The Daffodils.

Down by the woodside, warm and low,
Their happy lives they spend;
Beside them the waters leap and flow,
Above them the tall trees bend.

Around them the minstrel blackbird sings,
The thrush calls loudly near,
And they reared their golden crowns like kings—
The fairest and first of the year.

The waves run bright with a sunny flow,
All down through the hazel bowers;
Sweetly and softly they sing as they flow,
A song they have learnt from the flowers.

Summer comes on with her plenteous gifts—
White roses and harebells blue—
And the stately crimson foxglove lifts
His head where the daffodils grew.

The earth is a fair and flowery realm,
And the west wind whispers low
Through the heavy boughs of the thick-leaved elm,
And down by the waters flow—

Down by the brook that all day long
Glimmers under the alder bowers;
But it singeth not now the old sweet song
That it learnt from the golden flowers.

The days of summer run brightly by,
But the waves have a sad refrain,
Which cannot be still'd, nor the place be fill'd,
Till the daffodils blossom again.

Farm, Garden and Household.

CONSTIPATION.—Habitual costiveness may be remedied by omitting tea and coffee, drinking large draughts of water in the morning upon arising and at night before retiring, and the use of stewed pie plant as a sauce at meals.

TO CLEANSE CARPETS.—First sweep the carpet well, and scour with warm water to which ox-gall has been added, in the proportion of one pint of gall to three gallons of water. This will cleanse a large carpet, and not only extract grease, but freshen the colors. Gall is a liquid animal soap.

RECIPE FOR CORN STARCH CAKE.—The whites of twelve eggs, three cups of sugar, one of butter, three of flour, one of corn starch, one of sweet milk, two teaspoons of cream tarter, one of soda—(half of the ingredients will make a large cake.) Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, and then add the milk.

CURING EGG-EATING HENS.—Keep fowls well supplied with lime and gravel or brick layers, rubbish and animal food (fresh meat,) in some form; it may prevent or cure hens eating their eggs. Another mode is to place in the nests artificial or China eggs and let them peck at them to their heart's content.

COLD SLAW.—Cut a cabbage in half and with a sharp knife shave it down very finely. Make a dressing of one egg well beaten, half a gill of vinegar, salt to taste, and a teaspoonful of butter. Beat the eggs light, and add to it the vinegar, salt and butter. As soon as the egg is thick, take it off the fire, set it away to cool, then pour it over the cabbage, and mix it well together. Some prefer a little sugar in the egg and vinegar.

ASHES AND HEN MANURE.—A correspondent asks if he shall mix ashes with hen manure, for manuring corn in the hill. No. If covered with moist earth, the escaped ammonia might perhaps be caught and utililized; but it will be better to mix the hen-droppings with plaster for use in the hill, and to apply the ashes on the surface when the corn is eight or ten inches high. The nitrogenized manure will be sufficient to start the plants, and the potash and silica will help it most when the stalk is growing.

FRICASSEED POTATOES.—Pare and slice, half an inch in thickness, into cold water, the required quantity of potatoes and wash them well, put them into a clean saucepan, pour over them cold water enough to half cover them, close the pot tightly, and let them cook fifteen minutes; drain off every drop of water; have ready half a pint of cream or new milk, a large spoonful of good butter, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and some salt; pour this over the potatoes, shake them around, and just heat up. Serve hot.

HARROWING WINTER GRAIN.—A writer in the *Journal of the Farm* recommends a practice which we know, by experience to be an excellent one—that of harrowing winter grain in spring as soon as the ground settles. It is a species of grain culture very little practiced, but produces excellent results on heavy soils, soaked by an excess of wet weather, and dried by winds and sun. The correspondent properly says that "in all cases grass seed should be sown before harrowing; after harrowing, roll with a light roller.—*Rural New Yorker.*

BEES ADAPTED TO LOCALITIES.—Frederick William Vogel, a Prussian bee keeper, says:—"An improved breed equally suited to all parts of an extensive country is an impossibility. For each particular district an improved breed specially suited may be produced. In a cross, resulting from the Italian queen with the black drone, degeneration became apparent in the second generation, the hybrids divided numerically, one portion resembling the Italian, and the other the black bees. In the fourth or fifth generation some of these hybrids reached again the pure Italian, others the pure black bee."

