THE HOUSEHOLD.

HOME ADORNMENT AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY—ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

[Correspondents of this department will not be limited in their epistles, but conciseness is preferable, and but one side of a page must be written upon. Questions pertinent to this department will be answered in this column.]

Receipts for the Season.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Take one bushel of firm, ripe tomatoes—the Fiji Island, known by their pink or purple color, and the "Trophy," are the best and richest varieties for catsup and canning—wipe them off nicely with a damp cloth, cut out the cores and put them in a porcelain-lined iron kettle, or a genuine bell-metal one. Place over the fire and pour over them about three pints of water; throw in two large handfuls of peach leaves, with ten or twelve onions or shallots, cut fine. Boil until the tomatoes are done (which will take about two hours), then strain through a coarse-mesh sieve; pour the liquid back again into the boiling kettle, and add half a gallon of good, strong cider vinegar. Have ready two ounces of ground spice, two ounces of ground black pepper, two ounces of mustard (either ground or in the seed as you prefer), one ounce ground cloves, two grated nutmegs, two pounds light brown sugar, and one pint of salt; mix these ingredients well together before putting in the boiler; then boil two hours, stirring continually to prevent burning. If your like your catsup "hot," add cayenne paper to your taste. When cool, fill you bottles (reeded bottles are the nicest, they can be procured at the house furnisher's, and a set will last some time; they look better than ones of all sizes and styles). Cork and seal with bottle-wax so as to exclude the air. Keep in a cool, dry place for future use. The above recipe is the one we prefer to all others—it has been used in our family for years. It keeps well, and has been pronounced by competent judges superior to all others. [G. D.

BRANDIED PEACHES.—To every pound of peeled peaches add one pound of sugar and one gill of white brandy; make a syrup of fine sugar, add only enough water to dissolve it, let it come to a boil, then put the fruit in and let it boil five minutes; remove the fruit carefully, then let the syrup boil fifteen or twenty minutes longer, until it thickens; add the brandy and take the kettle from the fire; pour the hot syrup over the fruit and seal at once. If, after the peaches have been removed, a reddish liquor oozes from them, drain this off before adding the clear syrup. Put up in glass jars that have been rolled in hot water. The peaches should not be over-ripe.

AN EXCELLENT PLUM PUDDING.—One pound of beef suet shredded fine, three-quarters of a pound of grated stale bread, three-quarters of a pound of raisins stoned, and the same quantity of dried currants washed and picked, two ounces of grated blanched almonds, ten eggs beaten as for cake, three-quarters of a pound of white sugar, a wine-glassful of brandy and a glass of wine, half a nutmeg, and a quarter of a pound of sliced citron. Boil four hours. In boiling the pudding should be packed well into the mold (which should be scalded and floured) or tied tight in a cloth, not leaving room to swell as in case of a pudding made with flour.

BERRY PUDDING.—One pint of milk; two eggs, well beaten; a very little salt; one-fourth teaspoonful soda; one-half teaspoonful cream tartar; slowly add flour enough to make a thick batter; at last add one pint of any kind of berries, well sprinkled with flour; boil one hour in a well buttered mold, or, if you have no mold, a floured cloth will do; after the pudding has boiled hard for one hour, remove it from the pot and dip it quickly into cold water, and as quickly turn it out; this will prevent sticking; serve at once, for it soon becomes heavy.

DAMSON CHEESE.—Wet the bottom of the preserving pan, to keep it from burning, and put in the damsons, which will require an hour to boil to a pulp; they must then be beaten through a coarse sieve. To every pound of pulp allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar; put the pulp and the sugar together into a preserving pan, let them simmer gently for about an hour, and then boil quickly for half an hour. The kernels may be introduced, which will add to the flavor.

RUSKS.—Beat eleven eggs, mix them with half a pint of new milk in which one-fourth pound of butter has been melted. Add one-fourth pound each of yeast and sugar; then put gradually as much flour as will make a light paste nearly as thin as batter; let it rise, before half an hour add more flour to make it stiffer, work it well and divide into small loaves about five inches wide and flatten; when sufficiently light put them in the oven to bake.

STEWED PEARS.—One dozen large pears, one pound of white sugar, thin rind of one lemon, ten whole cloves, one pinch of prepared cochineal to color. Cut the pears in halves and core them; put them in an enameled saucepan, with water enough to cover them and the other ingredients; let them stew gently till done; arrange them neatly on a dish, strain the syrup, let it reduce on the fire, then pour it over the pears.

ICED APPLES.—Pare and core one dozen large apples; fill with sugar, mix with a little butter and cinnamon, or nutmeg; bake till nearly done. Cool, and, if possible without breaking, put the apples on another dish. If not possible, pour off the juice; have some icing prepared; lay it on the top and sides, and set it into the oven a few minutes to brown slightly. Serve with cream.

SAUER-KRAUT.—Take a nice piece of pork, two pounds to one quart of sauer-kraut; wash the pork and cover it with boiling water, and boil one hour; then take your sauer-kraut, press all the water from it, and place it around the pork, and boil another hour. When done serve the pork and cabbage in separate dishes, with mashed potatoes.

GINGER SNAPS.—Put two cups of molasses and one of butter in a tin pan and boil five minutes, then let it cool; dissolve two teaspoonfuls of soda in warm water, and pour into the molasses and butter, then add two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one of cinnamon, flour enough to roll. Roll very thin.

BAKED TOMATOES.—One dozen large ripe tomatoes, finely grated bread-crumbs, seasoned with pepper, salt and butter. Cut each tomato across. Fill each half with crumbs with a piece of butter on the top. Put them in a dish, which must be well buttered. Bake very slowly for three-quarters of an hour. Serve hot.

