RICHARD SCHELL and Lawrence Jerome two well known brokers, of New York, are no longer the friends that they have long been popularly supposed to be. Both are keen and sharp as a briar, and would scorn the imputation that they could be taken in by the ordinary and average speculator. But they have each been accustomed to trust implicitly to the good faith of the other. It seems that Uncle Dick, as the former is sometimes irreverently called, induced the latter to invest in a quantity of Western Union Telegraph stock, and then proceeded to set on foot certain reports which caused with difficulties, and perhaps, with danger, and to pull his rival's nose, would be a paltry and insignificant revenge. Long and earnestly he debated the question, and finally concluded to write a chalon the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rail-road, there to commit their difference to the issue of mortal combat. He would not presume to dictate, but he thought the locomotive would be a novel and effective weapon. His proposition was that each man should drive his own engine, and having committed his soul to heaven and his property to the next of kin, should attempt the somewhat hazardous experiment of trying to pass the other on a single track. The company would doubtless make no objection to providing the engines at a reasonable price, as they had on their line plenty of old and worn out machines, which they would be rather pleased than otherwise to get rid of at a fair valuation. Having dispatched this challenge by a confidential messenger, Uncle Dick seated himself in his casy and having committed his soul to heaven Uncle Dick seated himself in his easy chair, and with some nervousness, but unabated determination, awaited the result. About the same hour Mr. Lawrence Je-

rome was sitting in a sumptuously fur-nished apartment in his residence. He, too, was nervous, though he knew nothing of the plot hatched in the fertile brain of Uncle Dick, whereby he was to be hurled into eternity amid the crash of locomotives; but for twenty days he had been paying his brother 2½ per cent. for carrying his Western Union stock; hence the gloom which overspread his rubicund countenance, and the maledictions, not loud but deep, which occasionally escaped him as he remembered the glowing repre-sentations of Uncle Dick. A letter was placed in his hand by a servant. He opened it with unwonted haste, for it might be from his broker. It was not, however, and well might Mr. Jerome rub his eyes in amazement as he read the start-ling challenge from Uncle Dick.

At first he was disposed to look upon it as a gigantic joke, but as he read for the second time the threatening document he held in his hand, he became convinced that the sanguinary spirit breathed in every letter of it, though perhaps most clearly visible in the blots and scratches, was not the senseless joke of an idler, but e inexorable determination of a man who thirsted for his blood. Mr. Lawrence Jerome is a brave man, but he has a family; and the thought that should he fall before the rush of his opponent's locomo-tive, he would leave that family disconsolate, save for the inconsiderable consolation to be derived from the possession of a quantity of Western Union stock and a wrecked locomotive, was more than he could bear. More than this, even should he escape, the pleasure of contemplating the mangled remains of Uncle Dick would be dearly purchased at the cost of the

Fortified by this idea, Mr. Jerome sat down and replied to Uncle Dick's challenge in terms, if possible, even more desperately vindictive than those used by his opponent. He longed to take his place on the iron horse, swoop down with a whistle upon his betrayer, and dash trithe lifeless form of his opponent sticking to the cowcatcher. This was not exectly the sort of answer Uncle Dick expected to receive and he was proportionally the sort of answer Uncle Dick expected to receive, and he was proportionally nonplussed. However, there was no time to waste in useless regrets, and he at once began a diligent study of the construction of the locomotive. Hitherto the proceedings had been conducted with perfect secrecy, but now all Wall street was ringing with the rumor that the lives of two ing with the rumor that the lives of two stream. The form is changed; the sulof its most prominent men were in peril. It was received with incredulity, especially when the street heard the description of weapons to be employed in the approaching compat, but as a saved thereby from course. The body is saved thereby from course. approaching combat, but as one circumstance after another lent strength to the rumor, it began to gain credence, and it was not thought unworthy of two of the

Dr. Whewell.

DR. WHEWELL, "rose from nothing," as of his time. "Science," as you remember and omniscience his weakness." Of this last foible many anecdotes are related. A read up various abstracts and out-of-the-way subjects, wherewith to puzzle him; but they found he knew a great deal more of them than they did. At last one tackled him upon the principles of Chi-nese music, and here he thought he had an advantage. "You do not appear to be acquainted with the treatise upon this subject in the Encyclopedia Britannica.' Nav. Sir: I ought to be so, since I wrote

ners. When ciphers were in the rage some fair charmer asked him to invent a cipher for her-a large order, which did not, however, embarrass him in the least He sat down on the very spot and wrote her one:

"U 0 A 0 but I 6 thee:
0 0 N O 0 but O 0 me." Being a poet among his other accomplishments (indeed he won the university prize for English verse), he afterward put (indeed he won the university this achievement into verse:

"You sigh for a cipher, but I sigh for thee Oh, sigh for no cipher, but oh, sigh for n -Cor. Harper's Bazar.