HOW TO GROW HOGS.—A practical breeder gives the following advice, which, in the main, we think sound, for those whose herd is not too large, and who are engaged in mixed husbandry: "To handle hogs to the best advantage, a pasture is needed of mixed grasses, clover, blue grass and timothy, and it is best if there is no running water or stock ponds in the lot. Hogs do better where there are no branches or stock ponds to wallow in. In place thereof, have good well-water pumped for them. Have troughs made, and nail strips across, eight inches apart, to keep the hogs from lying down in the water; and let the hogs be put on floors, to keep them from digging up wallowing holes. If any feed be given, it should be soaked in swill barrels for twelve hours before feeding—no longer—and fed to them as drink."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE POTATO BUG READY FOR ACTION.—While grubbing out an old fence row, adjoining a last year's potato patch, (says an Ohio correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker,*) I discovered countless numbers of this insect in bodies of from five or six to thirty or forty—in one case sixty-nine were counted in one cavity—about six inches below the surface; being generally assembled in cavities near the roots of the bushes. As none could be found in the ground composing the potato patch, nor beneath the sod adjoining the fence row, it would be natural to suppose that they had used the roots as a highway to winter quarters; whether as an easier mode of getting into the ground, or for some other reason, I am at present unabfe to say. The bugs were of full size, and to all appearance ready for operation at the earliest opportunity. As soon as they were unearthed they commenced their droning march, and did not seem inclined again to take their position underground. There will be but few potatoes planted in this vicinity this season, and those will be of the earliest varieties. Some there are, who will not plant any at all, and, indeed I think they will be gainers; at least, they will not be the losers.

SWEENY.—In common parlance, a horse is said to be sweenied when the muscles of the shoulder appear to have perished away, and the skin seems to be attached closely to the shoulder-blade. These symptoms arise from chronic lameness in the foot or other part of the limb. In such cases, it is of course, no use to apply remedies to the shoulders. Cure the foot, and the shoulder will come right, although stimulants and rubbing will expedite it. But genuine sweeny, as I understand it, is quite different from the above, although the appearances are the same. It is caused by hard drawing in a collar that is too large; or where no whiffletree is used, but the traces are hitched directly to the thills, as in "jumpers," as they are called; or by jumping fences, or the like.

Real sweeny may be discovered by moving the horse in a circle, or causing him to step over bars, when you can generally determine the seat of the lameness. For such cases irritants, with the proper friction, is the proper treatment. Blistering liniment, or seton, or a piece of leather inserted under the skin, will cure, with rest. The writer once cured a horse by blistering, and upon turning him out, some time afterward, he jumped a high fence, and the operation had to be gone through again.—*Rural New Yorker.*

How Winter Grain is Looking.

The Autumn season was generally favorable for germination and vigorous growth; the Winter has been comparatively mild and uniform in temperature; the freezing weather mainly occurred in midwinter, and found the wheat plants protected by a sufficient covering of snow; the Spring has been unusually early, and the growth of grain advanced two to four weeks beyond its accustomed status. There is no State in which Winter-killing is not exceptional, and in several it is almost entirely unknown. It may be that future reports, as the season progresses, will be less favorable; they certainly cannot be more flattering. In the following digest of the returns almost every unfavorable statement is presented:

New England.—In Maine there has been considerable loss from Winter-killing, especially in the counties of Oxford, Piscataquis, and Cumberland, during the variable weather of February and March. Winter grain looks well in York, and rye is in fine condition in Androscoggin. The open Winter and light covering of snow has left wheat and rye in unpromising condition in Hillsboro, Strafford, and Belknap, in New Hampshire; while Merrimack reports a prospect above the average, and the fields look well in Sullivan. There is little grown in Coos. Vermont grains have suffered somewhat from open Winter. The appearance presented in Windsor County is 40 per cent. below an average upon heavy soils, but very fair from Massachusetts and Connecticut, except from Middlesex, in the latter State. No wheat is grown in Rhode Island, and, indeed, very little in New England.

