### Do You Love Me.

If you love me, tell me so;
I have read it in your eyes,
I have heard it in your sighs,
But my woman's heart replies,
"If you love me, tell me so."

Should I give you Yes or No?
Nay, a girl may not confess
That her answer would be "Yes,"
To such questioning, unless
He who loves her tells her so.

If you love me, tell me so;
Love gives strength to watch and wait—
Trust gives heart to any fate;
Poor or rich, unknown or great,
If you love me, tell me so.

### Farm, Garden and Household.

AFTER THE POTATO BUGS.—Ducks are said to do good service in exterminating the potato bug. A gentleman of Piqua, Ohio, put a pair of Muscovys into his potato patch, which was literally swarming with the bugs. The ducks ate the bugs with such avidity that the latter were soon exterminated, and the patch has not since been troubled with them. The ducks did not appear to suffer any ill effects from eating the bugs, and were not slow in "taking in" all they could discover. The duck remedy is certainly worthy of attention.

FEEDING COWS WITH SOUR MILK.—An inquiry from I. Smith, Jr., of Franklin, Pa., as to the propriety of feeding cows with sour milk, led to a lively discussion in the Farmers' Club. Mr. Ely thought it was unnatural and wrong to feed a cow on her own milk. Dr. Smith thought it was outrageous. Mr. Geddes said thousands of cows in the dairy regions are fed on sour milk, meal, and potatoes. Mr. Curtis thought it was perfectly natural to feed a cow on milk, and that it increased her flow. All through the dairy districts sour milk and whey was fed to cows. He thought Dr. Smith and the Chairman took a sentimental view of the subject, and was thinking of literary ladies rather than cows. Mr. Whitney thought Mr. Curtis was wrong in asserting that it was natural for a cow to feed on her own milk, that it was contrary to nature for any animal to subsist on its own secretions. That animals preyed upon each other, but did not live upon themselves. Mr. Geddes said, you may talk of this matter as you choose, dairymen will feed milk to their cows. If you don't like to countenance the practice, you'd better quit eating factory cheese and butter.

GROOMING HORSES.—The horse being the most important machine in a farmer's establishment, care should be taken to preserve him in as perfect a state of health and condition as possible. The ordinary care of a horse consists in feeding and watering him, and when from neglect he suffers, dosing him with balls and drenches. Physicking a horse may be avoided altogether by treating him properly. Give him a roomy, airy stable—a loose box or stall is preferable to tying up with the halter. Clean out his stable daily; nothing is more hurtful to the feet of a horse than to permit him to stand in a pile of fermenting manure. With a clean bed and left loose in his stall, he will, of his own instinct, avoid lying in filth, and much labor in cleaning will be saved. Every night, when the day's work is done, wash his feet and legs free from mud and dirt, and in winter clean off all ice and snow. Cleanliness is an absolute preventive of grease and other diseases which commonly affect the feet and legs of horses. Have handy in the stable a piece of rough sacking, and rub his legs and knee-joints for a few minutes before leaving him for the night. A day's plowing or harrowing over soft, yielding soil is excessively hard work for the legs of both horse and man, and this plan of rubbing with a coarse cloth is good for either. Feed regularly, and groom morning and night, and you may "throw physic to the dogs."
—*Hearth and Home.*

PRESERVING EGGS.—H. C. Wilmarth tells the Farmer's Club that no acid would combine with the egg-shell in any other manner than to destroy it. The egg-shell being composed of lime which is an alkali, would be dissolved by an acid; even common vinegar would so soften it as to destroy it in a short time. Packing in salt and keeping in a dry cool place has been found effectual, to preserve eggs for a few weeks. The main idea is to keep the air from penetrating the shell which is porous. A varnish of common gum-arabic would answer as a temporary expedient, and the eggs might be placed in a net and dipped in the solution in quantities of two or three dozen at a time. When wanted, a bath of warm water would remove the gum. All these expedients are troublesome, and practically inoperative on a large scale. We have kept eggs fresh for family use for over three months by putting them in a net which would hold three or four dozen, and dipping in a pail of boiling water. The albumen becomes *set* and forms an impervious skin on the inside. By hanging the net on a hook in a dry cellar, and changing or reversing its position every two or three days, the yolk is prevented from adhering and the eggs will keep longer. Eggs preserved for market by any of these methods are instantly detected by the dealers, and it is useless to endeavor to dispose of them under any other guise than what is known as "limed eggs."

