Farm, Garden and Household.

FEVER AND AGUE.—We find the following in the Cleveland *Herald*: "We wish to give a very simple remedy for fever and ague, and wish to emphasize it by saying that it has, to our knowledge, proved very efficacious. It is simply common salt. A tablespoonful taken in water, and a teaspoonful deposited inside the stocking next the foot as the chill is coming on. That's all there is in it; but, knowing that it has been efficacious in "breaking" the chill and perfecting a cure, we put it in our editorial columns, where no humbug remedy shall ever find a place, if we know it."

SYRUP OF COFFEE.—This preparation is of great use to those who have long journeys to make. Half a pound of the best ground coffee; put it into a saucepan containing three pints of water, and boil it down to one pint. Cool the liquor, put it into another saucepan, well scoured, and boil it again. As it boils, add white sugar enough to give it the consistency of syrup. Take it from the fire, and when it is cold put it into a bottle and seal. When traveling, if you wish for a cup of good coffee, you have only to put two teaspoonfuls of the syrup into an ordinary coffee-pot and fill with boiling water. Add milk to taste, if you can get it.

GEMS.—To make this simple but nutritious and palatable form of bread, one requires a cluster of little iron patty-pans, with which some readers are familiar, but more are not. They are found now, I think, in all large places, and if not, can be readily cast at any foundry. The pan at hand, make a thick batter of graham meal, a little salt and warm water, giving it a thorough stirring and beating. The consistency of the batter is not so important an item as that the gem-pan should be heated just right when the batter is put in. It should not scorch, but it should *sizzle*. Heap the pans, as the gems will be lighter and less crusty. Bake it in a hot oven. When they will slip out of the pan they are done. They are quite as nice warmed in the oven as when just baked. They can be made with milk and one egg to about a quart of the flour, but they have not the pure wheaten flavor of the water gems.

FRITTERS.—Put over the fire a pint of new milk; into a pint of flour mix as much new milk as will make a soft, smooth paste; when the milk in the stew-pan boils, stir in this paste very slowly, and stirring all the time to prevent its being lumpy; remove it from the hottest part of the fire to prevent scorching; when this is well mixed in, let it bubble once; take it off, and add the grated yellow rind of two lemons, add a little salt, and beat well for three or four minutes. Set it aside to cool; add a little of the lemon juice and the yolks of three or four eggs; beat all until light; then the beaten whites, stirred in lightly. Into the dripping-pan put three spoonfuls of fresh lard; when it gets hot drop in a spoonful of batter in a place. Let the fritters cook quickly, and when one side is brown, turn and brown the other; then put them in a culander and let them drain, but keep them in a hot place, that they may not cool. Sugar and cinnamon, with a little nutmeg, are very nice for sifting over them.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Prepare the meal like the graham; sift, but turn back the bran and use it. Two and a half ounces of Indian meal, one and a half of rye—both measured after being sifted—half a cup of molasses, one cup thick sour milk, two cups sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda. A cup of sweet milk and two teaspoonfuls of cream-tartar can be used instead of the sour milk, with equal success. Pour this batter into a three pint pail, or any vessel of about that size which can be covered tightly. Place it into a kettle containing boiling water enough to come half-way up the sides of the pail. Cover the kettle and keep it boiling three hours and a half. Set the bread in the oven fifteen minutes, to dry off. Water must be kept boiling, with which to fill up the kettle as it boils away. It must be watched closely, but when it is done the cook will be well repaid for her trouble. Cut the slices round the loaf, and if you have a healthy stomach, eat the bread while it is warm.

CORN-OYSTERS.—After cutting the corn from three dozen cobs, scrape off the remaining pulp with a knife; put corn and pulp into a deep dish; add one teaspoonful of salt, six eggs well beaten, and six even tablespoonfuls of sifted flour; drop in oblong cakes from a tablespoon into a frying-pan of hot butter and lard, and brown quickly. A more spongy cake is obtained by sifting one saltspoonful of supercarbonate of soda with the flour and adding one half-teacupful of sweet cream. A good dish for breakfast. Dried sweet corn ground very fine can be used in the same way in winter. One pint of the ground corn, three or four eggs, a half-cup of cream, three tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, a saltspoonful of soda (not absolutely required), one teaspoonful of salt, and one teacupful of milk, or less, according to the thickness of the mass; additional eggs may be used instead of milk. Corn-oysters without the soda should be cooked thin and crisp. In boiling green corn it should be put in boiling water and allowed to boil for from ten minutes to half an hour, according to the age of the corn. Avoid salt. Cover with a napkin as soon as it is removed from the fire.