The Middle States.—But three counties in New York, Onondago, Schuyler, and Washington, report more Winter-killing than last year. The warm Autumn gave a strong growth in Western New York, and though the covering of snow was light the plants retained their vigor through the Winter, and are in more than medium condition. The counties reporting "very good," are Tioga, Westchester, Seneca, Steuben, and Columbia, while Jefferson estimates her area "20 per cent. better than last Spring." Three-fourths of the returns indicate merely an average prospect. In Chautauqua the crop is promising, what there is left of it after the Autumn's work of the Hessian fly. In Onondaga the plant was small in the highlands in the Autumn, and weak and unthrifty in the Spring, but looks well in the richest and best-tilled fields. Of fifteen counties reporting in New Jersey, none present discouraging accounts, but three limit the prospect to an average, two estimate an advantage of 10 per cent., three of 20 per cent., and one of 25, while others return the crop "better than for years," "looking remarkably well;" and in Burlington one correspondent makes it "the strongest and thickest stand he has ever seen." Forty counties in Pennsylvania send returns, of which only those from Tioga and Union represent an inferior prospect, and fully three-fourths report a more than average luxuriance. It is stated of Cumberland that "there are no poor fields and wheat could not look better;" it is "remarkably fine" in Indiana "though the fly has destroyed parts of fields;" "the fields of Lehigh present a finer appearance than for 30 years," due in part to the fine weather and absence of cold winds in March; wheat in Beaver is "quite promising, especially the drilled fields, and those injured by the fly have recuperated and may yield well." It is stated in the latter returns that a few fields, on which straw and long manure were spread, were completely destroyed by the mice, which were so abundant that pastures were injured by them.

Wheat and rye look well in Delaware. Every return from Maryland is favorable in comparison with last year. The crop is generally more advanced than usual, and in Washington County it "never before, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, had so promising a look." Of 36 returns in Virginia, three (Montgomery, Northumberland, and Dinwiddie) are less favorable than usual; 17 show great improvement, and the remainder report a medium appearance. North Carolina makes 42 favorable returns, while those from Chatham and Haywood declare Winter grain "more backward than usual," though in the latter, rye is fine. York, Lexington, and Orangeburg, in South Carolina, do not represent their crops as promising, but the other counties make a favorable report. Wheat was Winter-killed in Morgan County, and is poor in Bartow, Newton and Pike, but looks well in 36 counties reported, and very finely in 12. In Lee, Alabama, wheat is very inferior; elsewhere it is generally good, though in some sections the early sown looks much better than the late, which is small, but of good color and a good stand. A very small area of wheat or rye is sown in Mississippi or Louisiana, except in the latter for Winter pasture. Wheat presents a uniformly promising appearance. The counties in Texas in which the appearance of wheat is poor, are McLennan, Red River, Medina, (greatly injured by drouth), and Bandera; many counties report little sown; the prospect is good in Fayette, Lampasas, Falls, Bexar, Bell, and Anderson; and very promising in Dallas, Fannin, Gillespie, Lamar, Travis, Collin, Grayson, Atascosa and Kerr.—*Report of the Agricultural Bureau.*

TAXES IN VERMONT.—The Burlington *Free Press*, explains what is meant by the statement that taxes in that State for the coming year are estimated as follows: Town expenses, 135 cents on the dollar; highway, fourteen cents, railroad bonds, seventy-five cents; making in all 224 cents on the dollar. It says that the "dollar" in this statement is a dollar in the grand list, which list is *one per cent.* of the total valuation, which valuation is anywhere from a third to half the auction value. The "224 cents" is a tax of about one per cent. of the value of the taxable property in the town.

Summary of News.

FIFTEEN counterfeiters have been arrested in Pittsburgh.

