Waiting.

A listless holiday: the creaming spray
 Beats upward to the sky,
 And not a living dye
Relieves the lifeless day.

I sit and pant with all this summer toil
 That takes from me my strength,
 An unavailing length
Of years without one spoil.

And nothing have I garnered, nothing won:
 Nothing had come to me—
 Nothing that I can see—
In all the work begun.

So pass the languid summers one by one,
 And one by one the days—
 A life of Junes and Mays—
With all I would undone.

Farm, Garden and Household.

WHITEWASH.—Mix up half a pailful of lime and water, take half a pint of flour and make a starch of it, and pour into the whitewash while hot; stir it well, and it is ready for use.

TO PICKLE PEACHES.—Take any quantity of good ripe peaches, wipe them clean, lay them one day in good brine, take them out and pour sufficient cold vinegar over them; let them stand one day and they are fit for use.

VERMIN ON STOCK.—A correspondent says he feeds his stock a teaspoonful of sulphur to each animal, with their salt, once in two weeks. When he has done so, no vermin have troubled them, and his dairy cows have not been affected with garget, nor his sheep with grub in the head. He has practised this twenty years.

LIME FOR FRUIT TREES.—The *Horticulturist* says: It is a good plan for all fruit growers to apply lime freely in their orchards every two or three years. A half bushel to each tree, or 100 bushels broadcast, per acre, will suffice. Light loamy lands will be the best benefited by the lime, and shell lime is better for fruit trees than the usual stone lime.

REMEDY FOR POLL EVIL.—If it has broken, wash the sore clean with Castile soap and warm water, then inject and dress it with spirits of turpentine, pyroligneous acid and linseed oil, equal parts, mixed. Fir balsam has also a very good effect on indolent and morbid parts. So soon, however, as the parts show a disposition to heal, dress with tincture of aloes and myrrh. Keep the bowels open.

PEAR MARMALADE.—To six pounds of small pears take four pounds of sugar; cover it, and set it over the fire until the fruit are soft, then put them into cold water, pare, quarter and core them; put to them three teacups of water, set them over the fire; roll the sugar fine, mash the fruit fine and smooth, put the sugar to it, stir it well together until it is thick like jelly; then put into tumblers or jars, and, when cold, secure it as jelly.

ENGLISH MODE OF SERVING CUCUMBERS.—The English mode of serving cucumbers is said to render them less liable to cause indigestion than when cut up raw in vinegar. Cut them in thin slices, lengthways, and soak them in vinegar and salt for half an hour. Dry them in a clean towel, and fry in butter a very light brown. To the butter in which they were fried, add a little flour, the yolk of an egg, and some meat gravy; mix all well together, pour over the cucumbers and serve.

PRESERVING TOMATOES.—Wash, bruise them and put in a boiler over a fire, boil half an hour and strain; boil the juice until reduced one-half, cool, put in jars and seal; then place the jars in a boiler of cold water, with straw or rags to prevent breakage; boil twenty minutes; when perfectly cold, place the jars in a cool, dark cellar. They will keep for years. Add seasoning when used for the table.

For catsup add to the above peppers, pimento, cloves, etc.

Tomatoes may be prepared as above and put into bottles for future use. Of course, they should be well cooked and sealed.

NOXIOUS WEEDS.—It seems to be a great puzzle to some persons how to get rid of noxious weeds. There is one certain method which never fails if it is properly and persistently put into practice, viz., keep all the leaves and stems cut close down to the surface. It makes but little difference what kind of an instrument is used for this purpose, whether it be a hoe, plow, or cultivator, only let them be used so frequently that the plant can get no opportunity for breathing, as it were, through its leaves. There is no species of noxious plant that will live any considerable time without leaves, and this peculiar characteristic should be taken advantage of in their destruction. Even Canada thistles and toad flax will succumb under such treatment.

TO CAN PEACHES AND OTHER FRUITS.—Allow half a pound, or less, of sugar to one pound of peaches. Make a sirup of the sugar by adding a pint of water to a pound of sugar, and boiling for a time. Pare and halve the peaches; drop them into the sirup and boil for ten minutes. Put into cans—glass ones—and seal tightly. Any other kind of fruit may be preserved in the same manner. They will keep equally well without sugar, but it is usually quite as convenient to add the sugar when canned. Some add a few peach kernels, blanched. For convenience sake, and safety's sake, place the can, being filled with the hot fruit, on a wet napkin or towel, folded a number of times. Some varieties of pears require longer cooking, while some other varieties of fruit need less. The cans should be filled to the top.