SELECTING, BREEDING AND CARE FOR CATTLE.—A writer for the Boston *Cultivator* gives the following convictions derived from observations:

1st. Stock to be profitable must be adopted to the locality, and the particular branch of business to be pursued. Many farms in New England can not keep with profit the large shorthorn stock, however excellent they may be. For the production of milk, the Jersey stock is not desirable; for the manufacture of butter, the Ayrshire stock is not the best; and for the production of either, no kind of stock is profitable if not well fed and well cared for.

2d. It is important that in every neighborhood there should be kept a good stock of thoroughbred cattle, such as will be adopted to the feeding capacities of that neighborhood, and the particular branch of the business pursued, whether of milk, butter or cheese.

3d. In every case the base (I don't know as this is the best term,) of all herds for profit should be the best of our native stock, taking into consideration endurance and adaptation to climate, &c.

4th. All stock must be kept in good condition, well housed and well and regularly fed, care being taken to give as much Indian meal as will keep the cows in good order. No cow will last long that is only fed with reference to a great flow of milk, to the entire neglect of fat-producing food.

5th. Variety is essential to a healthy appetite, and this is to be determined by circumstances, as to time of year, the use made of the milk, &c.

6th. It should be known that considering the economy of feed, the cow fed on oil meal, whether from cotton seed or linseed, will eat about the same quantity of hay, as though this were not fed with it; but the cow fed on corn meal eats less hay some say pound for pound, that is, one ton of meal will save one ton of hay.

### Summary of News.

AN aerolite, weighing 12 pounds, fell in Searsport, Me., on Sunday.

VICTOR HUGO has been ordered out of Belgium for political expressions.

ADVICES from Hayti state that the new Ministry has been dissolved through dissensions.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, a son of Cassius M. has been nominated for member of the Kentucky Legislature.

Two Communist leaders of prominence, Raoul and Rigault, were tried by drum-head Court-martial and shot.

THE destruction of property in Paris has been terrible. One-fourth of the city is estimated to have been destroyed.

AT Reading, Penn., Mrs. C. B. McKnight, while laboring under a fit of insanity, shot and killed her little boy.

THE balances of the U. S. Treasury, are as follows: Currency, $4,993,908; coin, $94,066,654; certificates, 17,805,000.

AT Monmouth Junction, New Jersey, a terrible railroad slaughter, occurred, in which two men were almost instantly killed.

THE official canvass of the New Hampshire Senate shows five Democrats and five Republicans, with two districts yet to elect.

WILLIAM FOSTER has been found guilty in New York of killing Avery D. Putnam with premeditation and deliberate intent.

A VOLCANIC eruption and earthquake have shaken the island of Rua. The country was terribly devastated, and 400 lives were lost.

THE Greek Chamber has voted 10,000 livres as compensation to the widow of Mr. Lloyd, who was murdered by brigands at Marahon.

THE Spanish Ministers have decided to stop all French refugees at the frontier, and to deliver them over to the Versailles authorities.

THE Rev. Mr. Werner of Ypsilanti, Mich., has been arrested on the complaint of his wife for cleaning and using postage stamps that had been canceled.

MATT SUTTLE, of Paterson, lost his $20,000 Hambletonian stallion, the animal dying of inflammation of the bowels. The horse had just been entered for a match.

THE latest advices from Mexico say the prospects for the re-election of Juarez to the Presidency brighten, and that there may be only a slight revolution against him.

