The Fire.

Hush, hark, that knell!
What means that bell?—
That rousing swell?
It dies, it sinks in parted links.

Again it thrills! Again it fills!
Waking, shaking, leaping higher,
Hoarse and deep with embodied fire.

See that smoke! See that cloud!
Darker, denser, wider growing,
Rising, falling, searching, blowing.

Again that stroke! See that crowd!
Rushing, pushing, shouting, yelling,
Love to save, each bosom swelling—
Swelling, swelling, swelling.

Place the engine! Seize the hose!
Let the water boldly float
On the fiendish fiery foes,
And the engine puff her throat.

O the flames! O the flames!
Winding, wafting, twisting, turning,
Cracking, scorching, blazing, burning!
Burning, burning, burning!

Hear those names! Hear those claims!
Save me, father! Save me, mother!
Sister save me! Save me, brother!
O hear our angel baby's cry!
No more. Its lips in ashes lie.

Raise the stream! Raise the stream!
Pure love and life are sinking, failing,
Midst seas of flame there's loud bewailing,
Whilst daring hearts the walls are scaling,
Scaling, scaling, scaling!

Hark, that cry! Hear that sigh!
O that scream! Horrors teem!
Mailed in might, stout hearts are wielding
Axes bright, from danger shielding
Life's last throbs nigh before they die.

Hush!—that clash! Gods, that crash!
Madly rising, tearing, dashing,
Wildly flouncing, flaring, flashing,
Red flames lash the broken sash.

Hark, hark, within—a breath, a din!
Groaning, moaning, clinging, grasping,
Life on fire, a fireman clasping!
Clasping, clasping, clasping!
Such love of kin should glory win.

Now, now you see the flames are free!
Spouting, spreading, waving, soaring,
Plunging, losing, raging, roaring,
In one hot sea of dread decree.

The high-raised throws from spurting hose,
Tending, bending, warping, winding,
Seeking, chasing, meeting, blinding
Each blast that blows from fiery foes.

O God, that wail! That prayer, that fall!
Ruin, wreck, and desolation,
Ravage, waste, and devastation,
Spread Death's sad pall dark over all.

Was it a beam, or brick, or stone
Tore here the flesh, broke there a bone!
Matted and molled, floats here and there,
Clotted with blood, a tuft of hair.

Look on that head! See where the beam
Bared to the scalp, and round the seam,
Uprooted, loose, flying away,
Hair by hair, wherever it may.

That lurid glare! That ghastly stare!
Bruised, maimed, and gashed, soiled,
stained, and broken,
Of former looks scarce left a token.

Could those lips speak, how they could tell
Of direful woe and fortune fell!
For mother's grief those eyes have shed;
For brother's pain that still heart bled.

As on that shattered form I gaze,
Where deepening gloom emits its rays,
Where life might linger, yet is not,
I waver in man's future lot.

On that brow a thought is molded;
On those lips a word lies folded;
Immortal word—immortal thought!
What seraph fleet the whisper caught?

What now is light or gloom, or earth or air,
To that wild stare?
Or friend or foe, or joy or woe,
Or frown or smile, or trust or guile,
To that dead glare?
Truth rests but in the tomb.

HUGH F. MCDERMOTT.

Farm, Garden and Household.

INK STAINS.—Ink stains may be removed from mahogany by touching them with a feather dipped in a mixture composed of a few drops of nitre and a teaspoonful of water. To prevent a white mark being left, the spot must be rubbed with a cloth wet in cold water the moment the ink has disappeared.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND MILK.—If sixteen quarts of milk are required to make a pound of butter, and ten quarts a pound of cheese, and butter is twenty-five cents a pound and cheese twelve cents, it is more profitable to make butter; butter yielding a fraction over one and a half cents a quart, and cheese a fraction less than one and a quarter cents.

MOSS IN PASTURES OR MEADOWS.—This is always found on poor knolls or wet flats. The remedy in the first case is to harrow until the moss is torn up, and spread a load of manure and a little lime. In the second place, drain off the water, and harrow and spread lime or plaster, and salt or ashes. Get rid of the water, strengthen the soil, and moss will be no further trouble.

VERY NICE FRITTERS may be made by simply rolling the plain dough (after it has risen of course) and cutting and frying as doughnuts, to be eaten with sirup or sauce. By putting a lump of risen dough into a pudding bag, tying, leaving room to swell, put into a pot of boiling water, and boiling an hour or more, according to size, you have an excellent plain pudding, but it should be eaten with rich sauce.

