Iron County Register.

By ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, : : : MISSOURI.

HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A SCHOOLMASTER at Johnson, Iowa, has been fined for whipping a girl because she corrected his mispronunciation of a word.

SECRETARY THOMPSON is described as being as inveterate a smoker as is Gen. Grant; he smokes from 10 to 15 cigars a day. He is a great joker also.

A STRANGER who "had left his baggage in another town," wanted to put up his false teeth against the price of a lodging, in Bloomington, Ill., the other night.

To add realistic effect to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at Logansport, Ind., a live bloodhound was introduced, and the brute heightened the realism by breaking his chain and biting an actress seriously.

A BIRD dealer at Des Moines sold a parrot for $40, with the assurance that it did not know any bad language; but the purchaser soon found that it swore like a trooper, and has sued to recover the money.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY says he can remember when Andrew Jackson used to stop at his father's, who was a Tennessee farmer, and young Key always had the job of polishing off Jackson's horse.

DR. BIRSCH of Belgium has canary birds of the Norwich breed. Before and after they molt he feeds them with white of egg sprinkled with cayenne pepper, and their color becomes red. So he says.

A WOMAN recently sold her baby in a bar-room in Horsham, England, for $4.37, to a man who had taken a fancy to the child. He left the place with his purchase, but the woman followed him, snatched the infant out of his arms, slapped his face, and ran away.

NATIONAL debts were of little importance until the French Revolution. They now amount to about $28,000,000,000, mostly owed by European States for wars incurred by disasters and in which common people had no voice. These debts and standing armies are now the cause of poverty.

CAN Boston beat this for aping "culchaw?" A young lady at a Louisville hotel on one morning comes down to breakfast with a copy of a certain magazine in her hand. On another morning she has a different magazine, and on the third morning still another magazine. She is governed in her choice by the periodical, the color of whose cover harmonizes best with her costume.

WHILE Henry Cordis of Baraboo, Wis., was shoving a sled on which was seated three young ladies, the ice broke. He succeeded in saving his sister, who was one of the party, but persisted in the attempt to rescue the others. He was 19 years of age. When his body was found he had a young lady under each arm dead.

IN Bavaria 13.42 out of every 100 births are illegitimate children; in Austria, 12.03; in Denmark, 10.39; in Scotland, 8.87; in Germany, 8.75; in France, 7.21; in Italy, 7.07; in England, 5.11; in Roumania, 3.43; in Ireland, 2.36; in Greece, 1.48. The excess in Bavaria and Austria is due to laws prohibiting marriage except to those with a certain income.

IN 1875 a tin box was fished out of the Seine containing more than 500 letters addressed to divers persons in Paris. This box—set afloat miles above Paris—had been hermetically sealed, and was furnished with little metal sails, that it might catch the current of the river at every point; but it had failed to achieve a successful voyage, and laid at the river's bottom for years with its freight of letters for the besieged Parisians, some of whom, however, had the gratification of receiving them five years after date.

The Dead Alive.

That "truth is stranger than fiction" is once more aptly exemplified by the following curious narrative, which reaches the *Nazione* from its correspondent at Lucca. Some years ago a native of Casamaggiore emigrated to America, leaving behind him his wife and two children. Shortly after his arrival in the States, where he promptly found lucrative employment, he sent 100 lire to the priest of his native place, to be by him conveyed to his family. A few months later this remittance was followed by a second of 1,000 lire, and, at subsequent periods, other sums were forwarded in the same manner, to the total amount of 25,000 lire, or £1,000. The priest, however, to whom all this money was transmitted put it in his own pocket. One day, having come to the conclusion that he had derived sufficient profit from his agency, he sent for the woman and informed her, with many consolatory reflections, that her husband was dead. About the same time he wrote to the emigrant, stating that the latter's wife and children had succumbed to an epidemic which had all but depopulated Casamaggiore, and inclosed in his letter an official certificate of their death an burial. It appears that after a while, the emigrant, believing himself to be a widower, married again. He prospered in business, became a wealthy man, and, a few months ago, determined to revisit the place of his birth. In due time he arrived with his second wife and family at Casamaggiore, where he took up his quarters at the principal inn. Strolling out to look up some of his old acquaintances, a little beggar boy followed him, importuning him for alms. Something in the child's appearance arrested his attention. He asked the boy his name, and found him to be his own son. Further inquiry soon elicited the fact that his wife and two children were living, but in the utmost poverty and distress. The reverend embezzler, when confronted with his victims, offered to refund the 25,000 lire; but the affair had come to the knowledge of the police authorities, who refused to permit any compromise, and arrested the holy man, against whom proceedings have been taken by the State. Meanwhile, his unfortunate exparishioner finds himself saddled with two living wives and families, between whose claims upon his affections and support there is, equitably speaking, nothing to choose either way. —*London Telegraph.*

A Miser's Miserable Life.

