

Farm, Garden and Household.

Keep a Cow. People generally believe that there is no more of cow milk, as was supposed there to be adulterated, but no mistake can be greater. The milk sold from wagons has the following characteristics: It is of uncertain quality, and it is almost always poor on account of the feed, such as bran, steamed hay, and brewers' grains. It is injured during the journey from the farm or by the various transits to the consumer, and it rapidly changes. Many of the cows are unhealthy; little care is taken by those who milk to secure perfectly clean milk, and the odors of the barn-yard and stable where many cows are kept, where personal supervision as to details is impossible, impart a bad flavor to the milk. Such milk is certainly unfit for infants. All this is said on the supposition that there is no kind of adulteration. Condensed milk is also open to some of these evils. There is really no way for families to get good milk but to keep cows themselves. In cities and towns it would be a good plan for several families to unite and keep one first-rate cow. But, generally, one family should keep a cow, and this can often be done in a city as well as in a village, providing a stable is on the premises, for where carriage horses can be kept a cow can. I am informed that many of the aristocratic wealthy families in the upper part of New York keep cows as much as they keep servants, and they find it a great advantage.—Country Physician.

The Action of Light on Milk.

Direct sunlight very soon spoils milk or cream by premature souring and decomposition. The effect of indirect or reflected light has been but little observed. It nevertheless exerts an active influence, not only upon milk and cream, but upon butter and cheese while curing. The general effect of light upon milk and cream is to hasten the action of the lactic yeast, and then the formation of alcohol, and after that to hurry up putrefaction, and these changes are occasioned by the influence of reflected light the same as by the influence of direct light, only in a feeble degree. The first effect, however, of a small quantity of reflected light—a quantity that would enable one with good eyes to read ordinary print—is to heighten the color of cream during an exposure of thirty-six to forty-eight hours. As soon as the quantity of light allowed to fall upon milk is increased beyond the small amount named, its influence is manifested upon the cream; causing it to become sour and stale, lose color and flavor, and if the light is strong, its surface is soon covered with mold and pimples, where the same milk standing in a more shaded position, will be all right. The conclusion is, that too much light is doubtless often the cause of faulty butter; and even after it is manufactured, butter, like cream, will soon fade if exposed to the light, even though it may be covered with brine.—Rural Home.

To Clean Last Year's Silks.

For the remarking of last year's black silks, may be recommended an excellent mode of cleaning. Rub each breadth carefully with a woolen cloth to get the dust from the surface, then sponge it all off with water in which one or two black kid gloves have been boiled, a quart of water for a pair of gloves; iron while wet, with extremely hot irons, on the wrong side. For colored silks the same colored gloves to be boiled. For this purpose it is well to save old kid gloves of all colors. Another method tried with great success is the same process of rubbing off the dirt with a woolen rag, then mix an equal quantity of strong tea and vinegar, with which the silk is washed by rubbing it with a piece of flannel. It must be made very smooth, the silk carefully folded, it and about fifteen minutes iron it on the wrong side with very hot irons. This applies only to black silk, black ribbons, cravats, etc., but might be injurious to colors.

Where the Profit Lies.

The great incomes from dairies where the milk is sold in market comes from good feed. From the nature of the business, he who is engaged in it is spurred on and encouraged each day to make the product of his herd as large as possible. He realizes all the time that his income will be small unless his cows give a liberal flow of milk. They are, therefore, supplied with an abundance of the right kind of food, not only in June and July, but the year through. Only by the same management can butter and cheese dairies be made to return a satisfactory income. A good cow in the hands of a milkman will return the owner \$100 for the same. If in the cheese dairy she yield but 1,500 quarts, the price of cheese is not chargeable for the difference in the receipts. Give the herd good feed if you would have liberal returns for the food given.

The Arms of the Ashantees.