SUGAR SNAPS.—One cup of butter, two cups sugar, three eggs, one teaspoonful soda, one tablespoon of ginger and flour to roll.

WAFERS.—One quart flour, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream tartar, lump of fresh butter size of an egg; mix with fresh milk, roll and bake in wafer irons.

RICE MUFFINS.—One pint of rice, one-fourth pound of butter, six eggs, one pint sweet milk, flour to make stiff batter.

Miscellaneous.

A WOMAN'S ADVICE TO WOMEN.—I have a family of four children. About a year and a half ago I concluded to do without a hired girl, as we, like many others, felt the effects of the hard times, and thought that was a good way to economize. I did without help one year, when I found my health and strength failing, and I the mere shadow of my former self. I concluded that was a poor way to economize, and if I kept on another year I would likely be in my grave, and that is hardly treating the children fair, to bring them into the world, then work yourself to death trying to save something for old age, which you will never see. It is every mother's duty (that has the ghost of a chance) to take care of herself, in order to be able to take care of her children until they are able to take care of themselves, if you do not lay up one penny. About six months ago I hired a girl once more, and commenced taking a rest. At first I was sleepy nearly all the time. Whenever I felt sleepy I would take a nap, if it was four or five times a day. Now do not fancy I am advising people to be lazy. When a farmer has a horse all run down, he turns him out to pasture for three or four months. When a woman is all run down, she needs rest more than medicine, and I took it. I do not spend an idle moment when I feel able to be around, but as soon as I feel tired I lie down to rest in as quiet a place as I can find around the house. The result is, my health is better than it has been for years. I have gained about twenty pounds. I now feel well if I do not lie down at all during the day, I have quit drinking tea and coffee, and drink milk. Still I think the rest did me more good than tea or coffee did harm. I am afraid I have spent my time in writing this for nothing, as so few people are willing to take advice, even when they ask for it.—[Mrs. M. M. Reed.

CURATIVE USES OF CHARCOAL.—The value of charcoal for other purposes than fuel is hardly understood by the public. When laid flat, while cold, on a burn, it causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour the burn seems healed when the wound is superficial. Tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened. Strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts or over dead animals, charcoal prevents any unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens offensive air if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is so very porous that it absorbs and condenses gases rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly 100 inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an excellent poultice for malignant wounds and sores. In cases of what is called proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal in half a glass of water often relieves a sick headache. It absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach, pressing against the nerves which extend from the stomach to the head.—[Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.

FREAKS OF FASHION.

Lace fraises and jabots are extremely popular for dressing the neck, and are worn almost to the exclusion of collars.

Japanese and Chinese designs are the new figures in cotton sicilienne, a soft glossy fabric much resembling silk.

Greek bands are worn in the hair, Grecian aprons are fashionable, and the Grecian style of hairdressing is adopted by the very few to whom it is becoming.

Fine linen handkerchiefs are made with colored borders of washing silk to match the dress, the more expensive ones having pleated frills of India muslin embroidered on the edges with colored silk floss.

The newest card-cases are in mother-of pearl, with rounded corners, and flowers and monograms in incrustrations and gilt. Very handsome pearl brooches and earrings carved in cameo heads, with settings of fine gold, and pearl-handled fans with antique mountings of imitation gems are also exhibited.

Shawl costumes still grow in popularity. They are usually made from old-fashioned China crape or Paisley shawls. If a whole suit is desired India cashmere the color of the center is combined with it, or, if preferred, the shawl simply forms the basque and overdress and is draped over a velvet underskirt.

Large silver buttons with Japanese figures carved on them, cup-shaped gilt buttons, set with bronze, fancy buttons of Rhine pebbles, cut jet buttons specked with white polka dots, and enameled mother-of-pearl buttons shaped and tinted to resemble hearstease, pinks, snow-drops, daisies, etc., are among the novel styles.

Shirred sleeves are again fashionable for summer dresses; others are made with puffs at the shoulder and the old-fashioned deep ruffle at the elbow. Another style has the sleeves slashed in several places from the shoulder to the elbow, and V-shaped puffs of silk, satin or velvet are inserted. No style can take the place, however, of the graceful coat sleeve so long worn.

Belts of silk or satin in the Oriental designs are more fashionable this summer than those of leather or velvet. These belts are fastened with agraffes of oxidized silver, or jewelled enamel in the mediæval style. Attached to these belts are small flat bags of like material, with plain satin puffings around the sides, and in the center of a rosette of lace is placed a satin bow, a tiny bunch of flowers, or a small ornament of silver or jeweled enamel.

Worth is using a great deal of bengaline in his latest productions. This material is softer and finer than sicilienne, and drapes most gracefully. He frequently chooses the brightest colors when using this fabric, combining them with rich small-patterned black satin brocade, which he faces with the bengaline. He is also using for trimming purposes some very elegant gimps and cords of Chinese designs. Hungarian spikes, girdles and pendants, amber beaded and heavily jetted passementeries, in fern and oak leaf patterns, are seen upon many of his richest promenade and reception dresses.

The bandanna handkerchief suits make very pretty and showy costumes, and promise to be very popular if they do not become too common. They are particularly becoming to brunettes. Brightly-hued fabrics are worn this season at the watering-places. Great care needs to be taken in the midst of so much wealth of color and style to select materials and patterns which shall not only please the eye of the purchaser but shall suit the individual face and figure. Very few women in our own country, where the taste is infinitely better than in England and Germany, have the same gift of happy selection that the Parisians so intuitively possess.

