

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Chocolate Custard.—Scrape half a cake of good chocolate, which put into a steamer, and moisten by degrees with a pint of warm water, milk and cream; when well dissolved, mix with the yolks of eggs, and finish the same as for the custards.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—Get them as large and firm as possible; cut a round place in the top of each, and scrape out all the soft parts; mix with stale bread crumbs, corn, onions, parsley, butter, pepper and salt; chop very fine and fill the tomatoes carefully; bake in a moderately hot oven; put a little butter in the pan, and see that they do not burn or become dry.

Cold Straw.—Cut up a quantity of cabbage very fine with a sharp knife, and sprinkle upon it a teaspoonful of salt. For a large dish use two eggs, half a pound of butter, and a half a pound of sugar; mix all together, and mix in a little water, vinegar and butter, and put all in a tin on the fire, stirring all the time until it is of a creamy thickness. Pour it hot over the cabbage, stir up well with a fork, and leave to cool.

Brown Mincee Veal.—Cut the meat off the bones and put them into a saucepan with a quart of water, stew till you have half a pint of liquor left. While the gravy is drawing, cut the meat, both fat and lean, small; season with pepper and salt, the juice of a lemon and a little peel; warm it up and serve.

Apple Dumplings.—Make a good paste, pare some large apples, cut them in quarters, take out the cores, and in place of them put in a clove and a piece of lemon peel, cut very thin; take a piece of crust, enough for one apple, roll it round, put the quarters together and roll the crust round it with a little flour in your hand. Have a pot of water boiling; take a clean cloth, dip it into the water, shake flour over it, and the dumplings by itself; put them in, and keep the water boiling all the time; if the apples be not large, half an hour will boil them. When they are done enough take them up, lay them on a dish, throw fine sugar over them, and send them to table with fresh melted butter and finely beaten sugar.

The Care of Sheep.
In a recent essay on the management of sheep, A. E. Kenney, the well known sheep culturist, makes the following points:

- Never starve a sheep, if you desire it to do well, especially in summer.
- Do not feed much grain if you have good hay, that will give never let your sheep grow poor.
- Many farmers lose by letting their sheep live as long in autumn without feeding as possible; consequently, if they are in very good condition in October, and lose flesh and are made to gain again, they will be no doubt a tender place in the saddle.
- Have your lambs come early in the season.
- Shear early.
- Keep your sheep from all cold storms at all times of the year, and be careful with them as of your horse.
- Many sheep perish by showers after shearing even in July, so, as I say, shear at a time of year that they can be housed for a week after shearing, and in storms in autumn; if sheep are exposed, it takes a long time to dry the wool, and the sheep are consequently uncomfortable for a long time; cold and consumption are the result.
- Raise the standard of your flock; weigh every fleece at shearing; number the sheep, and note the weight of the fleeces, and then sell your poorest sheep, as like produces like; your average will soon go from four to seven pounds.
- Take good care of the lambs, especially while young. In many cases they are not able to suck the ewes at the start; in all such cases you must feed them.

Coal Ashes.
A correspondent of the American farmers' club, writing from Skaneateles, desired to be informed if there is anything fertilizing in coal ashes, and, if not, in what way to dispose of them. A member replied that coal ashes will not enrich poor, thin lands, but can be used to advantage in lightening heavy soils. Coal ashes also make an excellent mulch for currant and gooseberry bushes, protecting them from the attacks of insect enemies. They are likewise valuable as a protection to apple trees against worms. If there is no heavy land to lighten, spread the coal ash heap around the trees and bushes—they will repay the trouble of carting them over the farm on which they have accumulated; but it is not advisable to transport them any great distance, as if much time and money is spent it had better be on a mulch that contains fertilizing properties.

A Doctor's Dinner.
Doctors, being very much like other people, must eat, any amelioration of the habit resulting disastrously. They cannot eat precisely in the regular manner adopted by other citizens, but mastication is absolutely required, even if the repast has to be occasionally consumed in a cab or taken on the way to the sick gentleman as he is approaching the crisis of his case. Many an M. D. has just been sitting down to a leg of mutton when the office bell summoned him three miles away to the setting of a human leg or the critical consideration of a baby with the mumps. No wonder that we seldom see fat doctors and no wonder also that a man of medicine is generally bland and philosophical. He belongs to the class which has learned what it is to have patients, and for the detection of that class we modestly offer the following prescription—we mean bill of fare:

SOUPI.
Friedly fish, cooked by a gruel mopper.
ENTREES AND SORTES.
All kinds of light.
VEGETABLES.
Homoplastic peas. Cabbage leeks. Lettuce see your tongue, Pulse.
BAGOT.
Broken ribs.
Bills of lame ducks.
Ague apples (well shaken).
TEA.
We think we have performed a very neat operation in concocting the above bill, and we hope it will meet with generally to the financial reminders of the hardworking men who assist at our birth and give us a farewell shake of the hand at our deathly side.
The loss of \$30,000 in the Northern Pacific railroad drove a Baltimore man first to keeping a street confectionery stand, and then to suicide.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Official Figures of Former Elections, which are of Interest at This Time to Base Candidates on.