How a Vessel was Saved.

The City of Houston, which sailed from New York for Galveston, Texas, would have gone down with all on board, in the late gale had it not so happened that some naval officers and U. S. sailors were on board as passengers. Seeing that the ship was unmanageable and that the Captain was incompetent to navigate her, and had become confused, Lieut. Schelky and Lieut. Commander Stroud took command, and summoning up their sailors, barely saved the vessel from the breakers. A terrible tale is told. For twenty-four hours the wind blew a hurricane. All sail was carried away. The tiller-rope broke and rebroke; the fire-room was filled with water and the fires put out. The cabin was full of water, the boilers broke loose from their fastenings, the saloon was carried away, and the ship a wreck. The gallant naval officers took command when the ship was in this condition, and the captain had given up, and by rigging up the donkey pump, splitting up furniture and using two barrels of pork, a fire was kindled under it and the ship pumped out. A false rudder was rigged when the ship was rolling so that no one could stand on her decks. The boilers were straightened up and a fire kindled under them and the engine backed until they got clear of the coast.

INFLUENCE OF ONE ACT.—One pound of gold may be drawn into a wire that would extend around the globe. So one good deed may be felt through all time, and cast its influence into eternity. Though done in the first flush of youth, it may guild the last of a long life, and form the brightest and most glorious spot in it.

News Summary.

THE deaths in Paris for the past week were 823 in number, and included six from cholera.

AN unknown schooner was sunk from a collison in the English Channel. Eight lives were lost.

THE Bank Statement of New York for the week shows a gain in the Gold average of $1,313,000.

FORTY million dollars was the amount which the fishing interest of New England stocked last year.

THIS season's corn crop in Maine has not been excelled for many years, and the potato crop is abundant.

THE British Consul at Zanzibar writes that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, is safe, and is slowly making his way homeward.

THE reports of the damage to the rice crops in Georgia and South Carolina by the recent storms are to the effect that it has been very large.

B. C. COOK, Republican member of Congress from the VIth District of Illinois, has tendered his resignation, and his successor will be elected in November.

IN Persia it is estimated that there are about 50,000 Mohammedan Freemasons. In Arabia it is estimated that there are about 20,000 Mohammedan Freemasons.

THE death is announced at Lucerne, Switzerland, of Mr. Charles Scribner, the head of the well-known publishing house of Charles Scribner, & Co., New York.

THE vital statistics of New York for the week show 57 still-births, 411 births, 185 marriages and 537 deaths, which is a decrease of 33 from the mortality of the previous week.

IT is learned from private sources that, on July 27, 50 Indians attacked a party of eight white men, 30 miles south of Cheyenne, and killed three and captured three of the party.

THERE are in the United States 153 monasteries, or religious houses for men leading the monastic life of the Roman Catholic church, and 336 convents or cloisters for women.

IN the war of 1812–15, Marblehead had 780 men in private armed and public armed vessels and in the army, with a population of not 5,000 at the time—more than one-seventh.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Portland *Press* claims that the damage inflicted, directly and indirectly, by the grasshoppers in Maine this year must be measured by millions of dollars.

THREE men, named Underwood, Hastings and Bacon, residents of South Orange, Franklin County, Mass., were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which they were fishing.

THE Governments of Great Britain and the United States have chosen Count Luigi Corti as the Arbitrator under the treaty of Washington, upon all questions not comprised in the Alabama claims.

A JOB printing-office, conducted entirely by women, is now in full operation in Washington, and is in quite a flourishing condition. Four female compositors are employed, and the work turned out by them is pronounced excellent in every respect.

The Feminine Toilet.

The other day, says a recent writer, I heard of an incident which shows that even men of society do not understand all the mysteries of the feminine toilet. A gentleman, who devotes a large part of his time to the society of ladies, and who believes himself a *connoisseur* in all that pertains to them, was much annoyed by observing that a fair friend of his, favorably known for her style of elegant dressing, would insist, when the weather would allow it, upon wearing an old shawl devoid of any claims to beauty or good taste.

