

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

STARCH CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one of half of starch, two of flour, one of sweet milk, one of butter, three teaspoons of baking-powder, one teaspoon of lemon, whites of eight eggs, and five for icing.

MOCK MINCE.—One cup of bread crumbs, one cup of water, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of vinegar, butter size of walnut and two eggs, let it come to a boil; raisins and spice to suit the taste.

BEEF PICKLE.—To prepare pickle for beef, take one and a half pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of saleratus, and nine pounds of salt, and boil in four gallons of water. Skim and cool, and pour enough of it over the meat to cover it.

POTATO SOUP.—Take six large, mealy potatoes, sliced and soaked an hour. Add one onion sliced and tie in a bag, a quart of milk, and a quarter of a pound of salt pork cut in slices. Boil them three-quarters of an hour and then add a tablespoonful of melted butter and a well-beaten egg; mix in a cup of milk. The pork can be omitted, and use salt and pepper to flavor.

SOUPS AND BROTHS.—Cool broth quickly, and it keeps longer. Use a flat-bottomed kettle, as less likely to scorch. Salt water is best for soups; a little soda improves hard water. All kinds of bones should be smashed and boiled five or six hours, to take out all the nutriment, the liquor then strained, and kept in earthenware or stone, not in tin. Take off the fat when cool.

ARROWROOT CUSTARD.—Arrowroot is a little out of fashion, but it is very nice nevertheless. It is a vegetable, and has a friend not particular about style in preparing dainties for the sick. Two tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, one quart of sweetened milk, a pinch of salt, and a little flavoring, make a delicious custard. Boil the milk, stir in the arrowroot, beat again, and cook in cups.

LEMON BUTTER.—Mix one pound of sugar and half a pound of butter together, and when this begins to boil stir into it five beaten eggs and the juice of five lemons; add the eggs very slowly, removing the mixture from the fire for that purpose and beating it constantly with an egg-whisk. Return the fire, and again to the fire and let it boil again for a minute, stirring all the time.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.—These we think very nice, and superior to those boiled or steamed. Roll thin any nice puff paste and cut into square pieces. Pare and remove the cores from nine sweet apples, roll an apple in each piece of paste and put them into a baking dish, brush them with the white of an egg beaten stiff, and sift sugar over them. Bake about three-quarters of an hour, and serve with milk and sugar, flavored with vanilla.

HARD WATER.—When hard water is used for cooking or washing it is best to boil it for a few minutes before using it, as then the fur or sediment is thrown down on the sides of the boiler, and not on the food or clothes. Hard water isn't good for making tea, as the strength of the tea leaves is very slowly extracted. The bad effects of hard water in cooking may be partly remedied by using a small quantity of carbonate of soda, or even common washing soda, which softens the water, though if much be added it gives a soapy unpleasant taste.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Boil tender two nice chickens, mince well the meat, removing every scrap of fat, gristle and skin; take the best part of a small cabbage, discarding all the pith and green leaves, chopped fine—there should be less than a quart when chopped—chop half as much celery as cabbage and mix well with the chickens; then boil four eggs very hard, work the yolks to a paste with a wooden spoon; add a gill of sweet olive oil or one gill of melted butter; mix gradually with the egg until all is united; add one tablespoon of finely ground best black pepper, two tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard stirred thoroughly into the paste, and add one teaspoon of vinegar and one of lemon juice; mix all together half an hour before using. If you like, add half a cup of grated horseradish.

Washing House Plants.—A plant breathes like an animal, and not through one mouth but through thousands. As is well known, the plant draws up its food from the soil through the roots in a liquid form. This food, very much diluted, must be concentrated and then assimilated to the plant. We have, in the leaves of the plant, a most beautiful arrangement to answer this need. They are filled with breathing pores, which allow exhalation when moisture is freely supplied, and check it when the supply falls off. These little mouths are most numerous on the lower side in by far the greater number. They vary in different plants from several hundred to more than 150,000 to a square inch of leaf.

