

Useful Recipes for the Shop, the Household, and the Farm.

Vegetables should never be washed until immediately before prepared for the table. Lettuce is made almost worthless in flavor by dipping it in water some hours before it is served. Potatoes suffer even more than other vegetables through the washing process. They should not be put in water till just ready for boiling.

Leather thoroughly saturated with glycerine will prevent, it is said, the passage of gases.

In stamping sheet zinc in dies much waste occurs from the small difference between the melting point and the temperature at which sheet zinc should be stamped to get the best effect. To obviate this waste, heat the zinc by dipping in oil at the proper temperature.

A cheap and simple brush for applying albumen solutions to photographic plates is made by doubling a piece of cotton plush cloth over the end of a flat stick, and securing the cloth by a rubber band slipped over it.

The following is a cheap substitute for the expensive gold varnish used on ornamental tin ware: Turpentine half a gallon, asphaltum half a gill, yellow aniline two ounces, amber four ounces, turpentine varnish one gallon, and gamboge half a pound. Mix and boil for ten hours.

Beautiful semi-transparent casts of fancy articles may be taken in a compound of two parts unslaked gypsum, one part bleached bone-ash, and one part paraffine. This becomes plastic at 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and is quite tough.

White lead ground in oil, mingled with Prussian blue similarly prepared, to give the proper shade, and finally mixed with a little carriage varnish, is an excellent and durable paint for farm machinery and agricultural tools.

A mixture of ten parts lime and one part saltpeter is said to destroy currant worms without injuring the fruit.

Boats should be painted with raw oil. Boiled oil used in the paint is very apt to blister and peel from the wood.

Spatter-work pictures, usually delicate designs in white appearing upon a softly shaded ground, are now very popular, and are, with a little practice, easily produced. Procure a sheet of the uncolored drawing paper, and arrange thereon a bouquet of pressed leaves, trailing vines, letters, or any design which it is desired to have appear in white. Fasten the articles by pins stuck into the smooth surface, which should be underneath the paper. Then slightly wet the bristles of a tooth or other brush in rubbed India ink, or in common black writing ink, and draw them across a stick in such a manner that the bristles will be bent and then quickly released. This will cause a fine spatter of ink upon the paper. Continue the spatter over all the leaves, pins, and paper, allowing the center of the pattern to receive the most ink, the edges shading off. When done, remove the design, and the forms will be found reproduced with accuracy on the tinted ground. With a rustic wooden frame, this forms a very cheap and pretty ornament.

It is said that water lilies may be raised about one's house by the following method: Sink in the ground the half of an old cask, and cover the bottom with peat and swamp mud, and then fill with water. Dig the lily roots early in the spring, and place them in the earth at the bottom of the tub. A gentleman who has tried the experiment has a number of lilies in bloom.—Scientific American.

Jenny Lind's Prayer.

"Pearl Rivers" has lately been at Niagara Falls, and has written a long letter from which we quote the following: "There is an old friend of mine here, Capt. St. Clair Thomasson, and he tells a pretty story of the beautiful singer, Jenny Lind, who came here on a visit. It seems that she came up the river on the captain's steamer, the Magnolia; he fell in love with her, of course, he always does, escorted her from St. Louis to this place and accompanied her on the morning after her arrival to see the mighty Horseshoe falls—when she was drawn near enough to take in the awful grandeur, all unconscious of the crowd that had followed, more to see Jenny Lind than the falls, this noble woman and simple child of gods and men, and raising her clasped hands, and raising her tearful eyes to heaven, sobbed out in broken English this touching little prayer:

"Almighty God, wilt thou be pleased to accept my heartfelt and most grateful thanks for allowing me to look upon this, one of Thy greatest works. Thy creation tells us there is a God, and if there is an unbeliever on the face of the earth, be pleased to bring him forth and show him this mighty work of Thy."

The captain has never forgotten this prayer. How could he forget it and I have given it to you word for word as he repeated it to me.

Only a Lieutenant.

On his return from a visit by coach, one day, Theodore Hook found two inside passengers—a very pretty but very delicate looking young lady, attended by a very homely looking maid. The coach stopped for twenty minutes to allow of dinner. Hook returned first to his place; the maid next. During the absence of her young mistress, Hook said to her, in a tone of great sympathy:

"Your young lady seems very unwell."