Hugh McGlinn, proprietor of the Rhode Island Livery Stable on Fourth Street, died Tuesday afternoon, aged 60 years. The deceased left behind him an estate valued at over $200,000. McGlinn, it is stated, acquired his large fortune by leading an extremely penurious existence, and denying himself even the common necessaries of life. He occupied himself in the most menial employments about his establishment, and he devoted himself to the making and hoarding of money. For years he occupied a loft in his stable, where he died. He was unable to read or write, and was obliged to intrust the management of his business to an agent. In his last illness he refused to pay a physician to attend him unless he would guarantee a cure. He left a will bequeathing the whole of his estate to his wife, who, with his daughter, is earning a living in Rhode Island as domestic servant. He separated from his wife a number of years ago, because she bought a silk dress.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Aptitude for Injury.

A limited number of people possess what may be called an aptitude for injury. They not only accept it at every turn and receive it at every pore, but actually seem to hunt it up and lie in wait for it. Nothing falls that does not hit them; nothing breaks that does not hurt them; nothing happens any way that they do not reap a golden harvest of wrong from it. These people are miserable, as a matter of course—that goes without saying; but they would be utterly and hopelessly miserable if they could not at any moment scrape the substance of an injury together to solace some heavy hour destitute of other excitement. If somebody has not backbitten them, somebody is just about to do so; if somebody has not cheated them, somebody would like to cheat them; and if the number of the ill-intentioned living is sufficient to feed the appetite for boasted suffering, there is always an ancestry—fortunate thing!—to fall back upon, whose wrong-doings have been innumerable, and the results of whose wrong-doings are incalculable.

Of course these injured beings never do any thing to provoke injury. They never insinuate or whine; they never openly or underhandedly charge the innocent with outrage; they never weary the patient with complaining, or repay good intentions with unceasing reproach, or "nag" the worm till it turns; they never abuse any body's friends; they never criticise any body's person; they never make themselves so disagreeable that people avoid them and escape them in self-defense; and they are never by any means so insolent over imaginary injuries that it becomes impossible for those having any self-respect at all to explain the circumstances and do away with the error; they never in effect do any thing but conduct themselves like suffering saints waiting for their translation.

Why, then, it may be asked, should any body want to injure them? But there is the mystery, the problem they are always trying to solve, and whose solution, though they reach it twenty ways, will never be other than to the satisfaction of their self-esteem; and they invariably fall back on a comforting belief that they receive the injury because of their superior virtues, graces, beauties, or position.

These people, it may be seen, are possessed of a singular sort of folly, if it may be so mildly denominated, and it be not in reality an idiosyncrasy bordering on the nature of insanity. There is wisdom ordinarily in doing the utmost to have the world believe you to be well thought of, held in esteem, and treated with consideration. If people in general observe that you have the countenance of others, you are tolerably sure to stand well in their favor; but if others are found to regard you as worth nothing but injury, the natural inference may be that nothing but injury is what you deserve. It is only the beggars that exhibit their sores; and those that have any common sense with their vanity, and wish the world to hold whatever is said or thought of them of consequence, instead of parading the ill conceit that others have of them, will take every opportunity of making manifest precisely the contrary, and swelling their self-importance by the means of it. But no such idea enters the minds of these unfortunates; their vanity feeds on their martyrdom.

It is not always, either, that they are entirely satisfied with the ills they have; they would like to fancy themselves receiving some positive and tremendous wrong. If somebody would slap their faces, they would have real exultation; if their wives would run away, if their husbands would try to take their lives, bliss—bliss, that is, of their melancholy kind—could hardly go farther with them.

In what the enjoyment of this sort of emotion consists it is not easy to say, nor even to imagine. If it were in the exhibition to spectators of the patience and meekness and fortitude with which the wrongs, real or imaginary, are borne, one might gather some comprehension of it, in view of the self-complacency gratified by such exhibition. But as the spectators see nothing of the sort, but, on the other hand, see every opposite method used—not fortitude, but whines, not meekness, but defiance, and no other patience than that simulated sort which is a mockery of those whom it accuses—it remains something as yet unexplained why there are people in the world who love to be injured, and who are happier the more injured they are—people who know that nobody possesses such power of creating intense discomfort in the hearts and souls of those that mean to do right as themselves, such power to annoy, to humble, to worry, to sadden, to distress in every way, and who do not hesitate to exercise the power to its fullest extent, till one is ready to declare that there is no such imp of torment in any home as one of these saints and martyrs.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Strasburg University.

A correspondent at Strasburg states that the new university is giving promise of a very successful course during the coming year. The number of matriculations at the middle of the present month showed an extraordinary increase in the number of students. The distinguished scholars who have been called to this institution exercise a great power of attraction. Such, for instance, are the jurists, Schmoller and Geffken—the latter of whom is favorably known in England by the translation of his great work on "Church and State"—the philologist, Studemund, and the medical scholar, Kussmaul. The total teaching force at the university is represented by 50 ordinary Professors, 14 Professors extraordinary, 18 *Privatdocenten* or tutors, and three lectors. A "Student-life" of the traditional pattern which is conspicuous in the smaller university towns in Germany can scarcely be said to exist in Strasburg. A colored cap is seldom seen in the streets. The students, almost without exception, have the reputation of being diligent pursuers of culture, and are not of the character which supplies fighting material for a "town and gown" squabble. Indeed, a very large proportion of them have sought out Strasburg, or have been sent to it on account of the good name of the "Burschenschaft" for sobriety and hard work. Many young fellows have fled thither from other German universities in order to escape the disturbing *Bummelei* of the typical student life, and devote themselves wholly and solely to those ends for which an alma mater is supposed to exist.