CAPT. Matthewson and Dr. McKean, of the Inman steamer *City of Durham*, were drowned in the harbor of Halifax, N. S., while in a sail-boat, on a fishing excursion.

A SAN FRANCISCO Police Magistrate has decided to deny the right of Chinamen to offer testimony, and discharged a white man accused of robbery solely on that ground.

THERE were 499 deaths, 211 marriages, 347 births and 41 still-births in New York City last week. The mortality is smaller than in any week since January 1 of this year.

THE cotton-growing States will, it is reported produce this year a crop of reduced average. The season thus far has been cold and rainy, and therefore unpropitious.

A TEXAS paper prints a list of 109 persons murdered in eleven years by Indians, in one county in that State. Among the killed were many women and children.

PRESIDENT GRANT has accepted an invitation to visit Bangor, Me., on the 11th of October, to participate in the opening of the European and North American Railway to St. John.

IN Lawrence, Mass., Wm. R. Scott and Emma C. Horne, meeting with opposition to their marriage, took arsenic. The girl died, but Scott survived and has been arrested.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the London *Daily News* says a Carlist movement is imminent in Spain. Don Carlos is at Bayonne, and there is great agitation in Andalusia and Catalonia.

THE civil war in Panama has ended by the conclusion of a definite peace. One of the insurgent leaders, however, refuses to lay down his arms owing to a misunderstanding with his associates.

THE eastern span of the draw on the new railroad bridge at Winona, Minn., gave way precipitating a train loaded with stones into the river. Several persons were badly injured, but none killed.

SOME depredations were committed by the Osage Indians in Howard County, Kansas, recently, which resulted in a conflict between them and a body of whites. Three Indians and one white man were killed.

SURRENDER of Cubans, and captures of others, are reported by the Spanish authorities. Valmaseda has declined the services of 2,000 Havana volunteers; he believes his present force equal to the work to be accomplished.

ALL the mountain Apaches have declared open war against the whites. It is supposed to have been caused by the recent killing of 100 Indians at Camp Grant. There is a very urgent request for military assistance from this district.

Two men, who refused to pay their fare on the New York Central Railroad, were put off at Tonawanda, by the conductor. As the train started, one of the men, named John Cotter, attempted to get on, but slipping, was killed. The conductor has been arrested.

A WOMAN near Nashville, in attempting to separate a couple of roosters who were fighting, was spurred in the arm by one of the birds, from the effects of which she died the same evening. Her death so affected her husband that he also expired a few hours afterwards.

THE result of the "Derby" race was a general disappointment, as the favorite was "nowhere," and eight to one were the odds against the winner, Baron Rothschild's "Zepher colt." "Albert Victor" was second, and "King of the Forest" was third. Seventeen horses ran.

EDWARDS and Collins, the light-weight pugilists arrested for indulging in their peculiar and disgusting "sport," were, convicted in New York, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year each, and pay a fine of $1,000 each. The umpire received a sentence of six months' imprisonment and $500 fine.

THE United States Senate, adopted the resolution discharging Messrs White and Ramsdell the correspondents from custody at the close of the session by a vote of 23 to 13. The proviso that this action should not interfere with legal proceedings against them was rejected—20 to 16. The Senate subsequently adjourned *sine die*.

IN Douglas County, Missouri, the house of John Hatfield was surrounded, on the night of the 18th, by a party of men, who fired several shots about it. After daybreak, Hatfield discovered two of his assilants and shot them. Subsequently, Hatfield gave himself up, and while in charge of an officer, was overtaken by several men and killed.

