NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—The Citizens' Savings Bank of New Orleans has suspended.

—The Governor of Maine objects to the double mileage charged in the Legislative pay-roll and will veto it.

—Newfoundland's portion of the $5,000,000 fishery award, $1,000,000, has been invested by the Government.

—Upper Michigan has been very much excited over the discovery of gold and silver in iron ore at Menomonee. The quantity turns out to be too small for profitable working.

—Frank Bassett has been found guilty of murder in the second degree. Mrs. Alexander, his convicted accomplice, has written a long rambling protest against her sentence, asserting her innocence, accusing Bassett of being the really guilty person and piteously pleading for the prayers and sympathy of Christians.

—The Montreal Corn Exchange passed a resolution addressed to the Dominion Parliament praying that American breadstuffs be not taxed.

—The Mayor of Sheffield, England, says that in one district of that town there are 4,000 persons destitute and 400 families are actually starving. The relief fund, except about £800, has been expended.

—The British loss in the fight in South Africa on the 22d of January, including the native contingent, is estimated over fifteen hundred men.

—Three men convicted in New York city of incendiarism have been sent to State Prison for life.

—Mrs. J. P. Coulson, of Coalville, Webster County, Iowa, locked her three children, whose ages ranged from three to nine years, in the house while she visited a neighbor. During her absence the house was burned to the ground and the children perished in the flames.

—The Connecticut Senate passed the Constitutional amendment, which has already passed the House, for biennial sessions of the Legislature. It now goes to the people for final action.

—The New England Commissioners of Inland Fisheries have recommended the prohibition of the salmon fishing in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut until the first day of July 1882.

—The Atlantic Delain Mill in Providence, R. I., was sold at auction for $300,200. The property originally cost $3,000,000. One thousand two hundred workmen were employed.

—Cut of forty-nine persons on the British ship Adriatic, which stranded near Dunkirk, February 16, while on the passage from Pabellon de Pica, only seven are known to be saved. Among the drowned are the mate and the agent of the Independence Salvage Company of Liverpool.

—Both Houses of the Minnesota Legislature have passed a bill reducing the legal rate of interest from 12 per cent. to 10 per cent.

—A petition to the Dominion Parliament against the imposition of a duty on American grain is being extensively signed in Montreal and other places.

—At North Andover, Mass., George Rextraw, in a drunken frenzy, struck his daughter, Mrs. Smith, with a poker, knocking her to the floor. Immediately after Rextraw struck the blow he fell to the floor a corpse. It is thought the daughter will recover.

—The brig Etta Whittemore sailed from Boston for Jamaica. When just below "Bug Light" the crew got into a difficulty with the mate and refused to proceed any further. The police boat was signalled and five of the crew were taken in custody. The men said that the mate began clubbing them just after starting for no cause whatever.

—Mexico is negotiating for the resumption of diplomatic relations with England. In order to conciliate the British bondholders she will offer to allow a slight interest on her external debt.

—The Victoria expedition to New Guinea has been decimated by disease, hardships and conflicts with the natives. Seven men were all struck down with sickness and were unable to work the ship. Captain Ingham and the crew of the steamer Sydney, at Brook's Island, were attacked by natives, and Ingham, master and owner, Isles, engineer, one European and two Chinamen on board were massacred. The natives have seized all the arms which were in the possession of Ingham and Redlick, and it is now dangerous to approach them.

—The schooner David H. Tolck went ashore at Barnegat, N. J., and the high sea prevented the crew of the Life Saving Station from rescuing the crew. The captain's wife died of exposure in the rigging, and out of seven men and a boy landed two were dead; the others were dying. The others were swept off the vessel.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* is of the opinion that the concessions made to the Extreme Left by the Government will endanger the support of its old friends and be the opportunity for M. Gambetta's rise to the highest power.

—While floating down the Ohio River Paul Boyton was suddenly caught in a mass of heavy cakes of ice and crushed terribly. He tried to fire his gun to give the alarm, but it was covered with ice and would not go off. He then used a small axe which he always carries, and after a severe struggle got into clear water and was soon on the bank. He was taken to Wellsville and given medical treatment.

—Heavy storms in the south of France and in Spain have caused much damage to property and loss of life.