BORERS IN APPLE TREES.—E. F. D., asks *Hearth & Home*, if there is any way to prevent borers from entering apple-trees. The best plan is to wrap the base of the trunk with tarred roofing paper. A piece a foot or more wide is wrapped around the tree, the lower edge of the paper extending just below the surface of the soil. Before this is applied the trees should be examined to ascertain that borers have already entered. Should any be found they must be probed out or cut out.

SHELTER THE STOCK.—The season has arrived when it is positive cruelty to permit a beast to stay out of doors for a single night. A sense of justice to these animals, which exist only for our use, if he does not consult his own interest, should impel every farmer immediately to put every stable and shed on the farm into proper condition, to fasten all loose boards, close all open windows, and make his stock snug and comfortable. There's money in it too, as he will find. Even his hens will lay better if kept warm.

WORK FOR FALL AND WINTER.—Autumn and winter bring a great amount of work to the industrious farmer. Plowing, draining, removing stones, grubbing fence-rows, and repairing buildings keep him busy from morn to night. The accumulation of manure also is an item that needs constant thought and hard work. And these things must be done if the farm is to be improved. Unless it is under constant improvement it will deteriorate and fall into bad order The farmer can never say, "Soul, take thine ease: eat, drink, and be merry;" he has to fight against the general tendency of things to go to the bad, and he only wins who fights constantly.

FEED FOR CATTLE AND HORSES.—A thrifty animal will consume about three per cent of its live-weight in fodder daily. For a cow of 800 pounds, twenty-four pounds of hay should be provided. But it has been abundantly proved that when this hay is cut, wetted, and mixed with the allowance of meal (two to four quarts) eighteen pounds daily is ample to keep an ordinary cow in good condition. The difference then is the amount saved, which is equal to one fourth. This represents the gain in digestibility of the food by the method of preparing it. In practice the gain is greater, because no waste can occur in using cut feed, while in using long hay much is always wasted.

Grace among the Mormons.

Grace Greenwood, who has been among the Mormons thus speaks of them:

You hear a good deal about that "cross," from both Mormon husbands and wives, but you only see the shadow of it in the faces of the women. I do not mean to intimate that they all look decidedly unhappy. There is rather in their faces a quiet, baffling, negative and abnegative expression, which certainly is as far from happy content as it is from desperate rebellion. Naturally, they are more alive to the outside pressure of public opinion, more sensitive to the obloquy and ostracism which their position provokes, than men. Patient and passive as they seem, they feel these keenly—the more intelligent among them, at least,—and though upheld by a sincere, devout faith in this strange delusion, they have toward strangers a peculiar air of reticence, of mistrust, almost of repulsion. I do not wonder at it—their hospitality and confidence have often been abused—they have been intruded upon by impertinent interviewers, and their reluctant answers to persistent questioning published abroad, with startling additions and dramatic embellishment. Those I have met appear to me, I must say, like good and gentle Christian women. They are singularly simple in dress, and modest in demeanor. What saddens me is their air of extreme quietude, retirement and repression. But for the children around them you would think some of them were women who had done with this world. I am told that the wives of even the highest dignitaries show little pride in their lords. It were perhaps difficult to feel much pride in the sixteenth part of a man, as men go. Even the first wife of a wealthy saint, betrays in her husband and household, they say, no exultant joy of possession. An investment in a Mormon heart and home must be rather uncertain stock for a woman. I am assured, though, that the second wife is seldom taken without the full consent of the first. Not only are the poor woman's faith and zeal appealed to, but her magnanimity toward her sister-woman out in the cold. It must be through great suffering that such heights of self-abnegation are reached. The crucifixion of the divine weakness of a loving woman's heart must be a severe process. But there is some sorry comfort in the thought that for these poor polygamous wives there is no wearing uncertainty, no feverish anxiety—that they are spared the bitterest pain of jealousy, the vague nightmare torture of suspicion, the grief and horror of the final discovery, the fierce sense of treachery and deception. They know the worst. Perhaps it is the "dead certainty" that gives them the peculiar cold, still look I have referred to. As to the Mormon men whom I have met, mostly leaders in the Church, and prominent, well-to-do-citizens, I must say that they look remarkably care-free and even jolly under the cross. Virgil, I believe, has somewhere the expression, "O three times and four times happy!" Well, that is the way they look.

