## Farm, Garden and Household.

Rule for Seasoning Sausages.—For fifty pounds of meat use one quart of sage, one pint of salt, one half pint of pepper.

To Clean Carpets. Salt sprinkled upon the carpet before sweeping will make it look bright and clean. This is also a good preventive against moths.

French Bread.—Two quarts of flour, scald one pint of it; butter half the size of an egg; mix with cold water; two-thirds cup of yeast; when mixed, knead fifteen minutes, using as little additional flour as possible; rise twelve hours; cut and work with a knife ten minutes before putting into the pan to bake.

For a Sprain.—Wet the injured part with a flannel dipped in hot water, or, if the sprain be very painful wet the flannel with laudanum and cover the whole with a dry cloth. Then, with the arm in a sling if it be the wrist that is sprained, or the leg in a horizontal position if it be the ankle, wait and see if it will be necessary to send for the doctor.

In Case of Poisons.—Make your patient vomit by giving a tumbler of warm water with a teaspoonful of mustard in it, and then send for the doctor. If it be necessary to act without the doctor, and the poison is arsenic, give large quantities of milk and raw eggs, or flour and water. If the poison is an acid, give magnesia and water, or chalk and water, and plenty of warm water besides. If it is an alkali, like potash, give vinegar and water, lemon-juice, or some other safe acid. Always remember the emetic first, If it be laudanum, strong coffee is a good thing to give until the doctor comes. Keep the patient awake.

S. P. Clarke wanted to know if kidney-worms were hereditary in hogs. Dr. Dodge replied that these parasites, like bots in horses, were natural to the animal, and did no harm. Mr. Smith thought it might as well be said that trichinæ were natural, but it could not be said that they were harmless; neither were kidney-worms. Dr. Crowell thought pork, on account of these parasites, should be eschewed altogether. Dr. Wells agreed with Dr. Crowell. Mr. Smith asked what then should be substituted, as pork furnished the bulk of the food of our laborers. If diseased viscera was to be a test by which we should abandon animal food, then beef and mutton would have to go with pork, for the kidneys and livers of the majority of animals were affected more or less. The proper method would be to feed the hog and keep him in a more cleanly manner, and he would be less subject to these repulsive diseases. Pork fed on clover pasture, with milk and grain and roots furnished to him, would produce as wholesome food, or more so, than Texan beef.

Keeping Bees in Cities.—Many persons who live in villages and cities are deterred from keeping bees from the fear of being stung. Now, be it known that bees never sting if care is taken to handle them gently in the various manipulations that may be necessary. It is rough handling that finally gets them into the habit of flying at every one that comes near. They should never be disturbed until you have caused them to fill themselves with honey; then they may be handled with impunity, if care is used not to hurt them. We know gentlemen who keep bees successfully in the closely built lots of the city of Chicago' and there are no better forage grounds than city and village gardens, with their profusion of flowers, and the out lots covered with various wild flowering plants. Any one who has a place where the bees may be shaded in summer, may keep bees; indeed, some villagers keep swarms by scores, and reap profit thereby. Once accustomed to them, any lady may handle them without fear, and a nice plate of comb honey now and then is by no means to be despised, and is positively enjoyable when it is produced under our own care. —*Rural.*

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Come Down, Father.—Some one has paraphrased the song, "Dear Father, Come Home," as follows: Oh, father, dear father, come down with the stamps, my dressmaker's bill is unpaid—she said she would send it right home from the shop, as soon as the flounces were made. My new dress from —— is down in the hall, the boy will not leave without pay—I've nothing to sport with—can't go to the ball, so please send the shopboy away! Come down! come down! Please, father, dear father, come down! Oh, hear the sweet voice of thy child, who cries in her room alone; oh, who could resist her most pitiful tears? So, father, with stamps you'll come down. Oh, father, dear father, come down with the stamps, my curls are not fit to be seen—the hairdresser said he would not do them up unless I could pay him fifteen—he only asked twenty to give a new set, and take the old hair in exchange—besides, pa, my waterfall's awfully rough, and so my back hair will look strange. Come down! come down! come down! Please, father, for Britian come down!