"Yes, sir; she suffers sadly."

"Consumption, I should fear?"

"No, sir; I am sorry to say it is the heart."

"Dear me! Aneurism?"

"Oh, no, sir; it is only a lieutenant in the navy."

TURTLE FARMING.

The Raising of Terrapin at Pleasure Bay for the New York Market.

One of the sights at Pleasure bay, attracting the attention of most people who drive to that near-by resort, says a Long Branch correspondent, is a turtle terrapin—turtles are hatched and grown for the New York market. The pen is a large, square inclosure, with about two-thirds of the area under water, and the rest sandy beach. It now contains seven thousand turtles, and in the sand are eggs estimated to number thirty thousand. If the visitor approaches silently on a sunny day, upon peering cautiously over the fence he sees an odd spectacle. The unsmuggered space in the pen is so thickly covered with turtles sunning themselves that only a little of the white sand is left in sight. They are as inert as stones unless disturbed, but the slightest noise frightens them. Then a ludicrously grotesque scene ensues. The turtles start in a mass for the water, and their gait is as comical as the gambols of a hippopotamus. They jostle each other, stretch out their long necks, and attain a surprising rate of speed. At the edge of the water they tumble in with a succession of splashes, like a scattering volley, and soon seven thousand heads are projected above the surface. They seem to float without exertion, but are lazy in their movements. Their serpentine heads and beakish eyes, their bodies being out of sight, give the pond the appearance of a writhing mass of snakes. A raft in the center of the pen slowly becomes covered, and after awhile the turtles begin to return to the sand.

The turtles with which this pen was originally stocked were brought from Texas, but subsequent breeding made further supply from that source unnecessary. They lay their eggs in the sand, where the heat of the sun suffices to hatch them. The young turtles are removed to a smaller pen as soon as they are out of their shells, and a pool provides for them the requisite water. Netting is drawn over this pen as a protection against cats, who find young turtles suited to their taste. Cats thus baffled often get on the posts of the inclosure, looking longingly down upon the unattainable delicacy. The turtles when half grown are transferred to the large pen. Their food is live fish, which are put into the water in large numbers. The turtles grow slowly, and attain a size of about ten inches long by seven wide. They are then sent alive to the New York market, to go finally into the popular soup and steaks.

To most palates they are not distinguishable from the larger Key West turtles. The producer realizes for them from twelve to eighteen dollars a dozen.

A Strange Story of the Sea.

The London Times says: A private letter received in Sheffield from one of the crew of the iron ship Glance, of London, which arrived in the Thames from Adelaide, gives intelligence of a terrible event which recently occurred at sea. On the 27th of June the Glance passed an outboard vessel, bearing the name of Jesse Osborne, and was hailed by the captain of the latter ship, who reported that one of the crew had gone mad; that for five days the maniac had stationed himself aloft, and that nothing could induce him to return to deck. The captain further reported that the maniac had armed himself with a large chisel, with which he was cutting the ropes, and that the boatswain had tried to bring him down. The maniac, however, threw a block at the boatswain, knocking him on the deck and breaking his arm and leg. As a matter of safety his vessel and crew the captain of the Jesse Osborne considered that it was necessary to shoot the maniac, and after some consultation that course was decided upon. The crew and officers of the Glance were requested to be present as witnesses, and in their presence the man was shot with a revolver. In consequence of the way in which he moved about the rigging three shots had to be fired before he was fatally injured. He fell dead on deck, and his body was eventually thrown overboard.

The Texas Cattle Drive.

The drive of Texas cattle bound for Kansas and a market may be said to have now held on the range in Kansas, sold to feeders, contractors or others, or sent to the Northern and Eastern markets. A few heads are reported each week at Fort Worth as having passed that point on their way northward, but they may be considered the rear guard of the great army already north of the territory. The total number of cattle driven North this season is, as shown by the reports, 151,618, including all kinds of Texas beef. In 1874 the total drive out of Texas amounted, in round numbers, to 166,000, or 14,400 more than have thus far this season passed over the trail. The greater part of this drive last year was over by the first of July, the heaviest having passed between April 15 and June 10. After July 1 about one-quarter of the total drive passed Fort Worth. These facts—together with the other fact that large numbers of cattle have been driven from the Mexican frontier to northwestern Texas to avoid raiders, and are now on the range from which they can be put on the trail northward as soon as the condition of the market shall fully warrant—sustain the prediction that the drive of this year will exceed that of last.