BORAX FOR EXTERMINATING COCKROACHES.—Among the many applications of borax recently made, one of the latest is the extermination of cockroaches, which purpose it is said to answer very perfectly, although we are inclined to doubt it. Half a pound, finely pulverized and scattered about where these disagreeable pests frequent, will, it is said, clear an infested house so thoroughly that the appearance of one in a month is quite a novelty. It is not known upon what peculiar influence of the borax this depends; but we are assured that the facts are as stated. The advantage of this application is the harmless nature of the borax, so that there is no danger to the household from its being exposed. The use of borax, in Europe, for washing, is well known; the addition of a large handful of borax, instead of soda, to ten gallons of water, being sufficient to save half the quantity of soap ordinarily used. For light fabrics and cambrics, a moderate quantity is to be used; but for crinolines, which require to be made stiff, a strengthened solution is necessary. Being a neutral salt, it does not affect the texture of linen in the slightest degree; and as it softens the hardest water, it is much used in washing generally. It is also said to be unsurpassed for cleaning the hair.

LOST.—A St. Paul carman, who recently lost one of his horses, of which he was very fond, has been made insane by the chaffing of his acquaintances, who told him he had killed the animal by over-driving him. He is continually dreading that he is to be hanged for murdering his horse, and it has been found necessary to place him in the jail.

News Summary.

RUSSIA and Prussia are said to be making great military preparations.

No United States Senator has been re-elected in New York for many years.

MOST of the convicts who escaped from Sing Sing Prison have been recaptured.

FRESH strikes have broken out among the workmen in Leeds. They demand a reduction of the hours of labor.

THE site for the proposed monument to Captain Myles Standish, was dedicated in Duxbury, Mass., in the presence of 5,000 people.

THE Prince of Wales, bound from Hong Kong to Bangkok, Siam, has foundered at sea. Fifty persons lost their lives by the disaster.

THE rumored disaster to the schooner Stella on Lake Michigan is confirmed. Her hull was towed into the Manistee. Her captain and crew are missing.

ONE hundred and forty-one new National Banks were organized last year. Since the passage of the present law, 1,839 of these banks have been put in operation.

A GERMAN brewer in Jamestown, N. Y. enticed a countryman named Bachmann into the cellar of his brewery, murdered him for his money, and burned the body in the furnace.

GRASS-HOPPERS, in vast numbers, are appearing in several of the principal agricultural counties of Utah, and the deposit of eggs threatens seriously the crops of every kind next season.

THE cholera has appeared in the neighborhood of Stettin, Germany. The disease continues its ravages in Kœnigsberg, where in one day there were 70 new cases and 20 deaths, and on the next day 80 new cases and 27 deaths.

THE Coroner's jury in the lamentable affair at Pittston, (Pa.,) by which seventeen men came to their deaths, find that the men were suffocated by noxious gases, forced down upon them by an explosion or caving of the roof.

THE amount of fees collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, by the various Collectors of Customs, for entries and withdrawal-entries of merchandise, measurement of vessels, enrollments and licenses, entrances and clearances of vessels, &c., is $605,532.

THE news from Persia is still contradictory. The *Levant Herald* declares that the famine and pestilence are worse than ever; that there have been 27,000 victims at Ispahan alone; that the crops have been destroyed, and that one-third of the population has been annihilated. The details are said to be heart-sickening.

THE receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30th, 1871, were $383,323,944 89; expenditures for the same period were $292,177,188 25. This includes the $125,576,565 paid out as interest on the public debt; but it does not include $120,735,147 18 expended in purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, which would give a total net expenditure of $442,912,335 43.

Bread and Meat.