Brigham's Strategy.

That extremely able person, Mr. Brig-ham Young, in relinquishing many im-portant trusts which he had caused the latter-day Saints to impose upon him, has yet most firmly impressed his person-ality upon the form of church government even when nominally leaving it. He has subordinated the "Twelve Apostles" of Joseph Smith to the counsellors, the right of their stands. They will be removed, and the corruption will stop here. But the scandal will remain.—N. Y. Graphic. of appointing whom has lately been conceded to him by the congregation of israel. It is hardly just to say that he has thus outwitted the Saints, but he has certainly accomplished a coup d'stat so far as the results of the saints. to his own creatures, two of whom among the counsellors are his sons. The Mor-creature and his Creator.

nons, so far at least as their strictly religious notions are concerned, are essen-tially mystics and believe in mystical interpretations as strongly as did the Pharisees among the Jews. The analogy of Brigham's seven counsellors with the seven angels of the dispensation, the seven heavens, and the "seven planets" will undoubtedly strike the imaginations of many of them, and the reconcile them to of many of them, and reconcile them to the innovation upon the ancient order of things. The trap was cleverly and suddenly sprung upon the Twelve, with whom no consultation had been held in regard to the matter, and before they knew it, they were more under the con-trol of the Prophet than they had ever set on foot certain reports which caused a rapid depreciation, and caused, also, Mr. Jerome to lose a goodly sum of money. The latter did not like this treatment, and forthwith wrote to a newspaper, and told the public just what he thought of Uncle Dick, in the plainest and pithiest English at his command. Uncle Dick was indignant. He felt that an attempt to horsewhip Mr. Jerome in the public street would probably be feaught with difficulties, and perhaps, with danger, and to pull his rival's nose, would be a paltry and insignificant revenge. Long maining seven by taking away the members still nominally connected with the Twelve, and filling up the quorum with his own men. If the Twelve are children lenge, inviting that gentleman to his own men. If the Twelve are children meet him on the 1st of June at some point of light, Brigham is evidently a child of this world, for he is wiser than they.—N.

Digestion and Legislation.

work of law-making being carried on when the brains of the law-makers are obscured by fumes of dinner, and their lungs disordered by an impure atmos-phere? The evil is one which everybody recognizes in general terms; but the reognition is of that imperfect kind which produces no corresponding fruit in action The most important part of all public business is probably performed by men whose state of health is below par, and at hours of unusual fatigue and obfuscation. Everybody who is accustomed to intel-ectual work knows the importance of seizing the few hours during which his faculties are perfectly fresh, and he is unconscious of the load of heavy matter which he is compelled to drag about with him. But in practice, legislation of all kinds frequently consists in first reducing some hundreds of gentlemen to a condi-tion in which their brains are working with diminished energy, and then induc-ing them to catch at the first compromise which allows them to escape from a di-lemma which they are too dull to solve lemma which they are too dull to solve logically. "If you want to hang him, hang him; and if you want to let him go, let him go; but, for God's sake, let's get out of this!" were the emphatic last words of the celebrated Cornish juryman; and they pretty well represent the state of mind in which decisions are taken by a distracted meeting of any kind. Now a genuine appreciation of the vast importance of thorough physical health would no lead to the conclusion that you should no lead to the conclusion that you should no more set people to decide difficult points of legislation when they are necessarily in a state of muddle, than you should set a man to row a race just after a heavy din-ner. The work which is done well is that which is done with a fresh brain and a system not overloaded. Our present system seems to go on the hypothesis that the digestion is far too contemptible a thing to be taken into consideration at all. Perhaps the consequences are about what we might expect from the premises with which we start .- Saturday Review.

