Loitering Years.

Ah! years have loitered by, mother,
A weary, weary while,
Since last I saw thy gentle face,
With its sweet, patient smile;
Since last I felt thy fingers light
Pass fondly through my hair,
As at thy knee I knelt at night
To say my childish prayer.

Into the world I've gone, mother,
The old home left behind—
New ties of friendship and of love
About my heart have twined;
Yet in its holiest recess,
All dry and joyless still,
There lies one well of tenderness
No earthly love can fill.

Thy self-forgetful care, mother;
Thy counsel, ever near;
Thy sympathy with every joy,
Thy grief for every tear;
Thy loving glance, thy tender tone,
Thy warm kiss on my brow—
Gone from my life, forever gone!—
I know their value now.

Farm, Garden and Household.

GINGER COOKIES.—Two cups of sugar; two cups molasses; one cup of shortening; one cup of hot water; three teaspoonsful soda; ginger and nutmeg. Roll thin and cut into round cakes.

GRAHAM BREAD.—Two cups of sweet milk, two cups sour or buttermilk, one-half cup molasses, one teaspoon soda, with unbolted wheat meal to make a stiff batter. This can not be beaten for bread.

TIP TOP CAKE.—Three cups of flour, two of sugar, one of sweet milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful soda, one teaspoonful essence almond, and one-half teaspoonful cream tartar.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—Flour of hops, one drachm; Scotch snuff, two ounces; gum camphor, one ounce; black pepper, one ounce; cedar sawdust, four ounces. Mix thoroughly, and strew, or put in papers, among the goods.

TO MEND CRACKS IN STOVES.—Take woodashes and salt, equal proportion in bulk of each, little less of salt; reduce to a soft paste with cold water, and fill cracks when the stove or range is cool. The cement will soon become perfectly hard.

SMOKY LAMPS.—Coal oil lamps that are subject to smoking may be improved by putting from two to three table-spoons of coarse salt in them. It will make the light more brilliant and clear, and keep the wick clean, besides the prevention of smoke.

TO PRESERVE CLOTHES PINS.—Clothes pins boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash-day service, if occasionally treated in the same way.

A CANDLE TO BURN ALL NIGHT.—When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light will be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

TO CLEAN LOOKING-GLASSES.—Take a newspaper, fold it small, dip it in a basin of clean cold water. When thoroughly wet, squeeze, it out as you do a sponge; then rub it pretty hard all over the surface of the glass, taking care that it is not so wet as to run down in streams; in fact, the paper must only be completely moistened, or dampened, all through. Let it rest a few minutes, then go over the glass with a piece of fresh dry newspaper, till it looks clear and bright. The inside of windows may be cleaned in the same way; also spectacle-glasses, lamp-glasses, etc.

SWEET PORK.—It is beyond a doubt that cleanliness has much to do with the flavor of pork. The filthy state in which many fattening hogs are kept has a tendency not only to give a rank taste to the meat, but to render it positively unwholesome. A very common mode of penning hogs is in a rail pen, without protection from the weather. The consequence is that such pens are not fit to keep a living animal in; wet and filthy, cold and uncomfortable as they are, hogs will not take on fat, a great proportion of the food is wasted while they are kept in them, while the filth, a considerable amount of which the hogs will consume, must be detrimental to their health and to the health of those who eat their flesh.

PREPARATION FOR SOILING CATTLE.—The practice of soiling instead of pasturing cattle is becoming much more common than heretofore, and it will be necessary for those who contemplate commencing next season, to prepare in time. The profit in soiling lies chiefly in raising heavy crops of green fodder from small or comparatively small pieces of land. The soil must therefore be made rich and be well worked. Whatever portion of ground is laid out for this purpose should be well manured and plowed now; and early next month a portion of it to be sown with rye, for the first cutting. Another portion should be prepared for oats, to be sown as early as the ground will permit in the spring. The clover that is to be depended on as part of the supply should be top-dressed late in the season, and under no circumstances should it be pastured. In soiling successfully the secret is to have plenty of fodder always ready for succession, so that one supply may not run out before the next is ready for cutting. Calculation and early preparation are therefore absolutely necessary.