Now we are careful in our own persons to bathe frequently, just as we say, the pores of the skin become obstructed; yet we are willing to allow our plants to go unwatched for a whole winter, when the pores are much smaller, more numerous and delicate than those of the body. The rule is obvious: wash the leaves of the plant, both inside and upper side, at least once a week. Use water moderately warm, and if the plants become very dirty, a little weak soap-suds is beneficial. This washing should be carefully done with a soft sponge or cloth in the case of plants with thick, polished leaves, such as camellias, oranges, and dahlias. Use water which has hairy leaves, or the substance is soft, water is best applied with a small syringe, fitted with a very fine nose. To use this place the plant on its side in the kitchen sink; syringe it well, turning it from side to side. Let it stand a few minutes for the water to drain off before returning it to its place.

Never wet the flowers of a plant; water always injures them. Allow no drops of water to stand on leaves in the sunshine; the rays of the sun form a focus in the drop of water and scorch the leaf. Once a month at least wash the stem and branches of all the hard-wood plants with a soft sponge dipped in lukewarm water; this prevents the lodgment of insects and contributes to the health of the plant.—American Cultivator.

Missouri recently lost \$506,000 by the failure of a weak bank in which, for the sake of high interest, the State treasurer had deposited it. Hereafter the State money is to be kept in a St. Louis bank which gives security by a deposit of United States bonds, and pays only two and a half per cent. interest, and the interest is to go to the State, instead of into the treasurer's pocket.

There's an ocean of difference between currency and sea currents.

HEROIC TOIL AND DARING.

Diving for Lost Gold Amid Huge Surf Rollers and Through Fifteen Feet of Sand—Nearly \$1,300,000 Won from a Wreck.

The Pacific steamship Golden Gate, when off the west coast of Mexico on July 27, 1862, struck fire, and her commander, Capt. Hudson, ran her ashore on the beach about eighteen miles north of Manzanillo. The vessel was burned to the water's edge, 228 human beings lost their lives in her destruction, either by the flames or the waves, and the rich treasure on board, of \$1,500,000 in gold and silver, sank to the bottom. The treasure was inclosed in ninety-six boxes, the contents of which varied in value from \$4,000 to \$37,000 each. Several expeditions were sent down from San Francisco to recover the treasure, but all failed, and the wreck was abandoned as hopeless.

The first dive was made by Johnson, who went down outside the surf and worked his way in as well as he could on the bottom, to the wreck. But he only took down with him the ordinary weights that were used, and the waves made it impossible for him to get to the bottom. He would have him alone at a horse speed, and the under-tow would seize his bulk and roll him back to the surface, a badly scared and discouraged man.

Cook made the next dive, for which he was paid \$10,000. According to his views of the requirements of the occasion, two hundred pounds of lead were disposed firmly on and about him. That weight kept him down, and as he crawled on his abdomen over the sand he escaped the force of the billows and had the surface under his feet. He worked for eight minutes, one in twelve, and the next rat lived twenty-seven hours, the next rat surviving twenty hours. A pigeon died in seventy-five minutes. A hen, which was struck three times, lived for three days in a stupor condition, and finally recovered.

The symptoms were labored breathing, paralysis of the hind extremities in the quadrupeds, and absence of blood in the extremities. After death the hearts were found gorged with blood in a fluid state. This non-coagulation of blood, Professor Piper was inclined to ascribe to fright excitement just before death.

It was noticed during the experiments that the snake appeared capable of striking from several different positions, according as it suited his convenience, but when about to strike there were always two lateral curves of the body, one forward and one backward. The rattlesnake springs only two-thirds of his own length, and always strikes at the neck, or as high up as he can get. In the experiments in this city every animal put into the snake's cage was struck in the neck, except one, which was struck in the forehead immediately over the eye. The snake's fang makes a very small wound, and but little blood escapes. Inflammation sets in at once. The animal struck seems to suffer very little pain, but to rather in a stupefied condition. Human beings are said to suffer some pain from the bite wound. In the course of the investigation here Professor Piper tried to get an idea of the method in which the snake struck, but it was impossible. The snake's motion was so rapid that no eye could follow it. Lightning was not more sudden than the snake's strike.