Cherry, apple and peach blossoms, often in small sprays, boughs of hawthorn, reeds, ragged-sailors, cat-tails, small sunflowers, chrysanthemums, hare bells, four-o'clocks and seaweed, together with strange-looking insects, are seen upon many of the Paris bonnets. Near the brim of a Japanese straw hat of eccentric shape is placed a cluster of blackberries and leaves, underneath which small bows of cardinal satin ribbon faced with old gold are looped. Over this clusters an almost invisible crown of delicate white lace in the exact pattern of a spider's web. A yellow-girdled spider reposes near the center of the web, and beside him, entangled in the silken meshes, lies his victim, a genuine fly, which had apparently "walked into the parlor" of his spidership and met his doom.

Small capes are worn this season with every style of dress, from the richest brocaded satin de Lyon to the most inexpensive dress of wash material. A new pattern from Paris is shown which is a pretty deviation from the ordinary style, the cape forming a sort of basque at the back, which falls into the figure and is held in place by means of an inner string fastened at the sides. Elbow capes of lace and jet, or chenille, are greatly in favor, as are shoulder capes of Spanish lace in black or white. Fichus of India mull, edged with embroidered frills, are laid over the corsage in soft folds, and fastened at the side with a spray of flowers, giving a pretty Quaker-like effect to the dress. In Paris they are wearing white silk or cashmere capes, covered with the most exquisite hand embroidery and lined with cardinal, sky-blue, heliotrope or old gold satin. These capes are finished by a double border of white marabout feathers. Occasionally they are slashed up the back and laced with white silk cord.

Earls Namkaddi, Katamba and Sawaddu, Mtesa's chiefs, who are visiting London, say they have not seen anything bad in England yet.

ORDER NO. 40.

A SIGNIFICANT "NASBY" LETTER OF THIRTEEN YEARS AGO.

General Hancock at New Orleans, as Commander of the "Fifth Military District" in 1867-8.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16, 1867.

To His Eggslency A. Johnson, President uv the Yoonited States: I found Noo Orleans in a tremor of joy. The principal bizniz citicens is again about the streets clappin their hands and hollerin "Hallelujier." The order of the grate and good Hancock has restored confidenz in the buzzums uv our friends and consternation in the breasts uv our enemies. Juries, thank God, are no more polluted with niggers onto 'em. They are now drawd from the old citizens, many uv which served under Boregard in the late unpleasantness. Bizness, therefore, goes on without delay. Ez a sample uv how much bizness is facilitated, I may menshun that in one Court there wuz 44 cases in which niggers wuz defendants. The tryin uv all these cases only okepied 3 hours and 19 minutes; the verdics in the 44 cases being invariably fur the defendants, and in the 46 other cases fur the plaintiffs. Uv the time specified, 2 hours and 23 minutes wuz consumed by the niggers in payin the costs. It is a singular thing how wrong the niggers allus iz. In addishun to this boon, the citizens uv Loosiana hed, I am happy to state, got back their habis corpuses.

GENERAL HANCOCK,

With a courage which I can't too highly commend, ashoored the people that so long as he hed power here they should never agin be deprived uv em. In Texas affairs are going on ez well ez cood be expected. The Gineral's order for holdin eleckshuns gives gineral satisfacshun to our frends. The elecshuns are to be held only at county seats, wich, owin to the size uv the counties, will probably prevent a great many of the niggers from attendin. Then when a jedge uv elecshun can't sit, the civil authorities appint another in his sted, insted uv the military commander, wich our frends think will give us a majority on the elecshun boards, and finally thet wich pertickerly binds General Hancock to us iz that part uv hiz order wich prohibits the military from bein at the polls. It is eggstremely probable that the Etheopeans uv Amerikin desent will be genirally perswaded not to vote at all. The citizens uv Texas hev a way uv perswadin the niggers when they aint uncontitooshunally interfered with, that will, I think, enshoor the triumph uv correct principels in that State. A native Texan, a gentleman who is now in Noo Orleans a purchasin cartridges fur 7-inch revolvers, to be used in reconstructin the State, gave me sich informashun az preclooded the necessity uv my going personally to inspect.

THE LAND OWNERS OF TEXAS,

With an ardent desire to avoid distress in that State next winter, both fur themselves and the colored populashun, hev wisely determined that the niggers shell work whether or no, and in sich a way az to make their work profitable. They are going to form labor leagues, the object of which is to extract from the nigger the labor that is layin dormant into him, at about $12 per month fur able-bodied niggers durin the workin season, deductin board and so forth fur their families; and, further, that no one will employ a nigger from another naborhood onless he kin show permishun from his last employer. They hev other rools for the proper regulashun uv this perverse people wich iz hardly worth menshunin, but probably it would be as well.

One is that if the wages uv the nigger is more than eat up by the family expenses the nigger shell work it out the next season, and that the supplies upon which they live shell be furnished by the employer upon such terms as a committee uv employers in each deestrick shell agree.

To prevent mismanagement uv the soil by these undeveloped inteleks, and to enshoor their acceptance of these laws, it is olso a part uv the league that no land be leased or sold to any one uv Afrikan blood, and that ez much uv the wages ez the employer considers proper be retained in his hands.

They accept the situashun and acknowledge the bindin force uv emansipashun, but they must regulate labor themselves. It is that by living faithful to these regulashuns cheap cotton kin be agin prodoosed in Texas. Ef this Legislatur iz elected, ez we hope it will be, thiz code will be made a law, and thank the Lord emansipashun wont mean nothing in Texas cept a change uv name. I wood suggest that you, to wunst, take

THE LAST ORDER OF GEN. HANCOCK

And make it the subjeck uv a messige to Congriss. Detale in full the General's talk here, and add to it ez only yoo kin. Tell Congriss the Gineral is agoin to make the law the rool uv his conduck, and that he proposes to uphold the corts and civil authorities; and he will only yoos his military to these ends agin the niggers. Sling in here suthin' to the effeck that American liberty (which, in this country, is a pekoolyer variety of the artikle) is still an inheritance uv the white people, and shall allus be. Tell em that when a soljer hez onlimited power in his hands, and refooses to yoos it for the purpoos of satisfyin selfish ambishun, he presents a hefty sample uv virtoo under diffikulties. It wood be well at this pint to compare Hancock with Washington, making the difference between um merely nominal. Say that there may be officers in the army besides Hancock who immitates Washington, but yoo havent sot eyes onto em ez yit. Assert that Hancock is the first officer in command, sence the close uv the late onpleasantness, wat hez given utteruns to sich sentimence in his orders, and demand that Congriss shell vote him a gold medil. I sejest that this be done to wunst, for reasons which are obvus.

