The Weekly Clarion.

Betrayed and Forsaken.

Melancholy History of a Credulous Milliner—Marriage on a Railway Train.

Yesterday a victim of misplaced confidence, who knew not whether she was married or single, told her story at the Clarendon Hotel, and then again to the Chief of Police. The victim was an interesting young lady, 18 or 20 years of age, who, for about a year past has been carrying on a millinery establishment down at Rolla. She was not really handsome—this is not added to destroy any any part of the effect of the truthful tale—but was, winal, intelligent and apparently of a generous, confiding disposition—too much so in this case for her own good. The following is the substance of her story to Capt. Lee:

A gay and festive cooper, whose name is said to be Charley Johnson, about thirty years of age, hailing from Pennsylvania, has worked at his trade in Rolla the last year or so. Some six months ago the pleasant milliner and Charley became acquainted, and gradually the acquaintance merged into friendship, and then ripened into love. Hoops and staves, and dresses and hoops, mingled considerably, and nothing hindering the course of their circular love, a partnership was proposed and accepted.

He proposed a trip to St. Louis to have the ceremony performed in Metropolitan style, and after spending a few days in visiting about the city returned to Rolla. She acquiesced, and they left Rolla on Thursday last. On the trip it appears he prevailed upon her to have the ceremony performed, and a stranger to her, while on the cars, went through the marriage ceremony in rather a bungling manner. Who the extempore parson or magistrate was, or where he came from, the confiding milliner did not know. She thought it, however, all right, and as it was not only a little pecuniary saving, but a convenience to her husband, so-called, she was satisfied.

Arriving here, they took rooms at the Clarendon, and registering, of course, as man and wife, were assigned a comfortable room. Yesterday morning the groom, so-called, arose early, telling the bride, so-called, to rest awhile longer as he would take a short walk and return in a few minutes. Minutes merged into hours and Charley did not return. Ten o'clock came and yet no Charley. Visions of persons being foully dealt with in large cities flitted across her mind, but then it was day-light, bright, broad day. Could an accident have happened? she then asked herself. It finally occurred to her that her pocket-book containing $100 in greenbacks, the accumulation of much labor with the needle, and her fine gold watch were in the possession of her vanished lover. The poor girl then began to realize that she had been imposed upon, and that her money and her honor were at the mercy of a stranger. It was dreadful, she said, to think of, and yet the more she thought of it, and the longer she waited, the more convinced she became that she had these facts to deal with. Tears came, but they did nothing toward remedying the evil. She made a confidant of one of the ladies in the house—but more than mere female advice and sympathy was wanted. It was no time to hear from hoops bitter denunciations of her cooper, and she visited the accommodating Chief of Police, who advised her to return to Rolla and "work up the case" from that as a base of operations, for doubtless her husband, so-called, was traveling eastward as fast as the morning express could take him. Col. Lee had her escorted to the Southwest Pacific Railroad depot, and the case so stated there as to obtain a pass to her home. She expressed considerable doubt as to whether the man who married them had any legal right to do so. So stands this distressing case.

Why Mr. Peabody Never Married.

It has been contended by some of our ablest thinkers that the greatest amount of good done in the world has been bestowed by bachelors. Whether this be true or not, we often wonder that many men, famous for their kindness of heart and generosity of disposition, should remain single through life. There is no more remarkable case of this sort than that of the late George Peabody. It is said that in his history there is a romance that perhaps has never yet been made public.

A number of years ago, when Mr. Peabody was just entering upon his career of success as a business man, in Baltimore, he met by chance in the street a poor girl who was but a child, but whose pleasing face and gentle manner attracted his notice. Questioning her as to her parentage and surroundings, he found her in every way worthy his regard, and a fit subject for his benefaction. He at once adopted her as his ward, and gave her an education. As she advanced in age, her charms of person as well as the brightness of her intellect, won the affections of her benefactor. Through this relationship he had ample opportunity of watching her progress, and day by day her hold upon his affections grew stronger. At length, as the ward bloomed into womanhood, though much her senior in years, Mr. Peabody offered her his hand and fortune. Gratefully appreciating his generosity, and acknowledging her attachment for him as almost a father, she with great feeling confessed that honor compelled her to decline the acceptance of this, his greatest act of generosity, informing her suitor that her affections had been given to another, a clerk in the employ of her benefactor.

Though disappointed and grievously shocked, the philanthropist sent for his clerk, and learning from him that the engagement had been of long duration, Mr. Peabody at once established his successful rival in business, and soon after gave his benediction upon the marriage of his ward. This, it is said, was the first blow his heart received, and it is possible that from this episode came the inspiration that made the future of Mr. Peabody so universally distinguished, and has rendered his name famous as a remarkable public benefactor.—N. Y. Sun.

