

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Homekeeping Hints.

POTATOES SATISFIED.—Cold boiled potatoes are sliced up and tossed in a saucpan with butter, mixed with a little chopped parsley, they are lightly browned. Pure goose or other dripping by many cooks preferred to butter for this purpose.

MOCK MINCE PIE.—One cup of raisins, one cup of currants, one cup of syrup, one cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of vinegar, one teaspoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, three cups of water. Boil all together, and when cool add three soda crackers, rolled fine. This will make three pies.

TO MASH TURNIPS.—After having been boiled very tender, and the water pressed thoroughly from them, put them into a saucpan and stir them constantly for some minutes over a gentle fire; add a little cream, salt, fresh butter, and pepper; continue to simmer and to stir them for five minutes longer, and then serve them.

LIGHT PUDDING.—Put two tablespoonfuls of sago, tapioca or rice in a pie dish, pour over a pint or a half and a half of milk; add one-half tablespoonful of sugar, a little grated nutmeg, if liked; bake two hours in a slow oven; if rice is used, bake three hours.

CHEESE PUDDING.—Grate three ounces of cheese, five ounces of bread, warm one ounce of butter in a quarter of a pint of milk, and mix with the above, then add two well-beaten eggs, a little salt, pepper and mustard; mix together, and bake in a pie dish for half an hour.

BUTTERED EGGS.—Break four eggs into a basin, and beat them well; put three ounces of butter, three tablespoonfuls of cream (or milk) into a stew-pan; add a little grated tongue, pepper and salt to taste. When quite hot add the eggs, stirring all the time. Have ready some hot buttered toast, and spread the mixture over it.

TO DRY PUMPKINS.—Cut the pumpkins through laterally, clean the inside; and then continue to cut, in the direction as before, rings about half an inch thick. Cut off the rind and hang the rings on a pole in the sun or warm room. It is to be boiled in plenty of water until tender; then skinned out and prepared for pies, the same as dried pumpkins. Another way. Take the ripe pumpkins, pare out into small pieces, steep soft, mash and strain through a colander, as if for making pies. Spread this pulp on plates, in layers not quite an inch thick, dry it in the stove oven, which should be kept at so low a temperature as not to scorch it. In about a day it will become dry and crisp. The sheets thus made can be stored in a dry place, and they are always ready for use for pies and sauces. The quick drying after cooking prevents any portion from slightly souring, as it is nearly always the case when uncooked pieces are dried, the flavor is much better preserved, and after the cooking is saved. To use: Soak pieces over night in a little milk, and they will return to a pulp as delicate as the fresh pumpkins.

Draining the Farm. There are several ways of draining a farm that are not to be recommended. Here are some illustrations: We have in mind a neighbor who inherited a large and valuable farm, including an extensive tract of heavy timber land. The cleared land really needed draining, and the young man has been engaged upon it ever since it came into his possession, but instead of digging ditches he spends all his leisure hours at the village store, digging into the business affairs of his more industrious neighbors. When the tax collector gives him a call, he sells off a few tons of hay instead of feeding it out, and so makes a beginning toward draining his land. Having acquired a taste for alcoholic drinks, he occasionally makes a trip to the liquor store, and at the same time that he drains his cup he continues the drains already begun on his farm at home. This kind of drainage has already removed a large portion of the surplus capital from his ancestors. Another neighbor was a man with a farm that needed draining, and having little taste for working odd, wet land, has for several years past spent a large portion of his time swapping horses, and endeavoring in this way to realize enough to drain his farm. We fear he will find it all drained before he is aware of it.

Another has not quite enough surplus capital to drain his farm all at once, and not liking to do anything by halves, has let his farm to another, while he is chasing fortune in the shape of a "patent right," from which he hopes to realize enough to enable him to drain his farm very thoroughly, and judging by the result of nine-tenths of such cases, he will probably be successful.