The Royal House of Russia.

The foundation of the Russian monarchy was laid more than a thousand years ago (861) by Rurik, a prince of the tribe known as the Russians. But the present royal family is of much later origin. For the House of Rurik, after producing many rulers of rare ability, such as Oleg, his immediate successor, who was brave, energetic, and wise, the wise queen Olga, Vladimir the Great, Yaroslav, the patron of literature and civilization, Ivan the Great, and Ivan the Terrible, came to an end by the death of the imbecile Fedor in 1598, and the accession of his usurping brother-in-law. After many disorders the Russians elevated to the throne Michal Fedorovitch Romanoff, the first emperor of the present family. He was the son of a Bishop Fedor of Rostov, and related to the family of Rurik by the female line. The present family has produced several princes of rare ability, the chief of whom was doubtless Peter the Great, the son of a Czar bearing the same name as the young Grand Duke now visiting this country. Peter's wife, Catharine I., who succeeded him, was equally able, and indeed the family has been remarkable for its able women; the two Catharines and Elizabeth have not been surpassed by any other rulers of that great Empire. We speak of the Catharines as members of the family, for though not descended from previous Emperors, they were ancestors of the present Czar, and have doubtless contributed to the hereditary ability of the family. Catharine the Great was a low-born woman of illfame, a sort of a slave, when she came into the possession of Peter, and the extremes of wretchedness and grandeur were never so strangely combined in one life as in hers. Nicholas, the father of the present Czar, was a man of great force of character, and Alexander II., now reigning, is at least a man of clear intelligence. The Grand Duke Alexis is his second son.

PORK.—Pork has risen 3 cents per pound, so the markets say; and again the question comes up favorably before the farmer of feeding his corn to his hogs, and calculating how much money he can make. A Missouri farmer determined to try for himself practically whether it would pay to *buy* hogs and feed them corn bought in February. Seven hogs, averaging 133 pounds, or 931 in all—worth 5 cents per pound, or $46.55, other expenses connected with purchase being $6—cost $52.55. He fed them corn for 77 days. At the end of that time they weighed 1,700 pounds, or a gain of 769 pounds—an average of 10 pounds per day. They sold for $97.75, or a profit over cost price of $45.20. The corn fed during that time was 50 bushels, or 40 cents more than the corn had previously been worth. The corn crop of the West is now the most abundant known in ten years, and large quantities will be at a price of not over 25 cents per bushel. This is so cheap that it will tempt farmers everywhere to feed it to their animals and convert it into beef or pork. At this price any one can double their money very easily.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—A despatch from London says: The reorganization of the Russian army raises the total field and landwehr forces for war to 1,600,000 men, and 51,000 officers, sixty-six regiments of Cossacks not included. There is created, further, a reserve force of 750,000 men and 35,000 officers. The new artillery adds 1,000 guns to the old force. This enormous change in the military forces of Russia is masked under the creation of landwehr, called local forces, which nominally leaves the old army as it was.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.—Among the curious social facts developed by the census statistics is the appearance on the rolls of Pennsylvania of one family with seven pairs of twins, one family with six pair, and another family with four pairs. The mother of the last group had six other children, and was only thirty-eight years old.

The Mormons are just now making savage love to their first wives. The design is to keep them so contented that they will refrain from lawsuits.

The Building Societies of England.