The gallant endured this for a long while. He walked up Broadway and Fifth Avenue, and rode in the park with his friend, and often looked at the odious shawl in a way that he thought would convince her of its unfitness for so elegant a woman as herself.

She did not take the hint, however, but continued to display it on every possible occasion. He lost patience at last, and said to her one day:

"May I be permitted to inquire why you will wear that miserable shawl all the time? It ruins your dress. You look so exquisitely otherwise that I can not comprehend why you will deform yourself with such a faded rag as that. It has nothing in the world to recommend it; and I believe if you were to throw it off in the street nobody would pick it up."

The bright eyes opened with surprise, and a strange expression fell across the pretty face.

"You are jesting, are you not?" the lady asked. "You do not really dislike my shawl, do you?"

"I never was more serious in my life. I thoroughly detest this thing which you call a shawl."

"Well, then, I'll inform you that this is a camel's hair shawl; and, though I think it in very bad taste to speak of prices, it cost $3,000, and is one of the finest ever brought to this country."

The young man was astounded; but his taste was correct.

COURAGE IN EVERY DAY LIFE.—Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket. Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it. Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so. Have the courage to speak to a friend in a "seedy" coat, even though you are in company with a rich one and richly attired. Have the courage to make a will and a just one. Have the courage to tell a man why you do not lend him your money. Have the courage to show that you respect honesty in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonest duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited. Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones. Have the courage to obey your Maker at the risk of being ridiculed by men. Have the courage to prefer comfort and prosperity to fashion in all things.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—A Kentucky man who attempted to cross a high railroad bridge at Sheperdsville, in that State, on the 24th ult., stumbled and fell between the ties, but, fortunately, managed to grasp a tie with his hands and there hung dangling, with 100 feet of sheer fall beneath him. He was utterly unable to regain the top of the bridge, and he hung on with a death grasp until his cries brought assistance. Lifted from his perilous position he was led off the bridge, and sat down for a few minutes, apparently overcome by the danger through which he had passed. Then he got up, as he said to go home, walked a few steps, and fell to the ground dead. Physicians, who carefully examined his body, say that there was no bruise or wound sufficient to disable him, much less cause death, and are of opinion that his death was caused by fright.

Mule wagons are called "prairie schooners" by the New Mexicans.

Steam Boiler Waters and Incrustation.

Dr. Joseph G. Rogers of Madison, Indiana, in a paper on steam boiler water and incrustation, to the American Scientific Institute, said that practical men have always felt the need for scientific information on this important subject. They have made innumerable attempts to overcome the difficulties attending the use of hard water—yet so crude and superficial have they been that but little success has been attained. What follows is a brief *resume* of the various proposed methods, together with some investigations of my own.

All natural waters contain in solution or suspension more or less mineral matter and vegetable matter. This consists principally of the carbonates of lime, magnesia and iron (held in solution by free carbonic acid,) sulphates of lime and magnesia, chlorides of calcium, sodium and magnesia, and undissolved carbonates, clay, sand and vegetable matter, held in suspension. Spring and well waters contain a larger amount in solution than rivers, lakes, &c. The latter hold more in suspension. Our American rivers, contain from 2 to 10 grains in solution, and a varying quantity in suspension generally exceeding 10 grains. Well and spring waters contain but little in suspension, but a quantity of the dissolved salts varying from 10 to 650 grains. These latter cause what is generally known as hardness. When these waters are boiled the carbonic acid is driven off, and the carbonates of the alkaline earth deprived of their solvent are precipitated in a finely crystalline form, which tenaciously adheres to whatever it may fall upon. Sulphate of lime is only soluble in 500 parts of water, and is precipitated by supersaturation after further evaporation. The suspended matter gradually subsides and forms additional increment to the deposit. This gradually accumulating grows hard and tough like porcelain, and may attain an unlimited thickness. The evil effects of scale are due to the fact that it is relatively a non-conductor of heat. Its conducting power compared with that of iron is as 1 to 37.5. This known, it is readily appreciated that more fuel is required to heat water through scale and iron than through iron alone. It has been demonstrated that a scale 1-16 of an inch thick requires the extra expenditure of 15 per cent. more fuel. As the scale thickens the ratio increases—thus when it is ¼ inch thick, 60 per cent. more is required; at ½ inch, 120 per cent. and so on. To raise steam to a working pressure of 90 pounds, the water must be heated to 320° Fahr. This may be done through a ⅛ inch iron shell by heating the external surface to about 325°. If a ½ inch scale intervenes the boiler must be heated to 700°, almost a low red heat. The higher the temperature at which iron is kept the more rapidly it oxidizes, and at any temperature above 600° it soon becomes granular and brittle from carbonization or conversion into the state of cast iron. Weakness of boiler thus produced predisposes to sudden explosions, and makes expensive repairs necessary.

