister, then sent a formal protest that his mission was peaceful, and that the American attack was not for a refusal to negotiate, but because the Coreans had treacherously fired on the boats.

The steamer Millet was then despatched to Shanghai with despatches for Washington. The Monoccacy and the Palos will return to Shanghai and be docked, and the rest of the squadron will return to Chefoo and await instructions. One hundred thousand rations were sent to Chefoo.

The Coreans fought like men. The weapons used by them are wretched old fire-locks, and their cutlasses made of so soft iron that they bent like old hoops. They were dressed in armor of nine thicknesses, cotton padded, so that only rifle balls could penetrate them. Swords produced no effect upon them.

Documents captured show that the Coreans had planned the surprise of the American fleet, and were astonished at the failure of the Corean forts to annihilate the foreign vessels at the first fire.

The expedition has accomplished no change in the relations of the two countries, and Minister Low and Admiral Rodgers will await instructions from Washington before proceeding to further hostilities.

Twelve native Christians came alongside the Admiral's flagship in a junk and begged to be taken to Shanghai, and that their junk be burned to prevent its falling into the hands of the native authorities, who would thereby discover from what village they came and punish their relatives. The request was granted.

We pledge our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful examination of the receipe, will say that Parson's Purgative Pills possess more merit than any other pill now offered for sale.

☞ RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to Charles W. Hassler, No. 7 Wall st., New York.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Securities.

Jay Cooke & Co., are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage **7-30** Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than **23,000** Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the countr

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	$.12½	a .12¾
First quality	.11½	a .12
Medium or fair qual.	.10¾	a .11½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10	a .10½
Inf'r or lowest grade	.8½	a .9½
Milch Cows	50.00	a65.00
Hogs—Live	.07	a .08½
Dressed	.09	a .10½
Sheep	.05	a .07½
Cotton—Middling	.18¾	a .20
Flour—Extra Western	5.10	a 5.50
State Extra	5.15	a 5.50
Wheat—Amber Western	1.40	a 1.48
" State	1.40	a 1.45
White Genesee Extra	1.50	a 1.55
No. 2 Spring	1.40	a 1.50
Rye—Western	1.00	a 1.20
Barley—State	.80	a .85
Corn—Mixed Western	.65	a .70
Seed—Clover	.09	a .09½
Oats—Western	.45	a .53
Pork—Mess	13.50	a15.00
Lard	.9	a .10½
Petroleum—Crude	13½	Refined23¾
Butter—State	.30	a .32
Ohio W. R.	.25	a .26
" Fancy	.34	a .36
Western Ordinary	.12	a .15
Pennsylvania fine	.32	a .38
Cheese—State Factory	.15	a .16
" Skimmed	.07	a .10
Ohio	.10	a .15
Eggs—State	.15	a .18

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	$7.00	a 7.75
Prime	6.00	a 6.60
Fair Grades	3.25	a 5.75
Stock Cattle—Common	4.00	a 7.25
Inferior	3.50	a 4.00
Hogs—Live	4.50	a 5.00
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a 5.00
Flour—White Winter Extra	6.50	a 7.25
Spring Extra	5.75	a 6.75
Buckwheat	4.75	a 5.75
Grain—Corn—No. 2	.4	a .48
Barley—No. 2, new	.57	a .60
Oats—No. 2	.29	a .31
Rye No. 2	.55	a .57
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.03	a 1.07
Lard	.10	a .11
Pork—Mess	12.75	a13.00

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	5.75	a 7.50
Sheep	3.50	a 6.80
Hogs—Live	4.30	a 5.00
Flour	5.90	a 7.25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.15	a 1.20
Corn	.55	a .58
Oats	.42	a .45
Rye	.70	a .75
Barley	.75	a .83
Lard	.10	a .10½

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.35	a 1.55
Rye—State	1.12	a 1.16
Corn—Mixed	.65	a .70
Barley—State	.90	a 1.05
Oats—State	.60	a .62

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	5.62	a 6.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.30	a 1.35
White	1.80	a 1.85
Corn—Yellow	.63	a .70
Mixed	.58	a .60
Petroleum—Crude	—Refined	.23¾
Beef Cattle	.07	a .09½

BOSTON.

Flour—Superfine	$5.50	a 6.10
Extra	6.75	a 7.75
Corn	.78	a .80
Oats	.65	a .70
Clear Pork	15.00	a20.00
Lard	.11	a .11½
Butter—Common	.25	a .28
Choice Lots	.38	a .42
Cheese	.13	a .16
Eggs—Western	.15	a .16
Eastern	.18	a .19½
Grass Seed—Clover	.10	a .10
Timothy	5.50	a 6.00
Red Top	6.00	a 6.25
Hay—Choice	28.00	a29.00
Common	20.00	a22.00

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	.18	a .19
Flour—Extra	4.75	a 6.50
Wheat—Amber	1.55	a 1.60
Corn	.65	a .75
Oats	.43	a .48

Edward Bayer, Esq., Horton, Kings Co., N. S., writes that an astonishing cure has been effected on his daughter by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The whole spine became diseased, she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was rounded up like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after having been innoculated for the kine pock. She is now well.