Profit in Farming. We take the following extract from an address delivered before a farmers' club: Profit in farming consists not wholly in dollars and cents. The intelligent farmer who loves his business, and successfully rears his family in spite of insects, drought or storms, and at the same time increases the fertility of his soil, without being ingulfed in a whirlpool of debts, is really richer in true manhood and life usefulness than many a millionaire with his ill-gotten gains. We do not expect, and hardly care to convince each other, that any one branch of farm pursuit is so much more profitable than others as to make us rush pell-mell to that branch, for which, perhaps, neither aptitude nor education in farm life fits us. Of course, as a body of intelligent gentlemen we expect to learn many things from our comparison of views and statements of facts. For one, I shall be content if we show to each other several methods by which farmers with ordinary intelligence and without too constant and excessive toil, can secure enough of this world's goods to make life happy, home cheerful, our children intelligent, and an accumulating safety fund for our declining years. I would not have farmers all rich if I could, for very few of the rich men are such, who delight in doing that which must have so cheered the ancient world, when debts were banished from existence.

Cheap Reputations. It is reported that on one occasion a much-praised United States Representative, who had favored in the House a reform bill, which, it enacted, would have cut off members' perquisites, rushed over to the Senate and besought Mr. Fessenden's aid in preventing any further action on the measure. He explained to the Senator that so many men in the House had voted for the bill (to secure the applause of the country) that it had actually been passed by mistake. The Senator grimly said to the Representative: "My dear , when you are as old as I am you will learn that a national reputation cannot be made on fourpence-halfpenny votes like that."

POSTAL STATISTICS.

Among the Letter Bags of the United States Mails.

Mr. E. W. Barber, third assistant postmaster-general of the United States, has completed his annual report. It contains many facts of interest. The number of official letters received in the department in the last fiscal year was 685,000. The figures show that postal cards were very popular during the year. There were issued 107,616,000 of them, of the value of \$1,076,160. In the month of October last there were issued of the new cards 20,138,000, which is one-fifth of the entire amount sold during the fiscal year. The estimate of the number necessary for the next fiscal year is 154,967,000. The amount of public or ordinary postal stamps issued to postmasters during the fiscal year was 682,342,170 of a value of \$18,271,419. The value of postage and periodical stamps was \$815,902. The number of official stamps issued to the executive department was 18,495,900, of a value of \$834,970. The total number of stamps of all kinds issued was 973,275,625, of a value of \$25,477,511. The increase in the number of ordinary stamps is about ten per cent. The increase, including official stamps, is about seven per cent. The postage stamps sent through the mails by registered pouches to postmasters numbered 353,452. Of this entire amount there were lost ten packages, of an aggregate value of \$250. The statistics of the dead letter service are of quainter interest. The number of dead letters handled during the year was about 4,500,000. Of these, 31,799 contained money aggregating \$61,000; 14,225 letters contained drafts, notes, and bills of exchange of the value of \$2,997,847; 135,027 letters contained samples of merchandise, postage stamps, and miscellaneous articles; 3,740,000 contained nothing of value.

There were mailed to foreign countries from the United States, 12,500,000 letters. Of these 106,200 were returned undelivered. The number received from foreign countries was 11,500,000 of which 219,100 were returned undelivered. These figures show the advantage which this country will derive from the new postal treaty of Borneo. That treaty provides that each country shall retain the postage on all letters mailed in its own territory, and that no accounts shall be kept between countries. The excess of letters mailed from this country over the number received from foreign countries is nearly 1,000,000. The net gain to the United States from the treaty, therefore, presuming all letters to be of only single weight, is five cents on 1,000,000 letters, or \$50,000.

The result of the operations of the new law, which requires prepayment of newspaper postage, presents a curious paradox. While the aggregate receipts from this source have not been so large as they were under the old system, the net gain to the government is greater. The Post-office department estimated that the new law would yield \$1,500,000 annually. This estimate was based upon the returns from fifty-five leading offices for a uniform period, but the postmasters either erred or did not make truthful returns. Receipts from this source are less than \$1,000,000. The government makes a gain, however, from the fact that this sum is mainly collected in advance, at a few offices where no commission is allowed upon the sums collected. The amount received under this new system is nearly \$800,000, about the sum received under the old system in 1878. Of the entire amount collected, commissions were paid upon only about \$100,000. Newspaper prepayment stamps have been supplied to 3,400 offices, the total number of places in the United States where daily newspapers are published.

The increase in the number of registered pouches during the year was fifteen per centum. The system of registered through pouches works satisfactorily.

Starred to Death.