WE DESIRE HANCOCK

To continue in well-doin, but ez that well-doin in our behaff mite lead to his nominashen for the Presidency, it iz well enuff to kill him off in that direckshun so soon ez he is committed. Hence write. Don't let Seward diloot it, or Randall polifox it. Put in my naked idees, clothed in your terse and vigrus langwidge, and you will hev done a good thing.

I repeated them to the leadin offisers uv the "Lost Cos Club," and the idee wuz rapcherously received. One member sejested it wasn't best, ez reely the thing wuz too absurd, but he voted ay on the proposishun, compromisin with himself by sayin that ef it wuz reseeved ez he supposed it wood be, it wuz easy enuff to swear that his Eggslency wuz drunk when he wrote it, wich wooden't hurt him with his party at all.

Another who is trooly a friend of yoors objectid on the score that such settin up wood giv Hancock the nominashen, but he wuz laft to skorn. "Wot," sed an old gray-hedded member, "hez A. Johnson ever commendid that he hain't killed?"

It wuz yoonanimously resolved that yoo do it. In more hart than I have bin fur months, I subscribe myself,

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster).

FERNS AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.—Most of the ferns found in our woods contain more or less starch, and when properly prepared are very palatable and nutritious. An attempt was recently made in France to popularize them as an article of food. The young shoots of the common brake fern, when exposed above the soil to the air and sunlight, become exceedingly fleshy, white and tender. The hill tribes of Japan live on ferns all the year round, eating the tender leaflets in spring, and later in the season the starch extracted from the roots. A certain famous French painter is known to pride himself on his fern omelets.

A. A. Lowe gave $500 to the Channing Memorial Church at Newport.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Professor Arthur Nichols has issued a desirable work entitled "Chapters from the Physical History of the Earth." It is from the press of Harper & Bros., New York, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co. The book should be read by all youths and students as a preface to more thorough reading, and indeed it may be perused by all who desire geological information without detailed treatment. A liberal education is incomplete without some knowledge of the leading principles of modern science. Few students or readers find time or opportunity for acquainting themselves sufficiently with astronomical physics, physical geography, biology, osteology and anthropology, to work out, unaided, the intimate relation these sciences, among others, bear to geology and palæontology; and therefore it was thought, and rightfully, by the author, that such assistance might usefully be offered. The work is, in fact, simply an introduction to a subject of undisputed interest, and of the utmost importance to the philosophical student.

From Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia, we have the "American Quarterly Catholic Review" for July. It presents these papers: "The Character of Sanctity in the Catholic Church," by Rev. Aug. J. Thebaud, S. J.; "Physiology and Modern Materialism," by C. M. O'Leary, M. D., Ph. D.; "Positions of the Intellectual World as Regards Religion;" "Notes of Spain," Part 2, by St. George Mivart, F. R. S., F. Z. S., Secretary L. S.; "The Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism," by Right Rev. John J. Keane, D. D.; "A Pioneer of the West—Rev. Charles Nerinckx," by John Gilmary Shea, LL. D.; "Aubrey De Vere's Poems;" "The Recent Ministerial Change in England;" "Suicide, Considered in Its Moral Bearings," by James A. Cain; "Some of the Uses of the Microscope in Science," by Rev. D. J. MacGoldrick, S. J.

"A History of Classical Greek Literature" has been issued in two volumes, octavo, by Harper & Brothers, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. It is by Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, M. A., of Trinity College, Dublin. The first volume is devoted to "The Poets," and the second to "The Prose Writers." It is a work that has been much desired, being concise, practical, and addressing itself to the general as well as the technical and thorough reader. An appendix to the first volume is by Professor Sayce. The revision of the sheets was by Geo. Macmillan and Mr. Keenan (of the College Library).

From D. Appleton & Co., New York, we have another of the International Scientific series. The volume is on "The Crayfish," and is an introduction to the study of zoology. It is by Professor T. H. Huxley, whose name is sufficient indorsement of the value of the book. He says the work is not a monograph on Crayfishes, nor a treatise on the English Crayfish, but an effort to show how the careful study of one of the commonest and most insignificant of animals leads us, step by step, from every-day knowledge to widest generalizations and the most difficult problems of zoology, and, indeed, of biological science in general, and for that reason he calls it "Introduction to Zoology."

"Sage Brush Leaves" is a collection of papers written by the late Henry R. Mighels, the well-known journalist of Nevada. The volume is prefaced by a sketch of the life and character of the author, by George C. Gorham, and the frontispiece is a photographic likeness of Mr. Mighels. Many of the papers evince the free fancy, the ready wit, the natural love for the beautiful, and the poetic qualities of Mr. Mighels' nature. The volume is very companionable and full of quaint, original ideas, witty expressions, poetic dashes and artist-like pictures—a sort of free-hand drawing—with the pen which Mighels wielded with a skill peculiarly his own.