After detailing several processes for the removal and prevention of scale by chemical means operating inside the boilers, the writer preferred the following: In this method the tannate of soda is the essential element. This may be cheaply prepared, and is attainable generally. This agent being introduced into the boiler at regular intervals in sufficient quantity, according to the hardness of the water, is rapidly dissolved, and, without foaming or action on the iron, completely does the desired work. The reaction is as follows: The tannic acid leaves the soda and combines with the lime of the carbonates to form tannate of lime, which is precipitated in a light, flocculent, amorphous form, which does not subside in the boiler at all, but floats in the currents of ebullition, till it finds its way to the mud-receiver, where, as there is little or no current, it is deposited as a mushy sediment, which may be readily blown out from time to time. The sulphate of lime is decomposed by the carbonates of soda formed by the first reaction, soluble sulphate of soda and carbonates of lime being formed. The latter is converted into tannate of lime by fresh portions of the tannate of soda. The pre-existing scale is more slowly disintegrated, and the resulting tannate of lime voided as before described. The presence of the alkali prevents all action of the acid on the iron. Extensive practical trial of this method has demonstrated its utility in all kinds of boilers, and its perfect efficacy, safety, economy, ease of application, and general adaptability, will commend it for general use.

SUCH A BLUNDER.—Ludicrous blunders sometimes occur with happy terminations. A St. Louis lady and her little girl went out one afternoon for an airing in the park. Seated at the foot of a monument was a young man whom the little girl took for her father, and ran into his arms before she discovered her mistake. Her mother apologized and the man excused her, and commenced playing with the child. The mother sat down, and finding her new-made acquaintance to be quite a gentleman, entered into conversation with him. Just then a busybody who knew her passed through, ran directly to her husband and told him he had better look after his wife, stating where he had seen her. Stung by such an insinuation, the husband hurried off to the park and found her as represented. He seized the man by the collar and was about to shoot him without hearing a word of explanation, when suddenly he relinquished his hold and asked him his name, and greatly to his astonishment learned that he was addressing his brother, whom he had been separated from since childhood, and save for a sober second thought he would have murdered. The story of the separation was one not at all new; in boyhood they had lived in an Eastern home, and one, seized with the spirit of adventure, went to the Pacific coast, failed to write home, and became, as it were, dead to the family. The other brother came West several years after and settled in St. Louis, where the first brother wandered after a somewhat eventful experience, and the recognition took place.

A FIRE INCIDENT.—When the great fire in Ithaca, N. Y., first broke out, it was apparent that aid would be required to extinguish it, and accordingly an attempt was made to telegraph to Oswego, thirty-three miles distant. The office being closed no response could be obtained, and the operator telegraphed to Syracuse, but could get no reply. He then sent a dispatch to Buffalo, and there it was reported to New York, when the operator had succeeded in "raising" Oswego. The intelligence was communicated that Ithaca was in flames, and an engine was sent to the scene, arriving there within two and a half hours from the time the fire broke out, and rendered efficient service.

CUTTING DOWN.—Two of the San Francisco churches have recently reduced the salaries of their pastors. One Presbyterian society that formerly gave $6,000 now pays but $3,000; and another church which gave the largest salary in the city now pays but $4,000.

The New York Mystery.