These societies have become to be an important feature in the labor reform movements there, and are closely identified with the improved industrial life of the kingdom. In spite of aristocratic opposition, a middle class is constituted thereby which will be the strength, perhaps the salvation of the nation. The value of the dwellings which, through these societies, have become the property of workingmen, is estimated at $1,000,000,000. A great many of these societies are called Bowkelt societies, from Dr. Bowkelt, who originated them. The fundamental principle is that, by a certain arrangement men uniting together can realize in the first instance the same amount of interest for their own saving that they are accustomed to pay for the use of other people's money; next, that they can practically obtain one-fourth more than that rate of interest, and next, that the rate of interest is compound interest. The result is, that while ordinary men, out of their savings can secure very little indeed, throughout their whole lifetime, if they are poor, yet if those small earnings accumulate at high rate of compound interest, it is sufficient absolutely to emancipate any of them, or all of them, from poverty. In Birmingham alone 13,000 houses belong to the workingmen through this agency, and there are streets more than a mile long whereon every house is the property of the working classes. The society does not build houses, but lends the money to a member to build. The streets are all drained, and every man is bound to drain into the main sewer. The society advances on the certificate of the surveyor as the work proceeds, always taking care not to advance too much. If a man goes to a sale and buys by auction, the surveyor goes with him by order of the committee, and a charge is paid if he buys the property; but if he gives more for it than the surveyor has valued it at, he must find the surplus himself. These Birmingham societies also serve as banks of deposit. A servant girl can put away £50, draw thereon ten shillings a year, and at a month's notice get back every cent with interest up to the time the notice was given. A great love for freeholds exists in Birmingham, and thousands of working men possess them. The great object of the land society is to buy a large estate; to buy land wholesale, and sell it to the members retail at the wholesale price. Thus, the society gave lately £33,000 for one estate, and divided it, after draining it, into nearly 500 allotments. "The first thing we do," says the secretary, "is to have a plan made of the land; then streets are made and drained, foot-roads are paved and curbed, and gutters are formed, and so on, and whatever it costs is added to the original cost of the land."

The Power of Lightning.

The concentration of power in a stroke of lightning, acting through an inconceivably small interval of time, may perhaps be realized after examining its work of destruction, yet its inductive action on the earth's surface is not less wonderful. Prof. A. M. Mayer made an experiment, some time since, which demonstrated the extent of this action. He connected the wire of a galvanometer with the water-pipes of Baltimore, Md., and joined the other end of the coil to a gas-pipe of a house in the south-western part of the city. Thus a vast metallic system of electric nerves stretched three miles towards the north-west, to the reservoir, and about as many miles to the east and south-east, over the city. A thunder-storm was raging at the time in the north, at so great a distance that only the illuminations of the clouds told when a flash occurred. Yet whenever that flash took place, the needle of the galvanometer was instantly deflected through ten or twenty degrees. So nearly simultaneous were the two occurrences that no difference in the instant of their manifestation could be detected. Shutting himself up in a dark room containing the galvanometer he signaled, when the needle moved, to an observer of the storm, who also gave a signal whenever a flash occurred; and the exchange of signals was always found to be simultaneous. It was ascertained on the following day that the storm was more than twelve miles distant, thus showing that over 500 square miles of earth's surface was effected at each flash of the lightning.

A Printer's Proverbs.

Never sendest thou an article for publication without giving the editor thy name, for thy name oftentimes secures publication to worthless articles.

Thou should'st not rap at the door of a printing office, for he that answereth the rap sneereth in his sleeve and loseth time.

Neither do thou loaf about, ask questions, or knock down type, or the boys will love thee like they do shade trees—when thou leaveth.

Thou should'st never read the copy on the printer's case, or the sharp and hooked container thereof, or he may knock thee down.

Never inquire thou of the editor for the news, for behold it is his business at the appointed time to giveth thee without asking.

It is not right that thou should'st ask him who is the author of an article, for his duty requireth him to keep such things to himself.

When thou dost enter into his office, take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be lying open and concerneth thee not, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayst understand.

Prefer thine own town paper to any other, and subscribe for it immediately.

Pay for it in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thine.

NEVER TOO LATE.—The Kennebec *Journal* contains the following incident: An old farmer in the vicinity of Augusta, about twenty years ago, after concluding a "trade" for a large bill of goods with an Augusta dealer in furniture, as he was about to drive off, hailed the furniture dealer with, "If yer will throw in a looking-glass, I will bring yer down a barrel of nice apples." The mirror was "thrown in," and this was, the last seen of the farmer until a few days since, when an aged farmer backed his apple cart" up to the sidewalk opposite the furniture store, now occupied by sons of the former owner, opened the door and shouted, "Here's yer apples." The surprise of the sons was great; but the father, who was present, remembered the circumstances of the trade, and heartily greeted his old acquaintance, who, after a lapse of twenty years, had not forgotten his promise.

ODD MATERIAL.—In the village of Mun ford, New York, there is a church in process of erection, which is being built of a petrifaction taken from a swamp near by, and consisting of leaves, roots, twigs, muck, etc., together with limestone. The blocks are so cut as to show the material of which they consist, and the building, when completed, will be a decided curiosity.

Save Your Burned Trees.