THE Maine Democrats will hold their State Convention on the 27th of June.

ONLY one-fifth of the population of the city of Naples can read and write.

THE West is troubled with five cent pieces made of lead coated with silver.

THOMAS MARTIN, tinsmith, of Charlestown, Mass., was killed, by falling down stairs.

IN the Prussian army is a lieutenant who received thirty-three wounds in one battle.

B. AUGUSTEIN, of Goodhue, Minn., died a few days ago from the effects of the kick of a horse.

THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN was killed at Rosendale, Ulster County, N. Y., by the breaking of a guy-rope.

A FRENCH paper says the troops of the Commune do not now exceed twenty-five thousand in number.

MAHLON WILLIAMSON, a retired dry goods merchant of great wealth and influence, died in Philadelphia.

THE income from internal revenue, for the year ending June 30, will be from $140,000,000 to $145,000,000.

THERE were nearly eight hundred bills passed by the New York Legislature and signed by the Governor at the late session.

THE President has commuted the sentence of Charles Perdue, for firing a ship at sea, to imprisonment for twelve years.

AT Hartford, Conn., Frederick C. Hall, (colored,) convicted of murder, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of July, 1872.

THE principal barricades in Paris have been converted into strong earthworks. The labor on these internal defenses still continues.

AN official statement of the losses of the Communists in the late battle sums up 9,000 killed and wounded, besides 3,000 prisoners.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the *Tribune* positively and emphatically denies the current reports in reference to proposed Cabinet changes.

THE returns from the West Virginia election indicate that the Flick amendment, which removes political disabilities has been carried.

AN army of caterpillars is on the move through Southern Illinois, devouring in its march leaves, buds, and everything of a succulent nature.

IT is expected that ten thousand Odd Fellows from all parts of New England will be present at the celebration in Boston on the 13th of June.

THE sentence of William Schallenberg, who was to be hanged at Cleveland for murdering his wife, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

ADVICES from Paris say the Communists have, through mistake, attacked and captured a Prussian battery. Its restitution has been demanded.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* states that the entire tax of Mississippi—State, county, and school—reaches nearly $12,000,000; the school tax is less than $4,000,000.

THE reported gains of the Baptist denomination in the United States for 1870, are 2,602 churches, 2,031 ministers, 7,623 baptisms, and 198,144 members.

FORTY acres of land in Lancaster county, Pa., containing a mineral spring, recently sold for $40,000. The water is said to possess extraordinary medicinal qualities.

THE full census returns shows the exact population of the States to be 38,104,840; that of the Territories and the District of Columbia, 442,694; total, 38,547,534.

AN inquest into the recent sudden death of Mrs. Dolly Freeman, alias Ingersoll, in Boston, resulted in a verdict that death was caused by the indiscreet use of mornhine.

A BILL has been introduced into the Texas Legislature to divide the State into three States. The people are to vote upon the question before the division becomes valid.

FOUR National Guards taken prisoners by Versailles troops having been shot, a proposal was made in the Commune to shoot the Archbishop of Paris in retaliation for the outrage but it was rejected.

THE Maryland Democratic State Convention is to be held in Baltimore on Wednesday, July 19, to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers, to be supported at the coming Fall election.

A HOSPITAL Steward has been dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, for forwarding money to purchase counterfeit U. S. currency, in response to the solicitation of a pretended agent.

THERE is said to be a serious antagonism between shippers and ship-owners. The new bills of landing, upon which all goods are to be transported hereafter, leave, it is said, the steamship monopolists wholly irresponsible for losses or injury *in transitu.*

THE local elections in the interior of California resulted as follows: In Gilroy, Suisun, Santa Cruz, and Pleasonton, the Citizens' ticket elected, Grass Valley went Republican. The election in Virginia City, Nevada, resulted in favor of the Democrats.

A FESTIVAL was given at Madrid, in commemoration of the Spanish rising against the French in 1803. The King and Queen took part in the ceremonies. A slight disturbance was created by the republicans, but it was easily repressed. Several arrests were made.