WASHING AND WORKING BUTTER.—A dairyman at Watertown, N. Y., writes as follows: When you first begin to work butter the particles of brine are exactly the size of grains of salt. Work it a little; how are they now? Two or three have gone into one. They are now the size of a wheat kernel; they will soon be the size of a buckshot. During the little working all the globules that have been brought to the surface have escaped. Let us see if you can put one of them back again? The question naturally suggests itself, why spend your time and strength to put salt into the butter and then work it out again, at the same time reducing the worth of your butter from five to ten cents per pound, and lessening the butter five pounds on the hundred. My plan of washing butter is probably new. I use a plain crank churn which goes by hand. The average time of churning is twenty minutes for large, and twelve for small churnings. I do not claim to make more or better butter from the same cream than with a dash-churn, but I do claim that I can do the work with one-half the time and labor. Much of this saving is caused by the convenience of washing; getting rid of the buttermilk water, and in working the butter. As soon as I discover that the butter begins to separate, I put in a quart of cold water to thin the milk, which will cause it to free itself more readily from the butter. I then churn until the particles are about the size of a large pea. I then draw off the milk and put in a gallon of water, churn and draw again, and sometimes put in one more washing. The common way is to churn until the butter is about one solid mass. But how is the water to take effect on the inside of these large lumps of butter? I should as soon think of washing the inside of a glass bottle by washing the outside. I think that in order to make the most and best butter in hot weather, it is particularly necessary to cool the milk immediately after milking. Milk in tin-pails; have a tub similar to a wash-tub for each pail; set the pails in tubs filled with cold water from a good spring or well; stir the milk every few minutes until the milk is about as cool as the water. If you can get the milk quite cold before setting, and set shallow in the pans, it is better not to let the pans stand in water while the cream is rising, as the cream will be all up before the milk becomes very thick. Skim as little milk as possible with the cream, as that is the great secret about quick churning.

Among the Shakers.

A correspondent who has been among the Lebanon Shakers, says: The Shaker settlement, founded in 1790, is a remarkable picture of neatness, and at the same time, romance. The tall, clean, symetrical houses dot along under the hills, and great flower and seed gardens show patches of brilliant color that contrasts with all the delicacy of nature's artistic handiwork against the dark greens of the pines and spruces. Down the village streets may be seen squads of men and women wending their way to the meeting-house, while now and then a load of believers roll in from Canaan, Brick Yard and New Lebanon families. There is no sound of church-bell, but, borne along on the breeze, one may hear the tinkle of those at the Springs. The Shakers are not believers of noise of any description. In their houses they walk on tip-toe, are firm believers in Benjamin Franklin's motto, that a door should never be slammed, and speak in subdued whispers. The meeting-house is a long and imposing building, some 150 feet in length by 75 or 100 feet in height. Along the side wall are arranged ascending benches for the accommodation of visitors, the males being seated on one end, the females on another. The floor fairly shines from scrubbing, and is waxed, as that of a ball-room. The male and female members of the community are separated after the same fashion as the guests, and present a very picturesque appearance. The women are dressed in a light gray stuff, spotless white kerchiefs around their throats, and the dantiest and most immaculate caps upon their heads. Here and there may be caught a glimpse of a fresh, young and beautiful girlish face, but as a rule, the women are elderly, and present a comfortable, happy appearance that savors but little of the ascetic save in the peculiarly waxy pallor of their faces, which arises more from the absence of meat from their daily diet than from any other cause. This pallor, though, does not extend to the men. They are sinewy sons of toil, and their hands and faces are bronzed and hardened from laboring in the fields. Like the women, they, too, are uniformly clad in suite of homespun, and wear their hair in a peculiar fashion, the front being cut short, like that of the beauties in Charles the Second's merry days, while, behind, it is allowed to grow long and flowing.