The Police of New York have succeeded in unraveling the mystery attendant upon the discovery of the body of a beautiful young woman in a trunk at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, and the unmistakable evidence that the horrible crime of abortion had produced death. The driver of the truck which took the body to the depot, noting the accounts in the papers, at once went to an officer and told the following story: He said that as he was waiting at his usual stand, a young woman accosted him and said that she desired to have a trunk taken to the Hudson River Railroad Depot. He had asked her for the service $1.50, but upon her demurring, he had consented to carry the trunk for $1. The woman said she was going to Chicago that afternoon, and she would be at the depot, to receive the trunk which he would find at No. 687 Second-ave., in the basement. She then left him. He immediately went to the house mentioned and knocked at the basement. It was opened by a stout fleshy man, apparently a foreigner, who appeared to understand his mission. The truckman detailed the particulars which have already been given, and with the officer went to the house from which the trunk was taken, and it was discovered to be the residence of Jacob Rosenzweig, a pretended doctor, known to have committed the crime of abortion, who was found at home, but who on the approach of the officer attempted to escape. The officer was too quick, however, for his burly adversary, and seized him securely before he had got into the street. A crowd of loafers seemed to detect in an instant the fact that Rosenzweig had been arrested for murder. The Doctor's profession was so notorious that his connection with the trunk murder was immediately surmised, and the crowd gathered around crying: "Lynch him; lynch him." Rosenzweig upon arriving at the station-house denied all knowledge of a trunk having been taken from his house on the previous Saturday, and on being confronted with the truckman denied ever having seen him.

The body has been identified as that of Alice Bowlsby, of Paterson, N. J. She was first recognized by a doctor who was well acquainted with her, and his testimony was verified by a dentist who had filled her teeth, and knew his own work. A handkerchief was subsequently found in Rosenzweig's house bearing her name, thus making the identification positive.

Another act in the terrible drama of the murder of Alice Bowlsby has been played. Walter L. Conklin, a young man who had been intimate with Alice in Paterson, committed suicide by blowing his brains out. His remorse and shame were too great to bear. The evidence against Rosenzweig is complete. His servant girl, Jane Johnson, has made a full confession, in which she states that the girl Alice was brought to the house and afterwards mysteriously disappeared therefrom. Her evidence is sufficient to fix beyond doubt the guilt of the doctor. Rosenzweig has lost his bravado, and was terribly excited when the name of his victim was communicated to him. His daughter has been arrested.

Much speculation has been excited by the statements of a Paterson butcher named Healy, to the effect that he saw Alice with another Paterson woman in New York a week ago. Healy states that he did not know the name of the Paterson woman, although he had frequently seen her in the streets of that city. From his description it was suggested that she was a fortune-teller named Baily, residing in Ryerson st. A reporter called at the house of this woman, when she stated that Alice Bowlsby had called on her about six times, accompanied by other young ladies, to have her fortune told. She had frequently seen Alice, before and after the fortune-telling, pass the house on the way to a grocery, always looking modest and reserved.

The jury of inquest in the case, after being out ten minutes, returned the following verdict: We find that Alice Augusta Bowlsby came to her death by metro-peritonitis, the result of an abortion produced, as we believe from the testimony, by Jacob Rosenzweig, between the 23d and 26th of August, 1871, at No. 687 Second ave.

The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

An Extensive Forgery.

New York papers tell of a serious forgery perpetrated in that city, by which the sum of $50,000 in gold was obtained on a forged check, and the swindler had twenty mintues the start of the officers who were notified of the transaction. A day or two ago a young broker named Van Saun, applied to Frederick H. Smith, broker, stating that he was commissioned to buy about $150,000 gold for Marvin Bros., and asked Smith to furnish it for him. Smith objected to dealing in such large sums with a man who was simply doing a commission business, and Van Saun compromised by agreeing to take $50,000 gold, for which he would give him (Smith) a certified check for $56,375—at the rate of 112¾ for gold. Van Saun presented a check for $56,375, (currency,) drawn on the Continental National Bank and, signed "C. M. Harris & Co.," but upon Mr. Smith's demanding that it be certified Van Saun said that he would procure the certification and departed with it, returning in about five minutes with the check bearing what purported to be the certification of Mr. Simpson, the paying teller of the Continental Bank. Mr. Smith at once paid over to Van Saun a check drawn by Morton, Bliss & Co., on the Bank of New York, for $20,000, to the order of Eames & Moore, which was by them indorsed, and $30,000 in gold certificates. Van Saun seized the $50,000, rushed out of the office, and at once proceeded to the Bank of New York, where he had his indorsement indentified, and then rushed out of the bank. It is supposed that he obtained the gold on this check immediately, as he could do readily from any broker who happened to have that amount lying loose in his drawer, and at once made tracks with his $50,000 in gold for parts unknown.

