Flora.

Flowers are Nature's jewels, with whose wreath
She decks her summer beauty; primrose sweet,
With blossoms of pure gold; enchanting rose,
That, like a virgin queen, salutes the sun,
Dew-diademed; the perfumed pink, that studs
The earth with clustering ruby; hyacinth,
The hue of Venus's tresses; myrtle green,
That maidens think a charm for constant love,
And give night kisses to it, and so dream;
Fair lily! woman's emblem, and oft twined
Round bosoms where its silver is unseen,
Such is their whiteness; downcast violet,
Turning away its sweet head from the wind,
As she her delicate and skilled ear
From passion's tale.

Farm, Garden and Household.

RICE WAFFLES.—Take three gills of cold boiled rice, warm it with a pint of milk, mix it smooth; then take it from the fire, and stir in a pint of cold milk, and a teaspoonful of salt. Beat four eggs, and stir in with flour enough to make a stiff batter. Cook on a griddle.

THE USE OF THE MEL-EXTRACTOR.—At a convention of bee-keepers, Rev. Mr. Langsthroth stated that he had been deeply interested in the subject of extracting honey from the comb and then using the comb for fresh supplies. By this process; twice the usual amount of honey could be obtained from the bees. Some means ought to be taken to convince the public that the extracted honey was not a manufactured article.

DROP BISCUITS.—Warm your pan, then put in one pound of powdered loaf sugar, and eight eggs; beat it with a whisk till it becomes milk-warm, then beat it till it is cold; stir in a pound and two ounces of fine sifted flour, with about half an ounce of carraway seeds; have a bladder and pipe to put your batter in, then drop it on water-paper, about the size of a nutmeg; then sift sugar over them, and bake them in a quick oven.

CLEANSING BLANKETS.—It is quite as important to have the blankets on our beds clean, as the sheets pure and white. The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following method of cleansing blankets: "Put two large teaspoonfuls of borax and a pint bowl of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain over night. Next day rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang them out to dry. Do not wring them."

TO CURE COLDS.—To cure colds and slight catarrhal affections, drink freely of hot composition tea, on retiring, which should be made as follows: Add one-half teaspoonful of composition to one pint of boiling water, and cream and sugar to suit the taste; to be drunk while hot. If the cold is in the head, a teaspoonful of pine tar should be poured upon some hot coals, and the smoke allowed to remain in the sleeping-room, and inhaled during the night. A repetition of this treatment for one or two nights is usually effectual.

BEEF TEA.—*Chamber's Journal* thinks it is a mistake to suppose that beef tea is nourishing and strengthening for feeble persons. It says "Some few practitioners and chemists have long been aware of the fact, and now their view is confirmed by Dr. Marcet. There is no nourishment in beef tea. Mixed with solid food, it imparts a relish which promotes digestion; and the best solid food that can be mixed therewith, is the beef from which it was made, reduced to a powder. In two, at least, of the London hospitals, the mixing of powdered beef with the best tea has long been practised; and there the patients get strong on beef-tea diet."

HORSES RUBBING THEIR TAILS IN THE STABLE.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writes that he has broken many young horses of this practice, by washing the dock with warm water and good yellow hard soap; then thoroughly dry the part with a clean, coarse cloth, keeping up the rubbing till the dock is not only dry but warmed by the friction. Then a liniment of new (warm) milk, (eight ounces) and spirits of turpentine (one ounce) is applied. Mix the liniment in a bottle, pour it into the palm of the hand and rub the dock thoroughly with it; avoid rubbing the tail on the under side as much as possible. Continue the application of the liniment daily until the horse ceases rubbing.

RYE FOR MILCH COWS BEFORE CALVING.—George C. Kirtland, writes the *Rural New Yorker*, recommending that for each cow to calve, the herdsman should procure a half bushel of rye; grind it if convenient, and commence two weeks before calving, to feed a single handful of meal, upon which a gallon or more of boiling water has been poured. Feed when cold, increasing the amount both of meal and water, so as that the cow shall have consumed the half bushel of rye about the time of calving. If the rye is not ground, boil it until the grains will mash easily between the thumb and finger. Mr. Kirtland has practiced the above treatment for about fifteen years, and has had no ills to cure in his cows after calving.