—Thirty lives have been lost at Corunna by the wreck of an unknown vessel.

—There is a general strike among the stone-cutters on all work on the new canal, Ontario, Canada.

—Nahum Brich, of Belchertown, Mass., aged about 60, drowned himself by holding his light upside in a pail of cold water.

—The members of the English House of Commons, Sir George Campbell that the summary prohibition of the importation of cattle from the United States is calculated to destroy an important trade and deprive England of the advantage of cheap meat, has been postponed for four weeks.

—Several shocks of earthquake were felt at Rome, Italy, and also at Sienna. At the latter place two churches were overthrown and two priests and several villagers killed.

—Angell, the Pullman Car Co. defaulter, arrived in Philadelphia by sailing vessel and was taken quietly to Chicago.

—It is understood that the Court of Inquiry convened at the request of Major Marcus A. Reno, will report that the inquiry has not deduced evidence against him which would warrant a trial by court-martial. In the case of Captain Blair, the sentence is dismissal from the service.

—Vicksburg denies the existence of yellow fever within her limits.

—The Maine Lower House has passed the constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

—During the storm in New Brunswick, D. of C., several churches were blown down.

—Reports from Central America say that Colombia is again the scene of an insurrection. In one fight thirty persons were killed and the revolutionary party worsted.

—While shifting the mail train south at Chambersburg, Pa., one car, containing about twenty-five passengers, left the track from some unknown cause and fell over an embankment about six feet high, turning over on its side. Fifteen of the passengers were injured, some of them seriously.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

—President Hayes vetoes the Chinese immigration bill. He says in his veto message that he regards this sort of legislation as objectionable. He says the method by which the bill proceeds is a false pretence, and says that as the limitation of numbers of immigrants to be brought has no relation to the size of ships, and is not otherwise a provision for the safety of passengers, it is a subterfuge the purpose of which is to suppress a right guaranteed by the treaty. It then speaks of the provision for the abrogation of two articles of the Burlingame Treaty, and points out that these articles, if we are to keep the treaty, are the very ones that would give us the right to demand of the Chinese themselves the correction of abuses in emigration. It is the theory of the message, that all our treaty provisions with China must stand or fall together; that the Burlingame Treaty and the treaty of 1858 are, in fact, one treaty, amplified by additional clauses, and all our commercial relations with the Chinese Empire stand upon that treaty and should not be imperilled in order to remedy evils that can be as efficiently remedied in another way.

—The United States debt statement shows the following: Increase of debt for February $311,411.23; cash in the Treasury $447,292,498.48; gold and silver certificates $19,087,680.00; United States notes held for the redemption of certificates of deposit $46,100,000.00; United States notes held for the redemption of fractional currency $8,519,741.00; called bonds not matured, for which four per cent bonds have been issued $216,628,200.00; outstanding legal tender notes $346,681,016.00; outstanding fractional currency $15,986,412.34.

—The long drawn scandal concerning Mr. George F. Seward, some time Consul at Shanghai, and since and now Minister to China, came to a definite point in the House. The Foreign Affairs Committee brought Seward before the House for contempt in concealing and refusing to deliver up to the committee for examination the books of account of the Consulate. The proceedings were long and tedious. At the close Mr. Seward said that he would deliver the books to the Secretary of State or of the Treasury, but not to the committee, whom he regarded as his enemies. On this the House voted to refer the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee. It remains now for Secretary Evarts to demand the books from Mr. Seward and turn them over to the committee, and he ought to do so without delay. Mr. Evarts has already been criticised here for the manner in which he has stood behind Mr. Seward, and he will now be expected to help the House to the books.

—The Public Printing bill has a section directing the President of the Senate and the present Speaker of the House to hand over the whole great printing establishment of the government, with all its varied and costly material, to a firm of printers—Gibson Brothers—who are to pay $5,000 a year rent for the whole and to do the public printing hereafter at a price ten per cent. cheaper than the average of last year, and the sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House are to be the arbiters in any dispute between these fortunate beneficiaries and the government, while the Public Printer is to be a superintendent to look after them. The hope of those who stuck the section into the bill is, probably, that in the haste of the closing hours those anxious to complete the business of Congress would let anything pass rather than lose time.