The arms of the Ashantee soldiers, now at war with England, consist of long five foot Danish guns (flint locks), though many are also found with blunderbusses. The cartridge boxes serve as girdles, the leather or wooden cups into which the powder is poured being sewed on a belt, the two ends of which are either tied with a leather thong or buckled in front. The bullets or iron slugs are in a small leather pouch, slung over the shoulder. This pouch, sometimes found on the dead Ashantees, is generally found to contain as miscellaneous a set of articles as may be seen in any Jack Tar's box or bag. Bark thread, bark waste (probably for wadding), dark, queer-looking stones, an assortment of dark-colored beads, a stale piece of yam or manioc, a piece of chew-stick, a handful or so of small shells, and other extraordinary articles, represent what an Ashantee's pouch contains on the battle field. Any of your readers who may have seen a Greek brigand's, an Albanian's, a Kurd's, or a Bedouin's cartridge box may guess at once what kind of a cartridge box the Ashantees use. They undoubtedly derive their notions of the utility of such a thing from the trading Tuaregs of Timbuctoo. You need not wonder, then, at the very few severe wounds inflicted upon the English despite the very many splendid opportunities the ambushed Ashantees have had to inflict instantaneous death. The powder is thrown loosely into the barrel, and, being often without wadding material, the bullets or slugs of iron, or handfuls of small shells, or bits of unscuttled iron, are dropped on the loose powder, and the loose charge is thus fired when only a few feet from their foes. Hence we need not wonder that so few fatal wounds have been received by the English.

A Good Thing.

Some experiments have been made, recently, in England with an apparatus termed the aeropere. This invention, it is claimed, will enable a miner to penetrate at once, and to a great distance, into a pit filled with chokelamp, to remain there several hours, to carry his lamp with him without danger, and without depriving him of the free use of his arms. To prove these positive assertions the inventor, armed with his apparatus, entered a small hut which had been filled with a mixture of sulphurous and carbonic acid gases, and remained there about twenty minutes. While in the hut he constructed a box, to show the freedom of the arms. It was claimed that it would have been a good box if the hammer used had not been spoiled by the excessive amount of sulphur.

The Virginius Correspondence.

The correspondence accompanying the President's Message on the Virginius question is very voluminous. On the 6th of November Gen. Sickles telegraphed to Secretary Fish that the Virginius had been captured six miles from Jamaica, and that the Captain-General had been ordered, on Mr. Sickles' suggestion, to await orders. The Secretary telegraphed Mr. Sickles in reply that the summary proceedings demanded investigation as inhuman; that reparation will be required if American citizens have been wrongfully executed. Mr. Sickles the next day reported his interviews with Mr. Cavalaj and with President Castelar. The latter, he said, had ordered that no person be executed without the authority of the Cortes, and thereupon Mr. Sickles expressed satisfaction. He subsequently telegraphed Mr. Fish that the Spanish Government would spontaneously do everything required by public law and treaty obligations; that the Spanish Government regretted the execution of the four prisoners, and orders were sent to stay further proceedings.

On the 8th day of November, Minister Siskie gave a detailed account of the interview with the Spanish Minister of State, who said that no formal demand would be necessary on the part of the United States, as the Spanish Government would at once take up the question and decide it. The case of the Deershead was cited, and the same principles would be applied to the Virginius. After further correspondence, Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Siskie as follows: "Accounts have been received from Havana of the execution of the captain and 36 of the crew and 18 others. If true, Gen. Sickles will protest against the act as brutal and barbarous, and ample reparation will be demanded."

Protests were made to the Spanish Government against the summary executions in Cuba, and orders were issued that they be stopped. Mr. Fish telegraphed to Minister Siskie, Nov. 15, reporting 57 more executions, and saying: "If Spain cannot redress these outrages, the United States will."

Gen. Sickles, Nov. 18, transmitted a copy of the reply of the Minister of State to his note of Nov. 16 respecting reports from Havana. Sickles regarded it as a refusal and proposed to close the legation unless otherwise ordered, and on the 18th asked Secretary Fish that a vessel might be ordered to Valencia to take him to France. The next day Sickles transmitted a copy of Cavalaj's reply rejecting the protest. On the 19th informed Secretary Fish he was waiting instructions, and said: "The popular feeling runs high here against the United States and this legation. The press is violent, advising Government to order me out of Spain. Last night a mob was collected to attack and sack the legation. The authorities interfered and preserved the peace."

Mr. Sickles also telegraphed: "Spain has asked the good offices of England. Lord Granville declined, unless on the basis of ample reparation made to the United States."

Mr. Fish telegraphed, Nov. 25, to Mr. Sickles: "If no accommodation is reached by the close of to-morrow, leave will refer it to Washington and do for action."