The Long Branch Hotel Clerk.

Frequently I have asked of myself, says John Paul, what makes Long Branch so favorite a watering-place. Ease of access, all reply. Now I do not see that this explains it at all. The pit called bottomless is proverbially easy of access, but I have never heard it claimed that this makes it a good watering-place. On the contrary, does it not stand glaringly and nakedly forth as perhaps the worst watering-place to be found in the world or out of it. One of the most delightful things about the Branch he

thinks is getting to it. The most delightful is getting away from it, and he pays his respects to the hotel clerk in this fashion: "Can I have a room?" I modestly ask after registering my name. Clerk looks at me a moment, takes in the general unostentatiousness of my apparel at a glance, turns away and from behind the swells who get credit of Bell instead of buying for cash of Porter, chats with the young men whom he knows for a few minutes, pauses to tell some old gentleman with a bald head the last brilliant bon mot apropos of the Beecher trial, and when everybody else is roomed and he has settled the pen right behind his ear, then he calls the smallest bell-boy in the office and turns to me with: "Show this gentleman up to 993?" And by this time I feel so humble about it that I bow to the bell-boy and look round for his bag and wonder how I'm to find No. 993 to show him to.

A Stamped Circus.

La Crosse, Wis., was visited by a sudden wind and rain storm which came up about half-past nine o'clock in the evening. Howe's circus was performing at the time at the outskirts of the town, and the scene there is thus described: The gale came upon them with but a moment's warning. A general stampede among the people and tearing down of tents ensued, and in a few moments all was tumult and confusion. The shrieks of the women and children, who were knocked down and trodden under foot by the wild and uncontrollable crowd, were heartrending. Many frenzy-stricken people, who thought of nothing but getting out, jumped from the top seats into the crowd, and rushed pell-mell for the entrance. Many were seriously injured. The managers were apparently laboring under temporary insanity, as all actions on their part were simply personal. No aid or words of encouragement were given to the audience. The canvas was immediately lowered, poles broken down, and the lights were extinguished, leaving a large portion of the crowd inside the tent in utter darkness, not knowing which way to turn, and expecting every moment the canvas would close in and smother them. The animals were howling fiercely, and nearly all the uncaged animals and horses were on a stampede, which greatly endangered the lives of those who had succeeded in getting outside the tent. One man was struck on the head by a falling pole, and fatally injured. Several others were slightly, and a few seriously injured. Friends and families were separated, and search for the missing continued until a late hour.

Advice to Sea Bathers.

Many persons, after bathing, complain of singing noises and other disagreeable sensations in the ears, with more or less deafness, these symptoms being ascribed to the shock of the waves, or to bathing in the open air, or to some extraneous cause connected with the general health—to any cause, in fact, except the real one. These sensations and temporary deafness will arise equally from bathing in still water when the head is submerged, an opportunity being thus afforded for the entry of water into the external passages of the ear, or even when a small quantity of water is allowed to pass into the ears, as in our daily ablutions. The reason is, that, owing to the peculiar shape of the auditory passage, it is almost impossible to thoroughly dislodge the water after it has penetrated to the drum of the ear; so that the moisture is only got rid of by evaporation, which leads to chill of the lining membrane of the passage, with occasional inflammation of the membrane or of the drum of the ear, with a diseased secretion of wax. Bathing caps constitute no protection against this source of danger to one of the most delicate senses; but, fortunately, a complete preventative will be found in placing a small piece of oiled wool in the ears before bathing, so as to exclude the water. The bather can then enjoy his or her plunge with impunity.

The Utah Massacre.