Incremation. THE Rev. Charles Voysey, an eminen

English clergyman, comes out strongly in a letter to the London Index in favor of the new plan. He proposes that when death has ensued the body should be chemically destroyed, and "then," he says, "it should be placed in some recepbe dearly purchased at the cost of the locomotive. Some comfort, however, attended the recollection that an arrange-tended the recollection that are arrange-tended the recollection that a state of the dead man would pay for the two locomotives, unless, as was most probable, both men should be killed, in which case, except to the surviving relatives, it would matter but little how the engines were paid for, or whether they were paid for at all or not.

The dead man would pay for the simply annihilate the outward form, and practically destroy it. There would necessarily be some deposit, which one might call 'as-hes' of the dead; and these might be reverently gathered and placed in a beautiful urn or vase, to be disposed of according to the wishes of the survivors. according to the wishes of the survivors. They might easily be deposited in consecrated places, in niches in the walls of churches, or in mortuary chapels designed crated for their reception. This, too, might be accompanied by a religious service; so that the religious element is left untouched by my revolutionary proposal. The adhonor, purified from every decay. No words can describe the relief which such a process would bring to many and many was not thought unworthy of two of the giants of Ckange that in the settlement of mortal feuds they should depart from the beaten track of ordinary men.—N. Y. Sun. our seething cemeteries. They are getting fuller and fuller, at the rate of I know not how many corpses a day, the later ones being nearer and nearer the surface. Many are within four feet of the turf, and the phrase goes, to a great position, and corresponded with all the men of science of the most foul and pestilential gases. that is not enough to prevent the escape know of one old cemetery which is now Sydney Smith wrote of him, "was his forte, occupied by a cooperage, and which is constantly wet with stagnant water. All around it typhus fever is perpetually ragnumber of scholars who were engaged to dine with him on a certain day agreed to the bodies were buried without a coffin. The earth would sooner disinfect them: but as it is, the mischief is nursed and multiplied a hundred-fold by the process of decay being delayed."

An International Scandal.

Though it has been understood from the beginning that the appointment of Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition "Nay, Sir; I ought to be so, since I wrote it myself, though I have since found reason to change my opinion."

Dr. Whewell was very fond of ladies' society, and in it dropped his somewhat Abernethyan (not to say bearish) mannage. When eithers were in the rage out since which show that the same corress. out since, which show that the same corruption that had made other offices a byword had found footing in these places of honor. It was charged explicitly that two of the sub-Commissioners appointed by Colonel Van Buren had agreed to obtain for their clients certain restaurant privileges, for which they were to be paid \$6,000 and \$2,000 severally. Investiga-tion has shown these charges to be but

too true,
When the first whisper of the scandal reached Washington, the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to our Minister at Vienna, Mr. Jay, asking him to act with Sub-Commissioner Thomas McElrath, as a board of inquiry into the alleged corruption. They were not long in finding the culprits. Instead of helping on the great work that Austria had planned, they had been portioning out the plot of land given to the United States into places for soda-water stands and baked-bean depots.

rael. It is hardly just to say that he has thus outwitted the Saints, but he has certainly accomplished a coup d'etat so far as the apostles are concerned, and wrested from them their power in order to give it to his own creatives twee furble and the saints are concerned. most solemn of all relations between the

Ocean Ballooning

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York World has been interviewing Donaldson, he aeronaut, and thus writes: He said he had made but one ascension with a basket, and that was his first and his last in that manner. The very first time he had witnessed a balloon in mid-air he delighted in the thought of performing on the trapeze-bar under it. In reply to courage to perform for the first time the drop act." He had reference to lying extended on his back on the bar, head and feet extended, and then to drop head first and catch himself by the toes, and in this position, hanging head downward, sail through the air hundreds of feet above the earth. "For," he continued, "it must be borne in mind that in performing the act my weight, 180 pounds, is taken off of the balloon from the time I drop until I catch myself by my feet. Taking off this weight from the balloon naturally causes it to shoot un with great valents. it to shoot up with great velocity, and therein is the great danger. The balloon rises with force when no weight is at-tached, and if care is not practiced the bar will shoot up and be very apt to sweep past any obstructions like a man's feet, and thus throw him from the bar and send him tumbling headlong toward the earth. Before I tried the experiment I had no means of ascertaining what the result would be, but as I had no fear as to the consequences I went up and successfully How much of the distracted state of re-cent legislation has been produced by the performed what no other man in the world as yet done.