The following will give an idea of the correspondence and negotiations with the Spanish Legation at Washington: Mr. Fish stated to Admiral Polo, Nov. 12, that he had received intelligence of the shooting of 53 persons from the Virginius; that the story was too shocking and cruel to be credited. The Secretary asked if Admiral Polo had more authentic intelligence. Admiral Polo said to Mr. Fish, Nov. 12, that he had received no information. Copies of telegrams to Admiral Polo were handed by Admiral Polo to Mr. Fish, Nov. 15. It was there said that the papers of the Virginius were irregular; that the order from Madrid did not reach Santiago in time to stay the execution; and that the destruction of the ship was regarded as a pirate. Telegrams handed by Admiral Polo to Mr. Fish, Nov. 17, said that Spain was disposed to make amends for any violation of international law, but required time to make examination. Mr. Fish acknowledged the receipt of this evidence on Dec. 22, saying that the inclosure made it appear to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the flag at the time of her capture; that the salute would therefore be dispensed with, and, in accordance with the terms of the peace, inquiries would be instituted and proceedings begun against the vessel and the persons appearing to be guilty of illegal acts connected therewith.

A King's Household.

The King of the Ashantees, a correspondent says, possesses a numerous harem, like the sable monarch of Dahomey. He is privileged to marry as many as he pleases; for even in Ashantee the King can do no wrong or trespass on any law. I should fear to say how many wives he has married, for we shall probably know the exact number by and by; but he can take his pick out of the noblest, the fairest and best in the land, after which it is certain death for any other man in Ashantee to look on her face, for she is the King's. The harem is jealously guarded in a quarter of the palace overlooking the palace gardens by a body of 150 eunuchs. It must not be supposed, however, that the rights of ordinary women are curtailed thus; in the consular office, as well as in the harem, the women are at liberty to stare and be stared at, to talk with any man or be talked with.

Responsibility of Common Carriers.

The Merchants' Dispatch Company was sued by R. Krause, of Davenport, Iowa, for the value of goods lost at the time of the Chicago fire. This company claimed that Chicago was the end of the route, and that after they had placed the goods in their warehouse their responsibility ceased, and they became liable only as warehousemen. But the court held that the defendants were responsible for the goods until some one else became responsible for them—until they had been placed in the hands of the connecting carrier. Taking them out of defendants' cars and putting them in their warehouse did not shift the liability, in the judgment of the court, who gave verdict for plaintiff. This opinion is confirmed, the Dispatch Company will have to make good a large amount of losses accruing at the time of the great fire.

A Catastroph.

It is rarely a man in descending a back stairway with an armful of things, and having to open a door at the foot, leans against the door while doing it. The performance is so devoid of interst as to not admit of repetition, but it sometimes happens, and this was the case on Friday with Mr. Briggs, of Elm street. He had had a little social gathering the night before, and was now returning a few articles borrowed from the family on the first floor below. He had a tin full of goblets and preserves dishes and one armful of plates. He set the pail on the stairs to free one of his hands, and pressed his knees against it to keep it from sliding off. This movement caused him to press rather heavily against the door, but he either did not notice it, or believed that he was leaning against the wall. So in this ignorance or confidence he raised the latch, and immediately went plunging down two steps and into the room below, dragging the crockery and glass ware after him, and making the most frantic but hopeless efforts to catch himself. It unfortunately happened at this juncture that the down stairs lady was in the act of crossing the room with a pot of coffee and a platter of breakfast cakes, and had just time to incline her head toward the opening door when the catastrophe was upon her, and she went down in a heap, covering herself with hot buckwheat cakes, and her unfortunate caller with hot coffee. The terrible crash brought every other occupant of the house to the rescue, but they were not needed. The temperature of the cakes and coffee was of such a degree as to stimulate the unfortunates to help themselves, and they were on their feet in an instant. The lady was led into another room and had her head rubbed, while Mr. Briggs, declining the consolation of a quart bottle of champagne, a most admirable remedy in such a case, and the advice of his wife's mother to let her see where he was hurt, at once shot into the cellar, and barring the door behind him, remained there in gloomy contemplation for two whole hours, despite the warnings of his wife through the key-hole that he would catch his death of cold.—Danbury News.

Herole Women.