A STRONG example of a mother's love was witnessed recently in the court-room of Missoulian, Montana, says the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise.* Mrs. Adele Tebeau, who, at the advanced age of near 70 years, this season crossed the Cour d'Alenes, over a rough, rocky trail, to be present at her daughter's trial for the murder of M. M. Droui'lard, is a regular attendant on the court. She is tall and stately, and as she daily comes in and takes her place behind her daughter, is the cynosure of all eyes. A dramatic scene took place on Monday when the prisoner was called to answer the charge against her. She hesitated, and the old lady leaned over and said in a low voice, but perfectly audible throughout the hushed court-room: "Tell the truth, my daughter, if it takes you to the scaffold!" A thrill of admiration passed over the spectators, and the Judge found it necessary to say: "Mr. Sheriff, keep order in the court."

A WIFE's pies are never as good as mother's.

USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC.

THE WRITING TELEGRAPH—The successful operation of the writing telegraph, on one of the English railways—a distance of 26 miles—writing off the messages in ink, one after the other, in a perfectly legible manner, whether regular line messages, or messages made up in order to give the instrument more work to do, is described at considerable length in the London journals. On some days, it appears from this account, more resistance coils of wire have been introduced into the two-line wires, in order to represent greater distances, and thus 62 miles and 90 miles have been worked through in a most satisfactory manner, it only being necessary in such cases to add a few more cells of the battery, which was in no instance so powerful as is very often used on the same line. The effect of the currents through the multitude of other wires, in close proximity to the two in use for the writing telegraph, on being closely observed, showed that the effect of induction was so exceedingly small as only to produce occasionally a slight roughness in a straight line, on the pencil of the operator being quite stationary—this effect, however, being hardly ever perceptible in the writing itself, and never to such a degree as really to affect its legibility.

WHAT THE EYES SEE IN READING.—M. Javel has lately published additional observations on the mode in which the eye "takes in" the successive letters on a printed page. We are not to suppose, he says, that in reading a line one passes successively from the lower part of a letter to the upper part, then down the next letter, up the next, and so on, the vision describing a wavy line. The fixation takes place with extreme precision along a straight line, traversing the junction of the upper third of the letter with the lower two-thirds. Why is this line not in the middle? Because characteristic parts of the letters are more frequently above than below, in the proportion of about seventy-five per cent. That this is so we can see by applying on a line of typographic characters a sheet of paper, covering the line in its lower two-thirds and leaving the upper third exposed. We can then read the letters almost as well as well as if they had not been concealed in greater part. But the case is very different if we cover the upper two-thirds of the line; the lowest third alone does not furnish sufficient for recognition. The characteristic part of the letters, then, is chiefly in their upper portion. M. Javel next compares the ancient typographic characters with those of modern books, and maintains that the latter have too much uniformity, so that, taken in their upper parts alone, many of them may be confounded in reading. The old letters, on the other hand, had each a particular sign by which they could be easily distinguished. The Elzeviriana, for example, has no resemblance to o, the r could not be confounded with the n, as now, nor the c or e with the o, the b with h, etc. This too great uniformity in the upper part of typographic characters should be corrected, since it is to that part we chiefly look in reading.

ALLEGED NEW PRESERVING AGENT.—In the course of a series of experiments made by Mr. H. Jannarch for devising a method of separating the crystallizable sugar from the molasses, a double salt of borate of potassium and sodium was accidentally formed, which exerted an antiseptic influence on the sugar. Further experiment showed this salt to be a most powerful antiseptic agent. It is now being made in larger quantities by dissolving in water equal quantities of chloride of potassium, nitrate of sodium and boric acid, and evaporating to dryness after filtering. The salt obtained is, of course, not a pure borate, but a mixture of potassio-nitric borate, potassium nitrate, and sodium chloride. Its action is very prompt and continues undiminished for a long time. It has no injurious effect either as regards taste or smell or healthiness of the substances impregnated with it. It is easily soluble in water and quite deliquescent, so that it has to be kept in closely stoppered bottles. It is at present sold for 25 cents a pound. In Germany it has been extensively used already by butchers, sausage-makers, tanners, etc.; but its most important use is at present in the manufacture of butter and cheese from sweet milk. When butter is made from sweet milk in the ordinary manner, the milk must be kept very cold; when the "preserving salt," as it is called in Germany, is used, the milk may be kept at ordinary temperature without souring, the remaining sweet milk may be worked up into a superior quality of cheese. If 15 grains of the salt are added for each quart of milk, the latter will keep sweet for at least a week. Fresh meat, game, etc., may be prepared by dipping it into a solution of 1 pound of the salt in 6 pints of water. When the meat is intended to be kept for a very long period, the meat is rubbed in well with the powdered salt in the proportion of 1 1-2 drams to each 2 pounds of meat. In 24 hours the impregnation is completed, and the meat only needs to be dried. A piece of meat prepared in this manner in January, 1877, was in perfectly good condition in January, 1879. For pickling the meat is prepared in the same manner and then placed between layers of a mixture of 2 pounds of common salt, 1-2 pound preserving salt, and 1-4 pound of sugar. In this way the largest hams can be salted in four days. For preserving skins, from 1-2 to 2 pounds are used, according to size. Eggs are placed for 15 minutes into a solution of 1 ounce of the salt in a quart of water. To preserve beer, wine, etc., it is sufficient to rinse the bottles, previous to filling them, with a solution of the salt in the proportion of 1:10, and adding to the beverage itself 8 grains per quart. For fish, lobsters, oysters, fruit, and vegetables the preparation has also been used with the best success.—*Deutsche Gewerbe-Zeitung.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