"The Phæcian Episode of the Odyssey," and comprised in the sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh and thirteenth books, is the title of an 8vo. volume from the press of Harper & Bros., New York, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. It is by A. C. Merriam, Ph. D. of Columbia College, New York. The work is quite freely illustrated. The Greek text is accompanied by full notes and an appendix. The work is, says the author, the outgrowth of several years' experience in teaching classes in a course for candidates for admission to American colleges.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, we have one of the series entitled "The New Plutarch." It is "Joan of Arc, the Maid," and is by James Tucker. It is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. It is a new and simpler telling of the story of the Maid of Orleans. Among heroines of history this young girl stands foremost in a rare union of qualities. The soldier's courage, the patriot's devotion, the purity of a saint and the constancy of a martyr were all, in her, blended with and glorified by the very truest womanliness.

From the American Book Exchange, New York, we have a neat volume, entitled "American Patriotism." It contains speeches, letters and other papers illustrating the foundation, development and preservation of the United States of America. It is compiled by Selim H. Peabody, Ph. D. It is a collection of the best efforts of the most noted patriots, speakers and writers of our own country, and is a collection which every citizen ought to have in his library.

From the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, we have the July number of the "Edinburgh Magazine," with these leading papers: "Dr. Wortle's School" (Part III.), "Beattie," "A Lay Confessional," "Country Life in Portugal," "School and College," "The Lascar Crew," "The Lews, Its Salmon and Herring," "Bush Life in Queensland" (Part VIII.), "Wellington and Reform," "The Financial Situation in India."

From Harper & Bros., New York, and A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have another of Harper's excellent Shakespearean volumes, edited by Prof. Rolfe, and of which we have had frequent occasion to make approving note. The present issue presents the tragedy of King Richard the Third. The "Introduction," "History of the Play," sources of the plot and critical comments are of deep interest.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, the publishers, we have a compact volume of 175 pages by J. F. Cowdery, of the San Francisco Bar. It contains the "Law of Insolvency," with full annotations and references to Supreme Court decisions and other decisions applicable, and has also an appendix of forms. The subject is presented well and the arrangement of the work is excellent and makes it a complete brief on insolvency law in California.

"The Student's Hume" is a condensed volume of nearly eight hundred pages, based on Hume's History of England. It is a revised and corrected edition, by Professor J. S. Brewer of King's College, London, and is illustrated by maps and engravings. It is a most desirable work. Originally issued in 1858, it has met with unequaled favor. New York: Harper & Brothers. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

"At a High Price" is the title of one of Estes & Lauriat's cobweb series of fiction. It is one of the best of that series. The conception is new, the plot full of interest, and the diction polished and clear. It is from the German of E. Werner, and is translated by Mary Stuart Smith. It is for sale by W. A. & C. S. Houghton, Sacramento.

From T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, we have a new novel handsomely bound in blue and gold. It is by Robert E. Ballard of North Carolina, and is entitled "Myrtle Lawn." It is an American romance of the present century. It is a fiction decidedly original and possessed of much sensational interest. Some of the word-painting rises to a high plane.

From I. K. Funk & Co., New York, we have additional volumes of their admirable standard series, "Memories of My Exile," by Kossuth (two parts), and volume 8 of "Knight's Popular History of England."

Of Harper's Half Hour Series, we have from A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, two more volumes—"Business Life in Ancient Rome," by Chas. G. Herberman, Ph. D, and a novel, entitled "Mrs. Austin," by Margaret Veley.

"St. Nicholas" for August (Scribner & Co.) is a bright and very interesting number. One of the pleasantest features is a profusely illustrated article, "A Happy Thought for Street Children." The magazine is replete with good things for the boys and girls of the land, and in such variety as to meet the tastes and intelligence of all.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have three more volumes of Harper's Franklin Square Library. They are "The Rennant Family," by Anne Beale; "Poet and Peer," by Hamilton Aide; and "Mary Anerly," by R. D. Blackmore.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have Volume XIV. of Nevada reports, being opinions rendered during 1879 and 1880 (in part), as reported by Charles F. Bicknell, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Thomas P. Hawley, Associate Justice.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York, we have a volume entitled "An Outline of the Public Life and Services of Thomas F. Bayard." It is by Edward Spencer, and makes a work of nearly 300 pages.

NEVER WHISTLE LIVELY TUNES IN A COAL SHAFT.

[Corbondale Cor. St. Louis Republican.]

Miners, especially those who have come from foreign countries and represent a past generation of their class, are given to many superstitious fears. The younger miners—those born in this country, and who have grown up under the influence of its enlightening institutions—do not, as a general thing, share in this superstitious belief, although some of them place as much importance on "signs" and "omens" of good and evil as do their more ignorant ancestors. Among the superstitions cherished by the miners is that of whistling in a mine. To whistle in a mine is considered an evil omen. Miners never whistle while at work. Sometimes they sing while toiling in the dark, damp, narrow chamber of the mines, hundreds of feet below the surface, but never loudly, and only plaintive folk-songs and ballads that have been crooned over the cradles of generations of their class. It is a singular fact that, despite the peril that constantly besets him in the mine, the coal miner is always cheerful amid it all. Let one who may visit a mine but whistle while among the workmen, and the cheerfulness he has noticed as characterizing them will be gone at once. Most all old miners believe that a

"GOOD-LUCK SPIRIT"

Lurks in every mine, and at the sound of whistling it flies and leaves the miners at the mercy of the spirit of evil. If ill befalls any of the workmen that day the believers in the superstition ascribe its cause entirely to the frightening away of the good luck spirit by the fatal whistle. In 1840 there was a great mine disaster at this place. Several miners were buried in one of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's mines by a sudden caving in of the roof. Although the cause of the caving was known to have been a lack of proper support by pillars and timbers, at least one old miner, a survivor of the disaster still living here, has always maintained, and still maintains, that it was caused by a "dare-devil" miner named Jack Richards whistling in the mine while working with his gang, against the protests of his comrades. Richards was a skeptical young Welshman, who ridiculed all the superstitions of his fellow workmen. With the old miner mentioned above and fifteen others he was working in the mine, a mile from the entrance, on the day of the catastrophe. The mine was well known to be scantily propped, and the miners were "robbing" it preparatory to its abandonment. He is described as having been a merry fellow, fond of teasing his companions. On this occasion he suddenly laid down his pick and announced to his fellow workmen that he intended to "whistle them up the 'Rigs o' Barley.'"