The Famine in Persia.—Advices from Persia state that the famine in that country is increasing. In Teheran, the capital city, the destitution is becoming widespread; and it is feared that with the approach of summer, the disease and epidemic, which partially abated during the winter months, may again appear. The extremities to which the inhabitants are reduced in their efforts to obtain food are dreadful, the commonest herbs and roots being frequently used to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Numbers perish daily from want and exhaustion. From all parts of Persia a similar codnition of affairs is reported. Many of the towns and villages have almost suffered depopulation by the protracted famine.

Milky.—A doctor was called to see a patient whose drink was whisky. Water was prescribed as the only cure. Patient said that it was out of the question, he could never drink it. Milk was then proposed, and patient agreed to get well on milk. The doctor was soon summoned again. Near the bed on which the sick man lay was a table, and on the table a large bowl, and in the bowl was milk, but flavored strong with whisky. "What have you here?" said the doctor. "Milk, doctor; just what you ordered." "But there is whisky in it; I smell it." "Well, doctor," sighed the patient, "there may be whisky in it, but milk's my object."

Who Did it.—A Swedish paper, the *Norrkjopings Tidenda*, publishes a story to the effect that a short time ago a man arrived in Kettilstand, a small village in Sweden, bringing with him a large amount of money and a big box filled with jewels and other valuables. He was soon after taken with the small-pox, and died; but some days previous to his death confessed, in the presence of several persons, that he, with some accomplices, had started the fire which resulted in the destruction of Chicago. The story is not a very probable one.

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Virtues, like essences, lose their fragrance when exposed.

## Items of Interest.

The Tichborne claimant was released on bail.

Eleven Whalers are fitting out at New Bedford, Mass.

About 1,000 journalists will attend the Boston jubilee.

The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the growing crops.

A colored miner fell a distance of forty-five feet down a coal shaft without injury.

Geo. Weeks, of Sidney, Me., committed suicide, by hanging himself, at the age of 79.

A Farmer named John Merrill, of Hampton Falls, N. H., hanged himself in the woods.

The Universal Exposition at Vienna, next year, will eclipse the Paris Exposition of 1867.

A Monument to cost $25,000 is to be placed on the grave of James Fisk, Jr., by his widow.

A balky horse in Jersey, the other day, was set going by putting a paper wad in each ear.

At Glasgow, Scotland, one iodine factory uses up six thousand tons of sea weed every year.

In the U. S. Senate, the resolution giving Mr. Abbott the contested seat from North Carolina was defeated.

The past winter has been a severe one for wolves in the North woods, and deer will be more numerous in consequence.

A Liverpool Recorder not long since sentenced a policeman to penal servitude for five years, for robbing a shoeblack of 8 pence.

Her Royal Highness, the Princess Imperial of Germany, wife of Prince Frederick William, lately gave birth to a daughter.

A flock of thirty sheep belonging to a farmer in South Hingham, were mutilated by a dog, so that several of them had to be killed.

Submarine telegraph cables are now sometimes insulated with pure rubber, covered with longitudinal strips of vulcanized rubber.

The new styles of bridesmaids' dresses are of Dolly Varden silks of very heavy quality over white gros grain. They are very stylish.

The British Government announced to Parliment that further discussion on the Alabama Claims would be incompatible with the public interests.

Another granddaughter to Queen Victoria has been born. The wife of Frederick William, Prince Imperial of Germany, is the happy mother.

A Frenchman and a creole fought a duel with shot guns near New Orleans, which resulted in the Frenchman being seriously wounded and likely to die.

It is claimed that onions planted in a bed upon which cabbage seed is sown will protect the plants from the depredations of the beetle, known as the black cabbage fly.

The physicians of Cascade, Iowa, have discovered that the ravages of cerebro-spinal meningitis are confined to the tract of country visited by the 17 year locusts last year.

A man at Springfield, Mass., had his leg broken by the falling of a tier of seats at Lent's circus exhibition. He brought suit against the proprietors, and attached the concern in Worcester.

Telegrams from England and San Francisco report pleasant weather and the excellent condition of the growing crops. In California a deficiency of laborers to gather the harvests is anticipated.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill providing for a convention to revise the constitution of the State. The election of delegates is to take place in October, and the convention will meet on the second Tuesday of November.