EGG-EATING BY PULLETS.—A correspondent of the *American Poultry Yard* writes as follows: As a general thing this habit is introduced by the accidental breaking of an egg. It may be introduced by throwing egg-shells from the kitchen into the poultry-yard; they should be broken into small pieces before giving them to fowls. Sometimes eggs crack by freezing in cold weather, and thus expose a portion of their contents. Eggs are very delicious morsels to hens. If one fowl acquires this habit, all the others in the same flock will soon learn it too, if confined where they can see what is going on; and they always make a rush at whatever one of their fellows is eating. The habit is one very hard to break; killing the whole flock seems to be a desperate resort, but if the breed is not especially valuable, and the flock a small one, it is really the best possible method, saving time and money in the end. The following method may be tried first, however: Let the fowls have free range in summer, or draw them off to a locality at some little distance from the nests in winter, and let the nests be so covered as to be quite dark, and prevent the laying hens from seeing the eggs. Hens will not stay in a dark nook to scratch and peck, although they prefer a rather dark place to lay in. Scatter wheat screenings, pounded chandler scraps, or other attractive food among straw, or some such light stuff, to induce them to spend their time scratching for it. Their visits to the nest will then be only on the legitimate business of laying. If fowls have an unrestricted range, the insects and other attractions of the field will answer the purpose of an artificial scratching place in summer; but in rough, wet weather, or in winter, the fowls must be employed in-doors to prevent forming bad habits, or to cure them if already formed. All the grain remaining at the scratching-place at night will likely will be devoured by rats and mice. However, by exercising a moderate degree of calculation, one will contrive to throw down just enough in the morning to last till the middle of the afternoon, and the remainder of the day's allowance can be given before dark.

THE DEMAND FOR HEAVY HORSES.—During the past 15 years there has been a great change in the demand for horses in this country. Formerly nearly every one bred in relation to speed and endurance. Now a large proportion of farmers breed with a view of increasing size and strength. This change is not the result of caprice. There has been a steadily increasing demand for heavy horses, and a corresponding falling off in the demand for light ones. Fashion has had little to do in this matter. Heavy horses are wanted because they supply an existing want. From present appearances it will be many years before the supply of heavy horses will equal the demand. The country is now well supplied with horses. At no time in its history, perhaps, were there as many horses to a given number of inhabitants as at present. Small, work horses are low, but heavy draft horses continue to be high. The importation of Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman horses increases every year. The first that were brought over were regarded as very uncertain ventures. At present they are of no doubtful value. The importers of horses from France and Scotland have suffered none of the reverses of the importers of short-horn cattle. With rare exceptions they have become rich. From present appearances we shall soon be sending Clydesdales to Scotland and England, and Normans to France and Belgium. The value of heavy draft horses was recognized in the old world before it was in the new. Now that their worth is appreciated here, all persons having teaming to do seem anxious to procure them. In this city the average size of horses appears to increase every season, and the like is true in nearly every city in the entire country. Large horses are less liable to injuries from the swinging of the poles of wagons than small ones. Their bones are firmer, and they are commonly more hardy. Large horses are more economical as respects harness, stall room, feed, and work required to take care of them. A large proportion of the teaming now done is over short distances, and it is more important to draw a large load than to make the trip quickly. Before the introduction of heavy draft horses, the teaming in the hilly and timbered portions of the country was chiefly performed by oxen. Now oxen are being superseded by heavy horses in all these sections. Persons traveling for business or pleasure now ride in cars instead of stages. There is still a large demand for horses of moderate size for drawing street-cars, but breeding stage-horses is a business of the past. In all the countries of eastern Europe heavy horses are taking the place of light ones in general farming operations. That American farmers will soon generally employ heavy horses in field work seems certain.—*Chicago Times.*