Frederick Huffman, the mate of the shipwrecked brig on Damas Key, off the Cuban coast, and the subsequent discovery of the bleached remains of four sailors, who had evidently died of starvation. Mr. Huffman says that the brig Helen S. Rich was run aground in a gale on the twenty-sixth of September. Several days later he noticed a number of poles standing in the rocks about two miles distant. Obtaining the consent of his captain, he with several others proceeded in a small boat to investigate the matter. Arriving at the reef, a hut built of small rocks and covered with canvas was found. Inside were found the skeletons of two men, which had apparently been there for about a year. They were decomposed beyond recognition, and were clothed in short weather jackets and pantaloons, which were badly rotted by the weather and clung in rags about the bodies. Outside of the hut and lying flat on the rocks two other bodies were found under a mass of timber and driftwood.

From the hangings picked up along the reef it was considered beyond doubt that the vessel was a brig, and judging from the position of the remains, all of which rested in a recumbent position, leaning against the wall with the hands outstretched as if the men had died supporting themselves in that attitude, it is thought that they died from starvation. The stern of the vessel was so deep under the water that her name could not be seen, nor could it be found on any of her timbers which had formed the covering of the hull. No clew to the identity of the vessel has since been discovered.

A Seasonable Recipe. To make mince pie: Hash five pounds beef with three pounds of apples; add three pounds chopped raisins, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and cook three minutes; add three tablespoonfuls of butter, and stir three times; add mace and pepper and caraway and cloves, and coriander and dried gooseberries, and salt and citron, and keep tasting till you are sure it is right; then set the pan in a chair, and add one cup of boiling water, one teaspoonful of vinegar, two dozen prunes without stones, a wineglass of rosewater, and four pulverized nutmegs; next add two cups butter and one cup of salt; cook fifteen minutes, taste and put the spoon back; if you have anything else in the house you would like to put in you can do so, only exercise discretion in all your experiments; bake in the oven and put away in the cellar till your mother-in-law comes a visiting.—Detroit Free Press.

A GRAND HOTEL.—That mammoth hotel at St. Louis will be called the Grand Hotel. It will be situated at the corner of Grand and Page avenues and occupy 120,000 square feet, 25,000 more than the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. There are to be 2,000 rooms, and the cost, exclusive of furniture, will be \$1,950,000. Work will be begun by the contractor next spring, and the contract provides that the hotel shall be completed by September 1, 1877.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Prussia has asked Austria to prevent Bishop Forster, while residing in the Austrian portion of his diocese, from exercising any episcopal function touching the Prussian portion. The English admiralty slave circular will be withdrawn and new instructions issued. The arsenal at Rendsburg, in Holstein, Germany, was almost destroyed by fire. Forty thousand rifles were ruined. The total damage by the fire is estimated at 5,000,000 marks. The grand jury at St. Louis has found true indictments for complicity in the whisky frauds against Wm. McKee, of the Globe Democrat, and ex-Renvenue Collector Maguire. They were placed under bail. The direct cable has been repaired and is now in working order. As a consequence, the old cable company has reduced the rates again. By the burning of two frame shanties in an alley between 16th and 17th streets, in Washington, three colored children were burned to death. David Robinson, residing near Kokomo, Ind., fired a pistol at his wife, and as she ran from the house with her eight-year-old boy, he fired again, grazing the boy's cheek. He then fired into a young son in bed, cut the throat of a daughter, and mounting a horse rode away. His body was subsequently found a mile or so off, where he had committed suicide. Three fishermen were drowned in Lake Huron by the swamping of their boat.

The Russian minister, at Constantinople, had an interview with the Grand Vizier, during which he threatened armed intervention by the great powers if the Turkish persecution of Christians continued. The Atlanta Constitution's exploring party left Homerville, Ga., for Okfeokee swamp. The party numbers twenty-two, and is fully equipped. Prof. Little, the State geologist, accompanies the expedition. The inhabitants of Kaka, on the White Nile, have revolted and defeated the Egyptian troops, killing one hundred of them. The Impartial, of Madrid, states that Mr. Cushing, the American minister, has delivered to the minister of foreign affairs another note in regard to the jurisdiction of courts-martial over citizens of the United States. The Diario Espanol, of Madrid, says that the Vatican has sent a note to Madrid, which expresses approval of Cardinal Simeoni's conduct regarding the recent Vatican circular. The Serbian minister, after three days' maneuvers, were ordered to the frontier. The purchasing committee of the bondholders of the defunct St. Joseph and Denver railroad, bought the road for \$100,000 from the Kansas Master of Chancery. A fast mail train is to be run from New York to St. Louis. The legality of the grand jury which indicted the \$47,000 treasury robbers having been questioned, a test case brought out the decision that it was legal. The miners in the Hocking Valley (Ohio) coal mines, and in the coal mines of Back Springs, Wyoming Territory, are on a strike. The American Bible Society's managers have informed the managers of the centennial exhibition that they cannot be exhibitors in the centennial fair if the exhibition is to be opened on Sundays.