### The Tea Plant.

The tea plant is grown from seed kept in sand during Winter. The first gathering of leaves is in the second or third year, and the duration of the plant six to ten years, renewals taking place oftener where the finest teas are made. The first gathering, annually consists of young leaf-buds, just beginning to unfold, and is called pekoe, from the white, silky down covering it. Souchong (small and scarce) is gathered somewhat later, when leaves are a little more matured, and is the finest of the strong black teas; congou consists of leaves larger, coarser and more fully grown still, and bohea consists of the largest, coarsest, and most fully-grown leaves; twankay is the bohea of green teas, and forms the bulk of our importations of green hyson; flourishing Spring, from its being gathered in the early part of the season, comes next; gunpowder, the more carefully-prepared hyson, with small, granular leaves; young hyson, the delicate young leaf—the finest teas being thus composed of the small, tender leaves. One of the deceptions practiced is to cut the large leaves into small ones, and so manipulate them with black lead and other ingredients as to make them pass for young tender leaves. Scented caper, black gunpowder, and orange pekoe are often made in this way to present a peculiarly glossy appearance, and none of the finer varieties are ever found in England, is is said, unadulterated. Careful buyers, however, are not deceived by these or any other devices, as they test the teas by actual "drawing" as house wives do, and dozens of little cups used for the purpose may be seen in their places of business before sales takes place, and they only buy those teas that the test proves satisfactory, or if they buy others it will be at correspondingly low prices. The importer sells to the middleman, the middleman to the jobber, the jobber to the wholesale dealer. Sometimes, however, the jobbers and wholesale dealers are also the importers, but oftener one jobber sells to another, so that from five to eight parties have their commissions off the tea before it comes to the consumer where not more than two or three are really needed.

### Hindoo Penalties for Losing Caste.

It is well known that the Hindoos who have caste to lose, lose it when they cross the "black water" and visit foreign lands. But the forfeiture is usually compounded in a pecuniary way, as persons who have brought native servants from India are aware. It appears, however, from an account given by the *Rast Goftar* of Bombay, that more personal penalties are involved in some cases, even to a vicarious extent. Thus Kursondas Madhavdas, having returned from a visit to England to the bosom of his affectionate caste, the Nagur Bania, brought the whole of them into trouble. They dined with him; and dining with a man who has visited England is looked upon as a heinous offence by the other Bania castes of Bombay and elsewhere, so much so indeed that the offenders were visited with a sentence of excommunication. To obtain readmission into the community of castes a terrible expiation was necessary, and this came off on the 7th of last month at a place called Walkeshway.

The scene was rich in the elements of comedy. First, the men submitted to the shaving of their moustaches, the young men and small boys who had no moustaches subjecting the hair of their heads to the same process. After this—to the number of two hundred or so—they all bathed in a tank; and this ceremoney over, each member swallowed pills "made of the five products of the cow," which were supposed to complete the work of purification. They have thus been restored to their caste privileges and the advantages belonging thereto in Bombay; but it seems likely that they will be called upon to repeat the penance before enjoying similar impunity in other places.

THE CAUSE OF SMUT.—Incidentally, this question was broached in the Farmers' Club, when the Colorado Wolf said that it was a matter he had thoroughly investigated and experimented upon. He believes one cause to be constitutional defect or weakness in the seed; or that it may be caused by damage to the plant from frost, excessive wet or drouth in the course of plant development—in other words, it is defective fecundation. Thinks all the acids and nostrums used to prevent smut have no other effect than to float off the faulty seed or kill the germ of the same so that it will not germinate; he has established the fact that proper stimulants and culture will cause weakened seed to produce good wheat free from smut, while the same seed sown with good seed and not stimulated, produced smutty wheat. Dr. Smith said that Huxley attributed the cause of the smut to a worm. Mr. Fuller said there were many causes. A worm might cause smut by affecting the development of the plant; but some plants attacked by the joint-worm produce good seed. To say that a worm is the cause of all this smut was nonsense. For this fungus is produced in wheat when there are no worms. Mr. Wolf said the blasted grains in corn and ergot in rye are produced by the same causes.