FARMING AS A BUSINESS.—A man who is not smart enough to run a store, is not smart enough to run a farm. Farmers are not to be made out of what is left after lawyers, doctors, ministers, and merchants are sorted and picked out. And if a man fails on a farm, he is not likely to succeed in a store, for it requires more talent to be a thriving farmer than an average merchant. The one great failure is the disproportion between a man's farm and his capital. A farmer's capital is skill, labor, and his money. If he has little cash, he must have no more land than he can thoroughly manage by his personal labor. Every acre beyond that is an incumbrance. One acre well worked is more profitable than twenty acres skimmed over. It is this greed of land by farmers that have not the capital to work it that keeps so many poor. Small farmers are better than large ones, simply because they are better suited to the capital of common farmers.—*Farmer and Artizan.*

PREPARING MEAL FOR FOWLS.—Dough for poultry is commonly made too thin. Many young chickens that might live if fed rationally, die because obliged to swallow more water with their grain than they need. In case of grown fowls, giving meal too wet will not, of course, prove fatal, but they will thrive better if it is mixed so stiff as to crumble. The food is moistened and partly macerated while in the crop by secretions from glands. It passes next, a little at a time, into the *proventriculus*, a pouch formed by the expansion of the passage between the crop and gizzard. In this organ additional digestive juices are secreted, as well as in the gizzard and still further on. Now, when the grain contains too much water before it is fed, the solvents prepared by the digestive organs are diluted and impaired. In all animals, when healthy, thirst is regulated with wonderful nicety by the needs of the system. Hence, if constantly supplied with water separate from their food, they will drink only what is necessary, and in mixing dough it is better to be on the safe side.

Note for oil merchants—whale a boy, and you will find him full of blubber.

News Summary.

BALANCES in the U. S. Treasury, Coins, $83,817,108; currency, $7,539,552; coin certificates, $18,744,900.

CHAMBERLAIN BRADLEY of New York remarked, that a man could not whisper now-a-day, without being overheard "by some newspaper cuss who would print the whisper."

OF the accused Communists in France who have so far been tried, 10,645 have been discharged, and 773 have been convicted and sentenced to various degrees of punishment.

Gov. FAIRCHILD of Wisconsin has authorized the furnishing of $3,000 feet of lumber free of expense to every householder who will rebuild on his lot recently devastated by the fire.

THE French army is soon to be uniformed anew as follows: Dark blue cap with red turban, ornamented with a tricolor and a cock's feather; a blue tunic, with brass buttons and red trimmings, and grey trousers with red stripe.

A BILL has been introduced in the Tennessee House of Representatives, providing that all civil cases shall be decided by the Judge, without the intervention of a jury, unless the parties, or one of them, demand a jury trial.

THE emigration of French Canadians to the United States this year, according to the Quebec *Mercury*, has been double what it was last year, and this too, in the face of the extraordinary efforts that have been made to induce them to remain at home.

A MAN named J. Mallon has been arrested at Clems, Marion County, Cal. for murdering his partner, named Thomas Silvas, in order to secure $60. He compelled a woman with whom he lived to assist him in sinking the body in Belinas Bay, and she revealed the murder.

A NEWLY married couple in Baton Rouge La., fearing an attack upon their house, slept with a revolver under their pillow. The husband, in the night, dreaming that some one was after him, seized the revolver when it was accident tally discharged, instantly killing his wife!

IN a suit brought by the widow of a passenger killed by the explosion of the Staten Island steamer Westfield, to recover damages, the owners of the vessel set up theplea that the passenger had no right on the boat because, under the laws of New York State, Sunday traveling is a misdemeanor!

IT seems to be pretty certain that the Pope intends to leave Rome shortly. He has intimated his intention to M. Thiers of taking up his residence in France. Thiers vainly tried to dissuade him from doing so, but, yielding at length, has placed the Castle of the Pau at the disposal of the Holy Father.

A GREAT Bonapartist conspiracy has been unearthed at Paris. The scheme was to effect the arrest and abduction of Thiers and the transfer of his authority to some emissary of the ex-Emperor. Bonapart's generals were the leaders in this scheme, of which the details are said to be well known to the spies of Versailles.

A Fatal Hunt.