THE MINERS WERE AGHAST

At the thought of Richards thus flying in the face of mine luck, and they begged of him not to chase the good-luck spirit away. He laughed at their fears, and with clear, loud notes made the chamber ring with the lively Scotch air. Not content with that, says the old miner, shuddering at this day over the sacrilegious temerity of the merry Welshman, he rattled off a jig known by the miners as "The Devil Among the Tailors," and ended by telling the good-luck spirit to "take a dance to that, and be blowed to it." None of the miners could speak for some time. Some of them tried to work again, but the fear of disaster was so strong upon them that they all made preparations to quit the mine. The old miner who recalls this incident, says he had a brother and a son working in another part of the mine, and he made up his mind to go to them, tell them of Jack Richards' foolhardiness, warn them of its consequences and escape with them from the mine. Jack Richards could not convince any of them of the childishness of their intended course. Suddenly, while they were gathering up their tools, a noise like the sound of distant thunder came to the ears of the agitated miners. They knew too well what the sound presaged. The roof was "working," and a cave-in threatened. The miners turned to Jack and charged him with bringing disaster upon them by his defiance of the good-luck

SPIRIT OF THE MINE.

Jack replied that if the roof was falling it was because of insufficient support, and not because of his whistling, and knowing the danger that encompassed them all, he counseled his comrades to lose no time in "getting atop." But before they could take the first step toward reaching the surface a second shock ran through the mine. This time it was like a clap of thunder near the earth. It was followed by a crash that could be made only by the falling masses of rock and coal from the roof, and by a gust of wind that hurled the miners against the jagged walls of their chamber. Then the mine fell in all about them, and the seventeen miners and the car horse were imprisoned behind a wall of fallen coal, in a space not more than forty feet square. The lights were extinguished, and there was not a match in the party. With death awaiting them in one of its worst forms, they cursed Jack Richards, and one of the miners tried to find him in the dark to brain him with a pick. To ascertain whether any of the gang had been killed by the falling coal, the name of each one was called by one of the miners. All responded except Jack Richards. He was found dead, half buried beneath the wall of rock and coal. The men worked for hours, many of them working the flesh from their fingers in the sharp coal. Some of them lost all heart, and threw themselves upon the damp floor of

THEIR UNDERGROUND PRISON

And bewailed their fate. Suddenly a ray of light broke through a small opening in the wall. Then a lantern was pushed, followed by a man's head. The man cried out: "Is there a man here that is alive?" A glad shout from the miners was the reply. The man pulled himself through the opening into the chamber. It was Alexander Boyden, the superintendent. He took the dead body of Jack Richards on his back and led the way, and two hours afterward the miners were in the arms of wives, parents and sweethearts on top. Richards had no relatives but a crippled sister, who was dying with consumption. She died the next day. The brother and son of the narrator of this tragic incident and twelve other miners were never found. Three days after the fall, Mine Boss Hosie, who had been in a distant part of the mine when the roof caved in, emerged from its depths, worn to a skeleton. With his pick he had dug his way for more than a mile through an almost solid wall, without a taste of food or a drop of water to sustain him. This mine tragedy forms one of the favorite narratives of the old miners of this region, and after relating it to inquiring visitors they never fail to warn them not to whistle if they intend going down in a mine.

Theodore Mommsen's villa at Charlottenberg, a suburb of Berlin, has just been burned. Prof. Mommsen was severely injured, and all his valuable historical works were destroyed. The loss is irreparable.

THE QUIET HOUR.

THE "TANGLER'S" PARADISE OF CHARADES, ENIGMAS, ETC

[Contributions to this department should be addressed "Quiet Hour," RECORD-UNION. Write upon but one side of the sheet. Accompany all contributions with the answers, the true name, and postoffice address. Contributors will receive advice and assistance, and are privileged to engage in courteous criticism of the productions published.]

Answers to July 17th.

757. Murmur.

758. Nightingale.

759. Place at the end of each line in this order the words: Sam, ham, head, red, still, mill, beans, greens, heel, deal, brook, book, scamp, tramp, sound, bound, will, mill, beans, greens.

760. Germany, Don, India, London.

761. Battle, Nelson; thus: ByroN, AzurE, TraiL, TenniS, LoO, EnsigN.

762. Roscid, Dewey, Optate (to desire to choose or wish for), Statal (pertaining to a State and its government), Catali (classical proper name), Italia (Italy), Deliac (a sculptured vase, bronze or silver).

New Tangles.

771. Enigma, by Gus:

I am composed of four words and eighteen letters.
My 15, 12, 17, 18 describes my love.
My 13, 3, 2, 7 and 11 are alike.
My 8, 14, 1, 13 describes a high temperature.
My 14, 4, 9 express ease.
My 10, 16, 5, 6 is what glass is made from.
My whole is good advice.

772. Diamond, by Rose:

Across—In Carrie; a drinking cup; one who splits; a bud; in Ora. Down—In Marius; a child's game; a flowing stream of water; a precious stone; in Trinity.

773. Double squares, for Ora and Carrie, by Hattie Heath:

A town in Spain; therefore; an imaginary monster; a man's name.
An English traveler and writer; a plant; a girl's name; an exclamation.

774. Square words:

1. Mud; a hard metal; one-fourth of an acre; terminations.
2. To cripple; a girl's name; instant; a companion.
3. A heap of raised earth; surface; orderly; a girl's name.