IF A LIFE-RENEWING FOUNTAIN, like that sought for by De Soto, should burst from the earth of every man's door, thousands would turn their backs on the leading springs within arms-reach, to run after pretended remedies. The observant everywhere, accept DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS as the greatest medicinal blessing of modern times, but on the other hand multitudes dose themselves with poisons, while the well-spring of health is accessible to all. It purifies the animal fluids, regulates every function of the body, calms the nerves, invigorates the vital organs, and is an unfailing specific for indigestion.

A NOVEL REVENGE.—A deposed United States judge in Idaho has arrived in Washington, to learn, to his very great surprise, that he was superseded by his own alleged letter of resignation, which turns out to be a forgery perpetrated by some one to him unknown. His successor had been appointed and confirmed, and the first that was known of it in Idaho was the appearance of the new Judge. The President has not decided what he do about it.

Corn and flour are staple articles; but not more so than JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Pain Killer prepared, under whatever name.

The Joint High Treaty.

The following is an authoritative official statement of the result of the labors of the Joint High Commission:

The treaty is to be known as the treaty of Washington. For the adjustment of the claims of injury alleged by the United States on account of the escape of confederate cruisers from British ports and the depredations committed by those vesssels during the late rebellion in this country, a tribunal of arbitration is constituted to consist of five arbitrators, one appointed by the United States, one by Great Britain, and the other three each by a designated sovereign State of European America.

For the adjudication of all other claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain, or of subjects of Great Britain against the United States during the same period, that is from the 13th of April, 1861, to the 9th of April, 1865, an ordinary mixed Commission is provided to sit at Washington, with an umpire, to be nominated if necessary by a designated friendly power. It is accompanied with a declaration on the part of the British Commissioners to the effect of excluding claims on account of slave property.

On the question of the sea fisheries on the coasts of the British possessions, it is agreed that in addition to the liberty already secured to them by the treaty of 1818, the fishermen of the United States shall have the liberty to take sea fish on the sea coast and shores and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the colony of Prince Edward Island and of the islands adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon such coasts, shores, and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets, and curing their fish, subject, of course, in this respect, to the local rights of private property; and the same liberty is granted to British subjects on the Eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States, north of the 39th parallel of latitude, this liberty not to include on either side shell fish or the salmon and shad fisheries, or other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers.

It is also agreed that fish oil and fish of all kinds except fish of the inland lakes and their rivers, and except fish preserved in oil, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward Islands, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty. The privileges thus conceded to the United States are obviously most important ones.

Next come various questions of navigation and commercial transit, which are disposed of by declaring the navigation of the river St. Lawrence and the rivers Yukon, Procupine, and Stilline forever free and open to the citizens or subjects of both countries; by providing for the equal use of the Welland and St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominoin on the one hand, and of Lake Michigan and St. Clair flats and canal on the other; by providing for the free transit of merchandise to and fro as well in the British possessions as in the United States; and abolishing the provisional export duty on American lumber on the river St. John. All these provisions concerning the fisheries and commercial transit are of course made contingent upon their being approved by the Congress of the United States, the British Parliament, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward Island. By these various stipulations all the privillges of fishery, navigation, and transit accorded to the United States by the treaty of 1854 are once more obtained and in a better form, and without the burdensome conditions of that treaty in the matter of reciprocal importation.

Of the pending subjects of controversy there remains to be considered the question of the northwestern boundary line. The line of the treaty of 1846 runs by the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouvers Island, but several such channels exist.

Great Britain contends that the channel of the treaty is the Rosario Straits. the United States that it is the Canal De Haro, the two channels being separated by the island of San Juan. This question having once been reported on by a mixed Commission, that for the survey of the line, the United States are not content to refer it to another such Commission. Nor has it been deemed convenient, even though such tribunal should be appointed by a friendly sovereign power. Instead of this, it has been agreed by the present treaty to submit the question directly to a neutral power, and the Emperor of Germany has been selected for the purpose. The Government of the United States has in its hands much documentary evidence in support of its pretensions not heretofore made use of, and on that, as well as on other grounds, is confident of the better reason on its side to assure to the United States the possession of the island of San Juan.