Year	Dem.	Rep.	Grand Total
ALABAMA.			
1874	107,118	99,298	206,416
1876	106,372	105,971	212,343
1878	104,073	97,927	202,000
ALASKA.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
ARIZONA.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
CALIFORNIA.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
COLORADO.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
CONNECTICUT.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
DELAWARE.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
FLORIDA.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
GEORGIA.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
ILLINOIS.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
INDIANA.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
IOWA.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
KENTUCKY.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
MAINE.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
MARYLAND.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
MASSACHUSETTS.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
MISSISSIPPI.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
MISSOURI.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
NEBRASKA.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
NEW JERSEY.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
NEW YORK.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
OHIO.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
PENNSYLVANIA.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
RHODE ISLAND.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
Tennessee.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
Texas.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
VERMONT.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
Virginia.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
West Virginia.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000
Wisconsin.			
1874	10,000	10,000	20,000
1876	10,000	10,000	20,000
1878	10,000	10,000	20,000

HE KNEW HIM WELL.

What an Old Chum of Vanderbilt he Was at the Commodore's Early Days.

"I know Cornelius Vanderbilt and he's a mighty good man, and you know that my ain't so plentiful as they used to be." The speaker, Jonathan Cress, was a little dried up old man, whose thin silvery hair was combed neatly back over a venerable bald head, his hands figured evidence of a life of trial and exposure. He was seated on a rickety wooden chair in his room in the Union square (N. Y.) poorhouse. "Do I know him? I should say I did. Let me see. I guess I'm about four or five years older than he is, and according to that Cornell must be in his eighty-fourth year now, long ago, when we were but a stripling, used to run on the sound with him, and many's the oyster and clam I've carted from the Dart and the Flash when they used to come up Elizabeth creek and unload at the old landing where the stone bridge stands on Broad street, Elizabeth. That was the best life and busy years ago, and you ought to have seen him in those days. Tall and straight as an arrow and sunburnt like an Indian, he would command attention anywhere. The Dart and the Flash, if my memory serves me right, were the first two sloops he ever owned. With these two boats he did a good trade, carrying oysters, fish, and claims to the different markets. He was a worker, I tell you, and what is more, he never sold stale fish. He always told a straight story to everybody, and people sometimes would walk for his boats rather than buy from others. He was a close bargainer, was rugged and ready, would fight you over, but no one ever said in those times that Cornell would take advantage of any one in a trade or otherwise. I've sailed with him to the quarantine many a time, and it made no difference, hot or cold, rain or shine, he would never touch a drop of liquor. He wasn't, neither, what you might call a mean man in that way—one that would always cry down drinking men and take it himself when alone. On the contrary, I have often been with him and others at the old Indian Queen inn, kept by Sam Smith, somewhere near where the Sheridan House now stands in Elizabeth, where he used to sit at the bar, and when he would touch any himself. He said he enjoyed it just as well.

"The sound was as familiar to him as the East river is to old pilots, and he was the best sailor I knew of in them times. Always on the lookout for something to do, he consequently had his hands full of work when others were idle. I remember one morning when I was about thirty that I seen Cornell walking up from the dock in town with a little bag in his hand. I was on the opposite side of the street, not thinking of anything in particular, when I turned around upon hearing my name called. It was Vanderbilt, who had stopped and was looking at me. 'Wasn't that the fellow who got the shot bag he juggled it so that I could hear the gold and silver rattle, and said: 'Jonathan, you—look at this,' I laughed and he laughed, and then he went up to the old bank on Broad street and deposited it. He always kept his earnings in that bank, and he got to get 'em out again. The boats then made one trip a day.