It is reported from Penang, Malaya, that the Malays are besieging the British residency at Penak, and that an effort was making to expel the British from the country. It is reported that the central government for Alsace-Lorraine will be established at Berlin, and that a special ministry will probably be created for the provinces. The London Times published a telegram from Alexandria which said that the Khedive had applied to England for two financiers to undertake Egyptian finances. A \$500,000 bank note purporting to have been issued by the First National bank of Galena, Ill., has been discovered. The complete returns from the Massachusetts election give Rice 33,623; Gorton, 78,246; Baker, 9,965; Adams, 1,774; and Phillips, 301 votes. Henry L. Jolly, claiming to be the only survivor of the steamer Pacific, was picked up by a passing vessel after having been adrift on the pilot-house for two days and nights. The Pacific plied between Portland, Or., and San Francisco, and on the ill-fated voyage had over one hundred souls on board. One man was killed and two seriously injured by the premature explosion of a blast in a sewer in Boston. The commissioner of internal revenue has ordered that when cigars are packed in tin boxes, and the number of cigars, the manufacturer's name, the district and State, are ineffably stamped into the tin, the cigars are not to be seized. The Whitehall (N. Y.) fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and destroyed property valued at \$50,000. Wm. Conover, of Canton, Pa., was shot and killed by his son-in-law, Henry Decker, who formerly lived with his wife at the old man's house, but had recently left both. Decker endeavored to still his wife, but was scuffed off.

Miners are still being found in the Black Hills by the military, and are driven out. The Post-office department issued 20,000,000 postal cards in October. On and after January first the letter postage to France will be fourteen cents, on account of the French government imposing a tax called "sea postage." The postage to other parts of Europe will remain at five cents. The iron-clad Serapis arrived in Bombay, India, with the Prince of Wales on board. A conflagration at Whitehall, N. Y., caused great destruction to property. A train of forty cars on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, when near Whitehall, N. Y., broke in two, and shortly after came together again, when sixteen cars were thrown down an embankment and ruined, with most of their freight. No one seriously injured. The attorney-general has decided that canal boats are not required to be documented as vessels of the United States. In Woodstock, R. I., some vandals entered Oak Hill cemetery and threw down and broke about eighty marble monuments, headstones, etc. No motive is assigned for the outrage. Charles J. Connor, one of the most prominent citizens of Concord, N. H., and sheriff of Merrimack county, was arrested on a charge of setting fire to his store. The Austrian frontier forts at Kain Lissa and Ragusa are being prepared for hostilities. A heavy earthquake shock is reported from San Benito county, California, preceded by a harsh rumbling noise. The direction of vibration was from east to west. Judge McLean, of the New Jersey supreme court, has rendered a decision that an oral order to an officer is insufficient to justify the commitment of a prisoner; and that such order should be written, and stating the term of imprisonment. Henry A. Mann, treasurer of Saratoga county, N. Y., has defaulted to the amount of \$149,000 during the past fifteen years.

The brig J. W. Spencer, of Boston, the brig Toronto, the schooner Moses Patten, Nettie Chase and Serone, all sailed from Southern ports just previous to the hurricane which devastated Galveston; and as they have not been heard of since, it is presumed they were all lost, with their crews. The steamer City of Waco, of Mallory's line, after a good trip from New York, anchored outside of Galveston, during the night, in order to sail up to the city by daylight. About one o'clock, however, she was discovered to be on fire, and was burned to the water's edge, the hull afterward sinking. The passengers and crew, num-

bering about fifty, took to the boats, but as a high sea and stiff breeze prevailed, were unable to make land, and were driven from the coast. Steamships were sent in search of them in the morning, but at the time of this dispatch nothing had been heard of them. The Waco was valued at \$150,000, and had \$160,000 worth of cargo. A special dispatch from Penang, Malaya, states that all this side of the Malay peninsula is greatly excited. A general outbreak is feared. Hong Kong has been telegraphed to for troops. One man-of-war, two gunboats, and about four hundred troops are now at Penak. Re-enforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba continue to arrive. The accounts of the Pacific disaster now place the loss of life at two hundred; and the opinion is general that the steamer struck a sunken rock.