Untold numbers of valuable trees, both fruit-bearing and ornamental, have been destroyed by the devastating fires of the West. Yet, in most instances, the vitality of the roots has not been impaired. It may not be generally known that by cutting off the trees close to the surface of the ground, before Winter, and covering the wounds with a heavy coat of grafting-wax, the life of the tree will be preserved until next Spring, when most young trees, and many large ones that have been standing for more than a score of years, will send up strong and luxuriant canes, which will grow rapidly into desirable trees. Some varieties of evergreens and some deciduous trees will not sprout, while fruit-trees of every sort, grape-vines, currant and berry bushes of every variety, rose bushes and valuable shrubbery, the tops of which have been killed by fire, will sprout again, provided that the tops are cut off close to the ground before Winter. If left until next Spring, the vitality of the roots of many trees and many valuable grape-vine will be impaired to such an extent that no sprouts will ever appear. Apple-trees and pear-trees, six to ten inches in diameter, which have been burned to blackness, below the collar of the tree should be removed with axes and carpenter's adz until the live wood and bark have been reached beneath the surface of the ground. Small trees and grape-vines should be sawed off smoothly close to the surface of the earth; and if the wood has been injured below that point, remove the soil, and continue to cut off the heated portions until a live surface is laid bare. Then apply a heavy coat of warm grafting-wax, in a liquid state, and before the wax has become hard press a piece of strong brown paper or a piece of any sort of cloth into the wax, after which cover the stump with fine and mellow earth, several inches in depth. Early next Spring remove the soil, leaving not more than an inch in depth over the stump. A suitable grafting-wax for such a purpose may be made of equal parts of tallow and resin of any kind, or pitch. We have frequently made it of one part of linseed oil, mingled with two parts of course, cheap resin or pitch, heated in an iron kettle until the pitch is all dissolved, and the mass is of the consistence of thin tar. It should not be applied scalding hot. In lieu of a paint-brush, employ a swab made of a piece of course cloth wrapped around the end of a stick. Veay few young trees, and but a small proportion of grape vines and shrubbery have been burned to such an extent as to injure the wood below the collar of the main stem.

To a Young Girl.

You think you love the man who is coming this Sunday night to visit you! And he acts as if he loved you! Suppose he declares himself, and asks you to be his wife. Are you prepared to say to him, "I love and will trust you through life with my happiness, and the lives and weal of our children?"

He is jolly, gay, and handsome, and all the darts of Cupid are twinkling in his eyes, but will those eyes always find expression from the love of a true soul?

To-night he says many pleasant things, and draws pretty pictures of the future.

Does he go to-morrow to work, which gives promise of the fulfilment of your desires in life.

Do his ambitions and achievements satisfy you?

Does his every-day life shine with the noble endeavors of a trustworthy man?

If you think, and desire a companion in your thinking—one who can unlock the deepest depths of your mind—to what strata of humanity does he belong in the scale of excellence and morality?

Is he doing all he can to build up future usefulness and happiness, in which you can share and feel blessed?

These are the questions which the experience of after years make many women weep in bitterness of soul that they had not thought of before they answered "Yes."

IN THE WAY OF ROMANCE.—A colored man, who gave his name as Edward Dye, was brought to the Newark Police Station in a wagon, being too severely wounded to walk. Upon examination it was found that he had been shot in the leg. His wounds were dressed, and he was then locked up to answer a charge of burglary, for which crime the detectives had for some time been hunting him. Dye told a singular story regarding the affray in which he was hurt. He says he went to East Newark with two men, members of a gang of thieves, with whom he had for a long time operated, to draw lots with them to see which one should kill a man named Cole, who had betrayed them. The lot fell to the negro, and when he refused to commit the murder they shot him. A squad of officers were sent to East Newark to arrest his assailants, and they succeeded in apprehending Michael Lorton and Robert Quail. They were found in a cave dug out of the ground and boarded over. The men were held to answer the charge of shooting Dye, and all three are under arrest for several burglaries.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A correspondent says of the value of insurance stock: When surprise is expressed that business men should have had so much invested in a single interest, it must be remembered that for years and years our fire insurance stocks have proved a most remunerative investment. In a recent law suit it became necessary to determine the present value of $265 of stock in one company, which was alleged to have been misappropriated in 1851, twenty years ago. A careful computation by the value of the stock, with all the dividends that have been paid to date at compound interest, showing the enormous accumulation of $44,000. And in the smaller companies equally astonishing results have been attained. Another company started in 1850 with a chartered capital of $200,000, only ten per cent paid up. Since then the whole capital has been made up by stock dividends and the handsome cash dividends paid on the shares, which were quoted at $140 before the fire.