—In the Senate the proposition to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow at four per cent. enough money to pay the arrears of pensions gave rise to debate, Senator Voorhees offering an amendment that the arrears shall be paid by the reissue of greenbacks formerly cancelled, on which he made a vehement speech.

—The House of Representatives rejected the Senate amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill granting a subsidy to John Roach's line of Brazilian steamships by a vote of 89 yeas to 157 nays.

—At one of the night sessions two or three Senators were so much intoxicated that ridiculous speeches made by them were withheld from the *Record*. So a Washington dispatch says.

SENATE.

The bill accepting Mr. Bennett's ship Jeannette for Arctic explorations and that amending the Freedmen's Savings Bank charter were passed by the Senate without discussion. Mr. Windom's joint resolution regarding the migration of colored people was taken up, but, the morning hour expiring, it was laid aside, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. After considerable discussion, Mr. Howe's amendment, making railroad companies doing a telegraph business liable to the same restrictions as telegraph companies, was adopted. Mr. Eaton finally moved to strike out the railroad telegraph clause as amended, which was rejected. Finally the bill was reported to the Senate and passed. The Yellow Fever bill was then taken up and several amendments were adopted. During the evening several attempts were made to obtain a quorum, and at midnight the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to request absent Senators to attend. An hour later he reported, but as only two or three additional members appeared he was instructed to compel the attendance of the absentees. This is said to be the first time such an order has been made.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, moved to take up the resolutions in the Corbin-Butler election contest. This motion was defeated—yeas 25, nays 36. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up, and a large number of amendments reported by the committee agreed to. The consideration of the amendment appropriating $250,000 to defray expenses under the Enforcement Act was postponed. The Senate, after adopting resolutions in honor of the late Representative Welch, adjourned.

Mr. Bayard submitted the conference report on the Internal Revenue bill, and it was agreed to. The consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being on the amendment appropriating $250,000 for court expenses and for expenses incurred under the Enforcement act, and, after a debate, it was agreed to, and the bill passed. A large number of relief and pension bills were passed.

A report was presented by the majority of the Teller investigating committee in relation to the election frauds in Louisiana and South Carolina. A motion to take up the Geneva Award bill was defeated—yeas 25, nays 41. The bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions was taken up. Several amendments were adopted. After adopting resolutions in honor of the late Representative Douglas, the Senate adjourned.

The Census bill with the House amendments was reported to the Senate, with the recommendation that the provisions added by the House be non-concurred in. Consideration of the question was postponed. The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from David T. Corbin, withdrawing his claim to the seat now held by Senator Butler of South Carolina. The consideration of the bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions was then resumed. The first eight sections of the amendment, providing for the apointment of pension surgeons and clerks, were rejected. The next section was amended so that pensions shall begin from the death or actual disability of the person on whose account paid, and adopted. Mr. Morrill then submitted his amendment for the issue of 4 per cent. bonds, the proceeds thereof to be applied to the payment of arrears of pensions. Mr. Morrill's amendment was rejected, and one offered by Mr. Shields, making the act granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 applicable to Mexican war veterans, was adopted. The bill was then passed. Mr. Windom called up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and its consideration was proceeded with.

A night session of the Senate was continued until after three o'clock, the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill occupying the entire day. A large number of amendments were agreed to, and it was passed. The Senate remained in session, the measure under discussion being the Legislative Appropriation bill. After passing the Sundry Civil bill, at midnight, the Senate proceeded to consider the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. All the political amendments inserted by the House were stricken out, and at four a. m. the bill was passed. A recess was then taken till two p. m., at which time the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up, and a large number of amendments agreed to. The bill was passed at a late hour. The vote by which the Pensions Arrears bill was passed was reconsidered, after some debate.

HOUSE.

The House of Representatives resumed consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, and all the remaining amendments, except the one fixing the date on which the new tobacco tax shall take effect, were rejected and a conference committee ordered. Under the call of States several bills were introduced, some of which were of a financial nature. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill making appropriations for public buildings, which motion was defeated. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriating $16,936,000, was read and passed under a suspension of the rules.

