HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

An English railway has paid a lord £100 for having his hat smashed in a collision.

A new arrangement is proposed for the safety of registered letters sent through the post-office. Special bags are to be provided for their reception, and only the postmasters at distributing stations are to have keys of these bags. Such a safeguard is highly desirable.

A Rhode Island lady supposed to be on her death-bed made the singular request, a few days since, to hear the brass band, which was compiled with, the band appearing in the evening and playing several popular pieces, and now she is improving and likely to recover her health.

A new toy, just introduced, is a wax doll in a crib, the doll being dressed in night clothes and in a dainty lace cap. By some mechanism the doll baby at certain intervals, after being wound up, lifts itself up in the crib, puts out its arms, and distinctly calls "mamma." The inventor thinks "no family should be without one."

Many of the mill girls at Chicopee, Massachusetts, are becoming inveterate snuff-dippers, and on any pleasant "nooning" groups of girls can be seen on the canal bridges, each supplied with a box of snuff and a bunch of cotton-waste, rubbing their gums with infinite satisfaction. The mill girls at Lowell, says the Springfield *Republican*, have long been addicted to this habit, but to advent in Chicopee is quite recent.

When a man comes home and tries to bolt the door with a sweet potato, pokes the fire, with a spout of a coffee-pot, attempts to wind up the clock with his bootjack, tries to cut kindling for his morning fire with a paper-knife, takes a cold potato in hand to light him to bed, and prefers sleeping in his hat and boots, you may reasonably infer that he has been making the acquaintance of some very friendly people.

An item of news from an English newspaper does not show that a particularly tolerant spirit is manifested by certain professional gentlemen in the city of Bristol. It seems that "the honorary medical and surgical staff of the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children and Out-door Treatment of Women have, as a body, resigned their appointments as physicians and surgeons, in consequence of the recent election of a lady to the office of surgeon."

It is now definitely settled that the telegraph wires in Germany are no longer to be affixed to poles in the open air, but are to be buried in underground tubes. The lines on which the principle is to be first introduced are those requiring a large number of wires; and those first on the roll are the line from Berlin to the Rhine, which branches to Mainz and Frankfort-on-the-Main; the line from Berlin to Breslau, Posen and Thorn; Berlin to Hamburg; and Berlin to Hanover and Bremen.

Once, when Beau Hickman was down, writes a Washington correspondent, and really starving, I gave him a dollar, and seeing me about to buy a cigar, he stepped up and said: "Allow me, sir, to serve you," and, taking up two twenty-five cent cigars, he presented me one, and took the other—actually paying half of the dollar I had just given him for the cigars. "Beau," I said, "you are extravagant. I can't afford to smoke twenty-five cent cigars." "One must live like a gentleman," he coolly replied.

Eight hundred and thirteen lepers are now collected in the leper hospital at Molokai, Sandwich Islands. Physicians think there may be fifty more cases scattered on the different islands; but the disease is now considered to be under the control of the authorities, and it is hoped that by vigilance it will soon be entirely eradicated. Leprosy has been prevailing extensively for the last few years in the islands, and one of the first efforts of the present administration was to endeavor to check it by compelling every person tainted with it to be removed to Molokai.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.—Winwood Reade relates this incident as having occurred in a little African kingdom adjoining Ashantee: "A woman slave, who was condemned to die, was stripped according to custom and knocked in the head. Being only stunned by the blow, she recovered her senses, and saw herself surrounded by dead bodies. She ran into the town, found the nobles sitting in council, told them she had been to the land of the dead, and that she had been sent back because she had no clothes. They must dress her finely and kill her over again, which accordingly was done."

It is questionable if Jenkinism, in its wildest flights, ever ran more riot than in the following selection from an article in a Louisville paper: "Miss Josie Fowler, sister of the groom, is a beautiful blonde, who suggests the morning star of an early summer morning. Graceful, winning, and joyous—

"'Her face is like the Milky Way i' the sky,
A meeting of gentle lights without a name.'

"Miss Ida Lilly is a lovely brunette, with laughter flashing from her eyes, and grace, attractive and indescribable, in every movement. Miss Susie Blandford is also a brunette, whose loveliness suggests flower-crowned houris and blushing, Oriental rose gardens."