Seated opposite each other, for some time, the men and women maintain a perfect silence. Their hands folded, and on the face of each a calm look of reflection. Then one of the elder men arises and speaks to his companions, thanking Heaven that they have been allowed to meet together for another Sabbath; that they have become so perfect; that they are at peace with all men; that so much peace has been accorded to them, and that prosperity has been given to the labor of their hands. One continued prayer, in fact, of thanks to the God whom we all, Christian, and Infidel alike, worship and recognize. As the speaker arose his companions have arisen with him, and when he has ceased, one of the number has started the first notes of a hymn, and soon it is taken up by all the number until it swells into one great monotonous chorus, accompanied by a shuffle of the dancing feet of the worshippers. The dance consists of a one, two, three shuffle, and now and then, the dancers will stop, while one of them again returns thanks to God that so much grace has been granted to them. The faces of the spectators are a curious study during this performance. On some lurks a covert sneer, and on others an almost irrepressible smile; but, for the most part, they are marked by an interest, and, in some cases, reverence, that is very noteworthy. The thought is plainly visible that these casual spectators have been taught that, although the form of worship of the people before them may be eccentric and peculiar to their eyes, still it is earnest, honest, and evidently the offspring of a firm conviction. The founders of the sect, so runs the Shaker tradition, were moved by the spirit in just this manner, and so their descendants follow out the doings of their ancesters.

The singing and dancing concluded, benches are quietly brought, the brothers and sisters sit, and he who has been selected to deliver the discourse steps quietly forward on tip-toe, and begins to speak. The discourse is delivered towards the visiting spectators, and is almost invariably a defence of the Shaker doctrine.

VERY SAD.—The first wife of the Louisville millionaire who caused something of flutter some time ago by inducing the Kentucky Legislature, as is alleged, to pass a bill making it lawful for a man having an insane wife to marry again, is still an inmate of a private asylum near Boston, without the least hope of recovery. She has been there for nearly twenty years, and first revealed her madness in Louisville by throwing her four children, one night, from the attic window of her residence into the yard below. Two of the little creatures were killed. The others were almost miraculously saved from destruction, though they suffered for years from the severe injuries they received. The unfortunate lady was passionately fond of her children, and the death of the eldest deranged her naturally fine mind by causing a religious monomania, accompanied by the morbid phantasy that God wanted her offspring, and that she was sending them to Him by destroying their lives.

A SINGULAR CASE.—One of those mysterious accidents that seem providential occurred during the siege of Strasbourg, and its details have just been made public. At the time the bombardment was at its height, a shell tore through one of the beautiful painted windows, flew across the nave of the Cathedral, and smashing in the organ pipes lodged in the organ itself. Had it burst, the destruction not only of the organ, but of a great part of the Cathedral must instantly have ensued. Strange to say—for these German messengers rarely failed to fulfill their errand—the shell remained embedded in the heart of the instrument without exploding. The missile has now been extracted, and is to be seen on the floor below, mounted on a marble pedestal which bears an inscription describing the date and occasion of the occurrence.

News Summary.

A BEER barrel exploded and killed a boy in Boston the other day.

THE cholera epidemic in the Baltic provinces of Prussia begins to abate.

BILIOUS fever is prevailing to an unprecedented extent along the upper Potomac.

THE total assessed valuation of real personal property in New York State is $2,052,537,898.

AN affair between Catholics and Protestants occurred at Portadown Ireland. No lives were lost.

THERE were 1,673 cases of foot and mouth disease in the County of Norfolk, England, last week.

THE Northwestern Women's Suffrage Convention is to meet in Indianopolis, November 15 and 16.

AT the close of the year 1870 there were nine hundred and eight agricultural societies in Prussia.

THERE are five farms at Stratham, N. H., which have never passed out of the original settlers' names.

THE workingmen of Maine have decided to run an independent ticket for Governor and County officers.

CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS, the Brighton (English) poisoner, has been committed on the charge of wilful murder.

THE boiler of a flour-mill at New Haven, Indiana, exploded, killing three persons, and injuring three others seriously.

A CONSPIRACY has been discovered in Toulon, the object of which was to burn the arsenal and allow the prisoners to escape.

THE death rate in Paris previous to the siege was 900 a week. During the the siege it ran up to 5,000, and now it is only 700.

THE State of Ohio has six hundred and five Presbyterian churches. Two-thirds of these belonged formerly to the old School branch.

A WABASH (Indiana) woman murdered her three children by cutting the throats of two, and beating out the brains of the third with a stone.

THE Internal Revenue Department is now issuing all denominations of the new adhesive stamps, and will exchange these for any of the old ones.

IN the struggle with the Commune of Paris, the French army lost 83 killed and 430 wounded officers, and 794 killed, 6,024 wounded, and 183 missing men.

ACCORDING to the report of the Budget Committee to the French Assembly the estimated cost of running the government for the fiscal year will be 4,296,000 francs.