Some additional facts concerning the experiments in this city are described in the Times as follows: "Dr. Haynes cut off the points of the teeth of a larger rat that he had put into the cage, lest the snake should be rendered incapable of performing any other feat than to bite. He kept away from the snake, but the latter felt that his premises were invaded, and struck at the rat. The latter, partially disarmed as he was, at once turned round and made a sturdy fight for a few seconds. He bit the snake, and the snake struck at the rat's head. At last he felt the effects of the poison, and walked off as far from the snake as he could get. He lived for twenty-seven hours after this. A dove put into the cage exhibited no fear of the snake, and showed no signs of suffering after being struck. Nor, in fact, did the round snake seem to be injured by the bite of time. About an hour after the wound was made the bird's breathing was short and hard. This was the first symptoms of poisoning, and in fifteen minutes more the bird was dead. In the case of all these animals no blood flowed after death, and the blood was not coagulated. The authorities differ as to the liability of the blood to coagulate after a snake bite, but in all these cases the blood was uncoagulated."

Saved by a Play-bill. The old saying that everything finds its use sooner or later is simply borne out by an episode in Russia's eastern progress which one may still hear related at times with infinite glee, by some veteran of the Russian army. While the Emperor was in the city of Khabarovsk, a small party of Russian engineer officers from the settlement of the Syr-Daria ventured into the hostile territory, in the hope of surveying a portion of it before they could be interrupted. This was a very hazardous undertaking, and was pointed by the appearance of an overwhelming force of Bokharlo horsemen, who advanced with the evident intention of attacking them.

The Russian leader, seeing his case desperate, boldly assumed the character of a special envoy from the czar to the amir, and in this character made a triumphant entry into the capital, escorted by the very men who had been about to take his life. Admitted to an audience, he coolly presented his own gold watch and silver-handled knife to the savage despot, as the czar's gift to his "royal brother," and everything was proceeding with the utmost smoothness, when the amir upset everything by suddenly observing that surely the great czar of the Oorooos (Russians) must have sent a letter of some kind along with his gifts.

At this malapropos remark the self-styled ambassador turned pale as death, and already felt his head sit loosely upon his shoulders. A young subaltern beside him, however, with miraculous presence of mind, drew from his pocket an old play-bill of the Alexander theater at St. Petersburg, and coolly read from it the congratulatory words of gratulation, winding up by handing it with a low bow to the amir. The latter, who had already seen this official document, was quite convinced by the sight of the huge "Alexander" along the top of the paper in company with the Emperor's double eagle, and the precious play-bill was reverently deposited among the royal archives of Bokhara, where it probably remains to this day.

There's an ocean of difference between currency and sea currents.

The Eagle as a National Emblem.

This time-honored monarch of the feathered tribes, which in the mythology of Greece and Rome was deemed worthy to rank as the chosen associate of Jupiter, was ever regarded as an emblem of dignity and might. Of all the feathered tribe the eagle soars the highest; and of all others also, it has the strongest and most piercing sight. When we recollect that an eagle will ascend more than a mile in perpendicular height, and from that great elevation will perceive its unsuspecting prey, and pounce on it with unerring certainty; and when we see some birds scrutinizing, with almost microscopic nicety, an object close at hand, we shall at once perceive that he possesses the power of accommodating his sight to distance in a manner to which our eyes are unfitted, and of which it is totally incapable. If we take a printed page we shall find that there is some particular distance, probably ten inches, at which we can read the words and see each letter with perfect distinctness; but if we move a page at a distance of twenty inches we shall find it impossible to read it at all; a scientific man would, therefore, call ten inches the focus or focal distance of our eyes. We cannot alter this focus except by the aid of spectacles. But an eagle has the power of altering the focus of his eye, just as he pleases; he has only to look at an object at the distance of two feet or two miles in order to see it with perfect distinctness. The ball of the eye is surrounded by fifteen little plates, sclerotic bones. They form a capsule rigid, and their edges slightly overlap, so that they form a circle of bone expanded, and the ball of the eye being relieved from the pressure becomes flatter; and when he looks at a very near object the little bones press together, and the ball of the eye is squeezed into a more convex form. The effect is very familiar to everybody. A person with very round eyes is near sighted, and only sees clearly an object that is close to him; and a person with flat eyes, as in old age, can see nothing clearly except at a distance.