A Philadelphia gentleman, recently at Athens, attended a session of the National Legislature of Greece. Most of the members are dressed like other Europeans, though some wear the fustinella, which looks at a little distance like a butcher's shirt. Some smoke, some walk about, and all speak at once. The question before the House was upon granting a pension to the widow of Marco Bozzaris, and the votes were deposited in a singular-looking tin box, with the word nai (yes) on one side, and ochi (no) on the other side. The Greeks seem to be thorough republicans. They have no orders of nobility, and say that but for fear of trouble with other powers they would not keep a king. From economical motives they have abolished their foreign embassies, and complain of the expense of royalty.

A recent writer on French manners observes that "it is one of the highest merits of the system that it tacitly lays down the principle that all persons meeting in the same house know each other without the formality of an introduction. Any man may ask a girl to dance, or may speak to anybody at a private party. Another merit of French manners is the general absence of *mauvaise honte*. If a boy drops his book at church, he picks it up without blushing. A Frenchwoman takes off her bonnet and arranges her hair before the glass in a railway waiting-room, without a thought of the presence of bystanders. In her eyes all such things are so natural, so much a matter of course, that it never occurs to her to make any fuss about them."

Injuries from the use of Sewing-Machines.—There is no doubt that the excessive use of the sewing-machine is injurious to women and children. It strains the nerves, especially those of the eyes; it keeps the body bent forward in an unnatural position, and calls into action muscles that should not be very long exercised except in harmony with their neighboring muscles. But if women will baste as they sew, and not do all the basting first and then the sewing, they will suffer much less from the machine. It is quite usual for one person in the family, where there are several who might run the machine, to take upon herself the machine work instead of dividing it around, which would be only slightly fatiguing to all. No young child should be confined long at a time to either a knitting or sewing-machine; their use for children should be more in the nature of an amusement than an occupation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Women in France.

French women do not have the best of reputations in other countries. They are called frivolous and fond of pleasure, caring more for dress and gay amusements than for a happy home-life. But there is no country in the world where women are more active and useful in the home-circle than in France. They are accomplished cooks, and furnish good dinners from material that would be thrown away in the United States as of no worth. They are efficient clerks in most retail stores, and not unfrequently keep all the account-books in large wholesale establishments. The wives of bakers, and butchers, and grocers, generally help their husbands in their stores, not only taking a part in the sales, but also receiving the money and keeping the books. The ticket offices in many of the railroad stations are under the care of women. In the country they do menial work, sowing, hoeing and reaping in the fields, and even plowing and driving carts. It is only fair that French women should have the credit that fairly belongs to them.

"SHOVING THE QUEER."

Facts Concerning the U. S. "Secret Service"—How Counterfeiters are Captured—Setting a Thief to Catch a Thief—A Few Remarkable Cases, etc., etc.

Louis Jagger contributes to Appleton's *Journal* a readable paper upon the "Secret Service of the United States," from which we make the following extracts:

PERRETING OUT FRAUDS.

It is well known that there are in the different departments of the Federal Government employed various detective forces—such as the inspectors of customs, special agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau, special agents of the Post-office Department, etc., etc., and, in the same manner, the Secret-Service Division of the Treasury Department, which, however, differs from the other detective institutions in this—that it does not confine itself or its range of labor to any certain speciality, but takes cognizance of *all* frauds perpetrated against or upon the United States Government, while at the same time it makes the purpose of arresting and preventing the crime of counterfeiting more specially the object of its organization.

The extent to which these efforts prove successful must, of course, necessarily depend upon the adroitness of its *attaches* in anticipating the depredations of evil-doers, and lead to the discovery of the machinations and plottings of the dangerous and criminal classes of society. The old adage that "it takes a thief to catch a thief," has been long since exploded—at least, in its literal sense; and the method pursued by the United States Secret Service only in part partakes of this principle. It might be termed, not inappropriately, a combination of Fouché's and Vidocq's famous methods, differing entirely from the cumbersome systems of detection employed by the secret police of Prussia; the *inspecteurs* and *cabinet noir* of the late French Empire; the crown-spies of Spain; *kaiserliche Spione* of Austria; and the Oriental-Russian style of setting one man to do a piece of work, detailing a second to watch him, and then a third to watch the watchman. The system adopted by the present chief of the Secret Service Division is more in accordance with the Bow-street system of London, although somewhat modified to suit the demands and contingencies of the United States, with its much larger field of operation.