775. Charade, selected:

For the first look in the sea;
Earth will the second show;
The whole a grommet round may be,
A thing that sailors know.
Or in another sense more plain,
The whole may flowers and pearls contain.

776. Charade, selected:

The first forced Adam to the second;
The second made him sigh the last;
The whole, by easy pun, is reckoned
Himself, ere courting Eve had passed.

Answers to Correspondents and Correct Solutions.

Hattie Heath to 759 answered: "Add these words—Pete or Jake; meat or cake; head, red; thing or fool; spring or pool; beans or hills; greens or chills; heel, peel; road, load; scamp, tramp; eye or tone, or man; cry or moan, or run; will, hill, beans or greens." We give the above to show how many "correct" answers can be given to "dropped" rhymes, and yet the sense be preserved constantly.

Gus—763, 765, 767 (no).
Evelyn—769, 777 (good).
Ada—762 (in part), 763.
Sister—757, 761 (in part).

My Wife and I write: "We thank you for your very acceptable present, which we shall always keep as a memento of our pleasant association with the Quiet Hour. To our sweet Rose, and others who have kindly expressed regrets at our absence, we will say that whenever the cares of a large and increasing family will permit, we hope to be with them again."

Augusta Blake—MS. received, and will appear.

Trinity—763, 764, 765, 766 767, (will do), 768 (no), 769, 770 (no). Trinity acknowledges receipt of prize.

Ora and Carrie—MS. received, and will appear.

Amy—757, 758, 759 (right and very good. Some little variation, but better than the original); 760, 761, 762, 764, 766, 768 (no), 769, 770. MS. received, and will appear.

NOTICE.—Will "M. M. B." please send address to this department, that a package may be delivered?

JEWISH LONGEVITY.—Some remarkable statistics have lately been published concerning the Jews. It appears from the most careful German estimates that there are twelve millions of this race in the world, or one Hebrew to one hundred and sixteen of all mankind. In Frankfort the comparative longevity of Christians and Jews was as follows: One-fourth of all Christians born died in seven years; the same proportion of Jews lived above twenty-eight years. One-half of the Christians died in thirty-six years and a half; of the Jews one-half lived more than fifty-three years. The remaining fourth of the Christians were dead at sixty years, and of the Jews not till seventy-one years. In Prussia forty-four per cent. of the Christians lived to be fourteen years old and fifty per cent. of the Jews. Twelve per cent. of the Christians endured till their twentieth year, but twenty per cent. of the Jews. In 100,000 of the Christian population there were 143 deaths and only eighty-nine deaths among the same number of Jews. Long life is in the Jewish faith their evidence of the Divine approval. These satistics prove, so far as they go, that they have it, more than the Christians around them. Or else they prove that Christians are not as faithful to the laws of life as the Hebrews. A difference of one-fourth and more in the average duration of existence is certainly remarkable. Is it not actually true that Jewish children are better brought up and cared for than the children of Christian populations?

THE HIGHT OF TIDES.—The hight of tides is augmented by converging coast lines. As laid down by Bache, the eastern coast of North America has a great "southern bay," between Florida and Cape Hatteras, a "middle bay," between Hatteras and Nantucket, and an "eastern bay" north of Nantucket; and, while the tide is one to one and one-half feet at southern Florida, two feet at Cape Hatteras, and only one foot at southeastern Nantucket, the hight is seven feet within the "southern bay" at Savannah, five feet in the "middle bay" near New York, and ten feet in the "eastern bay" at Boston. In the narrow Bay of Fundy it reaches forty feet, and sometimes seventy feet at the spring tides.

BONDS WANTED

— FOR THE —

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,
SACRAMENTO, July 26, 1880.

THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS WILL receive sealed proposals for the sale to the State of the bonds of the United States, the civil bonds of the State, and the bonds of the several counties of the State, to the value of ninety-seven thousand dollars, at its office, at the State Capitol, until 1 o'clock P. M., of

Monday, August 30th, 1880.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of said sum.

Bids must be for bonds and accrued interest thereon.

Each bid must be accompanied with the bonds offered to be sold, or by one of the bonds offered, as a sample, and a certified check drawn on some bank of good standing, drawn to the order of the undersigned, for a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the bid, which check will be forfeited to the State if the bid which such check accompanies shall be accepted and the party offering the bonds fails to deliver the same.

Payment will be made in the gold coin of the United States.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids must state the Act of the Legislature which authorized the issuing of the offered bonds.

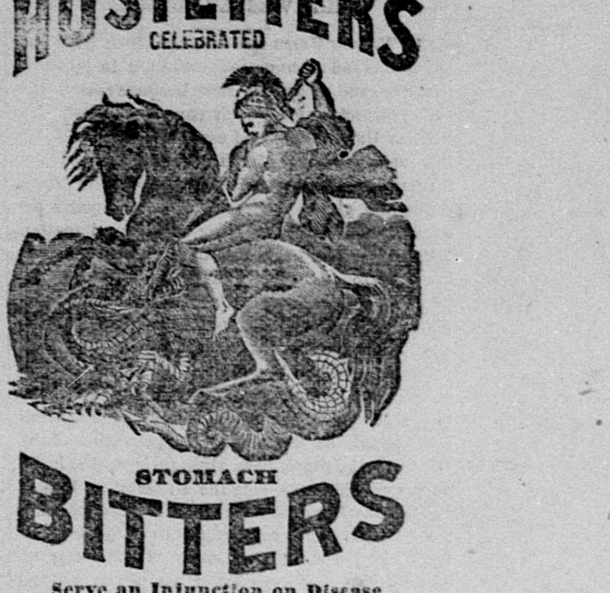
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for sale of bonds," and must be addressed to the Clerk of the State Board of Examiners.