Linseed is recommended as a cure for consumptive cough. The linseed should be boiled to the consistency of a jelly, and sweetened with honey or sugar. Two large tablespoonfuls should be taken when the cough is about to attack the sufferer.

"Long live Charles the Seventh!" "Death to the liberals!" are the cries raised by the Carlist bands, which are increasing in numbers throughout Spain. The advent of Don Carlos is momentarily expected. Numerous arrests of Carlists have been made.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: "In this and several adjoining counties bordering on Pearl River the buffalo gnats have attacked farm horses and mules, and are so numerous that many hundreds of animals have died within the last few days."

The government of Jamaica has invented a novel plan to prevent frauds in the postal service, which have been frequent of late. The government now requires each officer to pay a premium to a common fund out of which losses by robbery or theft are to be indemnified.

A vigilance Committee in Carlton County, Minn., is issuing warnings like the following:

"Murderers and Thieves, Beware!
"Any person who commits murder or theft in our midst is our meat. This is our first and last warning. Vigilante."

Spotted Eagle, an influential Chief of the Sans Arcs, has informed General Stanley, commanding at Fort Sully, Dacotah, that his tribe do not consent to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their territory, and that he will open war as soon as the work is begun.

The national debt of France is $5,500,000,000; that of England, $3,964,000,000; of the United States, $2,350,000,000; of Austria, $1,555,000,000; of Russia, $1,500,000,000; of Italy, $1,425,000,000; of Spain, $1,185,000,000; of Germany, $850,000,000, and of Turkey, $520,000,000.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, introduced into the U. S. House a bill providing that hereafter no person unsuccessfully contesting the seat of a member or Senator shall receive any allowance whatever, as costs, counsel fees, or expenses. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A Petersburg, Va., paper thus describes the situation: "A man from Maine has our post-office, a Vermont man represents us in Congress, a man from Pennsylvania is our street Commissioner, our revenue collector is a Massachusetts man, our jailer and chief of police are Pennsylvanians, two negroes represent us in the Senate."

The Bishop of Manchester lately said that if the Church of England is to be saved it must be by resting upon the affections of the masses of the people—upon the twenty millions of poor and not upon the ten thousand rich. The Bishop pointed out that if the Church appealed to the masses it must be prepared for them when they answered the appeal, and he urged that better accommodation should be at once provided for the poor. He declared that pew rents were an "abomination," and he only accepted them as a necessity.

## OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

### On the Rhine—A Famous Cavern—On Lake Zurich—A Curiosity in Art, etc., etc.

At 9 A. M. we drove to Bad Pfaffers. The ravine through which we drove by the banks of the river Tamina, was probably produced by the same convulsion of nature that made the fissure through the mountain at the Via Mala, though on not so grand a scale. Here the waters of the Tamina are but a few feet below the road, which has been excavated with but little trouble from the hillside; while there, at the bottom of an abyss, flows the Rhine, whose depth deadens its tumultuous roar to those who stand upon the bridges. No one should omit a visit to these banks. The scenery is unique and totally different from anything we have seen in Europe. The drive along the road, that delightful summer morning, will not soon be forgotten by the writer.

Arriving at the bath-house, we purchased tickets, put on our India-rubber coat and waterproof cloak, and with umbrella in hand, prepared for our visit to the hot springs, which are situated at the extremity of the fissure in the rocks, through which we had to pass to reach it. Along the fissure and through the cavern a platform has been suspended by iron rods from the rocks overhead, which lead to the sources of the springs. Looking upward some eight hundred feet, we could see places where the projecting rocks completely hid the sky, and we moved forward in a "dim religious light," although the sun was shining outside bright and clear. We went as far as the mouth of the cavern, which is the source of the spring, but it was so filled with steam, and seemed so dark and disagreeable, that we concluded not to venture in, thinking "the game not worth the candle." The springs themselves (which the guide was very anxious to have us inspect for the pour boire) are at the end of a narrow passage about one hundred feet long, where, by the aid of candles, one could see the water issuing from the rocks; but one look was sufficient, and the tourist then escaped rapidly to the open air to avoid taking a vapor bath with his clothes on. We remained a few moments to watch the impetuous waters of the Tamina rush through the gorge, which is here about thirty or forty feet wide, and see the water drop from the black and overhanging rocks upon the platform over which we had passed, and from which we were protected by wooden sheds, and then returned to the bath-house, took off our wet clothes, jumped in the carriage, and were soon back on our way to Ragatz.