THE SECRET SERVICE DIVISION,

as at present organized, consists of the chief, Colonel H. C. Whiting; chief assistant, T. C. Nettleship; and a large number of "chief operatives," "operatives," and "assistant operatives," distributed all over the country—one, at least, in each judicial district—and all reporting regularly to headquarters. The chief of division is the executive officer, and guides and directs his subordinates; but the Solicitor of the Treasury must approve the acts of the chief to render them valid. All commissions issued to operatives must also have his written approval; and any very important movement, involving the expenditure of unusual sums of money, must first be submitted to him.

The ramifications of the Secret-Service Division of the Treasury Department extend—as has been already stated—all over the country. Its agents are operating on the Canada border to prevent smuggling, and in Florida and Key West in the endeavor to stop the importation of cigars and tobacco from Havana without paying duty. There is a branch office of the division in every city of importance, as a commercial or monetary center, in the United States, and each of these branches is under the immediate supervision of a chief operative, who is required to take charge of and give his exclusive attention to the district for which he has been assigned. The New York branch, at No. 52 Bleecker street, is virtually the headquarters of the division, although all reports and the results of captures, such as plates, counterfeit money, dies, stamps, etc., etc., are sent to the Washington office, and there put on record as preserved.

In the successful detection and conviction of counterfeiters, which is the specialty of the division, it is absolutely necessary, says Colonel Whiting, to use the counterfeiters against their confederates. Long experience has demonstrated the fact that

A SPY IN THE CAMP,

as a detective confederate, is more to be feared by an organized band of criminals than all the other machinery of detection combined; and it is well nigh impossible to detect leading counterfeiters, and, when detected, procure their conviction, without the use, as an entering wedge, of men tarnished with the same crime in a lesser degree, as none others can so fully have the confidence of the great criminal.

Hence, in the detection of counterfeiters, it has been (since May, 1869, when Colonel Whiting was appointed chief of division) and is now, the aim of the force to secure the co-operation of one of the gang to be broken up, who, besides furnishing the necessary information and keeping the officers posted as regards the movements of the parties who are being "shadowed," may afterward serve as State's evidence against his former confederates. The inauguration of this effective system—somewhat similar to the plan after which the Bow-street detective police operate—has created distrust and caused more alarm among the counterfeiters, as a class, than could have been accomplished by any other agency. The defection of a confederate strikes consternation into the ranks of crime, and opens the door for its final extermination. No better proof is required of the effectiveness of this system than the fact that counterfeiting on a large scale, as carried on extensively three or four years ago, is to-day virtually at an end; the counterfeiting now going on being confined to the comparatively small operations of "boodle-carriers" and second-rate "cony-men." (A "boodle carrier," in the *lingua* of counterfeiters, signifies the bearers and sellers of "boodle" funds, or counterfeit notes of a small denomination, such as fractional currency, etc. A "cony" man is one known as a bank-note counterfeiter.)

In order to better illustrate the *modus operandi* of the division, I shall give, from the official records, a few interesting cases that may serve as illustrations. I will take, to begin with,

THE CASE OF BILL GURNEY,

which is still fresh in the memory of most New Yorkers.

In the month of August, 1870, there suddenly appeared in the Eastern cities an admirably executed counterfeit twenty-dollar note on the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York. The intelligence of this unwelcome discovery was telegraphed all over the country to business men, bankers and others interested, putting the public on their guard against this dangerous and well-contrived imposition.

The chief of the Secret-Service Division arranged directly a plan to reach what he considered the probable source of the issue of this counterfeit. He dispatched one of his operatives to communicate with a notable "koniacker (counterfeiter)," surmising that this party knew something about it. The dealer was an "old settler" (an experienced rogue or operator) in the pernicious traffic, however, and it was no easy task directly to approach him without exciting suspicion.

The "koniacker" in question—an ex-State-prison bird—whose services it was deemed advisable to secure, and whom we will call X——, was consequently approached by the confidential agent of the chief, who, introducing himself as "Jake Buck," asked him if he wanted to *purchase* some "queer."