How to Cook a Turkey.—We have hitherto informed our readers of the manner in which to select poultry for the table. This was all very well, but would be entirely thrown away if the dish was spoiled in the cooking. We therefore give the following instructions from a lady correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, by which the toughest turkey may be rendered as tender as a spring chicken:

After dressing and stuffing the turkey, put in a boiler of water to cover the bottom, and a basin to put the turkey on. Lay it on the back, not letting the water reach it. Cover the boiler, and steam two hours. Roast one hour. Boil liver, gizzard and heart in this water; then chop fine and put in the gravy. Pour the water from the boiler into the roast pan to baste the turkey with.

Little four-year-old Carrie went with her aunt to church. The preacher was very earnest in his delivery, and she was much interested. "Mother," said she, when she came home, "I have heard such a smart minister. He stamped and pounded, and made such a noise; and then got so mad, he snook his fists at the folks, and there wasn't anybody dared go up and fight him!"

A circle of small jets surrounding a cylindrical reflector is suggested as an improved street-lamp.

Recipes for Horse Diseases.

SCRATCHES FOR HORSES.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman sends that journal the following recipe, which he pronounces "the best medicine that can be made" for the ailment above named:

Four ounces ointment of rosin; one-half ounce finely ground verdegris; two ounces turpentine; ½ ounce oil of organum; one-half ounce tincture of iodine and one and one-half pound of mutton tallow. Mix all well. Wash the foot clean with castile soap and soft water, and apply the ointment after the foot becomes dry. Once a day will be sufficient to apply the ointment.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

There is probably no one remedy for the heaves, but the disease is said to be ameliorated by feeding corn stalks and also by the use in the same way of pumpkins. At this time of year, when pumpkins and corn stalks are both plenty, the experiment may be easily tried. Carrots are good for horses thus affected. The way they eat should be cut and wet, because a slight irritation in the throat is often aggravated into a constant cough by the fine dust of long hay.

COLIC IN HORSES.

Give a half tumbler of spirits of camphor in a pint of warm water (cold will do); if not relieved in fifteen minutes repeat the dose. Give nothing else, I have never known it to fail in a practice of twenty years. No after bad effects.

CORKED [illegible].

For legs and feet [illegible] with shoe corks take one ounce of gum camphor and one pint of vinegar; apply three or four times a day and your horses need not stop work.

[From the Southern Farm and Home.]

Planting Fruit Trees.

The season for transplanting trees is now at hand. A few practical hints on the way to do it so as to ensure their healthy growth, may be of value to those who purpose to engage in the work. It only needs attention and a little knowledge, but it is essential that that knowledge should be acquired and that attention paid, if it is expected that the trees should live and thrive.

The writer set out a number of fruit trees in the beginning of 1865, under the direction and management of Dr. Berckman, the famous pomogolist and botanist of Augusta, Ga., and out of the number planted not more than one tree in one hundred failed, and that failure was more attributable to a defect in the tree than in the mode of planting. More vigorous, thrifty or fruitful trees than those which Dr. Berckman planted cannot be found now in any part of Georgia.

The following is the method which he pursued, and we can confidently recommend its adoption, because we know it is good.

First. The hole for a fruit tree of ordinary size, should be made from three to four feet in diameter, and of sufficient depth to receive all the roots without cramming or twisting them, and so as to allow them as near as possible to retain their natural direction and position. Let the tree be set in the same position in which it stood in the nursury, and do not plant it too deep. Cut off all bruised or torn roots with sharp pruning scissors, and prune the top of the tree freely so as to balance it thoroughly.

Good rich compost, of which finely pulverized mould should be principal ingredient—in no case stable manure—should be applied close to the roots, and as the earth and compost are being shoveled in, the tree should be gently shaken, taking care to preserve the perpendicular until the fine earth has filled up all the hollow places round the roots, and the tree has become firmly set. This is a very important work, and should be carefully and patiently done. After this is done the earth should be lightly pressed round the tree, commencing at the outer edge of the hole, and ending close to the stem.

Water should not be used in transplanting fruit trees.

Fruit trees should have plenty of room, and should not be planted closer together than twenty feet each way.

Cooking Oysters.—As the oyster season has commenced the following recipes for cooking them will be generally approved after a trial:

Spiced Oysters—Two hundred oysters, two dozen cloves, five dozen allspice, also mace, cayenne pepper and salt to taste. Strain the liquor through a sieve, put it in a saucepan and add the oysters, spice, pepper, salt and half a pint of cider vinegar; place them over a slow fire, and as soon as they come to a boil take them off, pour them into a large bowl, and set them away to cool; when cold, cover them close.