There is no accessible spot among the Alps which produces so grand and impressive effect as the Gorge of Bad Pfaffers, and the ride from the baths back to Ragatz was through the most wild and picturesque scenery that can be found anywhere. There being nothing more to be seen at Ragatz, we paid our bill ($7 for one day), and at 1:35 P. M. took the train for Rapperschuyl, which is situated on the margin of fair Zurich's waters, and there took the steamboat for Zurich, letting our trunk go by rail to the same place.

We lost no time by taking the boat, and besides had the pleasure of a delightful sail on one of the finest of the Swiss lakes. The Lake of Zurich is about twenty-five miles in length, and where we took the steamboat was two miles and a half wide, which is the broadest part of it. Its scenery, though with slight pretentions to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty by any other lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which were meadows and cultivated land. Above these was a belt of vineyards and orchards, and on the west side, forests crowned the summit of the hills, which are here about 2,700 feet high. The boat stopped at numerous places on the lake, crossing from one shore to the other, and as we neared Zurich, both banks were to be seen thickly sprinkled with houses, factories and villages, forming an extended suburb to the city itself. Forming a background to the landscape, were the snow-clad Alps, that added to its pastoral loveliness a little of their imposing majesty.

At 5 P. M. we were comfortably quartered in one of the best hotels in Europe—the Hotel Baur au Lac. It is mostly supported by Americans and English, and situated on the border of the lake, with elaborate gardens extending to the shore, arranged with arbors and pavilions, secluded from the sun. From these shores, pleasure boats were constantly setting forth during the evening, filled with gay company. Farther out, steamboats went and came in quick succession. The sky was cloudless and the water, save when disturbed by oar or paddle-wheel, was smooth as the surface of a mirror. The view was indeed charming in the extreme.

We were out early next day seeing the curiosities of the place. We visited the Gross-Munster, the oldest church in the place, erected nearly seven hundred years ago; afterwards the Polytechnic, from the terrace of which we had a fine view of the city and its surroundings, and then drove to the Hohe Promenade, from which there was a most magnificent view of the lake, with the snow-capped mountains in the distance. We drove from place to place till noon, when we returned to the hotel, had lunch, and at 2 P. M. took the train for Luzerne, and after a delightful ride through a country under the highest state of cultivation, arrived there at 4 P. M. and drove to the Hotel Schweizerhof, where we were given a room looking out on the lake, which lay just beneath our window.

After getting rid of some of the free soil that had been distributed impartially on us during our short ride from Zurich, we took a short walk to the celebrated Lion of Luzerne, cut out of the solid rock by Thorwaldsen. It was erected, so to speak, in 1821, in memory of the officers and soldiers of the Swiss Guard, who were so cruelly massacred on the 10th of August, 1792, in defence of the Tuilleries. The dying lion, twenty-eight feet in length, reclines in a grotto, its body transfixed by a broken spear, its paw sheltering the Bourbon lily. The rock which bears the inscription and names of the officers has unfortunately suffered from the effects of the weather. The face of the rock is covered with ivy and other creeping vines, and a spring near the rock has formed quite a pool at its base. An old fellow in military costume is stationed there, and is very anxious to have every one who visits the place step inside the inclosure and take a seat, as he says, "to get a much better view of the lion," but his desire is not so much to give you a good view as to get a franc for the use of the chair he so officiously puts at your service.

On our return to the hotel we stopped at the telegraph office to send a message to the hotel on top of Mount Rhigi, to secure a room for the following night, as we proposed going there the next day. We also ordered horses to meet us at Weggis on the arrival of the boat from Luzerne the following afternoon.

The evening was passed looking out of our window, watching the summit of Mount Rhigi and the clouds on Mount Pilatus. Pilatus is the great and generally trustworthy barometer of the district. The popular saying runs thus:

"If Pilatus wears his cap, serene will be the day.
If his collar he puts on, then mount the rugged way.
But if his sword he wields, then keep at home, I say."

If in the morning the summit is free from clouds and fog, the weather cannot be depended on; but if, on the contrary, the fog remains till noon, crowning the summit like a hood, a fine day may be expected.