The last of the Lower California colonists arrived at San Francisco from Magdalena Bay. The number of colonists landed there was 325, of whom 50 have died from heat, thirst, and disease.

A SINGULAR epidemic has lately raged in Chicago. It is of the nature of bilious fever, is not fatal in its effect, lasting only four days, and has attacked a large number of the residents of that city.

THE total of the forces available for war purposes in Europe (taking the English disposable force at 470,779 men and 336 guns), is 5,164,300 men, 512,364 horses, 10,224 guns, and about 800 mitrailleuses.

THERE is considerable excitement among the Wisconsin hop growers. Fifty cents per pound have been offered for new hops, and twenty cents for last year's growth. The estimated crop is only 5,000 bales.

THE reclaimed marsh lands in California are proving to be the best in the State, not only for the production of all kinds of market vegetables, but also for grain raising. From an acre of such ground a crop of wheat was recently harvested yielding 75 bushels.

THE steamer Leader, from Dantzic for Amsterdam port, has been lost at sea, and so far it is not ascertained that a single person has survived. The number of persons on board is not accurately known, but it is feared the loss of life is heavy. The officers and crew, all of whom must have perished, numbered about 25 men.

GENTLEMEN'S AUTUMN FASHIONS.—Striped suits complete in dark neat patterns is the leading style for morning wear. Coat, a double-breasted reefing jacket, buttoning three buttons, medium bold lapels, shaped easy to figure, and one inch longer than last season. Waistcoat, single-breasted without a collar, or the coat is made a single-breasted Newmarket, buttoned one or two buttons at option, well cut away in front, long in the waist, short skirt, good sized flaps on the hips, edges double-stitched, and striped buttons to match the goods. Waistcoat, double-breasted English meltons, in black blue and Oxford, are taking the place somewhat of the diagonals so long worn, and there are some new styles of the basket, honeycomb and matted weaves in Diagonals, still fashionable.

SWINDLED.—It is not strange that foreign travelers who land in New York complain of the miserable hack system of American cities. A California United States Senator arrived at a hotel in New York. In the evening he concluded to go and see Forrest as "Coriolanus." In front of the hotel he found a hackman, and told him to drive him to Niblo's Garden. Said hackman drove him round nineteen blocks and landed him safely at the theatre, waited until the theatre was out, and drove around seventeen blocks back to the hotel. His fare was fifteen dollars. It was not until the next day that the successful politician ascertained that both the hotel and theatre were under the same roof, and that the entrance to each were less than twenty feet apart.

MAPS.—During the operations of the Versailles army around insurgent Paris, the only map in possession of the officers, (I will not say of Marshal MacMahon, but very probably he was no exception, for the engineer corps were not) was a thirteen cent map of Paris, as inaccurate as could be. Yet a first-class map of Paris was to be had for $2 and at a few hours' notice. The lessons taught during the Franco-German war of 1870-71 are too hard for Frenchmen to learn!

THE INJUNCTION SUSTAINED.—Judge Barnard of New York, sustained the injunction previously granted by him in the suit against certain of the city officials of that city. The effect of the decision will be to keep the injunction in force as long as Mr. Connolly holds the office of Comptroller and thereby remains a member of the Board of Apportionment. The affair has created an intense excitement in New York City.

It cost $19,789,674 to pay the expenses of the Government in August. Of this amount $5,809,110 was expended by the War Department, $3,146,901 by the Navy Department, $5,687,650 by the Interior Department, and $5,112,518 paid the civil and miscellaneous expenses.

Serious Defalcations.

There was intense excitement in Washington occasioned by the report, which subsequently appeared to be correct, that Col. Hodges, Paymaster of the Regular Army, was guilty of defalcation to the Government, extending back to 1864, amounting to a half a million of dollars. Stock speculations, gold gambling, and real estate transactions, in which he had been unfortunate, are given as the leading causes of the disaster. Col. Hodges was, conveyed, under strict guard, by order of General Sherman, to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, where he will be held until a court-martial can be organized for his trial.