The London Times mentions that two remarkable cases of courage and presence of mind on the part of girls have just been brought before the Royal Humane Society. The first case was that of Miss Olivia Georgiana E. Maude. She saved the life of a girl named Adele Greaven, who sank while bathing at Sea Point, Monkton, under the following circumstances: Miss Maude and her sister, who had themselves been bathing, were dressed and sitting on the rocks watching the other bathers, when their attention was aroused by an alarming outcry—a girl had disappeared in deep water. No assistance was at hand, no boat or ropes, and even the usual attendants were absent or otherwise engaged. The child soon rose to the surface, but, unable to swim, sank again. She rose a second time, and the bystanders and bathing women, thoroughly alarmed and crying for assistance, were shocked at perceiving that the child's bathing dress had got over her face and head, and that her arms were pinned to it. At this moment Miss Maude leaped into the deep water, dressed as she was, without even taking time to remove her watch, caught the child as she was disappearing the third time, and took her safely to shore. The other case was that of Miss Mary Kerridge, who saved a lad of fifteen named Stewart, who sank while bathing at Wentworth, New South Wales. The boy had gone with a companion to bathe in the River Darling, and was carried by a strong current into deep water. Neither he nor his companion could swim, and he cried loudly for help. Miss Kerridge was about one hundred yards off, and, hearing the boy's cries, ran as fast as she could to the spot, plunged into the river with all her clothes on and taught the lad to hold on to her. After a considerable delay, owing to the rapidity of the current, having only one hand at liberty, and her efforts being impeded by the weight of her clothes, she ultimately succeeded in placing the lad in safety. The Royal Humane Society bestowed medals for saving life, with suitable testimonials, on each of the young ladies.

The Cost of a Congressman's Death.

The death of a member is something of a perquisite, custom having established the usage of maintaining a sort of professional mourning on the part of the House, something after the style of the hired mourners of England and Scotland. If a member dies at Washington, the Sergeant-at-Arms may pay the landlord of his hotel \$100 for having granted the privilege of a death in his house. Six stalwart men must then watch, with two reliefs, by his bed during the period that the body is in the custody of the house. Better for some of the dead that they had been more closely watched before they left the legislative halls. Deputies must attend the body to its destination in the State of the deceased, unless the friends claim the right of burial in the Congressional burying ground. Altogether, and I have a definite case in mind, it costs about \$2,000 to bury a Congressman decently who dies in Washington. The funeral expenses cost a little more than the back-pay for one year. Perhaps the back-pay will serve as funeral expenses for some, without the benefit of clergy. Gentlemen, watch-dogs of the Treasury anxious to practice economy, would do their constituency and the country a service by dying at home.

Will Wonders Never Cease?

When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure every form of disease not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VIRGINIAN BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspepsies regain their health; the Bilious and Constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recover; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers are broken; the hereditary taint of Scrofula is eradicated! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative, and Blood Depurative ever advertised in America. We don't sell our medicine in the ordinary way. We advertise and sell our medicine. We have a large and complete analysis by any chemist in the country.—Com.

Responsibility of Common Carriers.

A proposition looking to a reduction of wages has been made by the coal operators to the Schuylkill miners, who will vote upon it at once.

PAIN-KILLER.

There is probably no other preparation manufactured that has become so much of a household word as the Pain-Killer. For over thirty years it has stood before the public, and the innumerable testimonials that have been called forth voluntarily, testify fully to its merits. When you need a family medicine by the Pain-Killer.—Com.

YOU NEED NO PHYSICIAN FOR A COUGH,

however distressing. HALL'S HONEY OR HOARNESS AND TAR will set your laboring lungs at rest in forty-eight hours.—Com.

XIILIA CONGRESS.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, reported before the House Bankruptcy bill, with amendments. Mr. Bogy addressed the Senate on the financial condition of the country, and the distribution of the currency. The six New England States had received \$110,000,000, when they were entitled to but \$39,000,000. He thought there had been an unequal distribution of the currency. The six New England States had received \$110,000,000, when they were entitled to but \$39,000,000. He thought there had been an unequal distribution of the currency. The six New England States had received \$110,000,000, when they were entitled to but \$39,000,000. He thought there had been an unequal distribution of the currency.

A petition of citizens of Pennsylvania presented asking for an appointment of a commission to regulate the sale of alcoholic liquor. During the salary bill debate, Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, said if there was guilt pertaining to any Senator who advocated the passage of the bill increasing salaries he was guilty. He favored the passage and voted for it out of pure motives, as he believed Congress had a right to enact said law. He thought \$2,500,000, while the Southern States were deficient in their portion \$51,000,000, and the Western States \$21,000,000. He advocated the release of the \$44,000,000 legal tender reserve, and an issue of \$50,000,000 in legal tenders, and an issue of \$25,000,000 in national bank notes to Western banks.