The last part of the *Zeitschrift fur Biolgie* contains the results of an elaborate series of experiments by Gustave Meyer, of Oldensburg, on the effects of feeding dogs and man on bread alone, and bread mingled with meat and other articles of diet. He shows, what indeed has long been known, that to feed either animals or man on bread alone is a great waste of material, and that immense quantities must be given in order that the body should lose no flesh, while on the other hand, the addition of some, even though a small quantity, of meat, is economical. He demonstrates that the tissues of the body become more watery with insufficient food, which renders the whole organism less capable of resisting injurious influences. In his experiments on man he endeavored to ascertain which of the several kinds of bread in ordinary use (white bread, rye-bread, black bread) was absorbed in greatest amount during its passage through the alimentary canal, and found that white wheaten bread occupies the first place, then leavened rye-bread, then the bread (rye) prepared by the Horsford-Liebig process, and, lastly, the *Pumpernickel* (North-German black bread). Nevertheless, the first is not so satisfying to the feeling of hunger as the three latter, and is more expensive in every point of view. He denies the great nutritious value often attributed to bran, since the nitrogenous compounds it contains are mingled with much non-assimilable matter; but admits that, if these could be extracted, and were then returned to the flour, the best results would be obtained, as the meal already contains abundance of salts.

BEYOND PER CENT.—General Craft, one of our prominent lawyers, was hailed while passing Freeman's jewelry store by the proprietor with: "General, come in here a moment; we have something for you to solve. If a man brings his watch to be fixed, and it cost me ten cents to do it, and I keep it a week, and charge him six dollars, what per cent. do I make? We have been figuring, and make it nine hundred per cent. and have only got up to one dollar. How much do you say it would be at six dollars?"

"Well," replied the general, "I do not wonder at your perplexity; for it is well known, and the celebrated Rabbit calculating machine has demonstrated, that at certain points in progressive numbers the law governing them changes. In this case the law would change, and long before it would reach the six dollars it would run out of per cent. and into what is known as *larceny*."

RINDERPEST.—The Russian cattle plague, while wending its course over Europe to the British Isles, has been slowly advancing toward Eastern Siberia, and through Northern China. Last winter its depredations began on the Russian Pacific coast, destroying nearly all the cattle from the Amoor down to Waladstock. It may now advance into Corea, and pass into Japan, or even reach America by way of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. Dr. Macgowan lately drew up a report in relation to this malady, for the information of the Japanese Government, transmitted through Minister De Long. Dr. Macgowan had already apprised the Secretary of State at Washington of the possibility of the epidemic reaching Alaska, *via* the Ascension Islands. Prohibitory legislation seems to have hitherto protected the Atlantic coast, but America is now exposed in a more vulnerable quarter.—*Shanghai News-Letter.*

The San Francisco papers publish a list of their "wealthy men." Fifty-one millionaires, with fortunes running from one to ten millions of dollars; ten are worth three-quarters of a million, and sixty-one have a half a million and upward.

A man whose wife hanged herself in his presence, on being asked why he did not prevent the tragedy, replied: "I cut her down three times last week, and I can't be always cutting her down."

Foot and Mouth Disease in New York.

A Veterinary Surgeon says:—The foot and mouth disease has broken out among cattle and hogs, in sections of New York State. I visited a farm and found six cows, one two year-old, and one yearling that had been taken with very severe sore mouths, profuse flow of saliva, so they could not eat, and had to be fed on gruel. They broke out in front of feet and between cloys with vesicles, and their hoofs in part separated. Those that give milk in a manner dried up and lost flesh rapidly. One cow (in calf) as yet has escaped. Two hogs had died, and two more had sore feet. Some pigs that were fed some of the cold milk from the diseased cows, mixed with swill, were taken with diarrhœa. From these symptoms I was satisfied it was the foot and mouth disease (epizootic aphtha) of Europe, and recently in New York State. I was informed that several cows had been afflicted with the same disease, some of which ran the roads. I had not time to make further investigations how this disease was brought to this locality. If it must come from some other vicinity, as has been so strongly advocated in England and Scotland, and quite recently in New York, where it was thought to be introduced from Canada cattle, it needs investigation. Oxford Furnace being on the line of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, over which many cattle are transported from the State of New York, it might have been introduced here from infected cattle discharging saliva on hay, which was dropped out of the cars, and eaten by cows running at large along the railroad. At all events, if cattle are running the road with a contagious disease, although not often very fatal, yet causing great loss to the owners and danger to human health, as the milk drank warm is almost certain to communicate this disease to man, means should be taken to prevent its spreading.