Gen. Brice, Paymaster-general, received from Col. Hodges a confession of his crime, with a statement that he had lost the amount during the last few years in stock speculations. The defaulter has been a favorite with Government officers, where he has always been regarded as above suspicion, and he has always had what is called the "cream" of the service. He has been retained in Washington for several years, never having been subjected to the trials and embarrassments of field service, and has always had the easiest and least responsible service in the Paymaster's department. Col. Hodges in his letter to Gen. Brice admits a systematic deceit, running back several years to cover up false and fraudulent returns, dishonest statements, and inaccurate accounts. His disbursements for six years past amount to $29,291,450. For the payment of Treasury certificates for bounty alone, the amount ranged from $400,000 to $500,000 per month.

It has now been discovered that John W. Norton, ex-assistant postmaster of New York city, and more recently the superintendent of the money order department of the New York post-office, has been guilty of peculations, extending over a long series of years, to the amount of $115,000. The discovery was made about a month ago, but the post-office authorities have been ever since engaged in getting at the real facts of the case.

John W. Norton, the defaulter, is now between forty-five and fifty years of age, and was appointed by the late James Kelly, then postmaster of New York, to the responsible position of assistant postmaster. In 1864, when the Post-office money order system went into operation, Mr. Norton was given the superintendence of that department in the post-office. The business of the money-order department had by this time grown to immense proportions; it received and paid over every day about as much money as any of the banks in the city, and its transactions every year amounted to about six million dollars. Every dollar of these immense sums was in the complete control of Mr. Norton. The manual labor alone of signing the drafts and receipts became so great that the Postmaster Mr. Norton was instructed to sign the name of General Jones, and he drew and disbursed the money needed in his department. It was shown last month, however, that Norton's accounts, though they balanced with themselves most admirably, did not compare so well with the books of the Assistant Sub-Treasury, which is in effect the bank of deposit of the New York Post-office, and upon investigation the defalcation was discovered. The amount will be fully recovered by the Government.

Eight Hour Movement in New York.

The parade of the various Labor and Co-operative Associations of New York and neighboring cities, was an imposing demonstration, there being over 10,000 men in the ranks, embracing all of the Society organizations and Unions, white and colored, of the vicinity. The procession paraded various streets of the city, each association wearing its uniform, carrying its colors and being led by a band of music. At the City Hall the line was reviewed.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Cooper Union Hall, on the platform of which banners of the various unions were conspicuously placed, bearing such inscriptions as, "When peaceable efforts fail, then revolution." "Eight hours, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

Mr. Quinn of the Stonecutters' Unions was the first speaker. He asked why 20,000 or 25,000 men had walked through the muddy streets of New York, and said it was because they were determined to show by a monster demonstration that they were indignant at the trampling down of the law—more especially in Albany, the seat of legislation. The law-makers had become the law-breakers. Most of those present had fled from a land of tyranny to find a despotism in the land of freedom, "a land where the fetters eat to the very bone."

Alexander Troup of the Printers' Union proposed to send a telegram to President Grant to demand the immediate enforcement of the "Eight-Hour" law, and to the District-Attorney of the County of Albany to demand the arrest and punishment of the Commissioners for building the new Capitol for ignoring that law. Mr. Powers, the President of the Stonecutters, declared that every man who marched in the procession was a hero. He was followed by Mr. Matthews of the Bricklayers' Union, and other speakers. Resolutions expressing the sentiment of the meeting with reference to the Eight-Hour law were also adopted. The meeting adjourned amid many congratulations on the success of the day, and avowed determination to fight out the question of workingmen's rights.

A Singular Indian Tradition.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men. All of the men had fair complexions; and that after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which the water, agitated by the first, had become muddled, and when he bathed he came out copper-colored; the third did not leap till the water had become black with mud, and he came out black with its own color. The Great Spirit had before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each package, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest. The copper-colored man chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and implements of labor; the second enwrapped hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatuses; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper, the engines of the mind—the means of mutual mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

PHYSIOLOGISTS SAY THAT OUR BODIES are renewed once in seven years. The material of which they are reconstructed is the blood, and unless it be fully charged with the elements of vitality, the strength and health of the system decline. Of all blood depurents, DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS is the safest and most infallible. There is no disease, arising from depravation of the blood, which it will not speedily cure.

THERE is no disease flesh is heir to more troublesome to manage than rheumatism. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicuous remedy for this complaint is JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

Two or three doses of SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS will cure a horse of any common cough or cold, and the very worst cases may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.