I asked him why he was engaged in such reckless and dangerous business, and he told me that at first he did it in a profes-sional way as a matter of business, to advertise his entertainments as a magician; finally he inaugurated a system of lec-tures. He would make an ascension and afterward tell the story of his aerial journey from the stage in some hall, to an audience at so much a head. Now he states he desires to aid science,

In a few days he will ascend in a paper balloon, glued together, for the reason, as he says, to satisfactorily demonstrate to men of science the entire safety in bal-looning in the original manner. "Men of looning in the original manner. "Men of science," said the aeronaut, "cannot be induced to visit cloudland, and as long as they remain away the vast resources of that undiscovered country will remain idle and useless forever." I found this daring man also a thinking and a careful man. He complained at length of the unwise expenditure of money in examining ocean beds and the like when a great natural highway in the like, when a great natural highway in the air needed immediate attention. He dis-approves of the present method of genrating steam, because the weight of machinery is too great for the power received. Air contains all that is required

-moisture from which steam can be generated, and pure hydrogen for buoyaney and electricity for additional power. These natural agencies in the air can be gathered as they are needed, thereby averting the necessity of carrying fuel, &c., as is at present the custom with steamships and locomotives. He says these things are all lying idle and waiting

ror at the thought of crossing the ocean

plans, specifications, and arrived plans, specifications, and arrived plans, specifications, and arrived plans in the project is approved of by Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington and other scientific men. Donaldson is positive of reaching Europe by balloon, and as firmly believes that the constantly blowing current of air from west to east, at an altitude of something less than a mile high, was specially created by Providence for zerial mavigation.

The professor molecule which has occurred to be purified, and lastly to the lungs to undergo the main purification, the throwing off of all gaseous matter, especially carbonic add and the absorption of the vital oxygen. Then it returns to the heart, to be again and again propelled through the body,—Scientific American. when at a certain altitude, and by this he is confident of landing on the coast of Ireland in about two and a half days. He will start, however, when the lower current of air is blowing toward the east and continue in it so long as it blows in that direction. If it changes he can ascend to the upper current and still go on towards the east. His plans, he thinks, are excellently arranged, he having thor-oughly provided for every conceivable accident or misfortune. In conclusion he remarked: "Some day the people will assuredly hear of ocean ballooning, and it will be regarded as ordinary a thing as deep-sea telegraphing. Passengers will be transported back and forwards across the Atlantic in one-fifth the time and at half the cost of the present steamer fares. Mails will be transported by balloon, and thus ocean steamers will be only used for

chandise. The Modern Tree of Knowledge.

JOSIAH QUINCY, in speaking of news-papers and their worth, says: "You will papers and their worth, says: "You will find copious extracts giving the heart of the best modern books, and intelligent summaries of the systems they advocate. Here are occasional sermons into which leading divines have put their most earnest thought. Here are vigorous expressions of the best political intelligence clipped from the leaders of the best newspapers. And quite as important, here are little crisp criticisms of blundering political work from indignant citizens, whose daily duty has brought them face to face with the absurdities of legislation. Take the best newspapers by all means as many of them as you can afford-and then take nine-tenths of their reading matter for granted. Some of it is good for nobody; much of it is good for some body; but only a small part is wanted by you. But how precious are these frag-ments, if wisely chosen. If you are in-terested in the investigation of any political subject—and every American citizen should have some study of this sort—you will find in almost every newspaper an illustration of some aspect of it. Remem-ber it is better to subscribe to a few firstclass newspapers, that you may read at home with the scissors in your hand, than to glance over a score of them in a public reading-room. Almost everything that is good and useful to know gets said or copied or suggested in some column of our free press. Venerable absurdities are exposed by thinkers of acknowledged ability; and institutions worth preserving are defended against the assaults of the foolish. But, if newspapers may be put to noblest uses, they may be so used as to enervate, and even to demoralize. Let us love them wisely, but not too well."

Strike of the Waiter Girls. The unhappy waiter-girls of three Chicago hotels are on a strike. Those at the Sands House have for some time had a difference of opinion with the proprietor about the hour of rising, "reception hours," salaries and other minor points, but their feelings were mest outraged by a recent order that they should piously abstain from flirting with the guests. They could be patient under other griev-ances, but under this, never; so they had a meeting and swore by all the gods and goddesses who preside over the dispensation of hash that they would strike.