Another instance of the pitcher going once too often to the well has occurred in India. Capt. Doig, an infantry officer, had become renowned as a tiger-hunter, and the fame of his exploits had even reached Europe. He was supposed to be invincible, had preformed almost fabulous feats, and was held by the natives to bear a charmed life. The poor gentleman was, notwithstanding, killed by a tiger early in September. He went out one day and had a brilliant success, slaying a fine tiger single-handed. Four or five days after, news came that another tiger was lurking in the same place, about six miles from the cantonment. The new arrival at once began to distinguish himself by slaughtering bullocks, and Capt. Doig resolved to bring his sport to an end. Unaccompanied save by his own "Shikaries," the hunter repaired to the spot. The savage beast was soon found, and Capt. Doig got rather a long shot at him, and felt sure that he had hit him in the head. His impression, however, was that the tiger had got off into the jungle not much hurt, and that he must beat again for him in a fresh quarter. While preparing to do this, Capt. Doig being at the moment alone, the enraged animal suddenly leaped from cover, and in an instant seized his foe and bore him to the earth. Capt. Doig afterward said that the onset was so swift that he never saw the beast until he himself was on the ground, and being, as he expressed it, "calmly eaten." A horrible struggle ensued, the "Shikaries" sprang to the rescue, and the interpid hunter actually fought himself out of the tiger's clutches, and not only that, but managed to destroy him. The encounter was nevertheless fatal. Capt. Doig had the pluck to ride back to the cantonment, being lifted to his saddle for the purpose. But he never recovered from the shock and the frightful laceration he received, and five days after breathed his last. For men who get celebrated for this kind of achievement its pursuit seems to have irresistible fascination, and the sad case of Capt. Doig has many precedents.

The Mormon Question.

In the great lawsuit of the People *vs.* Hawkins, which has struck so heavy a blow at Mormon institutions, by the conviction of the defendant, much surprise and some adverse criticism were evoked by the circumstance that the prosecution was for adultery, instead of for bigamy under the act of Congress of 1862, an act intended to reach the practice of polygamy in Utah. The reasons were, briefly, that bigamy requires the proof of at least two marriages, only one of which is lawful. The polygamous marriages are a secret ceremony, of which, as experience has shown, the Mormons, when called into court, deny all knowledge. The lawful wife cannot testify against her husband in such a prosecution. The unlawful wives would not give their testimony because of the social position to which it would degrade them. On the other hand, in adultery cases, under the Utah law, only one marriage need be proved; the wife may be witness against her husband, and while she may know nothing of his polygamous marriages, is likely to be cognizant of his adulterous acts. The sagacity of the course adopted is evident in the charge of Chief-Justice McKean to the jury, showing how the proceedings for adultery steered clear of all questions about the fact or the character of polygamous marriages, and, of course, no evidence as to faith in a pretended revelation or a religious observance on the part of a prisoner could be allowed to influence the decision of the jury since the question before them was simply whether Hawkins had or had not transgressed a plain law enacted by a Mormon Legislature.

Can you realise Mrs. Malaprop's bewilderment at hearing her grandson read from an article in the paper, about Rome: "The ground is so parched that it is full of fishers!"

A Tale of the Sea.

On the 22d of July last the American brig Shelehoff, 213 tons, was dispatched by Messrs. Glidemeister, Muecke & Co., from San Francisco, bound to Callao with a cargo. Her crew and passengers numbered in all twelve. She had a rough voyage down, and on the night of the 3d of July was caught in a cyclone. Fortunately the steamship Moses Taylor, fell in and boarded the wreck of the brig. Found one man, the captain, alive on the forecastle deck, in an exhausted condition. All others, crew and passengers, had died from starvation. The captain, who had been a man of 235 pounds, was found an emaciated skeleton, and when discovered in the forecastle of his wrecked ship weighed less than 120 pounds. The sufferings he endured for over three months cannot be told; he literally subsisted on his own fat, as he had nothing to eat. His providential rescue came at the last moment, for it is believed it was his intention to end his sufferings the same day by taking vitriol and ink. From the *Hawaiian Gazette* we glean the following particulars of the disaster:

On Thursday, October 19, at 8 A. M., a sail was discovered by the wheelman on the steamer Moses Taylor. The vessel lay directly in the steamer's track and appeared to be disabled, having but one mast standing, and only her lower topsail set, running before a fresh southeast wind. On approaching her it proved to be a brig, apparently deserted, no persons appearing in sight on board. A sail spread over the forecastle and a tent rigged in the foretop crosstrees showed that the crew had occupied these places for some time. At every lurch the sea made a clean breach over the vessel from stem to stern. To all appearance it was a wreck which had long been water-logged, and her crew taken off by some passing vessel. Her stern was broken away, the bulwarks on both sides gone, and her sails flying from the foremast in rags. On reaching the wreck the steamer stopped, and Captain Bennett sent off a boat to ascertain whether any persons were on board, and if none, whether any record could be found respecting her. The sea being quite rough, the brig lurched heavily, and the boat approached her with some difficulty. She was boarded, however, by the third officer and a seaman from the steamer, who immediately went aloft into the foretop, and finding no one, went into the forecastle where they discovered a weak, emaciated man, who exclaimed, as he saw them, "Great God Almighty, am I saved?" He was lifted into the boat and taken to the steamer, the only article brought with him being a small canvas bag containing a nautical almanac, and a vial enclosing a sheet of paper, with the date of the wreck and the names of the crew and passengers. It proved to be the American brig Shelehoff, 243 tons register, of San Francisco, bound to Callao with a cargo of lumber. The surviyvor was Captain Luder Hopken. The brig was caught in a cyclone on the night of July 3d the same date of the solar eclipse. Soon after midnight, when the cyclone was at its height, she was thrown on her beam-ends and found to be rapidly filling, and in order to prevent a total loss of the vessel and her company, her maintopmast was cut away, and she righted up. No time was allowed to save any provisions or clothing from the cabin, and the crew were obliged to retreat to the foretop to prevent being washed overboard, as every wave made a clean breach over her. The mate Mr. Johnson, died first six days after the disaster. Two half-barrels of salmon, a half-barrel of tongues, and a box of China starch were fished up out of the hold, but the drinking water was all found to be brackish. The salmon, tongues, starch, and a few fish caught with a hook from time to time, and occasionally a little rain water caught in a sail, and always more or less brackish from the salt spray, were all that the ship's company had to subsist on. Captain Hopken's account of the sufferings of his men and passengers is a most heartrending one. After the death of the mate, on the 9th of July, none occurred till September 6, when they began to become delirious and weak from hunger and thirst, and several died or jumped overboard in their delirium. Boils and disease, induced by hunger and salt water added to the intensity of their sufferings. Nine or ten days before the steamer rescued him, Captain Hopken states that a bark ran down to the wreck, hove to for a few minutes, and then squared away without sending off a boat or making any effort to rescue the lives of those on board, of whom there were eight then living. The bark came so near that persons could be seen moving about on her deck. Those on the brig were so weak as to be unable to stand, but got on their knees and waved pieces of sailcloth, hoping to attract attention. Their feelings, as they saw the bark square away when so near them, may be better imagined than described. Their last hope being gone, they lay down, and one after another died or leaped overboard.

The Oil Market.

The news of the disaster to the whaling fleet has completely unsettled the oil market, if we may believe a New York paper; for not only has the entire catch of the Arctic fleet been lost, but the vessels with their outfits are also gone beyond recovery. In Boston to-day the price of whale oil has jumped from sixty cents to one dollar per gallon, a rise of forty cents over the last sales a few days ago. Holders of the article are not in a hurry to sell even at this large advance, and no transactions are reported, both buyers and sellers not having as yet sufficiently digested the news to be able to enter upon negotiations. The price of sperm-oil will also be affected, but not to the extent of whale, as the latter formed the chief part of the oil lost. A few days ago sperm was offered at $1.40 per gallon, and $1.35 offered. The entire stock of oil held in this country on the first of the present month amounted to 18,000 barrels sperm, and 32,000 whale, against a stock of 28,650 barrels sperm, and 36,000 barrels whale on the 1st of January, leaving two months' consumption yet to be estimated before the close of the year. The quantity held in Boston to-day is 1,000 bbls. sperm, and 800 barrels whale. It is considered that the fleet made a fatal mistake in remaining so late in the season far up in the North. It is not safe to remain in those inhospitable seas after the first of September. But it is supposed that, spurred on by the successes of the past two years, and the temptation to hold on for a large catch at the last hour, the whalers became so venturesome, and hence suffered the terrible calamity.