The House refused to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the bill providing for the payment of arrears of pensions, and after disposing of some other business went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being the one repealing the law creating Supervisors of Elections. A long debate took place, at the conclusion of which the amendment was adopted, the Republicans abstaining from voting. The bill was then passed—yeas 143, nays 117.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Ceusus bill, and several amendments thereto were adopted, the most important of which was a clause authorizing the President to appoint Supervisors with the consent of the Senate, and a provision that inquiries shall be made regarding the ownership of the public debt. The bill was passed without a division. The Sugar Tariff bill was taken up and a debate ensued, which was interrupted by Mr. Springer, who asked for an order in the Seward case. The conference report on the Internal Revenue bill was made, and a discussion took place on the tax on matches.

Mr. Randall made an explanation in regard to certain charges against him, denying their truth. He offered a resolution for an investigation, which was adopted. A report was presented in regard to the ventilation of the Capitol, providing for the appointment of an Advisory Board, and recommending certain changes. After a long discussion, the report was adopted. The conference report on the Internal Revenue bill was adopted. The Seward contempt case was taken up, and after much opposition the resolutions for the arrest of George F. Seward were agreed to. Several reports from the Ways and Means Committee were acted upon. The bill regulating protests and appeals from decisions of Collectors of Customs was passed. Other bills were objected to, among them being the one for the sale of the old Post Office site in New York.

The House discussed for two hours the Brazilian mail subsidy proposition and then rejected it by 89 to 157. It also rejected the new mail matter classification scheme. Mr. Seward was brought to the bar of the House, but refused to produce his books or testify. His case was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a conference committee was ordered. The consideration of the Sugar bill was resumed, but after some discussion it was withdrawn, and after the transaction of some minor business the Yellow Fever bill was taken up. Mr. Young, of Tennessee, offered a substitute for the Senate bill, which was adopted. The question then being on the passage of the Senate bill, with the substitute, it was defeated, and after considerable discussion, laid on the table. At 10:50, p. m., the President's Message vetoing the anti-Chinese bill was read, and a vote being taken on the second passage of the bill, it was rejected—yeas 109, nays 95—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

So Funny.—The practice of writing a husband's title before a lady's name gets to be rather funny when the title is as weighty with honors as the following, copied from a Washington cotemporary: "Mrs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum, and Mrs. Second Assistant Secretary of State Hunter."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Dr. Sheppard, who started the first penny newspaper, died a short time since in a New York hospital. He was seventy years of age. Although possessing a medical education, he had a great fancy for newspaper work and was interested in one or two small ventures. He had noticed that things which sold for a penny met with a rapid sale, and believed that a newspaper at the same price would prove a success. He talked with several printers, among them Horace Greeley, who laughed at the idea and advised him to bring the paper out at two cents. He did so, and soon discovered his mistake. Then he changed the price to one cent, and the sales increased rapidly. It was too late for the Doctor, as he had then spent all his money, and could not go on. The *Sun* and *Tribune* were afterwards started as one cent papers and met with success. The man who originated the idea realized nothing but failure.

—A member of the New York House of Representatives has presented a resolution which will attract general attention, and may possibly turn out a solution of the convict problem. The resolution calls upon our "Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States to urge that the Territory of Alaska, or some other portion of the common territory, be set apart by the federal government for the purpose of a penal colony, to which the several States may banish convicts, under proper conditions, each State providing for the maintenance of its own criminals." The prisons of the country are full. A strong public sentiment is opposed to convict labor being brought into competition with that of mechanics, as it necessarily must be, and the proposition made above will be regarded with no little interest.

—When the British squadron appeared off Rangoon at the opening of the last war with Burmah, the native Governor of the city sent a messenger to announce that every European within the walls should be put to death the moment the first shot was fired. This menace having no effect, a score or so of foreign residents, including two American missionaries, were ordered out for immediate execution. The word was given, and the headsman had just stepped forward with his huge knife, when the first English broadside was discharged, shattering to pieces, by a singular chance, the very house in front of which the Governor and his suit were standing. Never was a panic more instantaneous. Away ran Governor, officers, headsman, and all, while the victims, bound and unable to stir, remained kneeling in readiness for the fatal stroke, with no one left to attend to them. They were speedily released by a party of British blue-jackets; and to complete this sudden turning of the tables, the inhuman Governor was brought in by a sailor that very evening, with his hands tied behind him and a gag in his mouth.