THE ONION.—Some one wrote to the *English Mechanic* lately, desiring to know what was the cause of the anti-magnetic property of the onion; and in reponse to his request, a correspondent relates than King Charles the Second once propounded as a problem to the Royal Society the question, why a live fish might be put into a vessel full of water without causing it to flow over, while a dead one produced the opposite effect. After a long debate, in which strenuous efforts at an explanation were made, a member suggested that possibly it would be well first to show that the monarch's assertion of fact was true, and it was then ascertained to be without foundation. The asserted anti-magnectic property of the vegetable mentioned seems to be of a like character, as the strongest obtainable onion did not in the least affect a very delicate magnet.

A slight coolness rose between Julia and Augustus at dinner the other day at Newport. The attentive waiter separated them with a pyramid of ice cream.

The United States Census.

From advance sheets of Census Table No. 2, it appears that the population of the various States and Territories from which the returns have been officially and finally revised at the Census Office, are made up of the following classes:

States.	Whites.	Colored.	Indians.	Chinese.
Alabama....	521,384	475,510	98	....
Arizona....	9,581	26	31	20
Arkansas....	362,115	122,169	89	98
California...	499 424	4,272	7,241	49,310
Colorado....	29,221	456	180	7
Connecticut	527,549	9,668	235	22
Dakota.....	12.887	94	1,269	....
Delaware....	162,221	22,794	....	....
Dist.Col.....	88,278	43,404	15	3
Florida.....	96,057	91,689	2	....
Georgia.....	638,926	545,142	40	1
Idaho.....	10,618	60	47	4,214
Illinois.....	2,511,596	28,762	32	1
Indiana.....	1,655,837	24,560	240	....
Iowa.....	1,185,979	5,762	48	....
Kansas.....	346,377	17,108	914	....
Kentucky....	1,098,692	222,210	108	1
Louisiana...	362,065	364,210	569	71
Maine.....	624,809	1,606	499	1
Maryland...	605,497	175,391	4	2
M'ssachus'ts	1,443,156	13,947	151	87
Michigan....	1,167,282	11,849	4,926	2
Minnesota...	438,257	759	690	....
Mississippi..	382,896	454,201	809	16
Missouri....	1,603,146	118,071	75	3
Montana....	18,306	183	157	1,949
Nebraska...	122,117	789	87	....
Nevada.....	38,959	359	23	3,152
N. H'pshire	317,667	580	23	....
N. Jersey...	875,407	30,658	16	15
N. Mexico..	90,393	172	1,309	....
New York...	4,330,210	52,081	439	29
N. Carolina.	678,470	391,650	1,241	....
Ohio.....	2,601,946	63,213	100	1
Oregon.....	86,929	346	318	3,330
Penn.....	3,456,449	65,294	34	14
R. Island....	212,219	4,980	154	....
S. Carolina..	289,667	415,814	124	1
Tennessee..	936,119	322,331	70	....
Texas.....	564,700	253,475	379	25
Utah.....	86,044	118	179	445
Vermont....	329,613	924	34	....
Virginia....	712,089	512,841	223	4
Wash'g'n T.	22,195	207	1,319	234
W. Virginia.	424,033	17,980	1	....
Wisconsin...	1,051,351	2,113	1,266	....
Wyoming...	8,726	183	66	143

As compared with the census of 1860, the State of California shows an increase of the population of 14,377 Chinese, and a decrease of 10,557 Indians.

A JACK SHEPPARD.—A boy sixteen years old, named King, became weary on the second night of his confinement in the lock-up in Lewiston, Me., and with a nail made a saw of a case-knife, with which he cut off the bars of his cell. He had nearly escaped when the Police discovered what he was about and placed him in another cell. In a short time he had nearly succeeded in working himself out of this cell, badly smashing the walls as well as cutting bars. They then put him in a third cell, with bracelets on his wrists, and went on their rounds. In forty minutes King had cut off two bars, and made his escape.

Striped snakes eat potato bugs, which in turn poisons the snakes, and the people in Van Buren county, Iowa, speak of this arrangement as a mutual benefit society.