The General Sherman.

Five years ago an American trading schooner, the General Sherman, loaded at the Chinese port of Che-foo and proceeded with a general cargo, across the Yellow sea to the opposite peninsula of Corea. She is said to have had on board three American citizens in the persons of her owner, master and mate, two English subjects, two Portuguese and a crew of Chinamen. At the mouth of one of the large rivers which flow from the eastern mountain ridges of Corea into the Yellow sea, the General Sherman fell in with a Chinese trading junk. The master was taken on board to act as pilot up to an inland mart of Corean commerce. This cautious oriental began to discover as they ascended the river, that the Coreans considered the intrusion of the foreigner as an act of hostility, and that there was every probability of their resentment assuming a highly disagreeable form. On some pretext or other, the pilot threw up his charge, and carried to Che-foo a story about the burning of the General Sherman and the massacre of all on board. It has never been accurately ascertained whether the pilot drew entirely upon his imagination for the materials of this tale, whether he constructed it by the aid of threatening intimations received from the natives, or whether, before leaving the coast, he had actually received authentic news of the fate of the schooner. He stated the date of his abandonment of the Sherman to have been Sept. 11, 1866, and it was about the end of October when he reached Che-foo. This would allow time enough to render it probable that he had remained on the Corean coast for a week or two after leaving the American trader. Beyond the story of the pilot, and some confirmatory statements elicited by subsequent inquiries in Corea, the fate of the General Sherman has remained a mystery from that day to this.

Eating Green Corn.

Last autumn persons who wished to observe "the proprieties" inqured of us whether it was according to good usage to gnaw the corn from the cob, or if it should be cut into the plate. Generally, though not always, matters of table etiquette are founded in common sense. A bird can only be properly enjoyed by picking it: hence good usage sanctions the use of the fingers in removing the flesh from the bones of a bird, while one who should take the bone of a beefsteak or a mutton chop in his fingers would be looked upon as ill-bred. The only way to get the full satisfaction out of green corn is to gnaw it from the cob, and though the operation, especially to a foreigner who knows not corn, is not an elegant one to witness, it is performed at the best ordered tables. So generally is it conceded that corn should be eaten from the cob, that silversmiths now make silver green-corn handles; these are thrust into the large end of the cob, and allow it to be held without soiling the fingers. It is rather an awkward matter to cut the corn from the ear at table, especially if the knives are not sharp. If it is to be eaten in this way it should be prepared before it is sent to table. The operation of eating from the cob is much facilitated by drawing a sharp knife lengthwise of each row, in such a manner that the hull of each kernel will be split. When this is done, the digestible, nutritious contents of the kernels will slip out, and the often tough hull be left upon the cob. Those whose teeth are sensitive or defective will find this a great help.—*American Agriculturist.*

LIVING IN FALSEHOOD.—Let us merely suppose two sisters living together for years in full interchange of thought on every subject and community of interests. At last one of them falls into a habit or practice, not, indeed, directly injurious to her sister, but such as would cause her deep pain, and forfeit her esteem. Day for day she exchanges the usual affectionate morning greeting, taking pains that no alteration be perceived in her manners, and then goes out on a false pretense to do some act or follow some vicious passion which her sister fondly believes her to be too good and pure and highminded to do or enjoy. By and by she comes home with a smiling face, though a little uneasy at the chance of a question which may betray her, and she accepts her sister's kiss as if she had as good a right to it as ever, and perhaps goes with her to church on Sunday, and talks just as she used to do with her, about things good and holy. Do we not all know that such a life as this would become, in a week, nothing but hollowness and rottenness; that the very power to retain any true affection would be lost, and that the deceived sister would have a right to say that no cheating or swindling of trade would be half so base as such a swindle of respect and love?—*Echo.*

MAGDALENA BAY.—The San Francisco papers are severe on the Magdalena Bay scheme, and one of them, the *Alta Californian*, chronicling the arrival at Cape de Lucas of the last of the colonists in a very dilapidated condition, says: "In the meantime the telegraph informs us that the company is seeking to entice the French Communists to that lively country. The French Government was infinitely more merciful—only proposed to send them to New Caledonia."