ALL GERMAN.—From Watertown, Wis., a correspondent writes to the Cincinnati *Volksfreund* that, with the exception of a place here and there, the whole of Southeastern Wisconsin is now almost entirely German, and that in the other portions of the State the native American element is regularly and rapidly retreating. He says that the especially German districts are already too much overpeopled for agricultural operations in the American method, and a strong tide of emigration has already set in for Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa. The younger sons of farmers are furnished by their parents with money to found homes in those States, and the small farms are bought up by the extensive landholders. Meanwhile immigration from Germany continues and contributes to keep up the price of land.

A STRAWBERRY STORY.—A writer in the St. Paul *Press* tells a huge strawberry story. He says he "has seen scores of miles of country a degree of latitude north of Fort Totten which was an almost continuous plantation of wild strawberries, growing, in many of the richer spaces, not on horizontal vines but on bushes, many of them three and four feet high, on which the clusters of this delicious fruit attained a size rarely reached by assiduous cultivation. So profuse was this native production of strawberries on what is called the Pembina mountains that the cart wheels, crushing the berries as they revolved, were perfectly red with the wild vintage of the plains, and left long crimson trails, as of blood behind them."

There are 316 newspapers in London, of which 21 are dailies. There are 483 periodicals, magazines, &c., of which 299 are devoted to religious matters.

Great wants proceed from great wealth; but they are undutiful children, for they sink wealth down to poverty.

### The Public Debt.

The following statement of the public debt has just been published:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.** | |
| Bonds at six per cent | $1,671 844,050.00 |
| Bonds at five per cent | 222,784,700.00 |
| Principal | $1,894,128,750.00 |
| Interest | 39,992,617.65 |
| **Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.** | |
| Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent | $678,000.00 |
| Navy Pension Fund at three per cent | 14,000,000.00 |
| Certificates at three per cent | 34 445,000.00 |
| Principal | $49,123,000.00 |
| Interest | 359,772.20 |
| Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity | 1,999 002.26 |
| Interest | 307,128.69 |
| **Debt Bearing no Interest.** | |
| Old demand and legal-tender notes | $356,096.800.50 |
| National currency | 40,574 765 20 |
| Coin Certificates | 17,145,400.00 |
| Principal | $413,816,965.70 |
| Unclaimed interest | 12,912.13 |
| Total debt | $2,359,067.717.96 |
| Interest | 38,672 430.67 |
| Total | $2,347,740,148.63 |
| **Cash in the Treasury.** | |
| Coin | $89,744,375.66 |
| Currency | 8,861,588.16 |
| Total | $98,605,963.82 |
| **Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.** | |
| June 1, 1871 | $2,299,134,184.81 |
| May 1, 1871 | 2,303,573,543.14 |
| **Decrease of Debt.** | |
| During the past month | $4,439,358 33 |
| Since March 1, 1871 | 21,574,662.11 |
| From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871 | 204,754 413.09 |

The statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies shows the totals as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal outstanding | $64,618,832.00 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 10,754,910.45 |
| Int'rest by transportation of mails | 2,876,716.92 |
| Balance of int'rest paid by United States | 7,877,193.52 |

The following is a recapitulation of the statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department which have been canceled and destroyed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal of the bonds | $206,805,750.00 |
| Amount paid in currency | 232,426,204.23 |
| Currency value of interest accrued bonds bought flat | 3,084,892.00 |
| Net cost in currency | 229,395 356.31 |
| Net cost estimated in gold | 192,159,092.94 |

Average premium on the total purchases to date, in currency, $12.09.

Average cost in gold of total purchases to date, $92.92.