A LARGE BUILDING.—Gilmore's old coliseum at Boston was a baby compared with the one he is going to erect at Boston for his big jubilee next June. The plan contemplates a building 822 feet long by 422 feet broad, with a tower 240 feet high rising from the centre. The side towers, of which there will be four, are each 167 feet high. The building, which will cover eight acres, will have seating accommodations for 125,000 people, and will be located on the Back Bay, near the Providence Railroad, and not far from the foot of Newton street.

A STAMP.—The order of United Mechanics in Pennsylvania has taken ground against the system of trade unions as pernicious in their tendencies and inconsistent with the true principles of republican government. It declares further that "it will take active measures for the restoration of the good old system of apprenticeship, in order that the children of members of this Order may be enabled to learn trades thoroughly, so as to compete successfully with foreign mechanism."

The Agricultural Bureau.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for October says the influence of drouth and of the unusually low temperature of September has been unfavorable to the ripening of fruits, and to the maturing of corn and other crops. No general or serious damage has resulted to corn, a large portion of the crop being well advanced by the high temperature of August before frost appeared. The drouth of Midsummer has been almost unbroken in the West up to the time of these returns, interfering greatly with the seeding of grain, and with the germination and growth of what the farmers have been able to plant.

The present condition of corn, expressed as a percentage, 100 representing a good crop, is as follows: About an average in New Hampshire of 111; in Massachusetts of 103; in Rhode Island of 101; in Connecticut of 105; in New Jersey of 102; in Delaware of 108; in Maryland of 103; in Arkansas of 102; in Missouri of 112; in Ohio of 105; in Wisconsin of 108; in Minnesota of 110; in Iowa of 114; in Kansas of 119; in Nebraska of 112.

The product of wheat, as calculated from county estimates, appears to be about seven per cent less than last year. The product of oats will be about as large as the crop of last year. As a whole, the quality of barley may be said to be fully medium, and the quantity very nearly an average. The buckwheat crop is comparatively a poor one, the average condition being low in nearly all the States. The potato crop falls below an average. The number of beeves reported is greater than usual in most of the States; Texas reports a reduction of 21 per cent from last year, Kentucky 2, Illinois 2, Indiana 2, California 5.

LUCK.—An exchange tells us "it is an old superstition that, at her bridal, a lady should always wear some article borrowed from a friend, for the occasion, to bring good luck." It is curious, but it is nevertheless true, that the same superstition prevails here. It was only last week that a young man tried to borrow something of a friend to take to the bridal ceremony. We believe it was a ten dollar bill he wanted.

CAUTION.—Druggists are sometimes careless and in purchasing their stock get hold of an *imitation* of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, or a counterfeit article, and innocently sell it for genuine. Never buy a package without seeing that the name printed upon it is Dr. Sage's Catarrh REMEDY, and not Dr. Sage's Catarrh *Cure*, New Catarrh Cure, Catarrh *Reliever*, or some other similar sounding name. Also that it has printed both upon the wrapper and also the U. S. Government Stamp, which is upon it the words "R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y." In this way you will be sure to get the *genuine*. 571

A Louisville wife, wishing to get rid of her husband at short notice, sent him into the cellar with a kerosene lamp for a pitcher of cider. She gave him just time to get the cider in one hand and the lamp in the other, and then shouted "murder." She had calculated well. The doomed man sprang up the steps, the lamp fell, and—the woman was free.