"No," said X——; "are you in the business?"

"I would like to *buy* some," responded Jake.

After some further careful manœuvering on the part of the two new acquaintances, it leaked out that X——, although not himself in the "business," could and would introduce Jake to a "friend," who, he thought, might accommodate him. Agreeably to this arrangement, the two met the following evening, X—— having in his possession an admirably executed twenty-dollar counterfeit, which Jake bought at half its represented value, say ten dollars.

"When can you supply me with some more?" asks Jake.

"Day after to-morrow," is the answer.

"Hand over a hundred, then," says Jake; and in due time, as per arrangement, the five twenty-dollar counterfeits are brought, and purchased by Jake at forty cents on the dollar, or thereabouts. At the same time, it is agreed that Jake shall take five hundred dollars' worth at a still further discount, say thirty cents on the dollar.

And when they met again, by appointment, Jake pays over his one hundred and fifty dollars, in good money, and receives in return twenty-five new twenty-dollar counterfeit notes, which he is quite sure have all come from the same source that the *first* one started from.

This game was continued until the disguised detective had so completely gained the confidence of X—— that the latter offered to introduce him to the manufacturer of the "cony." According to appointment, therefore, the three met in a barroom in Baxter street, when it was agreed that the manufacturer—or Bill Gurney, for it was none other than he—should sell Jake a bundle of counterfeit twenty-dollar bills, for twenty cents on the dollar, as the trade now began to assume wholesale proportions.

The following week the bogus Jake purchased three thousand dollars of the counterfeits, at eighteen cents on the dollar, from Gurney direct, which were to be delivered on the following evening, at the Tenth street ferry, on the East River. Meanwhile, headquarters in New York were duly advised of the progress of the scheme, and the chief and another operative held themselves in readiness to perform their *roles* in the play, when the time should come.

At the appointed hour—having thus managed already to have purchased several hundred dollars' worth of trash from Gurney's own hands, Jake repaired to the ferry-house at the foot of Tenth street, to receive the last batch of "cony" bargained for. But, this time, Jake is not alone. He is accompanied by two strangers, one apparently a plain-looking parson, and the other a slightly-intoxicated person who looks like a mechanic, and is smoking a clay pipe; but both are mixed among the throng which is waiting to cross in the next boat, being at no great distance from Jake, however. Bill Gurney is on the boat, but before stepping ashore, carefully eyes the waiting passengers. There is nothing to excite his suspicions, however; he has the three thousand dollars in counterfeit notes on his person, and is anxious to exchange them for five hundred and forty dollars in good money. Jake Buck is there, and in a moment the two are together. In another instant two men seize the counterfeiter, and he is handcuffed before he has had a chance to wink. These two men are none other than the parson and the drunken mechanic—or Colonel Whitley and his assistant. The counterfeit three thousand dollars are found secreted in the prisoner's breast coat pocket, in a neatly made up package. On the day following, X—— was arrested, and thus two shrewd counterfeiters were safely lodged in Blubo.

THE CASE OF FRED BIEBUSCH.

Scarcely less interesting than the case of Bill Gurney, and affording another good illustration of the detective system pursued by the Secret-Service Division under its present efficient management, is that of Fred Biebusch, a notorious and successful counterfeiter, whose arrest, about two years ago, created considerable excitement all through the West, where he had chiefly been operating. His operations extended over the whole broad range from Illinois to Texas, and were marked by a degree of boldness, accompanied by success, that has rarely been equaled in the annals of counterfeiting, or crime of any kind.