Mr. Pratt's amendment to the Salary bill which provides that the pay for the balance of this Congress shall be such amount as to make \$2,500,000 for each year, was rejected by 45 yeas to 14 nays.

MOUSE.

Over 100 bills were presented on the opening day of the House. Mr. Daves offered a resolution directing the Surgeon General of the Army to detail one or more medical officers of the army to visit the towns at which cholera prevailed during 1873, or such of them as the Surgeon General may deem necessary, and confer with the health officers and the local authorities of such towns and collect all facts of importance with reference to such epidemic, and to make a detailed report on or before January 1, 1875. He stated that his attention and that of the Surgeon General had been called to the importance of the subject, by letters from Mr. J. Proctor Knott, formerly a Representative from Kentucky. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Stephens made a long speech on the civil service bill, in which he admitted that the opposition spring from no prejudice on account of color.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals reported a bill for regulating the rates of railroads for transporting passengers and freight.

The Military Committee is about equally divided as to the course to be pursued in the case of Gen. Cortland, Ill., April 28, 1873.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure I make this statement to you that after taking medicine for nearly four years for Catarrh of the Neck, your Catarrh Remedy effected a cure, so that it has not troubled me for two years.

People should beware of those impostors who copy Dr. Pierce's original style of advertising, by offering various sized rewards for cures of Catarrh of the Neck, which they can not cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to write an original advertisement are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine.—Com.

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians, that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Dr. Pierce's Natural Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head), that the proprietor of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of \$500 for a case of Catarrh of the Neck not cured. The reward is in cash, with instrument, for \$2, by druggists.

For chronic diseases—see PERUVIAN SYRUP.—Com.

No one should fail to subscribe for a good metropolitan weekly, and we know of none better than the New York WEEKLY SUN. It is sold at the bare cost of manufacture. Read the prospectus and save money by subscribing for THE SUN. Only \$2 a year.—Com.

CHRISTOPHER'S EXCELLENT HAIR DRESS stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—Com.

FLAOG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. It is warranted to give immediate relief to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—Com.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF OLD NURSE. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF ONE OF THE BEST FEMALE PHYSICIANS and NURSES in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing success and success by millions of mothers and children and is especially adapted for the relief of the infant from one week of age to the adult. It cures colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the best and surest Remedy in the World in all the cases of COLIC, DIARRHOEA, and CHOLERA INFANTUM, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. It is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. Beware of cheap imitations. Genuine Winslow's Syrup is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. Sold by ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBIS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgic Pains, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chills and Fever, For Internal and External use. Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely remove the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickly obviating all morbid conditions. The Household Panacea is a purely Vegetable Preparation. Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. For sale by all Druggists.

A Very Valuable Work.

"History of the Grange Movement, or the Farmers' War against Monopolies," being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies. With a History of the Rise and Progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Published by the NATIONAL PUBLISHERS CO., Philadelphia.

The most remarkable and powerful movement of the present day is, unquestionably, the War which the Farmers are waging against the Monopolies of all kinds that have for so long been robbing the people and oppressing the toiling portion of our community. The work begins with the causes which have aroused the American people against the monopolies, and treats of the railroad system of the country, its growth, actual condition and prospects. It then shows how this noble system has been perverted to further the ends of selfish capitalists and railroad directors, who have sought to gain at the expense of the community; and we are given a terrible and thrilling account of the crimes and frauds of the railroad corporations of to-day. The author fields a fearless and vigorous pen, and points out the evils which this selfish greed has entailed upon us. He shows how the great corporations have been able to control the whole country; how they have robbed the nation, and corrupted our Congress, State Legislatures, and Courts of Justice.

Passing from the Monopolists and their outrages, the author takes up the cause of the wronged and oppressed farmers, and gives us a detailed statement of these evils, from which the farming class is suffering. He analyzes carefully the causes of the evils, and shows how and by whom the farmers are robbed. A considerable portion of the work is devoted to a history of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. A complete account of the organization and objects of the order is given; its laws and mode of procedure are stated; and each feature is explained at length.

It is decidedly the most interesting and useful volume of the day, and as it comes at a time when the whole country is suffering intensely from the effects of the evils it denounces, cannot fail to have a tremendous sale. It is an ably written book, and the farmers and all who are oppressed and robbed by the grasping Monopolies which are causing so much trouble. The book is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county. See advertisement in another column.—Com.