We must not forget to mention the steamboats that were continually arriving and departing, directly opposite our hotel. The lake seemed alive with them, so active were their movements. Sharp, graceful, arrowy-looking things they were, too, searching every nook and corner of the Lake of the Four Cantons, filled with tourists on errands of business or pleasure. More than two hours were passed away in the enjoyment of this most delightful idleness, watching the ever-changing panorama, in this, one of the most beautiful spots in Switzerland.

Next morning we drove to the Pension Wallis, formerly occupied by Queen Victoria, and from the terrace in front of the house had a beautiful view of Luzerne and the lake.

We then returned to the city and visited the Capellbrucke, which is the name of the bridge which crosses the River Reuss in an oblique direction. The interior of the roof is covered with over 150 paintings representing events in the lives of the Patron Saints of the City of Luzerne. The Spreuerbrucke is, like the first bridge, protected by a roof and adorned with representations of the "Dance of Death." Near the last bridge was situated the Arsenal of the Canton. We walked through it, but found nothing of interest on exhibition.

B. M.

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## UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

The Postal Appropriation bill was reported in the United States Senate. As amended it doubles for ten years the mail service and subsidy on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company between San Francisco and China, so as to provide for a fortnightly trip. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed and laid aside.

The North Carolina contested election case was debated. An attempt was made by Senator Scott to pass the House bill repealing the duty on tea and coffee, but it failed owing to the absence of Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Finance Committee. The Senate devoted an evening session to the consideration of the Postal code.

The Senate Committee on Commerce agreed to report favorably on the House bill for the appointment of shipping commissioners, with a few amendments; the principal one being a restriction of the penalty of $1,000 against shipping a sailor while drunk to cases in which the sailors were drunk when they signed the articles.

In the Senate Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill granting right of way to the Utah, Idaho, and Montana Railroad Company. Mr. Sumner presented a petition, signed by more than 13,000 citizens of the United States, against recognizing God in the Constitution. The report of the committee appointed to consider the action of the Senate in amending the House bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee expresses the opinion that the action of the Senate was not altogether justifiable.

### HOUSE.

There was a long debate in the House of Representatives over the Civil-service Reform bill. Speeches in its favor were made by Messrs. Roberts, Finkelnburg, and McCormck, and against it by Messrs. Bingham, and Banks. Mr. Garfield made the closing speech in favor of the bill. The bill was recommitted by a vote of 96 against 79.

A message from the President in regard to Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina was laid before the House. The President said that he received his information from "the Joint Committee of Congress upon Southern Outrages, the officers of the State, the military officers of the United States on duty in South Carolina, the United States Attorney and Marshal and other officers of the Government, repentant and abjuring members of those unlawful organizations, persons specially employed by the Department of Justice to detect crimes against the United States, and from credible sources. Most if not all of this information, except that I derived from the Attorney-General, came to me orally, and was to the effect that said counties were under the sway of powerful combinations popularly known as the 'Ku-Klux-Klan,' the objects of which were by force and terror to prevent all political action not in accord with the views of the members."

In the House, Mr. Wood introduced a bill to prevent the expansion and contraction of the money market, and Mr. Maynard a substitute for the Internal Revenue bill reported from the Ways and Means. A resolution calling on the President for the correspondence with Great Britain regarding the claim for indirect damages on the American case was adopted. The Indiana contested election case of Gooding vs. Wilson, was concluded, the House voting that Wilson, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat.

The resolution reported to exclude from the floor of the House lobbying ex-members was taken up. A proposal by Mr. Butler to lay the motion on the table was withdrawn and the resolution was recommitted. The bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad Company the use of one-half the Is land of Yerba Buena or Goat Island, was called up. A very acrimonious discussion ensued, in the course of which personalities and unparliamentary language was freely indulged in. Very little progress was made, but the friends of the bill were evidentally in majority.

The House Committee on Territories heard the arguments of Mr. Frank Fuller on behalf of the admission of Utah—or, as he claims, the State of Deseret—into the Union. He spoke of the credit due to the Mormons for subjugating the wilderness, their honesty, industry, and sobriety, on the stipulations of the treaty made on the cession of the territory, and of the gross abuses by irresponsible Federal officers, permitted by a territorial form of government.