SOME NOTES ON BUTTER.—Butter is not a manufactured article in the sense that cheese may be so considered. The former is, strictly speaking, a product of the dairy; the latter is that and more too. The one is practically unchanged in the manipulations through which it passes; the other, by the introduction of a foreign substance and by the changes wrought by heat, is more completely a manufactured article than butter. Yet, notwithstanding this, butter is less uniform in quality than cheese, although one would think, considering the differences in the methods of making, that the reverse would be the case. Between "gilt-edged" and "grease" butter there is a wide gulf into which is plunged all those grades of good, common, poor, imperfect and bad articles of conglomeration called butter, and which make up the ninety-five per cent. of the butters which find their way to the markets; for, strange as it may appear, only five per cent. of all the butter received at our great markets throughout the country is of such a character as to pass for first-class or the real "gilt-edged" article. This last, the perfect butter, is that which always commands the highest price, takes the strongest hold on the appetites of men, and is never found in market in too large quantities. Poor, imperfect butter is always despised. It is an outcast. The poorest laborer, who earns enough to pay for a good living every week, will not eat it. It is rejected of men, and it would have been better had it never been made. The system of creameries and the improved methods practiced in our best private dairies have led, in recent years, to the production of butter of greater uniformity, and of generally higher grade than was commonly put upon the markets a dozen years ago; yet to-day the criticism upon the butter in our market is that it lacks uniformity, it is deficient in high quality, and not enough of it comes up to the high-water mark of "A No. 1." Some of it, much of it, does, of course; but there is too much poor butter handled in all the markets. Among private dairies there are the most widely differing practices and customs employed in all the details of butter-making, from setting and skimming the milk to the marketing of the product. In so simple an operation as butter-making one would hardly think it possible for so many variations and modes of procedure to be employed as are found among private dairymen. There is the setting of the milk in deep and shallow cans or pans, the skimming of the milk, the churning of whole milk, the scalding or heating of the cream, the different modes of churning, the working and not working, washing and not washing, salting and not salting of the product, and a score or so of other differences and contradictory practices. Some dairymen practice one of the above modes, others the reverse. And this rule may be safe to follow: Whatever leads to the making of a choice article, for which a paying price is obtained, that do. One may reach this through one particular method, as washing the butter or not, setting in a pan or can of a particular shape or size; and another may reach it through directly opposite methods. It is enough if by either of these the dairyman produces good butter for which he obtains a good price. But these elements must certainly be present: Good cows of a good breed; good feed in a sufficient quantity; the utmost care and neatness in every manipulation, from the making to the marketing; skill in putting up the product in an attractive manner, and putting it upon the market so as to command the best price. These are certainly essentials about which there can be no question; as to the minor details, one mode of procedure is as likely to yield good profits as another. There is at present no over-supply of choice butter in our market. The demand for it runs very close upon the receipts, and from week to week the best butter received is about all eaten up or disposed off by Saturday night.—*American Cultivator.*

—Robert Burdette is tired of lecturing and travel and fame, and writes: "I wish I was just seven years old, and Christmas lasted three months, and I had a stocking as long as a telegraph pole."

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

RICE BATTER CAKES.—Beat well together one cup cold boiled rice, one pint flour, one teaspoonful salt, two eggs previously beaten light and milk sufficient to make a tolerably thick batter.

PUREE OF POTATOES.—Mash them and mix while hot with some fine white gravy drawn from veal, together with butter and cream. The puree should be rather thin and seasoned with salt and pepper.

FORSTER CAKE.—Half a pound of butter, one pound of sugar, three eggs well beaten, one lemon or nutmeg, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the lemon, flour enough to make a soft batter, about three pounds; roll very thin and bake brown.

FRIED PARSNIPS.—Boil until tender in hot water slightly salted; let them get almost cold, scrape off the skin, and cut in thick, long slices; dredge with flour and fry in hot dripping, turning as they brown; drain very dry in a hot colander; pepper and salt to serve.

SPANISH CUSTARD.—If your family number six take eight yelks of eggs, eight teaspoonfuls of sugar, beaten very light, adding flavor if you like; put over a slow fire, stirring all the time until quite thick; then have small saucers either of glass or china and pour some on each saucer; to be served in this way cold; powdered almonds are very delicious on it.

POTATO SALAD.—Boil mealy white potatoes; mash fine; season highly with butter, pepper, salt, and a little sweet cream. Prepare a salad dressing as follows: Mash perfectly smooth, with a little water, the hard-boiled yelks of three eggs; add half a teaspoonful of mustard, a whole teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful each of celery seed and cayenne pepper, all mixed to a paste with olive oil, or richest cream if you are prejudiced against oil; also a tablespoonful of vinegar. Now spread the creamed potatoes over the bottom of a baking-dish, and add the dressing in spots with a spoon, then another layer of potatoes and more dressing, and so on, ending with a layer of potatoes. Set in the stove to brown.