And they remoreclessly chose the dinner hour as the time for action. The bell rang, and the famished guests took their places, and simultaneously the girls sallied out of the front door besseld in their research. porized force the dinner was served. Later in the day the "strikers" applied for which it calls insects.

their back pay and trunks, which were refused them, and lawsuits are expected. The trouble at the Briggs House was that the pay was insufficient and their sleeping-rooms not luxurious enough; the girls struck and were instantly discharged, and their places filled. At another smaller hotel the trouble was entirely about pay, and the proprietor has tirely about pay, and the proprietor has concluded to grant the coveted advance,-Exchange.

The Circulation of the Blood. For thousands of years, the hearts of animals had been beating before it was dis-covered that the purpose of the continucovered that the purpose of the continuous action of that organ was to bring the supplies required for interstitional repair to the remotest members of the animal body, and at the same time to carry off the waste which had been replaced by fresh material. For thousands of years, human hearts had been beating, and misled by superficial observation, the heart was supposed to be the seat of thought and passion, the center of good and evil. devotion and love; and it was and evil, devotion and love; and it was even compared by poets to an altar on which flames were burning, etc. But modern biologists have changed all

this. The human heart is no longer the seat of the noble feelings of generosity, charity, and of love; all these functions have been transferred to the brain, while the heart has been degraded to a simple hydraulic apparatus, in fact, to a machine to all intents and purposes equivalent to

noble organ, we make it our task to investigate its operation, our admiration struction compensates us fully for the disappointment which at first we may have felt when poetry had to make room for reality. During the life of a man, this little pumping machine performs some 104,000 pulsations every twenty-four hours, 37,000,000 per year, and, in a life of 80 years, nearly 3,000,000 of pulsations without ever stopping, as a stoppage thoroughly and boll.

To Boil Lamb, Mutton, or Veal.—
Wrap the joint or quarter of lamb, etc., etc., in a nice cloth, wet it, and dust it with flour. Let it remain so half an hour. Have the pot ready boiling; dip the joint in first one end and then the other—then put it in the pot and cover closely. Let it boil gently but steadily, an hour and a half for lamb, and two hours for yeal and and delight concerning its exquisite con-struction compensates us fully for the diswhich is equivalent to a power of three foot pounds for every pulsation, and soup. 72 x 2 or 216 foot pounds per minute; es OLI timating the power of a strong man at 4,320 foot pounds per minute, it is seen that the little muscle which we call the heart exerts at every contraction a power equal to one twen leth part of the power which his whole body is capable of exerting; but then this power works night and day without his will, even without his knowledge, while man ear only work one third of the time. The whole amount of blood propelled by the heart is 27 lbs. per minute, 1,620 lbs. per hour, 38,000 lbs. per day, 14,000,000 lbs. per year, 1,000,000,000 lbs. in a life time. Are we not then justified in asserting that there is nothing learner the error of the intellect by the lost to the eyes of the intellect, by the transfer of the heart from the domain imagination and speculation to that of positive science?

The heart, with the regular musical rhythm of the contraction of its four the visitation of practical scientists to examine and put them into use. He continued: "I would perfect and patent a flying-maching, but have not the time. People are afraid of height, but, seemingconsumed, through the arteries, which ly, not of depth. They cross the ocean, brave water, storm, and drunken sea captains, but they would shrink in holy horthe blood is propelled further by capillary This led the conversation to the subject action, by the forces of endosmose and exosmose; the blood thus reaches every plans, specifications, and arrangements all inished; and by letters in his possession molecule which has become obsolete, car-

Shooting Stars.

Most people are like an egg, too phull ov themselfs to hold enny thing else,
A reputashun fer honor once lost, iz Men who kno the least, alwus argy the

To be a big man among big men, iz

what proves a man's karakter-to be a bul frog amung tadpoles, dont amount to mutch.

What a blessed thing it iz that we kant see ourselfs az others see us"-the sight would take all the starch out ov us. I never question a suckeess enny more

than I do the right ov a bull dog to lie in hiz own gateway. To wake up from a sweet sleep iz to be born agin. Expectashun iz the child ov hope, and

like i's parent iz an arrogant brat.

Mi friend, yu may be more cunning than most men, but yu aint more cunning than the transportation of freight and merall men. Excentricitys are most alwas artyfishall,

and the best that kan be sed of them iz, they are quite az often the result of diffi dence az of vanity.

If I want tew git at the trew karakter ov a man, i studdy hiz vices more than i

do his virtews.