"It was on one of them that Cornell nearly lost his life. It happened in this way: In his early times there used to be a stage line from Philadelphia to New York, and they used to stop at the stage house, which stood at the corner of Jersey and Broad streets, Elizabeth, which was kept by Lewis Rivers, a son of the Southerners from Maryland, parts of Virginia, and people from Pennsylvania and further west came by this route to New York. When the stageboats started some would get off at Elizabeth and go the rest of the trip by water, and others would go on to Jersey City or Paulins Hook, Wall, one day a Southern gentleman with a colored man got off the stage and took the boat for New York at New Point. It was pretty well filled, and I suppose Cornell felt good, for he danced around while collecting the fares, and I expect he wanted to show off a little, for it was a big thing for him to be so near a collection on a ferryboat. When he got round to the Southerner he asked for his fare. The gentleman pulled out his wallet and handed Vanderbilt a ten dollar bank note. 'Haven't you anything smaller?' I said 'I can't change such a large bill for so small a sum.' The Southerner simply said: 'Very well, I've got nothing smaller, and replaced it in his pocket. A short time afterward Vanderbilt again came around and said to the man: 'Haven't you got that bill changed yet?' The stranger replied: 'I'm prepared to pay my way, sir, and have offered you your fare. If you can't change the bill you'll be the loser, not I.' In an instant, and before the passenger was aware, Vanderbilt was angry, his hat was taken from his head by Cornell, who walked away, saying: 'I'll keep this until you show your money changed.' This action was witnessed by eight or ten persons, among them myself. The Southerner stood by a second in astonishment; then, quick as a flash, he reached in his breast pocket, and drawing a pistol, he pointed it at Vanderbilt and exclaimed: 'You scoundrel, put that where you took it from or you are a dead man.' His eyes flashed fire, and it was to be seen that he was in dead earnest. Cornell advanced hesitatingly and replaced the man's hat on his head, and during the rest of the trip he was but a foot from the Southerner, and when he got down the dock, he was in a better half, and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water. You could easily see your nose above water, if you had the lady, 'if you didn't keep it so often above brandy.'

Swindling at Cards.

Poker has lately become a very profitable method of fleecing unsuspecting players, says a New York paper, and when played for money it has become almost as certain as faro itself. The various methods of stacking cards and dealing from the bottom of the pack are too easily detected by even green players to be generally relied on. 'The boy in the bush,' as it is called, is much more killing, because it is undetectable. In 'shut' poker-room a hole is bored in the ceiling back or above where the victim is to sit. Facing him is the player who is to fleece him. There is a wire under the gambler's foot which runs under the floor and up the wall and ends near the forehead hole. A confederate keeps his eye to the hole and signals how many pats the victim holds. Of course the sharper is practically looking into his victim's hand and makes short work of him. It is related of an old gentleman who had a weakness for poker, that he always carried an umbrella with him for the gambling hours. He is suspected that there was a 'boy in the bush,' he raised his umbrella, quietly remarking: 'There's a terrible lot of dust falling down from that ceiling.' The gambler simply quit playing with him, for advantage players seldom count for much when deprived of their tips.

It is a well known fact that poker much in vogue now is the 'secret help.' This is a plate having a mouth like a brace force box. The inside vest pocket is made double to hold the 'helper,' which has a strong string attached to it running down the inside of the right leg. The confederate closes, and fastens around his foot in a loop. The operator holds his cards, and the 'helper' takes a card out of his hand and presses gently with his foot, the mouth of the 'helper' is opened, and a piece of machinery like a pair of nippers draws out, seizing the card, and hides it in its chamber. The card remains in the 'helper' until it can be used to fill a full hand or four of a kind, the spring is pressed again, and the card comes out into the player's hand and the nipper goes down again with the carded card. This 'helper' has made the fortunes of many poker players in the clubs of New York.

Strick Farming.

A correspondent of the London Times writes: Taming the ostrich and making it a domesticated bird has only been attempted of late years; formerly they used to run about wild on the plains of South Africa. They were shot by the traders and natives for their feathers until they had almost become extinct. I remember one morning when I was about thirty that I seen Cornell walking up from the dock in town with a little bag in his hand. I was on the opposite side of the street, not thinking of anything in particular, when I turned around upon hearing my name called. It was Vanderbilt, who had stopped and was looking at me. 'Wasn't that the fellow who got the shot bag he juggled it so that I could hear the gold and silver rattle, and said: 'Jonathan, you—look at this,' I laughed and he laughed, and then he went up to the old bank on Broad street and deposited it. He always kept his earnings in that bank, and he got to get 'em out again. The boats then made one trip a day.

The Effects of Physical Culture.

An official inquiry into the results of gymnastic exercises has recently been instituted at a military gymnastic school in France. The results of the inquiry, which extended over six months, are published in a report which is interesting in many particulars. It is interesting to study the process of incubation. Birds are kept solely for the feathers. They are plucked every eight months, and will average at each picking 410 worth of feathers worth, which are worth 10 cents a pound. When a momentary bird is taken for the feathers, it is a very valuable commodity. The Cape never offered a better time than the present for enterprising young men, where farm are being let at a nominal price; but I should advise those who intend going ostrich farming to rent a farm from one of the best capitalists in that country, as it does not require much ground, and at the same time he will be able to gain information.