The public bonded debt has been reduced by the amount of these bonds, which have ceased to bear interest and have been canceled and destroyed. There have also been paid in coin and canceled and destroyed, other bonds to the amount of $6,966,000, which matured Jan. 1, 1871.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED.—An alleged discovery of a cure for cancer from a specific derived from a plant which grows in Ecuador is exciting much interest in medical circles. A curious story is told of the manner in which the anti-cancer virtues of this plant were first discovered. For a long time previous to the discovery the plant had been regarded as a poison. Acting upon this belief, an Ecuador wife who desired to rid herself of her husband gave him a decoction of this plant in his drink. The fellow was already dying slowly of a cancer in his stomach, but her eagerness could not wait for the ordinary sequel in such cases. She applied the noxious distillation to his drink, and waited to see him fall at her feet. But instead of that the happy husband survived. The subtile essence benefited his cancer, and the fellow finally recovered from his disease to make known the blessing to the world.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.—On the 11th of April last the town of Bathang, Province of Szchuen, China, was levelled by an earthquake, the first shocks of which were so severe that dwellings, temples, storehouses and fortifications crumbled. All the inhabitants in the falling buildings were crushed to death. Fires broke out in the ruins, which were driven furiously by the wind, and continued for five days.

Of the people, soldiers and lamas, (or priests,) 2,298 were crushed to death, including also the local Magistrate and his deputy. The earthquake extended over an area of 400 miles, and continued about ten days. The greatest consternation and distress prevailed throughout the region, but the Imperial authorities at last accounts had relieved the distress, and to some extent provided shelter for the survivors.

### New York Horse Market.

Among the sales of horses in New York city, we note the following:

| *Description.* | *Hands.* | *Years.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bay and star mare | 15½ | 8 | $137.50 |
| Bay Hambletonian mare | 16 | 7 | 500 |
| Brown mare | 15½ | 6 | 200 |
| Bright bay horse | 16 | 8 | 150 |
| Bay team horse and mare | 15 | 7 a 9 | 300 |
| Bay mare | 15½ | — | 175 |
| Team bay horses | 15½ | 6 & 7 | 400 |
| Handsome black gelding | 15 | 6 | 165 |
| Bright bay mare | 16 | 9 | 175 |
| Jet black horse | 16 | 6 | 250 |
| Team horses gray and bay | 16 | 8 a 9 | 280 |
| Team sorrel and bay horses | 15½ | 8 | 380 |
| Bay Kentucky mare | 15½ | 6 | 225 |
| Brown saddle mare | 15 | 7 | 100 |
| Steel-gray mare | 15½ | 7 | 127.50 |
| Bright bay trotting horse | 16¼ | 6 | 110 |
| Bay coupee horse | 16 | 5 | 300 |

And also several others, horses not ranging in price above $200.

HIS NOSE.—California papers tell of a man who, having lost a considerable portion of his nose in a fight, picked up the severed part and put it in his pocket, and subsequently, having gone home and bandaged what was left, put on his best suit and started for a surgeon. When the doctor was ready to reunite the separated parts, he called for the piece, and the mutilated man, to his horror, found that he had left it at home, and after searching vainly in all his pockets, said: "I beg pardon, doctor; it is a rough joke on me, but I left my nose at home in the other vest."

A physician in Sioux City, Iowa, uses an ointment made of charcoal and lard to prevent pitting in small-pox. This is applied freely over the surface of the face, neck and hands as soon as the disease is distinguished, and continued until all symptoms of suppurative disease have ceased. The application allays the itching, and seems to shorten the duration of the disease, and leaves the patient without a blemish, the eruption protected by the ointment not even showing signs of postulation; the charcoal preventing the action of light, and lard that of air.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.—The leading jobbers of the East report a fair business for this period of the season. Dealers from the country are sorting up their stocks, and report an active demand for consumption. Domestic cotton goods are firm, with a fair demand and light stocks on hand. Foreign dress goods and light fabrics adapted for the summer season are selling freely at full prices, but many of the jobbers are closing out the balance of their foreign goods at low prices.

FAST BOYS.—A New York boy visiting Troy of course had to carry a pistol with him. He pointed it at a little girl and snapped the hammer. There was a report, a scream, and a little girl lying on the floor bathed in blood. The boy was so frightened that he ran away and has not been seen since.

The pretty hooded capes are again coming in fashion.