The plan pursued by the detectives in this instance, to secure the arrest of Biebusch, did not differ materially from that employed in the capture of Gurney. As in that case, the co-operation of a confederate was secured. The man employed in this case was one Shelley, who had long been engaged in preparing the plates, etc., for Biebusch. Shelley was arrested in New York, in the midst of his nefarious labors, and voluntarily confessed his association with Biebusch, who was operating in the West. Interviews were had, and "deals," or the sale and delivery of counterfeit notes, with the counterfeiter himself, by the decoys and pretended "cony" men—most of these transactions taking place near Biebusch's residence, on Stoddard street, near Clay avenue, in St. Louis. In this manner, one "deal" was made of one hundred dollars' worth of bogus ten-dollar United States Treasury notes, at twenty cents cents on the dollar; and several other deals followed, at the same price. On the 11th of January, 1869, two hundred dollars' worth of the "cony" twenty-dollar notes was bought for forty-five dollars; and a short time afterward the last deal was effected for thirty dollars, purchased at twenty cents on the dollar. It was now thought that sufficient evidence had been obtained upon which to base a criminal charge; and Biebusch was arrested on the night of the 15th of February, at his private residence, where he was enjoying himself with his family. On the premises were found two new plates for making fifty-dollar and five-dollar counterfeit greenbacks, besides a plate for printing fifty-cent notes. A large quantity of counterfeit money, in twenty-dollar and fifty-cent notes, was also found in the house, beside various implements, supposed to be burglars' tools.

Biebusch, as above stated, was arrested and placed under twenty thousand dollars bail to await trial. But he forfeited his bail and fled, and a week passed before he was recaptured.

After his temporary escape, he lived on Cabaret's Island, near St. Louis, in a hut, secreted by day, and venturing out only in the night. He was seen one night to meet his wife in a cornfield, watched, tracked and discovered. The officer ordered him to surrender, but he started on a run, and several shots were fired at him without effect. He was in the act of jumping a high fence when he was overtaken and brought down, and, for the last time, placed safely "in quod."

Upon his final arrest it came out that Biebusch was the possessor of a handsome fortune, accumulated by him in the pursuit of his nefarious business; and among other property that he owned it was ascertained that he held notes-of-hand, upon call, for sums loaned to some of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis to the aggregate amount of sixty thousand dollars.

This dangerous counterfeiter was convicted chiefly upon the testimony of his former confederate and employee—the man Shelley—and the letters, or "orders," and bogus notes, etc., with the appliances for their manufacture, found in his possession, and he was sentenced to fifteen years' confinement in the State-prison at Jefferson City, Missouri, where he entered upon his gloomy incarceration on the 13th of December, 1870, at the age of forty-seven. The plates, counterfeit money, etc., captured at the time of his arrest, are in the keeping of the Treasury Department at Washington.

THE MAYOR'S DOWNFALL.

One of the saddest examples on record in these archives of what may happen to a man who abandons himself to a vicious course of life is that of Mr. William M. Adams, ex-Mayor of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. At one time occupying a proud and honored position among his fellow-citizens, and the head of a happy family, he fell from his high estate through the influence of liquor and bad associates. He lost his name, was reduced to dire want, took to passing counterfeit twenty-dollar notes on the Shoe and Leather Bank (made by Bill Gurney), was detected, arrested, tried, and convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, with seven years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. He is now a convict in the very city of which he formerly occupied the proud position as its chief magistrate. Truly, "truth is stranger than fiction."

Converting Bones Into Fertilizers.

How to dissolve bones conveniently on one's farm or country place, for fertilizing purposes, without resorting to sulphuric acid, is an inquiry frequently asked. Place the bones in wood ashes, the pile being moistened with water, is the reply that has been given.

A method, said to be in use in Russia, is as follows: A trench, three or four feet deep and of any desired length, is dug in the earth, and filled with alternate layers of ashes and whole bones, each layer being about six inches thick. The lowest as well as the top layers are of ashes, and each layer of ashes is thoroughly saturated with water. At distances of three feet, poles are rammed down to the bottom of the ditch, and every eight or ten days they are taken out and water enough poured in the holes to saturate the ashes. At the end of two months the whole heap is thoroughly stirred up with a fork, so as to mix the ashes and softened bones, which are then left to ferment again, water being added often as necessary. In about three months more, the heap being worked over twice or three times more, the decomposition of the bones will be so complete that only a few of the largest bones remain, and these are taken out and put in mother heap.—*Scientific American.*

The Omaha *Herald* declares that so far as past successes have proven their usefulness, State Fairs in Nebraska for the next five years ought to be abolished, and district fairs ought to take their place."

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

It is found that freezing of the waste-pipes of kitchen sinks, etc., may be prevented by making them tapering toward the tap, so that any thin ice that may form on them may fall away by slight change of temperature, and complete stoppage cannot take place even in continuous cold weather.