Oyster Patties.—Make a rich paste, roll it out half an inch thick, then turn a teacup down on the paste, and with the point of a sharp penknife mark the paste lightly around the edge of the cup, then remove the cup and cut entirely through; then with the point of the knife make a circle about half an inch from the edge, cut this circle half way through, place them on tin and bake in a quick oven; when done remove the centre and fill with oysters prepared as follows: Rinse the oysters, put them in a pan over the fire, and when they become hot stir in the cream, butter and cracker; season to your taste with salt and pepper. When they are scalding hot they are sufficiently cooked.

Scolloped Oysters.—One hundred oysters, a baker's loaf crumbled, four eggs boiled hard, salt and cayenne pepper to taste; chop eggs very fine, and mix with the crumbs, which season highly with cayenne and salt. Rinse the oysters in cold water, cover the bottom of a deep pie dish with egg and crumbs, then with a fork place a layer of oysters with two or three small pieces of butter, and so continue until all are in, reserving sufficient crumbs for the cover. For those who like it, a little nutmeg or mace may be added. Bake in a quick oven three-quarters of an hour, and serve hot.

Oyster Fritters.—A pint and a half of milk, a pound and a quarter of flour, four eggs; the yolks of the eggs must be beaten very thick, to which add the milk and flour; stir the whole well together; whisk the white to a stiff froth and stir them gradually into the batter; take a spoonful of the mixture; drop an oyster into it and fry it in hot lard; let them be a light brown on both sides. The oysters should not be put into the batter all at once, as they would thin it.

Milking Beef Cows.—No cow or female of any kind of animal, can grow fat or fleshy while giving milk one-half as fast as if they were not milked. When there is a good flow of milk little or no fat is secreted. And why? Simply because all the nutriment in food which they consume, which would form fat or flesh, goes into the milkpail. Therefore, the sooner we discontinue to milk a farrow cow, when we have concluded to fatten her, the sooner she will be ready for the shambles, and the greater will be the amount of tallow and flesh in her carcass.

Mr. Peabody adopted a poor girl in Baltimore, and when she grew up offered her his hand. She confessed that she loved a clerk in Mr. Peabody's employ, and was married to the clerk with the benefactor's consent and bounty.

Tommy Peel, once champion jig dancer of California, died recently in Melbourne, Australia.

A Cure for Discontent.

"Oh, mother!" said Clara, "I got so tired eating just bread and butter and potatoes for my supper, and drinking only cold water out of this tin cup! You do not know how beautiful Mrs. Carrington's table looked last night when I went home with the work. They were just taking dinner, and asked me into the dining-room to get my money. The tea things were silver and the plates china; and little Ellen, who is no bigger than I am, had a cup of coffee and a little silver cup for water too. There was such nice things on the table—fresh fish and chickens, and everything so good! Don't you wish we were rich people too, mother?"

"My little girl must be careful to keep Giant Discontent out of her heart if she would be happy. We must be content to live in the sphere in which God has placed us, for he knows a great deal better than we do what is good for us. If you had been with me this morning, Clara, and had seen what I did, you would feel thankful for your good, wholesome supper of bread and butter and mashed potatoes."

"Where did you go, mother? Down to see poor Margaret again?"

"Yes, my dear, and found her worse than ever. She cannot go out washing any more, and her two little children were almost starving. All they had to eat yesterday was some turnip parings Johnny gathered from the street."

"Oh, mother, how dreadful!" said little Clara, her eyes filling with tears. "I wish I could take my supper to them."

"They are well provided for now. A kind gentleman, for whom I have been sewing, has sent them provisions enough to last several weeks. You should have seen that poor woman's eye lighten up with joy at the gift, and how eagerly she supped the bowl of warm gruel I made for her.

"When we are tempted to fret, Clara, and envy those who are better off than we, it will be a great help to remember how many are in a great deal worse condition. You have read the sweet little story about the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." You know his little daughter felt 'so sorry for those poor people who had no salt to eat on their potatoes,' while they had a dish quite full of it.

"Cultivate the same spirit, my little girl, and it will make even a dry crust look sweeter than many a rich man's dainties."

Night in a Japanese Hotel.—As I was about to pass my first night in a Japanese house, I watched anxiously the preparations for sleeping. These were simple enough; a mattress in the form of a very thick quilt, about seven feet long by four wide, was spread on the floor; and over it was laid an ample robe, very long and heavily padded, and provided with large sleeves. Having put on this night-dress, the sleeper covers himself with another quilt, and sleeps, *i. e.*, if he has had some years' practice in the use of this bed.