For 200 very valuable receipes that everybody wants, see advertisement of C. F. W.

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

Still Onward and Upward.

The extraordinary increase that has taken place in the sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters during the past year, is another proof that an intelligent people, although they may try all things, hold fast only to that which is good. No amount of puffery can lift inferior articles to the position of standard specifics. To use the words of Tom Paine, they may go up like a rocket, but are sure to come down ignominiously like its extinguished stick. Hundreds of such nostrums have gone up and come down since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly the fifth of a century ago. Yet it still remains the supreme tonic of the age. It has not, and never has had a rival in efficacy or popularity, and now stands at the head of all proprietary remedies manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. In every civilized community on this continent, or in South America, it is the accepted remedy for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation, general debility, nervous weakness, and many other unpleasant or dangerous maladies. A medicine so widely extended is of course pirated and imitated by dealers without conscience or integrity.

Therefore, let every man and woman who designs to purchase the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, see to it that they have what they pay for, and not the results of an infamous imposture. Look carefully at label, stamp, and name blown in the glass, and do not forget that the *true bitters* is sold in bottles only.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, Cranbury, N. J. Address W. S. McNair, Principal.

FOR SALE.—DAIRY FARM. 440 acres near Chicago. Extensive improvements. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

Large Money! A Good Thing! You will be gladly surprised. Particulars 10c. A. Ingersoll, Delta, Mich.

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WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

A GOOD BOOK written about 1665, never before published in America, entitled "Self-Examination," endorsed by leading Clergy. All who desire a better life should read it. By mail **25 Cts.** Barnes & Martin, 18 Cortland St., N. Y.

Drug Store &c., for Sale. The subscriber offers for sale a Drug Store and Practice doing a business of $2,000 a year, in a pleasant village 3 hours from New York City on E. R. R. An excellent opportunity. "No humbug." For particulars Dr. R. Farries, Otisville, N.Y.

NEW and Valuable Recipes to cure 80 Diseases. Also 120 New and Rare Miscellaneous Recipes for 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. F. Walbridge, Pottsville, Pa.

$290 for first-class Pianos. Sent on trial. No Agents. Address U. S. PIANO Co., 645 Broadway, N. Y.

5,000 More Agents Wanted at $25 to $35 per week and expenses. Address G. W. BODINE & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

$5 made from 50 cts. 20 Saleable Articles. 1 for 50 cts., 3 for $1, or 20 for $5. Address T. G. Noxon, Box 883, Marshall, Mich.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE of Pennsylvania. Lectures commence October 2, 1871. Fees for the course **$30.** No other expenses. Send for Announcement. JOSEPH SITES, M. D., Dean, 514 Pine street, Philadelphia.

PATENTS MUNN & CO., Publishers *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, N. Y., obtain Patents everywhere. Twenty-five years' experience. Everything confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

GLENWOOD LADIES' SEMINARY, West Brattleboro, Vt. Its Twelfth Year opens Tuesday, September 19th. Young Ladies seeking an education will find here thorough instruction and a pleasant Christian home. Send for Catalogue to MARY E. TENNY, Principal.

TRICKS and TRAPS of America.—Keep posted as to the doings of Humbugs, Quacks and Swindlers by reading the Star Spangled Banner. It is a large 40 column illustrated 8 page paper, filled with Tales, Sketches, Wit, Humor, &c., &c. *Nothing like it.* You want it, 75 cts. a year—sent on trial three months for only 10 cts.—It is no *sec* paper. Established 1863, and guarantees satisfaction to every one. Superb Prang Chromo free to all yearly subscribers. Address, BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

Tin-Lined Lead Pipe

Is a Block-Tin Pipe heavily coated with solid lead. By its use iron-rust, lead and zinc poison are all avoided, and general health promoted. Price, 15 cents a pound for all sizes. Circular and sample of pipe sent by mail, free. Address the Colwells, Shaw & Willard Mfg. Co., No. 213 Centre St., New York. Also, manufacturers of Block-Tin Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Solder, &c. Orders solicited.

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NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas Canker, Salt, Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL

Chemist and Apothecary.

Boston, May 1st, 1871.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail, sixty-three doz. (756 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12th, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any Remedy, for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am personally cognizant of several cases of *Scrofulous Tumors* being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
A. J. GILMAN,
464 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS,
BOSTON, MASS.

Price **$1.25.** Sold by all Druggists

ASIATIC CHOLERA

in China.

ALMOST EVERY CASE CURED WITH

PAIN KILLER.

Read the following letter from Rev. R. Telford, Missionary in China, now visiting his home in Pennsylvania:

Washington, Pa., June 25, 1866.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I. Dear Sirs: During a residence of some ten years as a Missionary in Siam and China, I found your Vegetable Pain Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge—the Cholera.

In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then after about fifteen minutes, begin to give a tablespoonful of the same mixture every minute until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with Pain Killer clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the cholera and took the medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

Truly yours, R. TELFORD.

If an attack with Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cramp Colic, don't delay the use of the Pain Killer. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Price, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.

Manhattan, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen: * * * I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera, in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine; I also used it here for cholera, in 1855, with the same good result. Truly yours,
A. HUNTING, M. D.

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