George W. Bradshaw was sworn, and testified as follows in the Mountain Meadow massacre trial: After the immigrants passed Cedar, orders were issued to muster a company to bury the immigrants killed by the Indians. The witness went with a spade to the place of rendezvous. Haight asked me where was my gun? I replied: "Do you want a gun to bury the dead?" He said: "You fool, go home." After the immigrants had passed, I heard Haight preach. He said if some fool had not tampered with the Indians, the immigrants would then be in their graves, but that it was all gone, because they (the immigrants) had gone further into the net. After the massacre I heard Haight preach again. He advised that nothing be said about it. I saw the wagons brought back to Cedar, and saw the children, some of whom were six years old. The children were gathered up by a government agent and sent east.

The Difference.

During an address of welcome at Concord, Mass., Judge E. B. Hoar related the following incident as the only lesson he ever received in natural history. While traveling in England he happened to be in a carriage with a lady who carried a pet rabbit, which the guard declared could not be allowed in the passenger car. Thereupon a gentleman present drew a turtle from his pocket, saying that he (the guard) would not think of ejecting that, and that the rabbit had as much right to its place as the turtle. The guard went to headquarters to have the question settled, and returning, said: "Cats is dogs, rabbits is dogs, but turtles is insects, and they go free; but rabbits must pay."

Howard Kingsbury Swallowed Morphine in Bangor, Maine, and Carefully Laid Himself out on a Bed, with His Hands Crossed over his Breast so as to make a Good Looking Corpse; but the Physicians Disparaged him in using a Stomach Pump.

Howard Kingsbury swallowed morphine in Bangor, Maine, and carefully laid himself out on a bed, with his hands crossed over his breast so as to make a good looking corpse; but the physicians disparaged him in using a stomach pump.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The ship Stuart Hahnemann, from Bombay for London, was wrecked and thirty-eight lives were lost. Five of the crew were saved after being thirteen days in an open boat at sea. . . . The provinces of Minho and Algarve, Portugal, have been visited by a severe drought, which has destroyed the crops and pastures. The government is sending relief to the afflicted regions. . . . The authorities of Salvador, Central America, have sent the bishop and seven priests out of the country, on account of their inciting the Guatemaltecos to rise in San Miguel. . . . In the trial of the Mormons for the Mountain Meadow massacre, Ann Hoag testified that she was at the meeting held to receive the report of Lee in regard to the massacre, and that Brigham Young went into the meeting while Lee was explaining. Thomas P. Willis saw the property of the immigrants in wagons in front of the titling-house.

By an explosion of gas in the Pennsylvania gas coal company's works at Irwin's Station, one man was killed and six others badly burned.

Part of a train on the Pacific road went through a bridge over the Mississippi at Brainerd, and four persons were killed and several wounded. . . . Of the one hundred and sixty-two mills at Oldham, England, only six are running. Fifty mills have also been closed at Ashton, throwing eight thousand persons out of employment. Trouble is apprehended. . . . Tramps, after having eaten at the farm-house of a Mr. Hill at West Berlin, Va., demanded money, but were driven away.

They returned two days afterward and attempted to get the premises, and the same afternoon four of them burst open a door and fired at Mrs. Hill without injuring her. Neighbors went in pursuit. . . . The committee holding politics on the life of Jackson, the defaulting revenue officer of Louisville, Ky., had his body examined for post mortem examination, and found arsenic in his stomach. . . . Reports from Gloucester, Mass., state that the market for cotton is very tight and prices have advanced. . . . Prof. Jayney, the government geologist, reports that he has discovered gold in paying quantities in the Black Hills. . . . The whole draft of the new Spanish constitution has been approved by the committee. . . . Considerable excitement was caused in financial circles in New York city on notice being given of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the largest of the financial houses, estimated at \$5,000,000, and the assets of the company being valued at the same amount, but holding large quantities of stock in other firms, and the loss of the firm's and on travelers holding letters of credit. The failure was caused by the shrinkage on railroad securities and cotton held by the firm.