—An exchange referring to the case of a young Baltimore naval officer, wonders why a lieutenant in the navy, with a good salary, a good wife and two good children should elope with the daughter of a boarding house landlady. Such things are mysterious. Not long since there was a young cashier in a New York bank. He had wealthy and influential friends who would do anything for him. He had a devoted and loving wife, a large salary and every prospect ahead. He went to the safe one day, took $25,000 in bank notes and then ran away with a concert saloon girl, one of the lowest of her class, and one without a single quality of attraction. Instances almost as marked are occurring every day. No wonder people ask what can possess men to thus throw themselves away.

—Some years ago Australia was overrun with a peculiar weed. It could not be exterminated until somebody suggested that wild rabbits would do it. They were introduced in large numbers and faithfully performed the task assigned them. The rabbits increased so rapidly that now they are a curse to the colony. In the plains it is possible to keep them under, but in rough country they drive out everything else. Thousands of pounds have been expended on their destruction, and even then the slightest relaxation of vigilance sees them make head again at a terrible rate. New Zealand seems to be suffering quite as much, and more than one bill has been introduced to deal with these pests. Nothing short of a combined effort on the part of the settlers will ever uproot them where they have once fairly got a hold.

—Now there is trouble in the Indian Territory, and it appears to be pretty serious too. Each of the five civilized nations in the Territory held negro slaves. By the treaties of 1866 some of the freedmen were made citizens of the nations, and others were permitted to remain as citizens of the United States. Under cover of an illegal construction of a clause in the treaty, the Council of the Cherokees has begun a system of confiscation which threatens the ruin of the negro population. In one district, that of Coowiskoowee, the farm and homes and other property of 300 families have been confiscated by order of the Council and directed to be sold by the Sheriff, and under such conditions that they can be purchased by certain citizens of the nation for merely nominal sums. Thus, a farm of 160 acres, with all the improvements, which ten years of thrift have enabled the rightful negro owner to put upon it, may be sold out to a Cherokee Indian for $10 or $15, and the colored farmer and his family turned out of doors homeless, penniless, and without any tribunal to appeal to for protection. A delegation of colored citizens is in Washington trying to secure legislation to save their homes.

Horrified.—An Owego lady was horrified upon coming home from church and finding her twelve-year-old boy executing the green corn dance, with a butcher knife in one hand and a lighted newspaper in the other, while his little sister was lashed to the bed post. The young hopeful had been to see Buffalo Bill Saturday.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Blackberries.—Plant not nearer than six feet. The "Kittatiny" best for general culture. "Snyder" is of good promise.

Currants.—Set four or five feet apart. For varieties, "Versailles" and "White Grape."

Gooseberries.—Same as currants. "Downing," "Smith's Improved."

Grapes.—The distance apart will depend upon the method of training; if on a regular trellis eight feet will answer for most varieties. But vines can be set anywhere and everywhere, against fences, sheds, the barn, the house; wherever there is room in the ground for the roots, and space to train them, put vines. If but one vine, plant "Concord." "Delaware," "Creveling," "Wilder," "Barry," and "Eumelan" are all good, and generally succeed. New and excellent kinds are offered by dealers.

Pears.—Dwarf trees may be grown in the garden and afford a fair amount of choice fruit, while their cultivation will afford much pleasure; but for fruit in quantity plant standards in the orchard. Set dwarfs eight or ten feet apart. The variety is bewildering. For one dwarf tree, the "Duchesse d'Angouleme."

Raspberries.—Set four feet apart. We are at a loss to recommend any one red raspberry; probably the Brandywine succeeds over a wider range than any other. There are a number of great promise, including the "Cuthbert." Of Black Caps, the "Mammoth Cluster."

Strawberries.—Set the plants one foot apart with two feet between the rows, for garden; for field culture put the rows three feet apart. The best one berry for family use that we know of is "Charles Downing." Newer sorts are numerous, and some of great merit, as will be seen by the catalogues.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

Cold Frame Plants, i. e., those that were wintered in frames, should go out as early as the soil can be worked. Cabbages, cauliflowers and lettuce are the plants thus treated. These should be well hardened by opening the frames every day when it does not freeze; gardeners near New York City take off the sashes altogether early this month.