CHICKEN SHORTCAKE.—Cut a young chicken in pieces, put on to boil with a small onion, a thin piece of salt pork, and just enough cold water to cover it; let it simmer gently till done; then take up the pieces of chicken, slip out the larger bones and take off the skin; make a gravy of the liquor by thickening it with corn starch dissolved in a cup of milk; put the pieces of chicken back into the gravy to keep hot; half an hour before the chicken is done take a quart of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of salt, two full teaspoonfuls of cream-tartar, and one, not very full, of soda; mix all together very thoroughly, then rub in a small cup of butter, and mix with enough sweet milk to make it a thick dough the same as for biscuit. Mix it very gently with the hands without using a roller, and bake in a square bread-pan in a hot oven. Twenty minutes will be as long as it will need to bake. When it is done, split it open and butter it plentifully while hot; lay the halves with the crust downward, and upon a flat dish. Cover them with the chicken and pour over all the gravy, which must be thick enough not to run off and leave the chicken dry. Garnish with water cresses or parsley.

Consumption Cured.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

Our Progress.

As stages and stage routes are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts, and are warranted to cure all irregularities of stomach, liver and bowels. Sold by druggists.

An Old Lady's Gratitude.

A lady seventy years of age expresses great gratitude for the benefit she has derived from Warner's Safe Bitters, and declares her belief that the remedy is a certain specific for dyspepsia.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.

SEND postal card for Sample Copy of *Golden Censer*, Rockford, Ill. It is a religious weekly—8 pages—unsectarian—no advertisements. A beautiful steel engraving to each subscriber.

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take a dose of Piso's Cure for Consumption. So say all who have tried it.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

USE only C. Gilbert's Patent Gloss Starch.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1880.

CATTLE—Native Steers	[illegible]	@	$10.25
SHEEP—Common to Choice	[illegible]	@	5.75
HOGS—Live	4.80	@	5.20
COTTON—Middling		@	[illegible]
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.90	@	6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.47½	@	1.48
CORN—No. 3	61	@	61½
OATS—Western Mixed	51	@	51½
PORK—Mess	12.50	@	12.60
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	12
BEEVES—Choice to Fancy	4.90	@	5.12½
Good to Prime	4.40	@	4.80
Native Cows	2.25	@	3.60
Texas Steers	2.50	@	3.70
HOGS—Common to Select	4.00	@	4.55
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.60	@	4.60
Lambs, per head	2.00	@	3.00
FLOUR—Choice	6.20	@	6.40
XXX	5.90	@	6.00
WHEAT—Red Winter, No. 2	1.36½	@	1.36½
Red Winter, No. 3	1.26	@	1.26½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	36	@	36½
OATS—No. 2	37	@	37½
RYE—No. 2	81½	@	82
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime	2.26	@	2.75
TOBACCO—Dark Lugs	2.76	@	3.50
Medium Dark Leaf	4.75	@	6.00
HAY—Choice Timothy	17.00	@	17.50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	24	@	25
EGGS—Fresh Candled	17	@	17½
PORK—Standard Mess	13.25	@	13.50
WOOL—Tub-washed, Choice	53	@	54
Unwashed Medium	33	@	35
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	2.25	@	5.25
HOGS—Common to Choice	4.40	@	4.85
SHEEP—Common to Choice	3.90	@	5.50
FLOUR—Extras	5.00	@	7.00
Superfines	3.75	@	5.00
WHEAT—Spring No. 2	1.31½	@	1.31½
No. 3	1.15½	@	1.15½
CORN	39½	@	40
OATS—No. 2	35	@	35½
RYE—No. 2	80½	@	81
PORK—Mess	13.40	@	13.45
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grades	6.75	@	7.37½
CORN—White	59	@	60
OATS—Choice	54	@	55
HAY—Choice	25.50	@	26.00
PORK—Mess	13.00	@	13.25
BACON	6½	@	08
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11½

TEST IS BETTER THAN TALK. 6 TEST packets of choice Seeds sent to every NEW NAME for 20 cents, stamps or currency. Send for Garden Manual and Price List for 1880—mailed free. Address J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.

A GOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many orders in one vast sum has every advantage of capital, with skillful management. Large profits divided pro rata on investments of $25 to $10,000. Circular, with full explanations how all can succeed in stock dealings, mailed free. LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exchange Place, New York.

PLAYERS OF VIOLIN, 'CELLO, GUITAR OR BANJO, (professional or amateur) send address, and hear of a great invention. PROF. JOSEPH SINGER, Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM Habit Cured by B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Reliable evidence given, and reference to cured patients and physicians. Send for my book on the habit and its cure—FREE.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

BIG PAY to agents on lives Jesse James, Shepard and others. MARSH & CO., St. Louis.

$3000 a Year. Our Agents make it. New Goods. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GUNS Revolvers. Illustrated Catalogue free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh.

VEGETINE

Liver Complaint.