Commander Rodgers's Official Report.

ASIATIC FLEET,
U. S. FLAGSHIP COLORADO,
Boisee Anchorage, Corea, June 12, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER No. 32.—The Commander-in-Chief has pleasure as well as pride in making known to the officers, seamen, and marines of the Asiatic Fleet his high satisfaction of the gallantry and endurance evinced by them in the recent operations against the Coreans on Kang-hoa Island.

On the 1st inst. while the Monocacy, Palos, and four steam launches were engaged in surveying, they were suddenly assailed by a storm of missiles from masked batteries on the shore.

With the greatest promptitude and gallantry this treacherous attack was met and the enemy driven from his guns and his position.

The Corean Government having failed to make any apology for this murderous attack, on the 10th inst. an expedition, consisting of a landing force detailed from the Colorado, Alaska, and Benicia, under Commander L. A. Kimberly, with the gunboats Monocacy and Palos, all under Commander H. C. Blake, Commanding-in-Chief, was dispatched to punish the enemy.

The operations of the 10th and 11th insts., which resulted in the capture of five smaller forts, culminated on the 11th in taking, by assault, the enemy's stronghold located in a most formidable position, at a very dangerous part of the river, and desperately defended.

Two hundred and forty-three of the enemy's dead were counted within and around these works, and fifty flags were taken.

The works were formidable not only from the natural features of the land, from shoals and violent currents in the river, but were rendered artificially so by hundreds of weapons, of various kinds, placed by the enemy for their defense.

The gallant band which encountered and overcame the perils of the navigation, which fought its way, against vastly superior forces, through mud and marsh, over precipitous hills and difficult ravines, and finally stormed and captured the enemy's stronghold, is worthy of all praise.

To one and all the Commander-in-Chief expresses his thanks, and the pride he feels in commanding such a body of officers and men. He makes known to the commanding officers of vessels his obligations for the efficient drill and organization which have produced the reliable force composing the Asiatic fleet.

To those brave men now suffering from their wounds he tenders his hearty sympathy.

While rejoicing in the success achieved by our arms, he expresses his profound sorrow for the loss of those gallant men who gave up their lives in vindicating the honor of their flag.

While deploring their loss, let us preserve the memory of their bravery.

Among the honored dead whose loss we deplore is Lieut. Hugh W. McKee, who, gallantly leading his men to the assault, fell mortally wounded in the center of the citadel, which he was the first to scale.

His memory is the more endeared to us because we knew him, and his gallantry will be cherished by all as a bright example to the service.

JOHN RODGERS,
Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet.

The Magazines.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK for September contains a striking engraving of the olden time, entitled "The Defense;" the usual pages of fashion plates and wood engravings, music, etc. Its literary department gives us stories, sketches, etc., by well-known authors. The other departments contain their usual variety of interesting and valuable matter for the ladies.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL for September presents an excellent variety of Stories, Poetry, Natural History, Pictures, etc. As the time for making arrangements for reading matter for the next year is near at hand, the publisher offers to send the remaining numbers of this year free to all whose names and money are sent in before October first. Terms $1.50 a year. Address John E. Miller, Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN ODD FELLOW for September is filled with excellent reading matter, including a number of illustrated articles. In its varied contents we notice: Choice Stories and Sketches; Agricultural Department; Monthly News Review; Ladies' Olio; Our Chatter-Box for young folks; Scientific and Curious Facts; Rebekah Department; What Odd Fellowship Teaches; Correspondence from all quarters, &c. Published by the A. O. F. Association, No. 96 Nassau St., New York. $2.50 per year; $1.25 per vol.