Early Cabbages and Cauliflowers.—The earliest crop is from the plants thus treated. The ground should be heavily manured—75 tons of stable manure to the acre is not unusual, or part manure and enough guano to make the whole equal to the above heavy manuring. The ground is marked out in rows 24 to 30 inches apart, and the plants set every 16 inches.

Lettuce from the Frames is set a foot apart in rows between the cabbages and cauliflowers.

Sowing in Hot-beds, Frames, or Window Boxes should be done about six weeks before plants can be set out. Cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuce and tomatoes are first sown, egg plants and peppers a month later. Sow in boxes, and if the best plants are desired, transplant as soon as they have made two leaves besides the seed leaves into other boxes of good soil, at least an inch apart—two inches is better.

Sowing Seeds.—Those which may be sown in the open ground as soon as that can be made ready, are of northern origin, and will grow when the temperature is from 45 degrees upwards. These are designated as

Hardy Vegetables.—The principal are beet cabbage, carrot, cress, cauliflower, celery, endive, lettuce, parsley, parsnip, onions, peas, radish, turnip and spinach.

Tender Vegetables, not to be sown until the soil is well warmed, or at corn planting time, are: Beans—snap and pole, cucumber, corn, melons, okra, pumpkin, squash, tomato, watermelon.

Asparagus.—Rake off the litter from the beds and carefully fork in the fine manure.

Rhubarb.—Make new beds by dividing the old roots so that each portion has a bed. Set three or four feet apart each way, manuring the hills very heavily.

Early Sowing in drills 12 or 15 inches apart should be made of beet, carrot, leek, onion, parsnip, spinach, radish and turnip radish seeds may be sown with beets, as they will mature and come off before they are in the way. Early potatoes should be planted and early peas sown.—*American Agriculturist for March.*

Dividing Texas.

Parties in the South are said to be actively, though quietly agitating the question of dividing Texas into five States. Provision was made by the joint resolution annexing Texas (March 2, 1845,) as one of the conditions of its admission, that the State should be so divided when it should have acquired sufficient population. Texas is certainly big enough for partition. Its territory is nearly six times as great as Pennsylvania; it is much larger than all France, and more than quadruple the extent of England. The population is sparse, however, for its area, though it has grown rapidly in the last four years, and will be likely to show a larger rate of increase in the next census than any State in the South. In 1870, it had 818,579 people; it now claims over 1,250,000. It has remarkable variety of climate; is rich in divers products, and has incalculable riches in coal, marble, pasture land, timber, minerals, and cattle. The live stock included in 1873, 718,247 horses, 3,175,682 cattle, and 1,476,884 sheep. In 1870, well-nigh 3,000,000 acres were under cultivation; in 1874 there were some 2,200 public schools, with a school fund of about $2,700,000, and three years since as many as 1,600 miles of railway had been completed. Texas is steadily improving; many Northerners have settled there recently, and many more are going there. It is a very fine and promising State; but it is questionable says an exchange, if the proper time for its division has yet arrived.

Domestic Recipes.

Plain Rice Pudding.—Three pints of milk, three ounces rice, six ounces pulverized sugar, one ounce butter, a dessertspoonful of vanilla essence, and a light teaspoonful of salt; wash the rice carefully in three waters, put it in a pan or dish, with the salt and half the milk; put it back on the stove where it will simmer slowly for two hours, stirring occasionally to prevent the rice settling; in half an hour begin to add the rest of the milk slowly, so as not to stop the simmering; just before taking it from the stove add the butter, sugar, and vanilla; serve in the pan in which it is cooked; ten minutes in a moderate oven will brown it nicely; it can be served either hot or cold. It is sufficient for six persons, and costs twenty cents.

Soft Gingerbread.—Two eggs, butter the size of an egg, half-cup water, two-thirds cup of sugar, one cup molasses, half-teaspoonful soda, two cups flour; bake in two tins.

Cleaning Stoves.—Stove polish, when mixed with spirits of turpentine and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy and durable than with any other liquid. If you will rub the stove every day with a piece of soft flannel, it will polish it, and remove spots.

Doughnuts.—Two cups sugar, two cups sour milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful butter, one nutmeg, a little salt, one teaspoonful soda. It is too much butter which causes them to soak the lard.