But the most remarkable feature about a Japanese bed is the pillow. This is a wooden box four inches high, eight inches long and two inches wide at the top. It has a cushion of fouded papers on the upper side to rest the neck on, for the elaborate manner of dressing the hair does not permit the Japanese, especially the women, to press the head on a pillow.—Every morning the uppermost paper is taken off from the cushion, thus exposing a clean surface without the expense of washing a pillowcase.

I passed the greater part of the night in learning how to poise my head in this novel manner; and when I finally closed my eyes, it was to dream that I was being slowly beheaded, and to awake at the crisis to find the pillow bottom side up, and my neck resting on the sharp lower edge of the box. During my stay in the country I learned many of its customs, mastering the use of chopsticks, and accustoming my palate to raw fresh fish, but the attempt to balance my head on a two-inch pillow I gave up in despair, after trying in vain to secure the box by tying it to my neck and head.

Home.

"Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home!"

Oh! words, oh! tunes, of more than earthly melody, there is such truth in you as starts the ready tear! There is "no place like home"—the house which contains our father and our mother, our husband and our wife, or the house which is one's own. But there are two things without which no such place like home can be, on earth or elsewhere: Loved and loving friends must be there, and you must have secured to you, either by right or money or by right of love, the privilege of doing your own will and pleasure there—restricted in naught but this, that you regard as much the rights and the comforts of others as you do your own.

Were the truth known, it would be seen that very few persons in this world have in reality a home. There is so little unselfishness, the love, the comfort, the freedom, that there ought to be among equal friends, even in their own homes; but how much less of these things have they who are doomed to be perpetual incumbents of abodes of others. Let him that hath a home, around whose cheery fire-side loved ones cluster, and there keep a warm and welcome place for him,—whose neck is encircled morning and evening with the embrace of unselfish affection,—a home where every member of the circle gives and receives joy and blessing by his or her presence—let him who has such a home thank Heaven for the greatest blessing earth can bestow. A. M.

Hat Courtesy.—The hat plays an important part in demonstrating courtesy. It is not every man, however, who can uncover his *caput* gracefully; yet the art is worth acquiring, for the salute, when elegantly performed, always makes a favorable impression on society, and especially on the ladies. Hands and fortunes have been won, ere now, by hat and hand politeness. Some gentlemen imagine that merely touching the brim of their *chapeaux* is sufficient expression of their respect for the ruling sex. They are mistaken. The beaver must be fairly lifted from the head to satisfy them and a slight flourish of the same, accompanied by an obeisant movement of the head and spinal column, renders the act, in their opinion, doubly charming. Elaborate attempts at this exploit are made quite often on our streets but it must be confessed that most of them are failures. Our exquisites overdo the the thing. There is a golden mean in the management of the hat which they unfortunately miss—their ambition overleaps it.

The effect of overstocking pastures was very forcibly set forth some time since by Mr. Jameson in the Country Gentleman. Many pastures, he says: are so overstocked that the roots of the grass and the whole plant are kept so small that its growth is feeble, and not half the feed is afforded that the land would produce if stocked lightly a year or two, and the grass allowed to get a good thrifty start. He refers to pastures in his vicinity where double the stocks are sustained than on adjoining lands that have been habitually overstocked. Lands that are overstocked not only yields less food, but the animals pastured upon them make a less yield in beef or milk than when the stock is in proportion to the capacity of the lands for producing food.

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Aug 24 w1y

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

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the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

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Aug7 w1y

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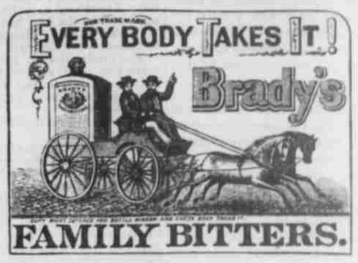

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2	6	10	27	32	22	32	20	3	51	90	4.90	40 & 40	6	175	3,600	900
3	7	10	29	34	24	34	22	3	51	110	5.95	50 & 42	8	175	4,800	1025
4	7½	10	32	34	26	36	24	3	64	142	6.16	50 & 44	8	150	5,800	1200
5	8	12	32	36	26	37	27	3	68	178	6.40	50 & 48	8 & 10	150	6,800	1400
6	10	12	35	*32	29	38	34	3	82	240	10.12	44 & 48	8 & 10	150	7,700	1550
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