The Factory Girls. Not long ago, the girls of a Maine factory, rather than submit to a reduction of wages, gave the mill owners a month's notice, and at the same time issued a notice to the public in general, and the masculine public in particular, in these words: "We are now working out our notice; can turn our hands to most anything; don't like to be idle, but determined not to work for nothing when folks can afford pay. We want help! We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, puffs; knit, roast, sew, fry, make puddings, hoe corn, sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides being remarkably fond of babies; in fact, can do most anything the most accomplished housewife is capable of doing, not forgetting the scoldings on Mondays or Saturdays. For specimens of our spirit we'll refer you to our overseers. Speak quick! Black eyes, fair forehead, clustering locks, beautiful as Hebe; can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly. An elderly gentleman who wants a good housekeeper, or a nice young man in want of a wife—willing to sustain either character—in fact, we are in the market. Who bids? Going, going, gone! Who's the lucky man? If these Maine girls be ordinary samples of the American factory girls, wonder how the American farmer will notice over his gates at Lowell! No negroes or Irishmen admitted within these walls," and pleaded in justification that "the one would set a flame a-going among the cottons, and the other among the gals."

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Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save an expense and expense of carriage hire and baggage express by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of \$900,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Rooms and bath attached to each door for all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—Com.

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The Markets. Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Choice, 12 1/2; Good to Choice, 10 1/2; Common, 8 1/2; Milch Cows, 7 1/2; Sheep—Live, 10 1/2; Hogs, 10 1/2; Lard, 10 1/2; Butter—State, 24; Western, 22; Eggs—Fresh, 18; Eggs—Western, 16; Eggs—State, 14; Wheat—No. 1, 1 1/2; No. 2, 1 1/4; No. 3, 1 1/4; No. 4, 1 1/4; No. 5, 1 1/4; No. 6, 1 1/4; No. 7, 1 1/4; No. 8, 1 1/4; No. 9, 1 1/4; No. 10, 1 1/4; No. 11, 1 1/4; No. 12, 1 1/4; No. 13, 1 1/4; No. 14, 1 1/4; No. 15, 1 1/4; No. 16, 1 1/4; No. 17, 1 1/4; No. 18, 1 1/4; No. 19, 1 1/4; No. 20, 1 1/4; No. 21, 1 1/4; No. 22, 1 1/4; No. 23, 1 1/4; No. 24, 1 1/4; No. 25, 1 1/4; No. 26, 1 1/4; No. 27, 1 1/4; No. 28, 1 1/4; No. 29, 1 1/4; No. 30, 1 1/4; No. 31, 1 1/4; No. 32, 1 1/4; No. 33, 1 1/4; No. 34, 1 1/4; No. 35, 1 1/4; No. 36, 1 1/4; No. 37, 1 1/4; No. 38, 1 1/4; No. 39, 1 1/4; No. 40, 1 1/4; No. 41, 1 1/4; No. 42, 1 1/4; No. 43, 1 1/4; No. 44, 1 1/4; No. 45, 1 1/4; No. 46, 1 1/4; No. 47, 1 1/4; No. 48, 1 1/4; No. 49, 1 1/4; No. 50, 1 1/4; No. 51, 1 1/4; No. 52, 1 1/4; No. 53, 1 1/4; No. 54, 1 1/4; No. 55, 1 1/4; No. 56, 1 1/4; No. 57, 1 1/4; No. 58, 1 1/4; No. 59, 1 1/4; No. 60, 1 1/4; No. 61, 1 1/4; No. 62, 1 1/4; No. 63, 1 1/4; No. 64, 1 1/4; No. 65, 1 1/4; No. 66, 1 1/4; No. 67, 1 1/4; No. 68, 1 1/4; No. 69, 1 1/4; No. 70, 1 1/4; No. 71, 1 1/4; No. 72, 1 1/4; No. 73, 1 1/4; No. 74, 1 1/4; No. 75, 1 1/4; No. 76, 1 1/4; No. 77, 1 1/4; No. 78, 1 1/4; No. 79, 1 1/4; No. 80, 1 1/4; No. 81, 1 1/4; No. 82, 1 1/4; No. 83, 1 1/4; No. 84, 1 1/4; No. 85, 1 1/4; No. 86, 1 1/4; No. 87, 1 1/4; No. 88, 1 1/4; No. 89, 1 1/4; No. 90, 1 1/4; No. 91, 1 1/4; No. 92, 1 1/4; No. 93, 1 1/4; No. 94, 1 1/4; No. 95, 1 1/4; No. 96, 1 1/4; No. 97, 1 1/4; No. 98, 1 1/4; No. 99, 1 1/4; No. 100, 1 1/4.