The eagle, by the way, will, can make his eyes round or flat, and see with equal clearness at any distance. The species of the eagle are many. The largest is the imperial eagle of South America. In 1841 an eagle was trapped in Rajasthan, which measured from tip to tip of the wing eight feet two inches, and the span of his claws was seven and a quarter inches.

The origin of the device of the eagle on national and royal banners may be traced to very early times. It was the ensign of the ancient kings of Persia and Babylon. The Romans adopted many other figures on their camp standards; but C. Marius, B. C. 102, made the eagle alone the ensign of the legions, and outfitted the other figures to cohorts. The Roman eagles were gold or silver, and were mounted on the top of a pylon, and were borne on the tops of spears, with their wings displayed, and frequently with a thunderbolt in their talons. When the army marched the eagle was always visible to the legions, and when it encamped the eagle signified before the praetorium or tent of the general. The eagle on the summit of an ivory staff was also the symbol of the consular dignity. From the Romans, the French under the empire adopted the eagle. The emperors of the Western Roman empire used a black eagle, and the emperors of the East, since the time of the Romans, almost every State that has assumed the designation of an empire has taken the eagle for its military symbol. Austria, Prussia, Russia, Poland and France all took the eagle. The two-headed eagle signified a double empire, and Charlemagne was the first to use it, for when he became master of the whole of the German empire, he added the second head to the eagle, A. D. 802, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him. The eagle is an emblem of strength and power, and has been universally preferred as the continental emblem of sovereignty. Eagles are frequently found on ancient coins and medals; especially on those of the Ptolemies of Egypt and the Seleucidae of Syria. An eagle with the word *consequens* indicates the apotheosis of an emperor.

The United States have adopted the bald eagle, which is very largely distributed over North America, and is remarkably noble in aspect. The eagle of the new silver dollar does not seem to resemble the eagle of the gold dollar. The artist should have copied from the gold eagle of the United States, which is a most excellent likeness of the *Haliaetus pelagicus*.

During the Franco-Prussian war the Germans captured 112 eagles, three of which were of the East. One was given to the Legion of Honor. This decoration is only given to the eagles of those French troops who have particularly distinguished themselves in war, by conquering standards, etc. In the whole French army there were only eight such decorated birds of our country.

On one occasion the "bird of Jove" did not keep up to his "laudatory character"; this was when Louis Napoleon, with fifty-six men, landed at Boulogne to make a second rash and desperate attempt to gain the French throne. He carried a tame eagle, which he placed upon his banner. It was thought that the presence of this emblem of the nation would raise the enthusiasm of the French, and that they would flock to his standard by thousands, and claim him as the "bird of destiny." But he could not perform, and most every one laughed at the ridiculous blunder.

A Bridal Feast. A tall woman, having a troubled countenance, took the easy-chair and led off with: "Mr. Joy, people are getting married every day."

"Is that possible, madam?"

"Yes, my daughter Emeline is to be married next week."

"Well, that beats all! Do you know, madam, I never even dreamed of such a thing? She loves the feller, of course, and of course you will give them your blessings?"