The New York Commercial Warehouse Company, with business connections chiefly with Cuba and other West India islands, has suspended, with liabilities at \$1,500,000. . . . The publishing house of J. B. Ford & Co.—widely known as the publishers of the works of the Beecher family, and more especially of the "Life of Christ," which was often referred to in the late trial—have been obliged to call a meeting of its creditors to get an extension of time on its liabilities. . . . Secretary Brewster has called in the last outstanding bonds of the issue of 1862. . . . Thirty-one mills have been closed at Dunfermline, Scotland, throwing twelve thousand persons out of employment. . . . Following close upon the suspension of Dunfermline, the Sherman & Co., the reports of other failures. John Mason & Co., one of Philadelphia's oldest firms in the West India trade, have closed their doors; liabilities unknown. The Tobacco Exchange banking company of Louisville, Ky., have also suspended.

Cyrus D. Fos, D. D., of New York, has been elected President of Wesleyan College, at Middletown, Conn. . . . The Minnesota Republicans, in convention, nominated John S. Pillsbury for governor. (The platform recognizes the equal rights and just protection of all men, favors a return to specie payments; calls for a tariff strictly for revenue, favorable to home industry; demands that all corporations shall be held subject to the law-making power; approves the present national administration; indorses the policy of arbitration between this and foreign countries instead of war; that it is the duty of the State to maintain the integrity of the common school system. . . . Further testimony in the Mountain Meadow massacre corroborates that already given. Implements were found in Leo's cell with which he was to attempt an escape from jail.

Freemasonry and Springbok came in together as winners of the Saratoga cup, making the two miles and a quarter in 3:56. . . . The supreme court of Louisiana has decided that the acts under which the \$4,000,000, and \$3,000,000 levee issues were made are constitutional. Most of the bonds are held in Europe. The funding board have been mandamus to fund them. . . . A riot among twenty-two hundred soldiers on the St. Gotthard tunnel was put down by the Swiss Guard, who killed two men and wounded several others. . . . The counsel of the Mountain Meadow prisoners, in his address to the jury, stated that the immigrants were murdered by the Indians, and that such white men as were present at the time did so under compulsion from savages; that Lee held no military or church office, but was simply farmer for the Indians. . . . The Prince Bishop of Breslau, in his dual capacity as a German and Austrian bishop, is mediating between the Vatican and Prussia, and the Papal Nuncio at Vienna. . . . Nineteen deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Barrancas, Ky. . . . Dr. Peckover, a dentist of Cincinnati, has been shot and killed by another dentist named Dunally, after some high words had passed between them. Dunally gave himself up to authorities, and was on his way to jail when Peckover's brother-in-law, R. H. Hedges, shot at and killed him. Hedges is in custody. . . . The people of Nebraska generally corroborate Prof. Marsh's charges against the Indian commission. . . . The steamer My Choice ran down a rowboat on Lake Michigan and four men were drowned.

Henri Rochefort has challenged Paris Cassagne, the belligerent Paris editor, to fight a duel. . . . Thomas Donohue was drowned in a vessel on his premises at St. Louis. Charles Prunty, James Henry, and Joseph Schlichtig, who successively descended into the vault to recover the body of Donohue, were overcome by foul air and died before they could be rescued. . . . The telegraph reports a cave in at the Eureka consolidated mine at Ruby Hill, Nebraska. Five miners were killed. Two have been recovered. A search is being made for the others. . . . Ex-President Johnson has been stricken with paralysis. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. . . . In answer to the superintendent of the Bank department of New York State, the attorney-general rendered an opinion which is adverse to the legality of investment in the District of Columbia \$55 bonds by the savings banks of the State. . . . Smith, a negro murderer, was hanged at Charleston, S. C. He confessed his crime. . . . Reports from eighty of the ninety-two counties of Indiana show that the crops are heavily damaged by the late rains, and will not yield fifty per cent. The wheat has sprouted in the stocks. The accounts from Illinois and Ohio are about the same. Heavy rains also prevail in Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska and Kentucky and the crops are a failure for the crops. . . . A tornado passed through Harveyburg, Ind., tearing houses to pieces and causing

destruction. Five women were killed. . . . Inquiry having been made at the Post-office department whether newspapers printed in one place and issued or published from another place can be sent from the printing office at the rate of two cents per pound, the same as from publication offices, the department decides that the office of issue is the office of publication, and not where the paper may be printed; and that all such publications must first be sent to the place of issue before they can pass through the mails at publishing rates. . . . The Democratic convention in Oregon nominated Lafayette Lane for governor. The platform calls for the payment of the public debt, resumption of specie payments, legislative control of railroad fares and freights, and demands reform in all departments; opposes the protective tariff, paper currency, national banks, Chinese immigration, fraud and corruption in office.