The danger of over-indulgence in the delicious agaricus campestris was illustrated in the case of one Dutton, residing in a small town near Poughkeepsie. According to his wife's story, told in a court of justice, this individual ate mushrooms until he went mad, his insanity developing itself in an irrepressible desire to live in a fine house, fare sumptuously, and dress luxuriously at other people's expense. Dutton is now in the county lunatic asylum.

THE fishing schooner Fitz E. Riggs, of Gloucester, was lost with all on board off Grand Bank.

The Magazines.

THE AMERICAN ODD FELLOW for December is on our table, and we take notice that it is steadily increasing in value and attractiveness, and has become as meritorious a magazine as is published in the country. As a family journal it can not be surpassed, and as a publication for the great fraternity of which it is the acknowledged leading organ, its wide-extended popularity renders it superfluous for us to bestow encomiums. The current number contains several excellent stories, sketches, poems, illustrated articles, and scientific papers, together with departments for the ladies, children, daughters of Rebekah, and brethren of the Order, including extensive correspondence, state departments, digest of new laws, and much other very valuable matter. Those who subscribe before December 1st, get the last three numbers free of charge, $2.50 per year. Address A. O. F. Association, box 4217, New York.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL for November was destroyed in the great fire of Chicago, but we are glad to know that the gallant little soldier still lives and does not intend to strike his colors—but will appear for December in a new and still more attractive dress. The December number will be extra large, containing about double the usual number of pages, and will be sent to all subscribers for 1872 free.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A most singular occurrence recently occured in Lawrence, Mass., at a grave. The deceased had for some time previous to his death kept a dog, who had been his constant companion, and even in death the faithful animal would not leave the side of the remains of his master for scarcely a moment. When the family left the house to go to the cemetery, the dog was shut up; but before the procession had reached the cemetery he made his escape and ran about, looking eagerly for his master. He was very much bewildered, and was finally taken into the carriage with his mistress. Arriving at the grave the poor brute crowded to the side of the grave and looked wistfully and mournfully at the casket as it was being lowered into the grave, and was about to jump in himself, when he was caught and held by a bystander. The scene was very touching.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—A gentleman visited New York, went to one of the largest hotels, and took a room. On going to bed at night, he locked his door and placed his watch and money under his pillow. It is probable that nine out of every ten strangers who visit New York do the same thing under like circumstances. On waking in the morning, he discovered that both watch and money had been stolen. Thereupon he sued the proprietor of the hotel for fifty dollars, being the amount of money lost, and for the value of the watch, about three hundred and fifty dollars. On the trial, evidence was offered in behalf of the defendant to show that the notice had been given which the law required. The plaintiff obtained a verdict in his favor for the full amount demanded, and an appeal was taken from the judgment.

ADVERTISING.—Advertising is an art, and is the mother of the art of money-making. Successful advertisers unhesitatingly and gratefully declare that they owe the beginning of their prosperity and the foundation of their wealth to the liberal and judicious use of printer's ink. It is paradoxical, but not singular, that printer's ink, by blackening a man's reputation, actually benefits him. The ingenuity displayed by some accomplished advertisers makes advertising almost a fine art. These shrewd men manage to make the most unwilling read their announcements.

GONE HOME.—The citadel of Quebec will be left without a single British soldier within its walls. The sound of a familiar tattoo, the marching through the streets of fine regiments of red-coated soldiers, will soon be recollected among the past. All the forts, military stores and armaments will be handed over to the Dominion Government.

A FORTUNE.—Mr. Charles Lefevre, a popular French gentleman who, in England, races his horses under the assumed name of "Mr. T. Lombard," has, it is said, just come into a fortune of over $2,500,000, left him by a cousin whom he never saw in his life. The gentleman in question died in this country, whither he immigrated many years since with this sum of $2,500, which Mr. Lefevre's father lent him when all his other relatives turned their backs upon him.

NEW YORK INDIANS.—Probably but few persons are aware of the fact that Indians still exist in the State of New York as a distinct tribe. The Onondagas live on a reservation of twelve thousand acres in a valley near Syracuse. This tribe never had more than five hundred members, and it is now nearly four hundred strong. The Indians are considerably advanced in morals and civilization, and support two flourishing churches.

It is difficult to understand why some people concern themselves about their lungs, when their lungs take air of themselves.

☞For Coughs, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 573.

CLEANING TINWARE.—The best thing for cleaning tinware is common soda. Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened ware can be made to look as well as new.