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—The success which has attended the laying of submarine cables has set the erroneous idea of an ocean without bottom at rest forever and given an impulse to the effort to invent new means of sounding and dredging. The soundings made in the Atlantic show its bottom to be an extensive plateau, varying in depths at different points. The average depth is 12,000, though the steamer Cyclops obtained a depth of 15,000 feet. This ocean floor begins about one hundred and fifty miles from the Irish coast; there the descent from the shallow to deep water is very rapid, reaching 10,500 feet in fifty miles, giving an angle of descent greater than that of the Italian Alps. The deepest part of the Atlantic is on the American side, near the banks of Newfoundland, where a great basin exists ranging east and west for nearly a thousand miles, and whose depth is believed to exceed the highest of the Himalaya mountains.

IT is astonishing what an immense business is being done by the American Shoe Tip Company of Boston. The silver and copper tips for boots and shoes are deservedly popular, for there is no little invention of more ability. Ever alive to the interests of the people, they have lately commenced the manufacture of Button-hole Protectors, also of metal, which will effectively prevent the tearing of button-holes of shoes or suspenders. The Patent Shoe Stay is also manufactured by them and ought to be on every pair of shoes.

THE STORY OF A HAT.—The South Norwalk *Sentinel* tells a romantic story of a young lady, who some time ago was employed as a hat trimmer in a manufactory of that city. One day, being more than usually disgusted with her tedious and prosaic occupation, on the impulse of the moment she wrote her name and address upon the lining of a hat she had just finished, and patiently awaited the result. The hat, with hundreds of others, was sent off to the "trade," and finally purchased by a young New Yorker, who chanced to discover the name upon the lining. Being of a romantic turn of mind he wrote to the young lady, an intimacy followed, and the result was the marriage of the two last week.

"THE WIND IS TEMPERED TO THE SHORN LAMB," otherwise the delicate organization of woman could never bear up under the severe trials which it is her lot to endure. As a means of sustaining her strength, and bringing her safely through the difficulties and dangers of which she is by nature the heiress, no medicine ever prescribed is comparable to DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS. In all derangements of the female system it restores regularity, and promotes physical vigor and mental repose.

OR ANY OTHER MAN.—The *Evening Star*, of Washington, relates that two of the most noted woman suffragists of that city, in company with their husbands, went into a restaurant the other day and asked for oysters. The proprietor invited them to a private room, which they declined, saying, "Oh, no! we want to do just as the men do." They went to the raw-box—the quartette of them—and ate raw oysters until the four got outside of two dozen raw, when they called for four glasses of ale, and drank them down as though they had been used to oysters and ale. They then walked out like "any other man."

IF JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or any other profession, should start on a journey without it. No sailor, fisherman, or woodsman should be without it. In fact it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.

A GOOD NURSE.—A good nurse never aggravates her patient by a whisper in the sick-room; but then she is never loud. Though quiet, she never walks on tiptoe; her shoes never creak, nor does her dress rustle. She never seems to be stealthily watching the sick one. She never slams the door, of course, but then she never shuts it with painful slowness. She is prompt, but never in a hurry. She is invaluable.

Farmers and "Horse Men" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS, and in reply, we would say, through the columns of this paper, that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results; that is also our experience. *