Faith wont make a man virtewous, but

makes what virtew he haz got red hot. Those who expekt tew keep themselfs pure in this life, must keep their souls bile-ing all the time, like a pot, and keep all

The man whose only plezzure in this life iz making munny, weighs less on the moral skales than an angleworm. Manner iz far more attraktive than matter

-monkeys are watched clusser than eagles Jelus people alwas luv themselfs

than they do thoze that they are jelous a drill if the dimes are pienty, otherwise ov. But use the drill by all means The purest and best specimens of human natur that the world haz ever seen, or ever will see, hav bin the virtewous

Men dont fail so often in this world from a want ov right motives az they do for lack ov grip.
There iz only two men in this world

who never make enny blunders, and they are yu and me, mi friend. Every man seems tew have hiz price, except the newsmonger, they prefer to work for nothing, and board themselfs.—

Josh Billings. Holland's Elephant.

The little kingdom of Holland is hav-ing its Rip Van Winkle sleep of peaceful-ness broken by the turbulence of a native chief in her far-away possession of the island of Sumatra. He calls himself the Sultan of Atcheen, and he is the ruler of a fierce, warlike people, who have thus far succeeded in maintaining their independence of the Dutch. The trouble is that the Malay pirats, who are subjects of the sultan, have lately been committing ex-tensive outrages on British shipping; and tensive outrages on British shipping; and as, by a treaty with Great Britain, Holland is pledged to protect the British subjects within the jurisdiction of the island as well as her own, steps had to be taken to stop these piratical doings and get reparation. But protests had no effect with the Sultan of Atchin, and King William has finally lost patience and declared war with the barbarian. Considering that the sultan has quite a formidable army, and the distance of Holland from the field of operations, the war promises to become operations, the war promises to become a pretty costly matter to the Dutch, and may prove as much of an elephant as the an insurrection is to Spain .- Spring-

An exchange speaks of a third sex,

FIELD AND FAMILY.

In agriculture, as in other matters, you must invest a capital before you can get an interest or profit. That capital may be in abor, or money, or manure.

GOOD TEA CARE. - One egg, broken into one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, a little nutmeg, one tea-spoon each of saleratus and cream-of-tartar. Flour to make it the consistency of common sponge

DROP JOHNNIES .- One cup sugar, and two eggs, well beaten together; one cup cream, three cups buttermilk one large heaping spoonful of saleratus. Salt and spice to suit your taste. Thicken with flour to a stiff batter. Drop in hot fat, a spoonful at a time. Fry the same as fried

"Massa's Frosting."—Slice sweet oranges into a deep glass dish, removing carefully every seed and all of the skin, the tough white portion; prinkle with sugar, then grate the white of a cocoanut and cover about an inch deep. Stand about an hour before using. Serve in small plates, taking care to keep the cocoanut on top.

SPICE PUDDING .- One cup butter, one cup molasses, one cup of sweet milk. Three cups flour, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, one of cinnamon, one-half easpoonful of allspice; one teaspoonful of soda one egg. Plenty of raisins.
Steam three hours. Liquid sauce for spice
pudding: Six tablespoonfuls of sugar,
four tablespoonfuls of butter, two table-If, after having fully realized the stu-pendous change in our estimate of this pendous change in our estimate of this flour, ten of boiling water, a small lump of tartaric acid. Flavor with lemon; mix thoroughly and boil.

so years, nearly 3,000,000,000 of pulsations without ever stopping, as a stoppage would be at once fatal to the individual. mutton. Sauce: Drawn butter, with chopped parsley, and sliced carrots, and pickled cucumbers. Boil carrots for a dish to eat with lamb, etc. Slice into it ment, been determined to be equivalent some potatoes, parsley and onloops, and some potatoes, parsley and parsley. with a little thickening, you have a good

OLD RECIPE FOR CUSTARDS.-The antiquity of the following may be as acceptable as its excellence. The date of it is 1669. Take two quarts of cream, and boil it well with whole spice, then put in the yolks of twelve eggs, and six whites, well beaten and strained; then put in these eggs over the fire, and keep stirring lest they turn; then, when they are thoroughhot, take it off and stir it till almost cold; then put in rose-water and sugar and take out the whole spice; then put your custard into several things to bake, and do not let them stand too long in the oven. When you serve them, strew on small French comfits of divers colors, or else fine sugar, which you please.