This disease may be said to proceed almost invariably from the stomach being out of order in the first place. By the stomach being out of order the blood also gets out of order; and why? All the blood in the human body passes through the liver every few minutes to have the bilious matter separated from it. If there be any scrofulous taint or other impurity in the blood, it will surely be deposited in the liver, and the bile. By and by, however, these impurities increasing, will render the blood watery, and render its motion torpid; then it will cease to perform its duty of straining out the bile. Only poison will be left in the liver, and the result will be an obstructed, inflamed and swollen liver, ending in disease. Such is the theory, and such the climax, as proven by facts. The symptoms crowd rapidly upon one another—a continual pain or tenderness in the right side, inducing emaciation and weakness; cough, with expectoration; dyspepsia, high-colored urine, yellowness of the eyes, liver and a quick pulse. It is impossible to mistake the disease by these symptoms. There is only one way of curing Liver Complaint, and that is, to strike at the root. To do this, you must act on the stomach, the blood, the liver and the general health at the same time. VEGETINE alone will do this, and will effect a speedy cure. See testimonials.

Rochester Policeman "Gained Eight Pounds in Three Weeks."

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Having used but three bottles of your VEGETINE in a very bad case of Liver Complaint, I find myself improving rapidly. Am weighing eight pounds more at present than I did when I began taking it, and believe, with a continuance of a small quantity more, I shall be entirely cured. Before I began taking the VEGETINE I was under the doctor's care. Was sick a long time. Mr. Smith, who had received great benefit from taking the VEGETINE, advised me to try it. I can cheerfully recommend it to every one as a good medicine, as the VEGETINE has done more for me than the doctors could do.

Yours truly, JAMES A. JOHNSON, Police Officer, No. 222 Brown St., Rochester, N. Y.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I have been sick two years with the Liver Complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully, MRS. ALBERT RICKER. Witness of the above, MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

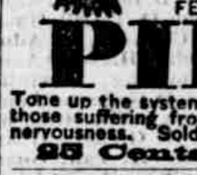
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

A TABLE BOOK AND INTRODUCTORY ARITHMETIC. By LYDIA NASH.

This little book takes the learner through Long Division. Explanations and those simple first steps which suggest themselves naturally to the mind of the instructor, have been omitted; but the questions on the tables are complete, and the examples are so carefully made up that when the little pupil is able to obtain correct answers to them all without assistance, he will be found to have mastered the whole subject. Price 15 cts. No extra charge for mailing. Apply to the author, 88 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

VENTRILOQUISM—How I became a Ventriloquist, with instructions by which any one can acquire this wonderful and amusing art, also how to perform Heller's marvelous Second Sight feat. In Elocutionist's Journal, No. 29; ten cents of any newsdealer or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

The Only Positive Cure For Chills and Fever THAT DOES NOT contain Quinine, Arsenic or other Poisonous drugs. For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Sick Headache, NERVOUS or Female Diseases it has no equal; for those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, or any Blood disease, it is a Sovereign Remedy. Thousands are using it, all indorse it. Ask your Druggist for it. OCCIDENTALIS. A. & V. C. MILLER, Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.



GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS Mildest ever known, cure MALARIAL DISEASES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION and FEVERS. These PILLS Tone up the system and restore health to those suffering from general debility and nervousness. Sold by all Druggists. 25 Cents per Box.

CUSHING'S MANUAL Of Parliamentary Practice. This is the universally accepted authority in all the United States on rules and order of debate. For young men who wish to take an intelligent part in debating societies, or to be fitted for the public duties of citizenship, this little work will be found invaluable. It contains all the essential points for the guidance of deliberative assemblies of any kind. Price, 75 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. THOMPSON, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. CAUTION None genuine unless yellow wrapper has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Propr., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for the RICHLY ILLUSTRATED and only complete and authentic history of the great tour of GRANT AROUND THE WORLD. It Describes Royal Entertainments, Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and Wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catchpenny" imitations. Over 900 pages. Price only $3. Send for Circulars containing a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address National Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY! $1.50 THE NURSERY. $1.50 A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. Send 10 cents for a Sample Number and Premium List. JOHN L. SHOREY, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

CATARRH Sample of Cure mailed FREE. JEFFERS' FRENCH CATARRH CURE is an absolute cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, etc. PHILIP F. DUTON, Gen'l Ag't, 712 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

ITS FAME LIMITED TO NO COUNTRY, SECT OR RACE. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER! Sold by all Druggists. As a FAMILY MEDICINE, for external and internal uses, especially as a Regulator of the STOMACH AND BOWELS, HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED.

WE LOAN MONEY ON FARMS, City, Church and Village property. For particulars address (with stamp) U. S. Home & Dower Association, 201 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED. AT SIX PER CENT.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

ASK your Grocer for "STEWART" Sewing Machine...

BROWN'S SHADED MAPS...

AGENTS READ THIS. We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

$10 to $10,000 Invested in Syndicate Operations in Stocks. This plan pays the smallest operator, with an investment of from $10 to $100 on a par with the one who has $10,000 and places him upon equal profits. It secures alike to all the advantage of large capital used with skill and experience. Full information mailed free. Address EVARTS, BARNES & CO., Bankers, 24 Broad St., N. Y.