THE GALAXY for September contains the closing part of Justin McCarthy's "Lady Judith." "Agricultural Labor at the South" is a practical paper upon the condition and defects of this branch of industry in the Southern States. "Perpetual Motion," by F. B. Perkins. Edward Crapsey gives another chapter in the history of "The Nether Side of New York," treating, this month, of outcast children. Charles Warren Stoddard relates a bit of personal experience with a self-sacrificing heathen in "Pearl Hunting in the Pomotovs." "Lese-Amour," by Ernest Roland, is one of the *Galaxy* stories. Mrs. Edward's "Ought we to Visit Her?" is continued; and Anthony Trollope's new story, "The Eustace Diamonds," is begun. George Flowerden contributes an honest piece of verse in "Waiting." Philip Quilibet tells us of his ramble in Maine, for drift-wood.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September opens with a richly illustrated paper on "Montauk Point, Long Island," by Charles Parsons. "Rein-deer, Dogs and Snow-shoes." Mrs. Z. B. Buddington contributes a chapter of gossip about the "Bard of Abbotsford." "Failures in Kingcraft," by Benson J. Lossing, is a collection of interesting anecdotes concerning monarchs. Eugene Lawrence furnishes an article under the title of "the Schoolmasters of the Middle Ages." General John A. Bolles, in the "Earthquake Law," gives information concerning the effect on legislation of the New Madrid earthquake, which occurred in 1811. "Lyell and Geology" is an instructive article by Jacob Abbott. Edward H. Tullidge explains the "Reformation in Utah." John G. Saxe gives a fragmentary and rather feeble account of "Puns and Punsters." The short stories are "the Angel of the House," by Dr. R. Castleton, "A Summer's Amusement," by Annie Thomas, and "Caught by an Heiress," by Justin McCarthy. "Annie Furness" is continued, and "The American Baron." There is poetry, however, in the "Easy Chair" talk about college commencements; what he says of Washington in 1800 and 1871 has a permanent value.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—A pleasant, sketchy paper, entitled "Pictures from Canada," opens the September number of *Scribner's*; it is by Dr. Beers. Next we have an interesting paper on "Mercator, the Path-Finder of the Seas," with an excellent portrait. The other illustrated articles are a graphic description of "Mountain Views and Adventures," by J. T. Headley; "Scenes from the Marble Faun," by W. L. Alden; and an entertaining paper by James Richardson on the recent experiments in London, by men of science, with Home. "Whose Wife was She?" is the title of a story of marvelous power and exciting interest, by Saxe Holm. Susan Archer Weiss also writes a bright story—"Peter Bloch, a Hartz Legend;" and the installment of Wilfrid Cumbermede is interesting. Then we have a very timely and valuable article by Mr. William F. G. Shanks. Mr. W. O. Stoddard throws light on the mystery connected with the River of Egypt; Mr. Alexander Hyde, gives his views concerning the "Co-education of the Sexes;" and Gilman P. Briggs tells about a tragic "Adventure in Japan." Mr. Stedman contributes "The Songster: a Midsummer Carol," which is as exquisitely melodious as the brave canary song it celebrates. Edward King's verses, "A Woman's Execution, Paris, May, '71," graphically reproduce a tragic incident in the history of the Commune; Mr. Tuckerman, in "The Elms of Old Trinity," deprecates a recent act of vandalism in Newport, R. I.; and Rev. Mr. Wolcott has a hymn entitled "The Cloud and Fire." In "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland writes about "The Riot of Romanism," "Women in Colleges," and "American Sunday-Schools." "The Old Cabinet" discusses the "Ideal President," "Disgrace," and "T. Moran's Portfolio." "Home and Society" treats of "Aquaria," "Floors," Awnings," and the "Game of Parallels." Culture and Progress at Home and Abroad are well filled and entertaining departments, and this very readable number closes with some amusing outline "Scenes from Shakespeare."

Another Railroad Horror.

One of the most appalling of the many railroad disasters we have had to note took place on the Eastern Railroad. Revere station, the scene of the accident, is a way station seven miles by rail from the station in Boston and four miles and a half in an air line from the City Hall. At this point an accommodation train was on the track, when the Bangor express collided with it.

The way train had left a few passengers and was just starting up in order to back off on a side track when the express burst into view. The rear passenger car had moved but a few feet when the engine crashed right through it. The cars of the accommodation train were crowded with passengers, and none of them had sufficient warning to allow them to escape. There was nothing but a momentary gleam of the locomotive's light, the thunder of its approach, and then the crash came carrying 24 souls into eternity almost instantly. The rear car was crushed to pieces with the exception of the front end, which hung in fragments on the engine.

Only two or three persons in it escaped unharmed. These were entangled in the timbers, and were extricated from their dreadful situation with much trouble. The rear portion of the express train was not thrown off the track, and none of the passengers were harmed, although one of the brakemen was jammed into a helpless position on one of the platforms.