In the House Mr. Dawes gave notice that he would move to take up the Tariff bill at the first opportunity. Mr. Banks introduced a resolution calling upon the President to demand the immediate release of Dr. Houard and the restoration of his property from the Spanish government. The bill known as the Goat Island bill, with several slight modifications, was passed by a vote of 101 to 85.

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Too Bad.—Mrs. Jones. "Oh, Malcolm, look! That's the very Mrs. Brown we met at Robinsons' last week! I should like to sink into the earth!" Mr. Jones. "Why, dearest? Why?" Mrs. Jones. "Oh, Malcolm, just think!—I wore the same dress I've got on to-night!"

☞ RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to Charles W. Hassler, No. 7, Wall St., N. Y. *

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It is stated that the verb "gerrymander" was omitted from the first edition of Webster because the widow of Elbridge Gerry lived directly opposite Professor Goodrich; and as the families were on intimate terms, he did not have the heart to give it a place in the "Unabridged.

## The Markets.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK.** | | |
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Ex. Bullocks | $.13½ a | .14 |
| First quality | .12½ a | .13 |
| Second qual | .12 a | .12½ |
| Ordinary thin Cattle | .11½ a | .11½ |
| Inf'r or lowest grade | .10½ a | .11 |
| Milch Cows | 30.00 | a80.00 |
| Hogs—Live | .04¾ a | .05 |
| Dressed | .05¾ a | .06¾ |
| Sheep | .07 a | .11½ |
| Cotton—Middling | .23¾ a | .24½ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 7.00 a | 7.20 |
| State Extra | 7.01 a | 7.45 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1.72 a | 1.80 |
| " State | 1.71 a | 1.90 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1.50 a | 1.55 |
| Rye—Western | .90 a | .92 |
| Barley—State | .69 a | .80 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | .72 a | .73 |
| Oats—Western | .51½ a | .52 |
| Hops | '71s, .35 a .65—'70s, .15 a | .30 |
| Pork—Mess | 12 75 | a13 37½ |
| Lard | .08¾ a | .09¼ |
| Petroleum—Crude | 12½ | Refined28 |
| Butter—State | .33 a | .35 |
| Ohio W. R. | .20 a | .24 |
| " Fancy | .34 a | .36 |
| Western Ordinary | .08 a | .13 |
| Pennsylvania fine | .34 a | .37 |
| Cheese—State Factory | .17½ a | .19 |
| " Skimmed | .05 a | .08 |
| Ohio | .10 a | .13 |
| Eggs—State | .24 a | .25 |
| **BUFFALO.** | | |
| Beef Cattle | 5.62½ a | 6.40 |
| Sheep | 9.25 a | 9.25 |
| Hogs—Live | 4.70 a | 5.85 |
| Flour | 4.50 a | 6.50 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Spring | 1.45 a | 1.46 |
| Corn | .59 a | .61 |
| Oats | .40 a | .46 |
| Rye | .70 a | .75 |
| Barley | .70 a | .90 |
| Lard | .9 a | .10 |
| **ALBANY.** | | |
| Wheat | 1.95 a | 1.98 |
| Rye—State | .85 a | .90 |
| Corn—Mixed | .70 a | .70 |
| Barley—State | .90 a | 1.03 |
| Oats—State | .50 a | .53 |
| **PHILADELPHIA.** | | |
| Flour—Penn. Extra | 6 3) a | 7.00 |
| Wheat—Western Red | 1.88 a | 1 90 |
| White | 2.00 a | 2.10 |
| Corn—Yellow | 65 a | .69 |
| Mixed | .67 a | .68¾ |
| Petroleum—Crude | 15 | Refined.21½ |
| Beef Cattle | .07 a | .09½ |
| Clover Seed | 9.00 a | 9.25 |
| Timothy | 3 00 | |
| **BALTIMORE.** | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | .22 a | .22¾ |
| Flour—Extra | 7.75 a | 8.75 |
| Wheat— | 1.85 a | 3.00 |
| Corn | .66 a | .67 |
| Oats | .54 a | .60 |

Blessed are they who seek relief from "Liver Complaint," Billiousness," Bad Blood, Pimples, Blotches, Eurptions, Rough Skin, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Scrofulous diseases, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Alt. or Golden Medical Discovery, for they shall be happy in knowing that the cure is complete. Sold by all druggists. 594.