It is usual to throw away grape stones as a waste product, but it now appears that they can be turned to good account. When roasted and ground they possess an aroma very much like that of East India coffee, and the beverage obtained therefrom is about the same as coffee in taste, though inferior in quality.

A Rhode Island blacksmith has succeeded in changing the gait of a pacing horse to that of a trotter, by simply fastening an extra pair of shoes heavier than usual to the fore feet whenever he wants the horse to trot, and taking them off at all other times. The sudden change of weight on his fore feet forces the horse to change his gait.

Soiling as now practised by the best dairy farmers really means stall feeding in summer, wholly or in part, according to the condition of the pastures or the circumstances of the farmer. The old definition of the word "soil," according to Webster, is to feed cattle or horses, in the barn or an inclosure, with fresh grass or green food cut for them, instead of sending them out to pasture; such food having the effect to purge them, hence to purge by feeding upon green food; as to soil a horse.

Compound for Washing Linen.—According to the *Moniteur Scientifique*, an excellent substance for washing linen, and one not possessing the destructive effect of soda and other washing powders, is prepared as follows: Two pounds of soap are dissolved in five and a half gallons of nearly boiling water, and to this added three large tablespoonfuls of ammonia and one of spirits of turpentine. In this the linen is to be soaked for three hours, when it is readily cleansed, requiring but little rubbing. Ammonia does not affect linen or woolen fiber as soda does.

Brilliant Whitewash.—Take half a bushel of nice unslaked lime. Slake it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve and add to it a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a large one filled with water; add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on hot.—*Western Rural.*

House Vermin.—Cockroaches are the plague of many house-keepers, and yet a little Paris green is death to them. Keep it in a common flour dredging box, label it Poison, and apply it weekly to their haunts. Bed-bugs or chinch-bugs can also be dispersed and utterly routed with this remedy; and both cockroaches and bedbugs will flee from powdered borax. Travelers should always carry a paper of borax in their bags, and sprinkle it under and over their pillows, if they fear they shall become food to the last named wretches. Sprigs of wormwood will drive away large black ants; and none of them, whether black, brown or red, relish intergrown tansy. Paris green, cayenne or kerosene; so if they invade our pantries we can, by a judicious application of some one of these articles, make the premises too unpleasant for them. Fly paper should be kept around the house as early as the middle of May. Put it in every open window, and thus destroy every intruder.

Cholera and Pain-Killer.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—This unparalleled preparation is receiving more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in relieving pains, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence, and every rank of life. Physicians of the first respectability, and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, recommend this as one of the most effectual in the line of preparations for the cure of Cholera, Cholera Morbus and kindred bowel troubles now so common among the people.

Can it be True?—Within the last few months a considerable number of persons have called upon Dr. Walker, the proprietor of the popular medicine known as Vinegar Bitters, and assured him that, in their belief, his preparation is an infallible antidote for rum and tobacco. The minute details which have been furnished him forbid him to doubt the accuracy of the statements. This new claim of a great remedy to the confidence of the public will give a vast and well-deserved impulse to its popularity. Heretofore the Bitters have been recognized as a pure vegetable tonic and corrective, devoid of alcohol, and thoroughly adapted to the cure of stomach and bowel complaints, nervous disorders, bilious affections, muscular diseases, and, indeed, a majority of the ailments within the reach of medicine; but if it will also cure the craving for liquor and tobacco, philosophers, statesmen and theologians ought to unite their voices in its praise. Can the good news be true? It is easy to test the question.

The Narragansett Collar Co. are turning out from 75,000 to 100,000 Elmwood and Warwick collars a day. This shows their immense popularity. If you have not worn them we would advise you to do so.—*Com.*

At the Vienna World's Fair, the Grand Medal of Progress, which was the recognition of highest excellence in Pumps, Hydraulic Rams and Garden Engines from all Nations was awarded to W. & B. Douglas, Middletown, Conn., the oldest and best established manufacturers of these goods in the world.

Don't Hawk, Hawk, Spit, Spit, Blow, Blow and disgust everybody with your Catarrh and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor, arrest the discharge and cure you. 638

We advise those desiring to become Agents for really Valuable Books to address postal care to T. Ellwood Zell, Philadelphia, for Circular.

Base ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken skins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

The best thing for Harness is the celebrated Frank Miller's Harness Oil.