Cures All Kinds of Catarrh.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proven, as a constitutional treatment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by the use of Dr. Pierce's Natural Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head), that the proprietor of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of \$500 for a case of Catarrh of the Neck not cured. The reward is in cash, with instrument, for \$2, by druggists.

A SPECIMEN OF ONE THOUSAND. FLOUR—PENN. EXTRA..... 7.25 8.25
Wheat—Western Red..... 1.50 1.60
Wheat—Yellow..... 1.75 1.85
Wheat—No. 2 Spring..... 1.35 1.45
Corn..... 1.00 1.10
Oats..... .75 .85
Rye..... .90 1.00
Barley..... 1.00 1.10
Lard..... .09 .09

PHILADELPHIA. Flour—Penn. Extra..... 7.25 8.25
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Wheat—Yellow..... 1.75 1.85
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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE HISTORY OF THE GRANGE MOVEMENT. FARMER'S WAR AGAINST MONOPOLIES. Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies, with a history of the rise and progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, its objects, laws, and terms of membership. Published by the NATIONAL PUBLISHERS CO., Philadelphia.

OPPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. BECK'S only safe and reliable remedy. No charge for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

IRON IN THE BLOOD. THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. A TONIC AND RESTORATIVE. It builds up the system, restores the blood, tones up the system, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the best and surest Remedy in the World in all the cases of COLIC, DIARRHOEA, and CHOLERA INFANTUM, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. It is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. Beware of cheap imitations. Genuine Winslow's Syrup is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. Sold by ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

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Clothes on Fire.

It is useless to tell a victim to do this or do that, or call for water. In fact, it is generally best not to say a word, but to seize a blanket or any woolen fabric—if none is at hand, take any woolen material—hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them out higher than your head, and running bodily to the person, make a motion of clasping in the arms, mostly about the shoulders. This instantly smothers the fire and saves the face. The next instant immerse the burnt part in cold water, and all pain will cease with the rapidity of lightning. Next get some flour; if possible put the patient in bed, and do all that is possible to soothe until the physician arrives. Let the flour remain until it falls off itself, when a beautiful new skin can be found. Unless the burns are deep, no other applications are needed. The dry flour for burns is the most admirable remedy ever proposed, and the information ought to be imparted to all. The principal of the action is that, like the water, it causes an instant and perfect relief from pain by totally excluding the air from the injured parts.

About seventy thousand tons of grain have been stored by the Government in Boston in order to avert the threatened famine. Even though the famine be checked there will be distress in many districts of India on account of the high prices of grain.

The Markets.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra..... 12 1/2 13 1/2
First quality..... 11 1/2 12 1/2
Second quality..... 10 1/2 11 1/2
Ordinary thin Cattle..... 9 1/2 10 1/2
Inferior..... 8 1/2 9 1/2
Milk Cows..... 4 1/2 5 1/2
Hogs—Live..... 6 1/2 7 1/2
Dressed..... 6 1/2 7 1/2
Cotton—Middling..... 15 1/2 16 1/2
Flour—Extra Western..... 7 1/2 8 1/2
Wheat—No. 2 Spring..... 1 1/2 1 3/4
Wheat—No. 1 Spring..... 1 3/4 1 1/2
Rye..... 1 1/2 1 3/4
Oats—Mixed Western..... .62 .65
Corn—Mixed Western..... .32 .35
Hay—per ton..... 12 1/2 13 1/2
Saw—per ton..... 12 1/2 13 1/2
Lard..... 13 1/2 14 1/2
Butter—Cream..... 15 1/2 16 1/2
Pork—Ham..... 12 1/2 13 1/2
Sugar—No. 10..... 24 .32
Sugar—No. 11..... 20 .28
Sugar—No. 12..... 18 .25
Sugar—No. 13..... 16 .22
Sugar—No. 14..... 14 .19
Sugar—No. 15..... 12 .16
Sugar—No. 16..... 10 .13
Sugar—No. 17..... 8 .10
Sugar—No. 18..... 6 .07
Sugar—No. 19..... 4 .04
Sugar—No. 20..... 2 .01

AT LAST! We have long sought a new way for curing Catarrh of the Neck, and we have found it. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and it is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. Beware of cheap imitations. Genuine Winslow's Syrup is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. Sold by ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

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