A battle has taken place in Montana territory between the Crow and Sioux Indians, in which the former were worsted. . . . The Cub between Gen. Butler's yacht America and a British yacht Resolute, over a course of thirty-nine miles, was won by the America by two hours. . . . William and Ann Jones were found lying helplessly drunk, with their infant child lying beneath them on the floor, in New York. The father and mother were arrested, and the body of the child was given in charge of a coroner. . . . A meeting attended by 100,000 persons was held in Hyde Park, London, at which resolutions were passed demanding the release of the Fenian prisoners. . . . The secretary of the treasury has ordered the sale of \$5,000,000 of gold during the current month. . . . Officers of the secret service arrested three counterfeiters in St. Paul, Minn., and secured bills representing \$10,000. . . . Ex-President Andrew Johnson died of paralysis at the residence of his daughter in Carter county, Tenn., at the age of 67. President Grant issued a notice announcing the death, and ordering that the flag of the executive mansion and public buildings be draped at half mast, and that the army and navy departments proper tributes to his memory. . . . Prince Milan, of Herzegovina has departed Vienna to confer the Austrian foreign office in hopes of obtaining aid in some form from the empire, and the Vienna Press hints that the claims of neutrality may not be strictly observed by Austria.

THE LATE ANDREW JOHNSON.

Sketch of his Early Life and Public Career. Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, whose death is announced, was born in Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808. His father, Jacob Johnson, who died in 1812, was city constable, sexton, and porter of the State Bank. Extreme poverty prevented Andrew from obtaining any schooling, and he was henceforth a self-taught man. A sailor named Selby, a gentleman, was in the habit of visiting the shop and reading to the workmen, generally from the "American Speaker," and Andrew became intensely interested, especially in the extracts from the speeches of Pitt and Fox. He determined to learn to read, and having accomplished this, he devoted all his leisure hours to the perusal of such books as he could obtain.

In the summer of 1824, a few months before his apprenticeship expired, he got into trouble by throwing stones at an old woman's house, and ran away to avoid the consequences. He went to Levens Court House, Tennessee, and obtained work as a journeyman tailor. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh. Selby had moved into the country, and Andrew walked twenty miles to see him, apologized for his misdemeanor, and promised to pay him for the unfulfilled portion of his apprenticeship. Selby, however, requiring security, which Andrew could not furnish; and in September he went to Tennessee, taking with him his mother, who was dependent on him for support. He worked for a year in Greenville, during which time he married, and, after a vain search for a more desirable home further West, he finally settled there. Thus far his education had been limited to reading; but now, under his wife's instruction, he learned to write and cipher. He began to take an interest in local politics; and in 1828 a working-man's party, to oppose the so-called aristocratic element which had always ruled the town, was formed. Considerable excitement ensued, and Johnson was elected alderman by a large majority. He was re-elected in each of the two following years, and in 1830 was elected mayor, which office he held for three years. From this time forth he devoted his reading, and, as he used to boast, rose by successive steps from the lowest to the highest offices of State; his various contests and campaigns being marked with extraordinary turbulence, obstinacy, and courage on his part.

He was elected to Congress in 1843, and became Governor of the State of Tennessee in 1845, and again in 1855. He was elected United States Senator in 1857. He was a Democrat, and on the question of slavery generally went with his party. He accepted slavery as an existing institution, but believed that it must some day come to an end, and held that it must be kept subordinate to the Union at every hazard. He at first opposed the compromise measures of 1850, but finally voted for them. In the campaign of 1856 he supported Breckinridge and Lane.

The Legislature having voted the State of Tennessee out of the Union, on March 4, 1862, President Lincoln renominated Andrew Johnson to occupy the vacancy of Tennessee. The Senate confirmed the nomination, and on the 12th of that month he reached Nashville and assumed the duties of the office.