Codfish Balls.—Prepare the fish as for boiling; after washing and soaking, mince fine, and boil twenty minutes; throw off the water, and cover with fresh, boiling water; boil twenty minutes more, drain the fish very dry, and spread upon a dish to cool; then add an equal bulk of mashed potatoes; work into a stiff batter, by adding a lump of butter, sweet milk and a beaten egg; flour your hands and make the mixture into balls or cakes; drop into boiling lard or good dippings, and fry to a light brown.

—"Ah, yes," said Mrs. Partington some years ago on the 22d of February, as she watched the military pass by, "Ah, yes, Washington is dead, and the worst of it is that his mantel-piece doesn't seem to have fallen on any man now living."

—The modern golden rule is:—Let your due unto others be as much as others' due unto you.

A Visage Rivaling in Yellowness

That of a "heathen Chinee," if belonging to one of our race, can scarcely be described as attractive. But worse than this, it is the index of a disordered liver, of a liver that needs arousing and regulating. The remedy is at hand, prompt, efficacious. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will expel the misdirected bile from the blood and divert it into the proper channel, open the bowels, remove the dyspeptic symptoms which invariably accompany biliousness and counteracts the rapidly developing tendency to dangerous congestion of the liver, which must always exist when the skin and whites of the eyes assume this yellow hue. The pains through the right lower ribs, side and shoulder blade, the nauseas, furred state of the tongue, and unpleasant breath which indicate liver complaint, in short all its disagreeable concomitants are soon remedied by this sovereign corrective, which in addition to its regulating properties is a superb invigorant, and a pure and agreeable medicinal stimulant, appetizer and nervine.

Probably there is no better judge of musical instruments, or of the opinions of musicians respecting them, than Theodore Thomas. He says the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are much the best of this class of instruments made, and that musicians generally agree in this.

THE TREMENDOUS WASTE of bodily tissue in long bronchial and nervous disorders is best counteracted by that grand product of chemical skill, PHILLIPS' PALATABLE COD LIVER OIL, in combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE. It is pure, undeteriorating, and pleasant. All druggists. Depot, 2 Platt street.

The largest and one of the best hotels in New York is the Grand Central. It will give large and elegant rooms and board for $2.50 to $3 per day. Rooms alone can be had for $1 per day and upward. After Feb. 1st a new first-class restaurant will be opened by the proprietor at popular prices.

Lovejoy's Weather Houses are reliable and ought to be in every family. See adv't.

For Upwards of Thirty Years Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25c. a bottle.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET

The wholesale New York market quotations show:

Beans.—Prime 1.30@1.35; fair to good 1 15 @1.25 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 23c. for choice in pails, and 16@18c. common to good. Western sold at 28c., and the common Western at 7@10c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy 9½c.; do. fair 8c

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 15c. for ordinary to 17c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Flour.—Superfine, $3.50@3.75; Western, $3.80@4.00; extra New York $3.80@$4.00.

Hay.—Shipping 35@40c.; clover 30@40c. salt, 30@40c., straw 30@45c.

Hops—New York 5@14c. Eastern 8@10c. yearlings 3@5c., olds 2@3c.

Petroleum—Refined 11¾@13¾c., crude 9c. in bulk; in barrels 8c. Naptha 8¼c. in shipping order and 12@13½c in cases.

Pork.—New mess $10.30@10.75. Family mess —— extra prime $11 50. dressed hogs 5⅝@6⅝.

Wheat.—Spring No. 2, 1/6 Milwaukee, No. 2, $1.08. Amber $1.12. White $1.13.

Rye.—State 61@62c.

Wool.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 37@39c, xx 34@35c, x 33@34c. No. 1, 35@36c. No. 2, 30@32c., common, 28@30c. New York and Western xx 31@32c., x and No. 1, 31@32@33@35c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET

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Wool.—State and Western xx 34@36c.; x 33@36c.; medium 35@37; coarse 30@31c.

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East Liberty, Penn.—Best cattle 5.00; medium to good 4.00@4.35, common to fair 3.25@4.00. Hogs, Yorkers, 3 90@4 05 Philadelphias 3.60@4.35. Sheep, 3.75@4.75.

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