☞ RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall st., New York.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Securities.

JAY COOKE & Co., are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the countr

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	$.12	a .12¾
First quality	.11½	a .11¾
Medium or fair qual.	.10¾	a .11¼
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10	a .10¾
Infr or lowest grade	.6	a 8½
MILCH COWS	50.00	a65.00
HOGS—Live	.07	a .08¼
Dressed	.09	a .10¼
SHEEP	.05	a .07½
COTTON—Middling	.20½	a .21½
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.35	a 6.75
State Extra	6.30	a 6.60
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.57	a 1.58
" State	1.58	a 1.60
White Genesee Extra	1.50	a 1.70
No. 2 Spring	1.39	a 1.45
RYE—Western	.99	a 1.00
BARLEY—State	.80	a .85
CORN—Mixed Western	.65	a .75
OATS—Western	.45	a .55
PORK—Mess	13.50	a15.00
LARD	9	a .10
PETROLEUM—Crude	14½	Refined24¾
BUTTER—State	.30	a .32
Ohio W. R.	.25	a .26
" Fancy	.34	a .36
Western Ordinary	.12	a .15
Pennsylvania fair	.32	a .38
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	a .16
" Skimmed	.07	a .10
Ohio	.10	a .15
EGGS—State	.15	a .18
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	a 7.75
Prime	6.00	a 6.60
Fair Grades	3.25	a 5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	a 7.25
Inferior	3.50	a 4.00
HOGS—Live	4.50	a 5.00
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	.48	a .52
Barley—No. 2, new	.60	a .63
Oats—No. 2	.29	a .31
Rye No. 2	.62	a .65
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.10	a 1.18
LARD	.8	a .9
PORK—Mess	12.75	a13.00
BUFFALO.		
BEEF CATTLE	5.75	a 7.50
SHEEP	3.50	a 6.80
HOGS—Live	4.30	a 5.00
FLOUR	5.50	a 7.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.28	a 1.32
CORN	.60	a .62
OATS	.30	a .32
RYE	.70	a .73
BARLEY	.75	a .83
LARD	.10	a .10½
ALBANY.		
WHEAT	1.50	a 1.65
RYE—State	.90	a .95
CORN—Mixed	.72	a .75
BARLEY—State	.95	a 1.00
OATS—State	.45	a .55
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR—Penn. Extra	6.00	a 5.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.49	a 1.52
White	1.50	a 1.65
CORN—Yellow	.75	a .78
Mixed	.70	a .73
PETROLEUM—Crude	17¾	Refined.23¾
BEEF CATTLE	.07	a .09½
BOSTON.		
FLOUR—Superfine	$5.50	a 6.10
Extra	6.75	a 7.75
CORN	.78	a .80
OATS	.65	a .70
CLEAR PORK	18.00	a20.00
LARD	.11	a .11½
BUTTER—Common	.25	a .28
Choice Lots	.35	a .42
CHEESE	.13	a .16
EGGS—Western	.15	a .16
Eastern	.18	a .19½
GRASS SEED—Clover	.10	a .10
Timothy	5.50	a 6.00
Red Top	6.50	a 6.25
HAY—Choice	28.00	a29.00
Common	20.00	a22.00
BALTIMORE.		
COTTEN—Low Middlings	.19	a .19½
FLOUR—Extra	7.00	a 8.00
WHEAT—Amber	1.55	a 1.65
CORN	.75	a .85
OATS	.48	a .57

VEGETINE

Purifies the blood and gives a good, clear complexion.

Old Things Have Passed Away.

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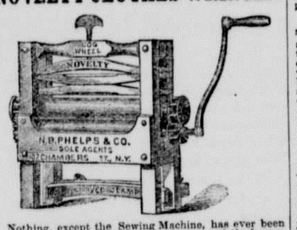

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GENTLEMEN:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam to-day, that I thought I would write you the substance of his statement. He says his mother, who is now sixty years of age, has SUFFERED with consumption for SEVERAL YEARS, and has been under the care of all our best physicians, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would lose the power of respiration, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard she could not expectorate anything, and the family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery; her son noticed the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balsam, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 o'clock p. m., as directed, a dose every hour, until midnight; then she took another spell of coughing, and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had expectorated three pints of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house, and take considerable out-door exercise. Her