Bids will be opened in open session of the Board, at 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 30th, 1880.

ALBERT HART,
Clerk State Board Examiners.

jy30-1m

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

Serve an Injunction on Disease

By invigorating a feeble constitution, renovating a debilitated physique, and enriching a thin and innutritious circulation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest, the most highly sanctioned, and the most popular tonic and preventive in existence. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

jyl-1mTuThS

SIMMOND'S

NABOB

—PURE—

WHISKY.

EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT NABOB WHISKY is one of the best medicinal preparations known, and is highly recommended by the Faculty for all cases of Nervousness, Weakness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc. Its popularity throughout the Eastern States has been great, and it comes to the Pacific coast indorsed by the certificates of Dr. S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, and Dr. H. C. Louderback, of St. Louis, Mo. These certificates are most direct in their statements, averring that the NABOB WHISKY is, without exception, the purest article that can be used either medicinally or for Indigestion and Nervous Affections, and can be used with the utmost confidence. The analysis shows that this WHISKY is free from flavoring oils, acids, metals, or other deleterious substances. Dr. Hayes further says that it is pure, of superior quality, and suitable for dietetic and medicinal purposes. Such recommendations are the strongest that can be furnished, and as there are thousands of letters testifying to the merits of the WHISKY as a family remedy and tonic, no further proof of its excellence need be given. Since the NABOB MEDICATED WHISKY has been introduced the Medical Faculty has discovered properties which make it valuable as a BLOOD PURIFIER.

ADAM , McNEILL & CO.,
Sole Agent ....Sacramento
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THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.

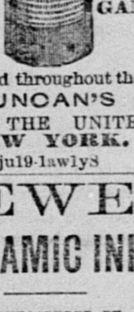
Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD MEATS,
GAME, &c.

Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK.
jul9-1awly8

HEWES'
OLEA BALSAMIC INHALANT.

MANUFACTURED BY
J. Hewes, Sacramento, Cal.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE NASAL CAVITIES, THROAT AND LUNGS,

Viz.: Pneumonia, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Diphtheria and Croup. Will also cure Miasmal Fever, and any disease which arises from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

The vapor of the Inhalant being volatile, fills all cavities of the lungs, thus permeating and cleansing the blood. This vapor, through the circulation reaches all parts of the system, thus removing diseases of organs with which it does not come in immediate contact. In many cases, it has removed diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

CURES GRAVEL.

The inhaling exercise is invigorating; increasing the force of circulation, while the medicinal properties of the Inhalant are freely absorbed throughout the system.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs

Can in no way be treated with such success as by applying the remedy directly to the parts diseased, viz., BY INHALATION.

NAMES OF SACRAMENTANS CURED OF the Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Miasmal Fever, Diphtheria and Pneumonia, by the use of Hewes' Balsamic Inhalant:

S. Hopkins, Fifteenth and M streets, bronchitis; Grace Hopkins, catarrh and diphtheria; S. F. Hopkins, gravel and diphtheria; E. C. Hopkins (salesman in Houghton's book store, 75 and 77 J street), diphtheria; Mrs. Frazer, corner Fourteenth and Q streets, asthma (a chronic case of 40 years' standing, cured in two months); J. Hatch, Third street, between L and M, pneumonia; A. Conner, alley, between Second and Third, L and M streets, asthma; M. Barber merchant, corner Eleventh and J streets, intermittent fever; Robert Hornbach, corner Fourth and M catarrh; Miss L. Kerr, Sixth street, between L and M, miasmal fever; Mrs. S. Emory, corner Second and K streets, consumption; J. L. Blitch, Pastor of Baptist Church, clerical sore throat; Mary Thompson, M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, pneumonia; Nellie Thompson, M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, croup; Mrs. Haven, Washington, consumption; W. H. L. Haven, Washington, catarrh (a chronic case of nine years).

TO THE PUBLIC.

After a faithful trial, and upon a full investigation I state with confidence that I have used the Inhaler of Mr. Hewes, and find it a sure and speedy remedy for any throat troubles, and I believe it is valuable in many of the complaints of humanity. Let all sufferers try it.

J. L. BLITCH, Sacramento, Cal.

I had a severe attack of Miasmal fever, which was broken up in twenty-four hours, by the free use of Hewes' Balsamic Inhalant.

MISS L. KERR, Sixth street.

My right lung had been badly affected for a year—had become ulcerated, when by the use of Hewes' Inhalant two months I was entirely cured.

MRS. E. M. HAVEN,
Washington.

Having had the catarrh for three years I made use of Hewes' Balsamic Inhalant. In two months had become much better; in four months I find myself effectually cured.

ROBERT HORNBACH,
Fourth street, near M, Sacramento.

HEWES' ECLECTIC EYE SALVE
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF!
☞For Sale by Sacramento Druggists.☜

Inhalant and Eye Salve manufactured by J. HEWES, Fifteenth and M streets, Sacramento. Country residence, Ophir, Placer county, Cal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF SILAS B. GREGORY, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, HARRIET G. B. GREGORY, Administratrix of the estate of SILAS B. GREGORY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to HARRIET G. B. GREGORY, at her residence, on H street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, and H and I streets; or to D. W. Welty, at his office, No. 404 J street, in the city of Sacramento, Cal.

Dated July 24th, A. D. 1880.

HARRIET G. B. GREGORY,
Administratrix of the estate of Silas B. Gregory, deceased.

D. W. WELTY, Attorney for estate. jy24-[illegible]

IMPROVEMENT
—OF—
WILMINGTON HARBOR, CAL.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 533 KEARNY street, San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1880.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, AUGUST 10, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the excavation of a portion of the reef at the entrance of Wilmington Harbor. Forms of bids, specifications and other necessary information may be obtained from the undersigned.

G. H. MENDELL,
Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

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