$10,000. SAFETY LAMP. Mailed Free for 35 Cts. $10,000 will be paid to any person who can explode a lamp fitted with our PATENTED SAFETY ATTACHMENT. May use any lamp or burner. Prevents its dripping and breaking. Send for samples, with size of collar. AGENTS WANTED. S. S. Newton's Safety Lamp Co., 12 West Broadway, New York. Factory and Office, Binghamton, N. Y.

RAGS! 3¼c. RAGS! —WE WILL PAY— Three and One-Quarter Cents per Pound For Country Mixed Paper Rags, delivered at our mill. Rag Dealers may ship direct. Remittance promptly on receipt of stock. KIMBERLY, CLARK & CO., NEENAH, WIS.

An Unfailing Remedy for Piles & Hemorrhoids. BARLETT'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES. Victims of this distressing complaint admit that even temporary relief is a great boon, and we claim that this has resulted in every trial of the Barlett Suppository, and reports are constantly received full of grateful expressions from those who have been permanently cured. It is a small medicated cone, applied directly to the affected parts, without the slightest danger or inconvenience attending its use. "THE OLD DOCTOR'S LEGACY," a pamphlet describing the disease, treatment and result, will be sent by mail to any one requesting it. Boxes of 14 Suppositories, $1.00; or trial size of five for 50 cents. Can be sent by mail. If not kept by neighboring druggists, address JOHN C. BAKER & CO., 812 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Consumption and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs effectually cured by Baker's Cod Liver Oil. Sold by all druggists.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE (Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.) A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases. Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements. For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure. For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. WARNER'S Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. H. H. Warner & Co. Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK IN THE WORLD! The New American Dictionary. $9. For 27¢

Containing 30,000 Words, Double-Column Pages, ... English and American Lexicographers. ... WILDES & CO., Arch St., Boston, Mass.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS Parlor Organ Instruction Book. ($1.50.) A. N. JOHNSON. This very easy, thorough and practical book teaches both light and sacred music, that is, Songs, Marches, Waltzes, Rondos, Sunday School, School and Church Music; in fact everything that can be played on a reed organ. It includes 50 tunes for one hand, 150 exercises for fingering, 80 graded pieces for lessons, and about 140 Hymn Tunes and Glees, all with full and plain directions.

Johnson's New Method for Thorough Base, is for Choir, Glee and Sacred Music, and is published for $1.00.

Temperance Jewels. (35 cts. boards;) commends itself to clergymen by the religious character of its contents, and to all Temperance people, by the excellence of its poetry and music. Send for Specimen Copy.

White Robes (30 cts.) sells very rapidly proving that it is appreciated as the "sweetest Sunday School Song book ever made." Send for Specimen Copy.

PRESENT YOURSELF with a NEW YEARS SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE MUSICAL RECORD," ($2.00), and receive ten times that amount in good music, all the news and valuable instructive articles.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y. J. E. Ditson & Co., 1228 Chestnut St., Phila.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Addr's True & Co., Augusta, Me.

K. S. L. N X—780

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper. Advertisers like to know when and where their Advertisements are paying best.

Dr. Clark JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup. LABORATORY, 77 W. 3d St., New York City.

The Best Remedy Known to Man!

Dr. Clark Johnson having associated himself with Mr. Edwin Eastman, an escaped captive, long a slave to Wakametkla, the medicine man of the Comanches, is now prepared to lend his aid in the introduction of the wonderful remedy of that tribe.

Wakametkla, the Medicine Man.

Nothing has been added to the medicine and nothing has been taken away. It is without doubt the BEST PURIFIER of the BLOOD and RENEWER of the SYSTEM ever known to man.

This Syrup possesses varied properties. It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Kidneys. It regulates the Bowels. It purifies the Blood. It quiets the Nervous System. It promotes Digestion. It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It carries off the old blood and makes new. It opens the pores of the skin, and induces Healthy Perspiration.

Edwin Eastman in Indian Costume.

SEVEN AND NINE YEARS AMONG THE COMANCHES AND APACHES. A neat volume of 300 pages, being a simple statement of the horrible facts connected with the sad massacre of a helpless family, and the captivity, tortures and ultimate escape of its two surviving members. For sale by our agents generally. Price $1.00.

Dr. Clark Johnson's INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER. Price of Large Bottles $1.00. Price of Small Bottles .50.

TESTIMONIALS OF CURES.

Chills and Fever Cured. Diseased Liver. Remedy for Rheumatism. Heart Disease. Erysipelas Cured. Heart Disease Cured. A Good Medicine. Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Cures Severe Headache. Never Fails to Cure. Derangement of the Stomach. Cures Dumb Ague.

ASK FOR Wells, Richardson & Co's PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR. It Gives Butter the gilt-edged color the year round. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. Thousands of Dairymen say IT IS PERFECT. Used by all the best Creameries. Awarded the International Diploma at N. Y. Dairy Fair. Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or write to ask what it is, what it costs, who uses it, where to get it. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt. USE ONLY THIS THE BEST AND

Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption. Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures. In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. The "Little Giant" Cathartic. No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.