The Keely Motor.

The Philadelphia Bulletin editorially says: We have just visited and seen the Keely motor in operation. The secrets and the workings of this new engine, as well as the capacity of this new motive power or new force, have not been, and perhaps for some time will not be, fully described. One thing, however, is certain; the power used is cold vapor; it is generated without heat, without fire, without the use of chemicals. And it may be stated, and it is stated absolutely, without fear of contradiction, that the force generated from a quart of water is sufficient of itself to propel an ocean steamer. Nor can it be limited except by the strength of the materials composing the engine in which the force is generated and applied.

The Factory Girls.

Not long ago, the girls of a Maine factory, rather than submit to a reduction of wages, gave the mill owners a month's notice, and at the same time issued a notice to the public in general, and the masculine public in particular, in these words: "We are now working out our notice; can turn our hands to most anything; don't like to be idle, but determined not to work for nothing when folks can afford pay. We want help! We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, puffs; knit, roast, sew, fry, make puddings, hoe corn, sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides being remarkably fond of babies; in fact, can do most anything the most accomplished housewife is capable of doing, not forgetting the scoldings on Mondays or Saturdays. For specimens of our spirit we'll refer you to our overseers. Speak quick! Black eyes, fair forehead, clustering locks, beautiful as Hebe; can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly. An elderly gentleman who wants a good housekeeper, or a nice young man in want of a wife—willing to sustain either character—in fact, we are in the market. Who bids? Going, going, gone! Who's the lucky man? If these Maine girls be ordinary samples of the American factory girls, wonder how the American farmer will notice over his gates at Lowell! No negroes or Irishmen admitted within these walls," and pleaded in justification that "the one would set a flame a-going among the cottons, and the other among the gals."

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SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS. The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure. SCHENCK'S SEA WEEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF ANEMIA, INDIGESTION, ETC. The Tonic induces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, healthy digestion, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC. These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and other poisonous ingredients, restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, the blood. The Mandrake Pills purify the blood, create a healthy liver, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the creature to form food; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood, and thus cures every case of Consumption, taken in time, and the use of the medicine prevented. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corn-Mix and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, in advance Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