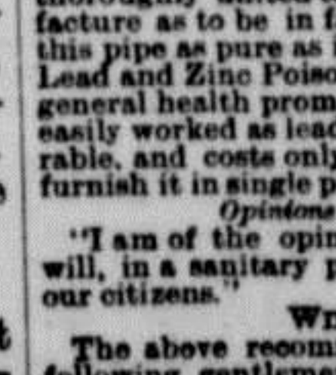
THE TREATY IN THE SENATE.

Upon the assembling of the special session of the Senate to consider the treaty, Gen. Porter arrived with the portentous document in his possession, and upon its receipt Senator Cameron at once moved an Executive Session. The treaty was at once read, and then a motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy from the text of the document, so that it might be given to the public at once. It is understood that the President suggested that such action be taken so that the public might know at once the character of the document. Senators represent that the impression produced by the treaty was very favorable. The general expectation is that the session will last two weeks.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Connecticut Legislature convened at Hartford. In the House the Committee on the canvass of votes reported Marshall Jewell elected Governor by 86 majority, and also declared the election of the other Republican State officers. A resolution declaring Mr. Jewell elected was adopted.

PURE WATER A GREAT BLESSING.

Tin-Lined Lead Pipe.



THIS ARTICLE is growing rapidly in public favor everywhere, and is fast superseding the use of lead pipes for all domestic purposes. It is also getting into extensive use through the country for conveying water from springs, even from the greatest distances. The use of lead pipes is well known to be dangerous, and many are afflicted with painful complaints which physicians attribute solely to this cause. Our pipe is lined with PURE BLOCK TIN and is so thoroughly united to the LEAD in the process of manufacture as to be in fact *one pipe*. Water flows through this pipe as pure as if drawn through silver. By its use Lead and Zinc Poison and Iron Rust are all avoided and general health promoted. This pipe is as flexible and as easily worked as lead pipe; is stronger also and more durable, and costs only 15 cents a pound for all sizes. We furnish it in single pieces of great length, when required.

Opinions of the Medical Profession:

"I am of the opinion that your Tin-Lined Lead Pipe will, in a sanitary point of view, be of infinite good to our citizens."

WILLARD PARKER, M. D., New York.

The above recommendation was concurred in by the following gentlemen; James Anderson, M. D., Pres't N. Y. Academy of Medicine; James R. Wood, M. D., and many others.

In ordering or making inquries for price, send bore of pipe required, and head or pressure of water. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Address

The Colwells, Shaw & Willard M'f'g. Co.,

213 Centre St., New York.

Latest from Paris.

The railway station at Auteuil has been damaged by the fire of the Versailles batteries, and the inhabitants of the place are flying from the bombardment.

Since Friday last the insurgents have lost two thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The Assemblists have unmasked a formidable battery at Montretout, near St. Cloud, which menaces Auteuil, Pout du Jour and Passy.

St. Germain has been taken possession of by the Versailles forces, who have established a battery there with which to shell the insurgent gunboats in the Seine. A naval combat is expected.

Fort Montrouge and Haute Bruyeres are constantly bombarded by the Versailles batteries at Chatillon, but without important result.

There have been several engagements in the trenches, and some prisoners were taken. All means of communication between the insurgents in Forts d'Issy and Vanvres have been destroyed. The Government works are building despite the heavy fire kept up by the Communist batteries. The supplementary elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly have been postponed until after the surrender of Paris.

The Commune of Paris has ordered the immediate release fron confinement of the commandant of Fort Vincennes, who was recently arrested on suspicion of disloyalty to the Paris authorities.

The new Paris Minister of war, General Rossel, is unpopular with the Commune.

The Prussians will intercept provisions intended for Paris, and refuse explanation as to the cause of their action.