INCURABLES RESTORED.—Do not despair because your physician shakes his head. Professional opinions are not infallible; and they are never wider of the mark than when they pronounce chronic dyspepsia an incurable malady. To mitigate its pangs, the faculty usually prescribe air, exercise, and *brandy*. The first two are God's medicines. The last is satanic poison. The only medicine needed in Dyspepsia and its concomitants, is DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, the great vegetable tonic of the age.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Ex. Bullocks		$.12	a .13
	First quality	.11½	a .11¾
	Medium or fair qual.	.10¾	a .11½
	Ordinary thin Cattle	.10	a .10½
	Inf'r or lowest grade	.6	a 8½
MILCH COWS		45.00	a80.00
HOGS—Live		.07	a .07½
	Dressed	.09	a .10½
SHEEP		.05	a .07½
COTTON—Middling		.18½	a .19¼
FLOUR—Extra Western		6.60	a 7.00
	State Extra	6.75	a 7.25
WHEAT—Amber Western		1.60	a 1.65
	" State	1.60	a 1.65
	White Genesee Extra	1.55	a 1.76
	No. 2 Spring	1.60	a 1.65
RYE—Western		.88	a 1.05
BARLEY—State		.90	a .95
CORN—Mixed Western		.78	a .85
OATS—Western		.45	a .53
PORK—Mess		13.50	a14 00
LARD		.9	a .11
PETROLEUM—Crude		14½	Refined23¼
BUTTER—State		.30	a .32
	Ohio W. R.	.25	a .26
	" Fancy	.34	a .36
	Western Ordinary	.12	a .15
	Pennsylvania fine	.32	a .38
CHEESE—State Factory		.15	a .16
	" Skimmed	.07	a .10
	Ohio	.10	a .15
EGGS—State		.15	a .18
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 1.45
CORN		.60	a .65
OATS		.30	a .45
RYE		.70	a .75
BARLEY		.60	a .65
LARD		.10	a .10½
ALBANY.			
WHEAT		1.50	a 1.65
RYE—State		.90	a .95
CORN—Mixed		.72	a .75
BARLEY—State		.80	a .90
OATS—State		.43	a .45
PHILADELPHIA.			
FLOUR—Penn. Extra		5.75	a 6.25
WHEAT—Western Red		1.55	a 1.60
	White	1.60	a 1.65
CORN—Yellow		.85	a .90
	Mixed	.86	a .87
PETROLEUM—Crude		17¾	Refined .24
BEEF CATTLE		.07	a .09½
BOSTON.			
FLOUR—Superfine		$5.50	a 6.00
	Extra	6.75	a 7.75
CORN		.78	a .80
OATS		.65	a .70
CLEAR PORK		15.00	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	6.00	a 6.25
HAY—Choice		28.00	a29.00
	Common	20.00	a22.00
BALTIMORE.			
COTTON—Low Middlings		.17	a .18
FLOUR—Extra		7.50	a 8.00
WHEAT—Amber		1.55	a 1.65
CORN		.65	a .70
Oats		46	a .50

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.

Butter and cheese are almost indispensible articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritous and healthy; but an inordinate use of either causes indigestion and dyspepsia. PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS, judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.

SUDDEN CHANGES IN THE WEATHER are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found, than in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

"Mercy to me, missus, what nice biscuit I have made from J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder."

Have you ague in the face; and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pain in the chest, back or side? Have you cramps or pains in the stomach or bowels? Have you bilious colic or severe griping pains? If so, use JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

What Dyspepsia may End In.

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder mill, or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease or other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants, leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spiritous basis of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittents, and other fall epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended upon.

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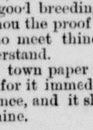

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A Remedy Found at Last!

It will Cure your Cough.

It Will Prevent and Cure Consumption.

That Cough, which you are neglecting, may result in fatal Consumption, if some prompt Remedy is not used. Why sacrifice your life when your Disease can be cured so quick, and at so small a cost!

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF MONEY WHEN COMPARED TO HEALTH!

Those who are afflicted with a Cough or with Consumption read the following letter from a prominent merchant of Marine City, Mich., dated July 28, 1870.

Dear Sirs.—The Allen's Lung Balsam has arrived. I would not like to be without it, for it has saved my life. I took a bad cold, and a cough, and finally consumption was seated upon me. I was in a very bad state. I tried everything that was recommended, and spent a great deal of money, and got no help. I had Allen's Lung Balsam for sale, but I knew nothing of its merits. I did not like to take it without knowing more about it. I had not sold a bottle. When your agent called on me. I told him I could not sell a medicine I knew nothing about. He urged me to try it myself. I did so; and, to my grateful surprise, the first bottle stopped my cough; and, before the third bottle was taken, my lungs were healed and well; and I can now speak knowingly to my friends and customers of the good qualities of Allen's Lung Balsam. I remain yours, respectfully,

L. C. COTTRELL.

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Is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM for cur