A Remarkable Frog Story.

A remarkable incident occurred at a Canada sawmill in Acton while a pine log was being sawed up into lumber. The outside slab and one board had been cut off, and while the workmen were turning over the log they were surprised to see a large toad poke his head out of a hole in which he was imbedded, and where he had barely escaped being cut up by the saw. How the strange got there was a mystery, as he was completely mealed in the wood, with no possible means of ingress or egress. As the log was the fourth or fifth from the butt of the tree, his position must have been at least fifty or sixty feet from the ground, and he had no doubt grown up with it from infancy, being probably hundreds of years old. The animal was quite fat, and nearly as large as a man's hand. He was perfectly blind, but when taken from his bed he made use of his limbs to crawl away. The tree was perfectly sound with the exception of a decayed spot of about a foot in length below the hollow place in which he was imbedded. How did he get there, and what did he live on?

A MISPLACED NOSE.—'The times are hard my dear,' said a man to his better half, 'and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water. You could easily see your nose above water, if you had the lady, 'if you didn't keep it so often above brandy.'

There is hardly a schoolboy in the land that has not read of Merobant's Gargling Oil.

Before the public for the last forty years, it has become almost a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As a liniment and exterior application in laryngitis, tonsillitis, throatitis, bruisings, frostbites, flesh wounds, and the numerous ailments of flesh and limb in both man and beast, Merobant's Gargling Oil stands unrivaled in the world. Merobant's Worm Tablets, a certain and safe remedy for worms, in either children or adults, have likewise become famous for their effective curative properties. These remedies can be obtained at almost any drug store in the land.—Standard (Ohio) Register.

This is not only an exciting, but a very interesting, political campaign, says the Danbury News. Women as well as men have a duty to perform to their country, and they should not shrink from it. They cannot vote or appear in processions, but they can cut the wood and bring up the coal, and thus leave the men more time to talk up matters.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, scalds, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JEROME TARTER. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations used with common tar, all of which are worthless.—Omn.

When impurities in the blood are determined to the surface in the form of blotches, dry eruptions, rashes, etc., the safest and most expeditious remedy is GLENN'S SYLVANIAN SOAP. Detroit, or Cleveland, No. 7 Sixth ave., New York.

BURNETT'S COCOALIN kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes the growth of hair. Peruvian Syrup vs. Alcoholic Tonics.

It has been a desideratum with the medical profession to procure a preparation of iron less objectionable than any of those now in use, which often produces unfavorable effects upon the system, especially when prepared with alcoholic fluid. In many cases of debility and convalescence from disease, where a tonic is indicated, wine, brandy, and other stimulants are generally used, but these are of very doubtful efficacy, to say the least. Alcohol is never digested, is ranked among the difficultly assimilable, and is incapable of affording nutrition. It is a stimulant of an unnatural excitement and derangement of the circulation, irritating the whole system by its presence, and creating a demand for its effects to be relieved, which is a demand that is never satisfied. Such being the case with regard to the alcoholic drinks, which are so generally used, it was an opportunity in the preparation of a tonic, from the trial of an article in general practice, which has the very strongest recommendations from medical and scientific men of the highest character—a preparation which so happily combines the most valuable iron with other constituents, parts that the effects incident to the use of iron salts are entirely obviated.

Hotel Reduction.

Island's Stewart House, Broadway, 29th and 30th streets, New York city, has reduced one hundred rooms, with bath, to \$3.00; one hundred rooms to \$3.50; and one hundred rooms to \$4.00 per day. The restaurant, first-class style, superbly furnished. Elevators and every improvement. Location convenient to all places of interest to the visitor. Street cars pass hotel for depot and Central park.

Just What was Needed.

On a recent visit to New York we were fortunate in finding New York city, on the times, facing an open square, all front rooms, every-thing new and clean, at the following prices: Single rooms, 50 cts., 75 cts., and \$1.00; double rooms, \$1.50 and \$2.00. The European plan, you can live as cheap as at home. Go to the Congress Hall Hotel, Madison Square, and East 34th street, and you will find above new post-office. Cut this out and show it to your friends and they will benefit them. Mr. Olin, the proprietor, is an old merchant and well known.

Fortunes for All.—Agents wanted.

Address Bullion Mining Co., 170 Broadway, N.Y. See advertisement James Bitters.

The Markets.