"Yes, though I think she could have done better. However, they fell together, and 'twasn't no use to talk to her. The more I talked the more she was, and finally I gave in."

"And did you want me to happen in like and happen to see Emeline like, and happen to advance ten thousand pounds to her? She would break off the engagement and wait for some prince or duke to come along!"

"No, sir. The marriage is all settled on, and what worries me now is the supper they want to get up. It's got to come out of my pocket, but Emeline wants to rush in the extravagantest manner to wear the most costly and costly dress."

"Ever! Why I've been to 500 of 'em!"

"Well, then, I'd like your opinion as to what I shall provide. I've got my ideas about it, and if you agree I'll go to the end of the world for it."

"Well, slowly responded Bijah, after a moment's thought, 'I'd put on a clean table-cloth, of course, and I'd scour up the knives and forks, and I'd wear all the spoons and dishes I could.'" "Yes—that's the way I should do."

"Then, I'd have a big bouquet at the head of the table, two more in the center and one at the foot. They not only look beautiful, but they are a great deal cheaper than sweet cake."

"That's the plan exactly."

The Markets.

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Wool..... 0 12 0 12  
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Linseed Oil..... 0 12 0 12  
Cottonseed Oil..... 0 12 0 12  
Safflower Oil..... 0 12 0 12  
Mustard Oil..... 0 12 0 12  
Turpentine..... 0 12 0 12  
Rosin..... 0 12 0 12  
Pitch..... 0 12 0 12  
Gum..... 0 12 0 12  
Resin..... 0 12 0 12  
Shellac..... 0 12 0 12  
Varnish..... 0 12 0 12  
Paint..... 0 12 0 12  
Ink..... 0 12 0 12  
Paper..... 0 12 0 12  
Cloth..... 0 12 0 12  
Shoes..... 0 12 0 12  
Hats..... 0 12 0 12  
Furniture..... 0 12 0 12  
Hardware..... 0 12 0 12  
Tools..... 0 12 0 12  
Books..... 0 12 0 12  
Stationery..... 0 12 0 12  
Toys..... 0 12 0 12  
Games..... 0 12 0 12  
Musical Instruments..... 0 12 0 12  
Jewelry..... 0 12 0 12  
Clocks..... 0 12 0 12  
Scales..... 0 12 0 12  
Weights..... 0 12 0 12  
Measures..... 0 12 0 12  
Machinery..... 0 12 0 12  
Agricultural Implements..... 0 12 0 12  
Carriages..... 0 12 0 12  
Wheeled Carriages..... 0 12 0 12  
Horse-drawn Carriages..... 0 12 0 12  
Trains..... 0 12 0 12  
Steam Engines..... 0 12 0 12  
Mills..... 0 12 0 12  
Factories..... 0 12 0 12  
Shops..... 0 12 0 12  
Warehouses..... 0 12 0 12  
Offices..... 0 12 0 12  
Houses..... 0 12 0 12  
Stores..... 0 12 0 12  
Barns..... 0 12 0 12  
Stables..... 0 12 0 12  
Piggeries..... 0 12 0 12  
Cattle Pens..... 0 12 0 12  
Horse Pens..... 0 12 0 12  
Chicken Pens..... 0 12 0 12  
Duck Pens..... 0 12 0 12  
Goose Pens..... 0 12 0 12  
Poultry Pens..... 0 12 0 12  
Fish Pens..... 0 12 0 12  
Beehives..... 0 12 0 12  
Honeycombs..... 0 12 0 12  
Wax..... 0 12 0 12  
Tallow..... 0 12 0 12  
Suet..... 0 12 0 12  
Lard..... 0 12 0 12  
Olive Oil..... 0 12 0 12  
Castor Oil..... 0 12 0 12  
Linseed Oil..... 0 12 0 12  
Cottonseed Oil..... 0 12 0 12  
Safflower Oil..... 0 12 0 12  
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Shoes.....