A GOOD FARMER .- One of our best and the Country Gentleman, that when a boy, as soon as he had learned book-keeping at school, his father employed him to keep the farm accounts—the cost of labor, amount of work expended on each field, time of performing operations, plowing, sowing, cultivating and harvesting, amount of crops, prices at which sales were made, &c. He soon became much interested in farm operations, and thoroughly acquainted with all the details of work, in a more complete manner than be work, in a more complete manner than he ever could have been in any other way, and was early placed on the track of farming regularly and systematically. Let other farmers follow this example with their sons, and we should have less of random, hip-skip husbandry, and more of order and success.

Corn renews itself each year from the seed, but not so with the potato, for this plant is propagated year after year from tubers formed on the procumbent stems, and of course, must, at each successive planting, be exactly like the original plant; for these tubers, or what we call potatoes, stems. Indeed, if an aerial stem, or stalk, of any kind of potato, be carefully bent down and covered with fresh earth, just down and covered with fresh earth, just allowing its top to extend out of the earth, small potato tubers will soon be before the prime of life is attained. But is this an formed in the axils of the leaves nearly its evil without a remedy or palitative? No: Conwhole length. The procumbent stem stitutions can be replaced. Hundreds of thousands character by passing out of the hill, when it immediately turns upward and becomes clothed with leaves like the other

DOES IT PAY TO DRILL WHEAT?-A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer answers the above question as follows: In making ready for the wheat crop, does not the farmer select the best wheat land? Then does he not aim to have it in the best possible condition by scattering over it an abundance of compost, and with the dili-gent use of the plow and harrow render it one grand mellow garden for wheat? With equal care and judgment he procures seed large and plump and as clean as it can be made, even though it is at the expense of time. After so much toil, is it not wise to adopt the best method for putting in the grain? If the farmer has fol-lowed broadcast sowing from year to year with only partial success, and frequently total failure, why not try to drill? Certainly the past year ought to convince a rational farmer of the superiority of the drill over broadcast sowing. It has been a year of trial, and the drill triumphed. In a field, the soil of which was black loam early forces and of covers would the time skimming the surface.

Thare iz nothing so delishus tew the oul ov man az an ockashunal moment ov adness.

loam, easily frozen, and of course would not stand a drought, the drill was used, and a fine crop of wheat gleaned, while it sown broadcast no crop could have been expected, judging from similar fields sown broadcast. Then it is a saving of seed. One bushel of seed drilled is equal to one and a half sown broadcast; and if the

Grand Juries.

land is to be seeded down, grass seed can

be sown at the same time. Let farmers think of this and act with wisdom. Buy

perts, though the best class to judge of innovations of detail in their own calling, were the very worst class to decide upon changes which rose to be revolutions. The remark showed the Archbishop's usual sagacity. It is undeniable that all great law reforms have been stubbornly resisted by practicing lawyers. We are surprised, therefore, to find in the Law Review an article, evidently written by an experienced criminal lawyer, which proposes an innovation so sweeping as the poses an innovation so sweeping as the abolition of grand juries. The number of the grand jury is unwieldy, to be sure, and its proceedings are apt to be slow. But it is not the present grand jury alone that the critic objects to. It is to any grand jury at all. And his objection is simply that the grand jury is useless. It cannot by finding a bill secure an indictment and trial. The public prosecutor may pigeon-hole its bill, or enter a nolle prosecui, or draw his indictment so loosely prosegui, or draw his indictment so lo that it is sure to be quashed. It cannot by refusing to find a bill secure the release of the man whom it is unwilling to indict. The public prosecutor can dismiss his reluctant grand jury and present a new in-dictment to another grand jury more pro-pitious to him. In fact it is the public prosecutor who makes or mars the fates of persons accused of crime before they are brought to the bar, and it is he and not an acephalous, irresponsible, secret tribunal to whom the credit for doing his business well or the discredit for doing it ill ought to attach. The critic of the Law Review proposes to substitute for the grand jury the United States commissioner in United States courts, and the district attorney in State courts, and to give these function-State courts, and to give these function-aries in name what they now have in fact —the power to hold malefactors for trial

and to discharge persons unjustly accused. He adduces several instances of how corrupt or stupid grand juries can defeat the ends of justice, and how prosecuting officers can defeat the ends of grand juries. Certainly the grand jury is costly and cumbrous, and whether or not it is "a costly, useless, often dangerous joss, worshipped by the ignorant multitude, but scoffed at by its priests."—New York World.

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