M. Blanchet, a member of the Commune, has been arrested by order of his associates.

General Rossel in his operations against the Versaillists avoids all useless destruction of property.

The Commune has suppressed no less than six Paris journals. Gen. Rossel has been intrusted with the direction of military operations. The expiatory chapel is to be demolished.

The *London Daily Telegraph* has the following special despatch from Paris:

A sortie was made on Saturday in the direction of Issy. The insurgents were repulsed with enormous loss, and fled to Paris. They fired on their friends, who refused to open the gates into the Vangirard quarter. There was a panic at Vanvres, where the Nationals deserted their positions. General Rossel has ordered the right sleeves of their uniforms to be cut off as a punishment.

Bismarck is inclined to give up the forts, but insists on the strict payment of the war indemnity, for the purpose of which he suggests that loans be raised by the French government. The main points of a treaty of peace have been agreed on between Bismarck and Favre.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$12.00	a15.50
MILCH COWS	50.00	a65.00
HOGS—Live	.07	a .08¼
Dressed	.09	a .10¼
SHEEP	.05	a .07¼
COTTON—Middling	.14½a	.15¼
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.00	a 6.25
State Extra	6.05	a 6.35
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.58	a 1.60
" State	1.57	a 1.65
White Genesee Extra	1.62	a 1.87
No. 2 Spring	1.00	a 1.56
RYE—Western	1.00	a 1.20
BARLEY—State	.80	a .85
CORN—Mixed Western	.75	a .78
SEED—Clover	.09	a .09¼
OATS—Western	.66	a .70
PORK—Mess	17 50	a18 00
LARD	.11	a .12
BUTTER—State	.33	a .35
Ohio W. R.	.26	a .28
" Fancy	.34	a .36
Western Ordinary	.12	a .15
Pennsylvania fine	.34	a .37
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	a .15¼
" Skimmed	.07	a .10
Ohio	.10	a .15
EGGS—State	.15	a .18

BOSTON.

FLOUR—Superfine	$6.00	a 6.25
Extra	6.75	a 7.00
CORN	85	a .88
OATS	68	a .72
CLEAR PORK	22.50	a23.00
LARD	.13	a .13¼
BUTTER—Common	.25	a .28
Choice Lots	.35	a .42
CHEESE	.13	a .17
EGGS—Western	.15	a .16
Eastern	.18	a .19
GRASS SEED—Clover	.10¼a	.12
Timothy	5.50	a 6.00
Red Top	6.25	a 6.50
HAY—Choice	28.00	a29.00
Common	20.00	a22.00

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	a 7.75
Prime	6.00	a 6 60
Fair Grades	4.50	a 5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	a 7.25
Inferior	3.50	a 4.00
HOGS—Live	6.30	a 6.85
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a 5.00
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50	a 7.25
Spring Extra	5.75	a 6.75
Buckwheat	4.75	a 5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.50	a .54
Barley—No. 2, new	.90	a .91
Oats—No. 2	.46	a .48
Rye No. 2	.82	a .90
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.22	a 1.26
LARD	.10	a .11
PORK—Mess	17.00	a17.50

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	5.75	a 7.50
SHEEP	3.50	a 6.80
HOGS—Live	6.50	a 8.00
FLOUR	5.90	a 7.25
WHEAT	1.20	a 1.35
CORN	.60	a .65
OATS	.58	a .60
RYE	.90	a 1.00
BARLEY	.75	a .83
LARD	.11	a .11¼

ALBANY.

WHEAT—State	1.66	a 1.75
Extra	1.48	a 1.68
RYE—State	1.15	a 1.16
CORN—Mixed	.78	a .80
BARLEY—State	.90	a 1.05
OATS—State	.60	a .70

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Penn. Extra	6.25	a 7.00
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Hostetter's Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

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They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

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They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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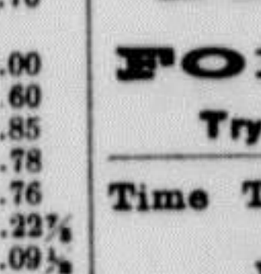
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