As soon as possible, the dead bodies were removed from the wreck, and deposited in the little station, while the wounded were extricated from their horrible situation, and carried into houses, and cared for near the scene, until the arrival of an engine from Boston, when they were sent to the hospitals in a Pulman car. The killed and wounded were nearly all Lynn, Salem and Boston people. By the sad accident 24 people were killed instantly, and about 40 injured.

A CONSPIRACY.—In Washington a man named Darden murdered a gambler named McCarthy. From remarks made in a raving fit by Darden, who is thought to be insane, it is conjectured that there was a conspiracy on the part of certain gamblers to murder McCarthy, that lots were drawn, and that the unlucky number fell to Darden, who performed the deed in compliance with the terms of the conspiracy. During one night he several times exclaimed, "Why was I balloted for to kill McCarthy!" It is thought the wounds he received on the head by the butting of McCarthy have caused his madness. He attempted to take the life of his fellow-prisoner, James, who was his companion on the night of the murder.

DOING PRETTY WELL.—Speaking of thunder, James Russell Lowell has a good story on that head. He tells of a high and mighty Englishman, walking up and down the piazza of a hotel in a western village with that "certain condescension" in his manner which foreign snobs think is the thing when traveling in the United States. "That was a heavy clap of thunder you had here last night," says the Briton to a prairie chap that crossed his path. "Well, yes," said the native, who took in the other's style at a glance, "we did think it pretty well considering the number of inhabitants."

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

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FINANCIAL.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	.12½@	.12¾
First quality	.11½@	.12
Medium, or first qual.	.10¾@	.11¼
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10 @	.10½
Inf'r or lowest grade	.8½@	.9½
MILCH COWS	35.00	@86.00
HOGS—Live	.04 @	.07
Dressed	.09 @	.10½
SHEEP	.05 @	.07½
COTTON—Middling	.19 @	.20
FLOUR—Extra Western	5.75 @	5.90
State Extra	5.85 @	5.10
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.40 @	1.50
" State	1.50 @	1.52
White Genesee Extra	1.50 @	1.55
RYE—Western	.80 @	.85
BARLEY—State	.80 @	1.00
CORN—Mixed Western	.65 @	.71
OATS—Western	.45 @	.50
PORK—Mess	14.00	@15.00
LARD	.9½@	.10
PETROLEUM—Crude	13½ Refined	.24½
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	$4.75 @	5.00
Choice Extra	7.25 @	8.00
CORN	.73 @	.76
OATS	.48 @	.55
CLEAR PORK	17.00	@19.00
LARD	.10½@	.11
BUTTER—Common	.18 @	.22
Choice Lots	.27 @	.30
CHEESE	.5 @	.13
EGGS—Western	.15 @	.16
Eastern	.17 @	.22
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	3.25 @	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	.45 @	.48
Barley—No. 2, new	.57 @	.60
Oats—No. 2	.29 @	.31
Rye—No. 2	.58 @	.60
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.10 @	1.20
LARD	.8½@	.9
PORK—Mess	12.75	@13.00
BUFFALO.		
BEEF CATTLE	5.75 @	7.50
SHEEP	3.50 @	6.80
HOGS—Live	4.30 @	5.00
FLOUR	5.90 @	7.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.22 @	1.20
CORN	.42 @	.45
OATS	.57 @	.59
RYE	.70 @	.75
BARLEY	.75 @	.83
LARD	.10 @	.10½
ALBANY.		
WHEAT	1.48 @	1.50
RYE—State	1.15 @	1.16
CORN—Mixed	.69 @	.70
BARLEY—State	.90 @	1.00
OATS—State	.60 @	.63
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR—Penn. Extra	5.62 @	6.25
WHEAT—Western Red	1.30 @	1.40
White	1.80 @	1.85
CORN—Yellow	.71 @	.72
Mixed	.68 @	.70
SEED—Clover	.10½@	.12
Timothy	.. @	5.25
PETROLEUM—Crude	— refined	23¾
BALTIMORE.		
COTTON—Low Middlings	.18 @	.19
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CORN	.75 @	.75
OATS	.43 @	.48

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