His election as Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln, the melancholy death of the latter five weeks after his inauguration, and the subsequent election of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency, and the difficulties between himself and Congress while holding that office, will be well remembered by all who have taken any interest in the politics of recent years. Finally, articles of impeachment were prepared against him, and his trial began, March 29, 1868. Benjamin P. Butler being leading counsel for the prosecution and William M. Everts for the defense. He was acquitted, the vote being thirty-five for "guilty" and nineteen for "not guilty"—a two-thirds vote being required for conviction. On March 4, 1869, he was succeeded in the Presidency by Ulysses S. Grant.

Notice of the Man Milliner.

A Paris correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes as follows of the great man milliner: "Nobody goes to Worth but Americans, and, as Americans are to the great man milliner as a mine of wealth, he works that mine as if it were inexhaustible. A lady going to Worth has nothing upon which to calculate as to the probable sum of his bill, for his charges are altogether arbitrary, and

have no reference whatever to the cost of materials or labor performed. An American lady lately gave an order for a black silk dress, to be made in the count style of the first empire now worn, in which ladies give no impression that they glide, as in the days of more ample draperies, but prove conclusively, especially when the wind blows, that they are bipeds, as are angels and men. The dress was sent home very plain, very scant, and evidently made of so little material that the fair owner was completely astounded at the magnitude of the bill that came with it. Indignant at such high-handed imposition, she went to Worth and expostulated. But the king of dressmakers took lofty ground, and informed her that she had paid not for material or labor, nor for style, but for the unspeakable glory of "wearing his name." She went home and wrote him a note, saying that as the honor of wearing his name was too expensive a luxury for her purse she would countermand an order for several thousand dollars' worth of dresses, concerning which she had consulted him, and would advise her friends to seek a more conscientious modiste. That same day she received from Worth an elegant lace overdress, in value far exceeding the silk concerning which she had demurred, with a note saying that the modiste had concluded that she must have been mistaken in the value of the black silk robe, and now sent the overdress to make it worth its price.

A NEEDLE'S TRAVELS.—The Poughkeepsie Telegraph says that a young lady of Cornwall, when a child of two years of age, ran a needle into her chest, and that the same needle, very much rusted, after remaining in her body sixteen years, came out a few days ago just above the ankle bone.

There has never been found a person who tried Dobbin's Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.) that did not say as once it was the best soap she ever used. Try it once, you'll always use it.

"FIVE MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENTS."—Everybody who has traveled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby causing the usual dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Nervina Syrup will cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, as thousands have testified.—Com.

A want has been felt and expressed by physicians for a safe and reliable purgative. Such a want is now supplied in Parsons' Purgative Pills.—Com.

Henry K. Bond, of Jefferson, Maine, was cured of spitting blood, weakness and weakness of the stomach, by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment internally.—Com.

Messrs. CRAIG & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Gentlemen—Please send me twelve bottles of Canada India, one each of Pills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of Consumption some three years ago, I want him to try them. I intend to send you one each of the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL, Levensburg, Anderson Co., Ky., Feb. 15, 1871.

The Markets.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10 00	10 10
Do—Common to Good Texas	08 00	09 00
Milk Cows	00 00	00 00
Hog—Live	08 00	09 00
Do—Dressed	10 00	10 00
Sheep	08 00	08 00
Do—Washed	06 00	06 00
Cotton—Middling	14 00	14 00
Do—Low Middling	14 00	14 00
State Extra	09 00	09 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 40	1 40
Do—White Western	1 40	1 40
Do—No. 2 Spring	1 40	1 40
Do—No. 3 Spring	1 30	1 30
Rye—State	1 00	1 00
Barley—State	1 20	1 20
Do—No. 1	1 20	1 20
Oats—Mixed Western	09 00	09 00
Do—No. 1	09 00	09 00
Do—No. 2	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 3	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 4	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 5	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 6	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 7	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 8	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 9	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 10	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 11	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 12	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 13	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 14	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 15	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 16	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 17	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 18	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 19	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 20	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 21	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 22	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 23	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 24	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 25	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 26	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 27	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 28	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 29	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 30	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 31	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 32	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 33	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 34	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 35	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 36	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 37	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 38	08 00	08 00
Do—No. 39	08	