A NEW BOOK FOR SINGING SCHOOLS. EMERSON'S SINGING SCHOOL. — What pleasant memories cluster about the old fashioned Singing School! It is now proposed to revive the "Institution," and the book above named is preeminently fitted to make the exercises interesting and profitable. Mr. Emerson, the author, is one of our most successful book-makers, his musical works having sold to the amount of a million copies, or more. The book in question contains a pleasing and progressive elementary course, a collection of glees and songs, and a number of sacred tunes and anthems. It costs but little more than half as much as a regular Church music book, that is, but $7.50 per dozen, and the enterprising publishers, O. DITSON & Co., BOSTON, will send a sample copy for 75 cents, postpaid. Worth sending for, surely!

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

FINANCIAL.

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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	$.12	a	.12¾
First quality	.11½	a	.11¾
Medium or fair qual.	.10¾	a	.11½
Ordinary thin Cattle.	.10	a	.10½
Buff or lowest grade.	.6	a	.9½
MILCH COWS	50.00	a	65.00
HOGS—Live	.07	a	.08⅛
Dressed	.09	a	.10½
SHEEP	.05	a	.07½
COTTON—Middling	.19¾	a	.20¼
FLOUR—Extra Western	5.10	a	5.55
State Extra	5.45	a	5.70
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.45	a	1.48
" State	1.40	a	1.45
White Genesee Extra	1.50	a	1.55
No. 2 Spring	1.39	a	1.42
RYE—Western	.95	a	1.10
BARLEY—State	.80	a	.85
CORN—Mixed Western	.65	a	.70
SEED—Clover	.09	a	.09¼
OATS—Western	.45	a	.50
PORK—Mess	13.50	a	15.00
LARD	.9	a	.10⅛
PETROLEUM—Crude	14 Refined		24
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	.44	a	.46
Barley—No. 2, new	.57	a	.60
Oats—No. 2	.29	a	.31
Rye No. 2	.55	a	.59
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.08	a	1.12
LARD	.10	a	.11
PORK—Mess	12.75	a	13.00
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	1.22
CORN	.55	a	.56
OATS	.38	a	.40
RYE	.70	a	.75
BARLEY	.75	a	.83
LARD	.10	a	.10¼
ALBANY.			
WHEAT	1.48	a	1.53
RYE—State	1.12	a	1.16
CORN—Mixed	.65	a	.68
BARLEY—State	.90	a	1.05
OATS—State	.45	a	.50
PHILADELPHIA.			
FLOUR—Penn. Extra	4.75	a	5.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.30	a	1.40
White	1.50	a	1.60
CORN—Yellow	.70	a	.71
Mixed	.58	a	.70
PETROLEUM—Crude	—Refined		.24¾
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	a	20.00
LARD	.11	a	.11½
BUTTER—Common	.25	a	.28
Choice Lots	.35	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	6.50	a	6.25
HAY—Choice	28.00	a	29.00
Common	20.00	a	22.00
BALTIMORE.			
COTTON—Low Middlings	.19¼	a	.19¾
FLOUR—Extra	4.75	a	6.50
WHEAT—Amber	1.55	a	1.60
CORN	.65	a	.75
OATS	.43	a	.48

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Over-doctored.

Without any disrespect to the members of the medical profession, a profession honored by all thinking men, it is only just to say that they are too thick on the ground. The consequence is that the community is doctored ever much. When nature needs only the gentle stimulant and alterative, which has become famous throughout the country as a reliable medicine, under the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, she is not unfrequently dosed with a dozen prescriptions, all experimental, from the Pharmacopœia. This is an evil, and proves that the practice of medicine is far from being at all times a healing art. At this period of the year, when the fall of the leaf indicates that decay has seized upon the vegetable kingdom, many harassing diseases are prevalent. Chief among these may be mentioned intermittent fever and bilious remittent. The exhalations rising from decomposing vegetation, and the heavy dews and fogs, are very apt to generate these complaints. The wisest policy is to protect the system by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the commencement of the fall. Much suffering may thereby be avoided. But if the disease has already begun, its periodical visitations may readily be checked and broken up by this active, yet harmless, vegetable tonic.

But be on your guard against the charlatans who are attempting to palm off, under various names, unwholesome compounds, which they pretend to compare favorably with the great national elixir, which has long since swept more formidable opposition from the field. Bear in mind that every bottle of genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is authenticated by a splendidly engraved label, and a *fac simile* of the sign manual of the firm. Put up in bottles only, and cannot be obtained in bulk.

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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.

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Chemist and Apothecary.

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Very respectfully your,
A. I. GILMAN,
464 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

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