Old Chronic Sores and Swellings are aroused to new life, waked up and carried away by the thorough uscof Prof Anderson's Dermador. It seems to penetrate all through their old indolent hulks starting all the vessels and surrounding tissues to healthy action.

See advertisement in this paper.

Jaundice, Skin Diseases, and Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, are removed by Dr Jayne's Sanative Pills. They produce healthy secretions of the stomach, liver, and other organs of the body, and are beneficial whenever an alterative or purgative medicine is required.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards in a more pitiable condition than ever (as a strong wine would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The October number is an excellent one, being in respect to mechanical execution, illustrations and literary character fully equal to any that have preceded. The different departments are full and entertaining, first of fashions being particularly noticeable in this regard. The publisher announces that he has made arrangements to illustrate the magazine from time to time with first-class Chromos. The first of the series will appear in the December number. Single subscription, $3.00 a year, with reduction to clubs. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. *

Science of Health.—The October number of this excellent magazine has appeared. Its character is sufficiently indicated by its title. Among the articles specially challenging attention in this number are: Disease and its Treatment; How to Clothe the Babies; Ill-health of Teachers; Sovereign Remedies, etc. Published by S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York. Terms, $2.00 a year; single numbers, twenty cents. Volumes begin in July and January. *

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1873.

BEEF CATTLE—Native	$9.50	@	$12.50
Texas	7.00	@	10.00
HOGS—Dressed	6.25	@	7.40
Live		@	
SHEEP—Live	4.25	@	5.50
COTTON—Middling—New	18¾	@	19
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6.50	@	7.15
WHEAT—New No 2	1.35	@	1.40
CORN—Western Mixed	61	@	63
OATS—Western, New	50	@	52
RYE—Western	90	@	95
PORK—New Mess	17.25	@	17.50
LARD	08⅛	@	08¾

ST. LOUIS.

COTTON—Middling	$ 17½	@	$ 18
BEEF CATTLE—Choice	5.25	@	5.50
Good to Prime	4.60	@	5.00
Cows and Heifers	2.50	@	4.00
Butchers' Stock	2.75	@	3.75
HOGS—Live	3.50	@	4.10
SHEEP	3.00	@	4.00
FLOUR—Choice Family	7.75	@	8.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1.20	@	1.25
No. 3 White "	1.18	@	1.20
CORN—No. 2, Mixed	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30
RYE—No 2	60	@	65
BARLEY—No 2, New	1.25	@	1.35
PORK—New Mess	15.50	@	16.00
LARD—Refined	08½	@	08¾
WOOL—Tub-washed—Choice	48	@	50
Unwashed—Medium	30	@	32

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Natives	$4.50	@	5.30
Texans	3.00	@	3.50
HOGS—Live	4.00	@	4.50
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4.00	@	4.65
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7.00	@	9.00
Spring Extra	5.50	@	6.25
GRAIN—Wheat—Spring No. 1	1.00	@	1.05
" " No. 2	95	@	1.00
Corn—No. 2	34	@	35
Oats—No. 2	25	@	28
Rye—No. 2	60	@	62
Barley—No 2	1.15	@	1.18
PORK—New Mess	14.75	@	15.00
LARD	07½	@	07¾

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Family	$7.00	@	$8.50
WHEAT—Red, New	1.30	@	1.35
CORN—No. 2	52	@	53
OATS—No. 2	40	@	41
BARLEY	1.50	@	1.60
COTTON—Middling—New	17½	@	17¾
PORK—New Mess	15.00	@	15.25
LARD	08	@	08¼

MEMPHIS

COTTON—Middling	$ 17	@	$ 17½
FLOUR—Family	7.50	@	9.50
CORN—New	70	@	72
OATS—New	45	@	47

NEW ORLEANS.

FLOUR—Choice and Family	$8.00	@	9.50
CORN—Mixed	65	@	70
OATS	40	@	45
HAY—Prime	22.00	@	24.00
PORK—Mess	16.75	@	17.00
BACON—Sides	9½	@	10¼
SUGAR—Fair	9½	@	10¼
MOLASSES—Strictly Prime	95	@	1.05
COTTON—Middling	17	@	17¾

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Prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem.

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