United States Gold.—Although the U. S. Treasury contains $120,000,000 in gold, the Secretary says he needs it all. His demand liabilities actually absorb all but $9,000,000 of this balance, to wit: Outstanding gold certificates, $30,000,000; past due called bonds, $21,000,000; Mexican indemnity and old obligations, $2,000,000; past due interest, $6,000,000; accrued interest, $32,000,000; three per cent. demand certificates, $20,000,000. Total, $111,000,000.

California's Biggest Nugget.—How much we owe to California! Her precious metals have enriched thousands of our fellow citizens, and have proved the main stay of America in times of national pecuniary embarrassment. Her mining industries have given employment to myriads of mechanics and laborers. She is the land of promise to the fortune seeker. But the Golden State has lately sent us a new treasure. Her last nugget is Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters. The health-giving principles contained in this curative are a more precious boon than gold. In all affections of the liver and stomach, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and pulmonary diseases, it may be relied upon. As a blood depurent and invigorant it is unequalled, purifying the circulation and infusing new vigor into the debilitated frame. It conquers that most unyielding of all complaints—dyspepsia, and we know of no other remedy that can accomplish this. Its entire freedom from alcoholic spirit, which retards and neutralizes the effect of any medicine, and which forms the basis of many of the pseudo bitters and tonics, doubly enhances its value to the sick. The papers of the United States vie with one another in doing honor to Dr. Walker. We, too, add our voice, and say all honor to the man whose science and skill have enabled him to draw from the vegetable kingdom such a balsam for human suffering.—*Com.*

### How to Ornament the Hair.

*All that art can accomplish* in beautifying, strengthening, thickening, and perpetuating the human hair, is effected by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which literally compels a rapid growth of the fibres, while its emollient action renders them silky and elastic. *It is the cheapest and best hair-dressing and invigorator in the world.* So say the masses who use it. Your druggist has it.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.—*Com.*

Rupture can be cured without suffering. Elastic Trusses are superseding all others Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y.—*Com.*

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.—*Com.*

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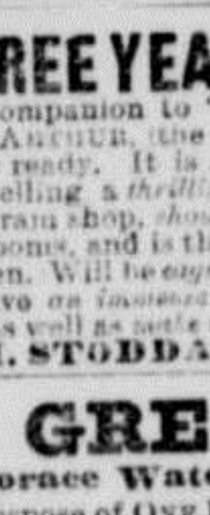
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N. Y. N. U. May 4 No 18

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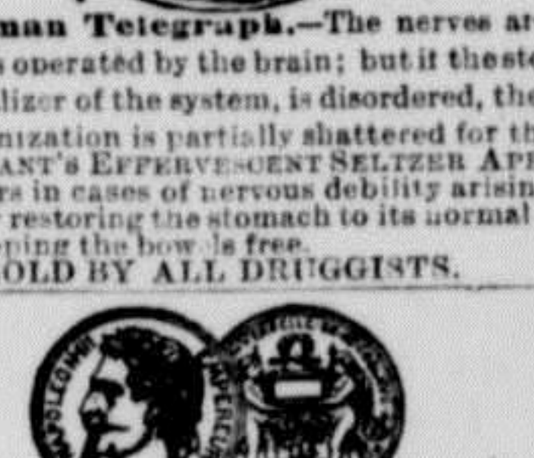
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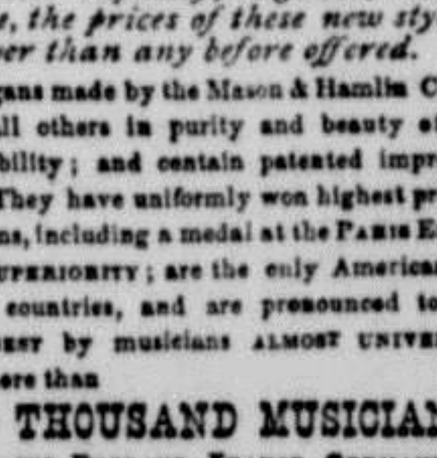
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