The Markets. Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Choice, 12 1/2; Good to Choice, 10 1/2; Common, 8 1/2; Milch Cows, 7 1/2; Sheep—Live, 10 1/2; Hogs, 10 1/2; Lard, 10 1/2; Butter—State, 24; Western, 22; Eggs—Fresh, 18; Eggs—Western, 16; Eggs—State, 14; Wheat—No. 1, 1 1/2; No. 2, 1 1/4; No. 3, 1 1/4; No. 4, 1 1/4; No. 5, 1 1/4; No. 6, 1 1/4; No. 7, 1 1/4; No. 8, 1 1/4; No. 9, 1 1/4; No. 10, 1 1/4; No. 11, 1 1/4; No. 12, 1 1/4; No. 13, 1 1/4; No. 14, 1 1/4; No. 15, 1 1/4; No. 16, 1 1/4; No. 17, 1 1/4; No. 18, 1 1/4; No. 19, 1 1/4; No. 20, 1 1/4; No. 21, 1 1/4; No. 22, 1 1/4; No. 23, 1 1/4; No. 24, 1 1/4; No. 25, 1 1/4; No. 26, 1 1/4; No. 27, 1 1/4; No. 28, 1 1/4; No. 29, 1 1/4; No. 30, 1 1/4; No. 31, 1 1/4; No. 32, 1 1/4; No. 33, 1 1/4; No. 34, 1 1/4; No. 35, 1 1/4; No. 36, 1 1/4; No. 37, 1 1/4; No. 38, 1 1/4; No. 39, 1 1/4; No. 40, 1 1/4; No. 41, 1 1/4; No. 42, 1 1/4; No. 43, 1 1/4; No. 44, 1 1/4; No. 45, 1 1/4; No. 46, 1 1/4; No. 47, 1 1/4; No. 48, 1 1/4; No. 49, 1 1/4; No. 50, 1 1/4; No. 51, 1 1/4; No. 52, 1 1/4; No. 53, 1 1/4; No. 54, 1 1/4; No. 55, 1 1/4; No. 56, 1 1/4; No. 57, 1 1/4; No. 58, 1 1/4; No. 59, 1 1/4; No. 60, 1 1/4; No. 61, 1 1/4; No. 62, 1 1/4; No. 63, 1 1/4; No. 64, 1 1/4; No. 65, 1 1/4; No. 66, 1 1/4; No. 67, 1 1/4; No. 68, 1 1/4; No. 69, 1 1/4; No. 70, 1 1/4; No. 71, 1 1/4; No. 72, 1 1/4; No. 73, 1 1/4; No. 74, 1 1/4; No. 75, 1 1/4; No. 76, 1 1/4; No. 77, 1 1/4; No. 78, 1 1/4; No. 79, 1 1/4; No. 80, 1 1/4; No. 81, 1 1/4; No. 82, 1 1/4; No. 83, 1 1/4; No. 84, 1 1/4; No. 85, 1 1/4; No. 86, 1 1/4; No. 87, 1 1/4; No. 88, 1 1/4; No. 89, 1 1/4; No. 90, 1 1/4; No. 91, 1 1/4; No. 92, 1 1/4; No. 93, 1 1/4; No. 94, 1 1/4; No. 95, 1 1/4; No. 96, 1 1/4; No. 97, 1 1/4; No. 98, 1 1/4; No. 99, 1 1/4; No. 100, 1 1/4.

The Keely Motor.

The Philadelphia Bulletin editorially says: We have just visited and seen the Keely motor in operation. The secrets and the workings of this new engine, as well as the capacity of this new motive power or new force, have not been, and perhaps for some time will not be, fully described. One thing, however, is certain; the power used is cold vapor; it is generated without heat, without fire, without the use of chemicals. And it may be stated, and it is stated absolutely, without fear of contradiction, that the force generated from a quart of water is sufficient of itself to propel an ocean steamer. Nor can it be limited except by the strength of the materials composing the engine in which the force is generated and applied.

The Factory Girls.

Not long ago, the girls of a Maine factory, rather than submit to a reduction of wages, gave the mill owners a month's notice, and at the same time issued a notice to the public in general, and the masculine public in particular, in these words: "We are now working out our notice; can turn our hands to most anything; don't like to be idle, but determined not to work for nothing when folks can afford pay. We want help! We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, puffs; knit, roast, sew, fry, make puddings, hoe corn, sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides being remarkably fond of babies; in fact, can do most anything the most accomplished housewife is capable of doing, not forgetting the scoldings on Mondays or Saturdays. For specimens of our spirit we'll refer you to our overseers. Speak quick! Black eyes, fair forehead, clustering locks, beautiful as Hebe; can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly. An elderly gentleman who wants a good housekeeper, or a nice young man in want of a wife—willing to sustain either character—in fact, we are in the market. Who bids? Going, going, gone! Who's the lucky man? If these Maine girls be ordinary samples of the American factory girls, wonder how the American farmer will notice over his gates at Lowell! No negroes or Irishmen admitted within these walls," and pleaded in justification that "the one would set a flame a-going among the cottons, and the other among the gals."

If every one of our readers would try Dobbin's Electric Soap (Cragin & Co., Philadelphia) they would, like us, become firm believers in its wonderful merit. Have your grocer order it. Burnett's Cocaine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.—Com.

The sweetest word in our language is health. At the first indication of disease use well-known and approved remedies. For dyspepsia or indigest