### The Markets.

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime | $ 9.50 | @13.50 |
| MILCH COWS | 35.00 | @ 60.00 |
| HOGS—Live | .07 | @ .08½ |
| Dressed | .09 | @ .10½ |
| SHEEP | .05 | @ .07½ |
| COTTON—Middling | .19 | @ .20 |
| FLOUR—Extra Western | 6.00 | @ 6.35 |
| State Extra | 6.00 | @ 6.50 |
| WHEAT—Amber Western | 1.60 | @ 1.64 |
| " State | 1.62 | @ 1 65 |
| White Genesee Extra | 1.62 | @ 1.85 |
| RYE—Western | 1.00 | @ 1.20 |
| BARLEY—State | .80 | @ 1.00 |
| CORN—Mixed Western | .72 | @ .77 |
| SEED—Clover | .09 | @ .09½ |
| OATS—Western | .56 | @ .68 |
| PORK—Mess | 15.00 | @17.50 |
| LARD | .10 | @ .12 |
| BUTTER—State | .34 | @ .38 |
| Ohio W. R. | .26 | @ .28 |
| " Fancy | .34 | @ .36 |
| Western ordinary | .15 | @ .18 |
| Pennsylvania fine | .34 | @ .37 |
| CHEESE—State Factory | .15 | @ .16 |
| " Skimmed | .07 | @ .10 |
| Ohio | .10 | @ .15 |
| EGGS—State | .15 | @ .18 |
| BOSTON. | | |
| FLOUR—Superfine | $5.75 | @ 6.00 |
| Extra | 7.25 | @ 8.00 |
| CORN | .81 | @ .83 |
| OATS | .69 | @ .73 |
| CLEAR PORK | 20.00 | @21.00 |
| LARD | .11½ | @ .12 |
| BUTTER—Common | .18 | @ .22 |
| Choice Lots | .35 | @ .41 |
| CHEESE | .10 | @ .17 |
| EGGS—Western | .15 | @ .16 |
| Eastern | .17 | @ .18 |
| GRASS SEED—Clover | .10 | @ .10½ |
| Timothy | 5.50 | @ 6.00 |
| Red Top | 5.50 | @ 6.00 |
| HAY—Choice | 28.00 | @29.00 |
| Common | 20.00 | @22.00 |
| CHICAGO. | | |
| BEEVES—Choice | $7.00 | @ 7 75 |
| Prime | 6 00 | @ 6 60 |
| Fair Grades | 4.50 | @ 5.75 |
| STOCK CATTLE—Common | 4.00 | @ 7.25 |
| Inferior | 3.50 | @ 4.00 |
| HOGS—Live | 3.50 | @ 5.00 |
| SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice | 4.00 | @ 5 00 |
| FLOUR—White Winter Extra | 6 50 | @ 7.25 |
| Spring Extra | 5.75 | @ 6.75 |
| Buckwheat | 4.75 | @ 5.75 |
| GRAIN—Corn—No. 2 | .50 | @ .53 |
| Barley—No. 2, new | .67 | @ .70 |
| Oats—No. 2 | .46 | @ .48 |
| Rye—No. 2 | .82 | @ .84 |
| Wheat—Spring, No. 2 | 1.26 | @ 1.28 |
| LARD | .10 | @ .11 |
| PORK—Mess | 14.00 | @15 00 |
| BUFFALO. | | |
| BEEF CATTLE | 5 75 | @ 7.50 |
| SHEEP | 3.50 | @ 6 50 |
| HOGS—Live | 6.50 | @ 8.00 |
| FLOUR | 5 00 | @ 7 25 |
| WHEAT | 1.20 | @ 1.30 |
| CORN | .60 | @ .62 |
| OATS | .57 | @ .59 |
| RYE | .90 | @ 1.00 |
| BARLEY | .75 | @ .83 |
| LARD | .10 | @ .11 |
| ALBANY. | | |
| WHEAT—State | 1 60 | @ 1.80 |
| Extra | 1.48 | @ 1.68 |
| RYE—State | 1.15 | @ 1.16 |
| CORN—Mixed | .78 | @ .80 |
| BARLEY—State | .90 | @ 1.00 |
| OATS—State | .60 | @ .70 |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| FLOUR—Penn. Extra | 5.62 | @ 6.00 |
| WHEAT—Western Red | 1.62 | @ 1.68 |
| White | 1.80 | @ 1.85 |
| CORN—Yellow | .73 | @ .75 |
| Mixed | .72 | @ .74 |
| SEED—Clover | .10¼ | @ .12 |
| Timothy | .. | @ 5.25 |
| PETROLIM—Crude | 19¼ | refined 28¼ |


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What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the great fact that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the filtering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action: not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

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