THE HOUSES WE LIVE IN—in other words, our bodies—are held on repairing leases. We must prop and sustain them when they exhibit signs of weakness and decay, or they will inevitably break down. In DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, a matchless compound of newly discovered medicinal herbs, peculiar to the Pacific region, the debilitated, the bilious, the rheumatic, the consumptive, will find the most genial tonic and restorative ever offered to the suffering invalid. It contains no alcohol, and consequently leaves no sting behind.

Rufus Chapman of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the knee, limbered and straightened by the use of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years.

The proprietors of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS, and SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS, have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had *free* at the stores.

How to obtain a
CAST, CAST STEEL PLOW
FREE OF COST.
For particulars, address,
COLLINS & Co., 212 Water St., N. Y.

For Dyspepsia,
Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

A fight is a bad thing, but you had better fight than not to have J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder.

FRUIT growers and flower fanciers should not fail to read the advertisement in this number, headed "Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener."

You should write to MR. CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall Street, New York, if you wish any information about Railroad Bonds.

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 country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Extra	$ .11½	a .12½
First quality	.11	a .12
Medium	.10	a .11
Inferior	.06	a .09
MILCH COWS	35.00	a86.00
HOGS—LIVE	.07	a .07
Dressed	.09	a .10
SHEEP	.05	a .07
COTTON Middling	.18½	a .19½
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.40	a 6.65
State Extra	6.50	a 6.75
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.50	a 1.56
State	1.60	a 1.65½
—— White Genesee Extra	1.60	a 1.75
RYE—Western	.88	a .92
BARLEY—State	.70	a 1.00
CORN—Mixed Western	.76	a .83
OATS—Western	.45	a .55
PORK—Mess	13.50	a14.00
LARD	.9	a .11
PETROLEUM—Crude	13	Refined .22¼
BUTTER—State	.24	a .28
Ohio W. R.	.26	a .28
" Fancy	.34	a .36
Western ordinary	.23	a .23
Pennsylvania fine	.34	a .37
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	a .16
" Skimmed	.07	a .10
Ohio	.10	a .15
EGGS—State	.15	a .18

BOSTON.

FLOUR—Superfine	$5.00	a 7.00
Extra	5.50	a 8.50
CORN	.77	a .78
OATS	.66	a .70
CLEAR PORK	17.00	a18.00
LARD	.10¼	a .10½
BUTTER—Common	.18	a .22
Choice Lots	.30	a .40
CHEESE	.5	a .12
EGGS—Western	.15	a .16
Eastern	.17	a .18½
GRASS SEED—Clover	.10	a .10¼
Timothy	5.50	a 6.00
Red Top	5.50	a 6.00
HAY—Choice	30.00	a33.00
Common	20.00	a22.00

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	5.75	7.50
SHEEP	3.50	a 6.80
HOGS—Live	6.50	a 8.00
FLOUR	4.50	a 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.28	a 1.35
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 1.70
RYE—State	.90	a .95
CORN—Mixed	.72	a .75
BARLEY—State	.86	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
PETROLEUM—Crude	15½	refined .22
BEEF CATTLE	.07	a .09½
CLOVER SEED	11.50	a12.50
Timothy	3.00	

BALTIMORE.

COTTON—Low Middling	.18	a .18½
FLOUR—Extra	7.50	a 8.50
WHEAT—Amber	1.75	a 1.80
CORN	.65	a .70
OATS	.48	a .50

The True Grounds of Confidence.

Whence comes that firm reliance, that absolute, undoubting faith in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for indigestion, bilious disorders, intermittent and remittent fevers, which notoriously prevails in all parts of the United States? This confidence has been growing for twenty years, and it is still extending. It is not the result of credulity; it has not been engendered by any human device, but is the spontaneous and natural consequence of experience. What people see daily going on under their own eyes they cannot question. When families in unhealthy districts, that resort to this wholesome vegetable tonic as a preventive, escape periodical fevers, and their immediate neighbors, who neglect that precaution, are prostrated by the disease, how is it possible that the phenomenon should be without its lesson? In like manner when it is seen that obstinate cases of dyspepsia, of liver complaint, of constipation, of nervous weakness, and of general debility, yield to the operation of the famous remedy, how can even incredulity itself withhold its endorsement? Eye-witnesses of the salutary effects of the bitters, are to be found in every civilized settlement on this continent. The thousands upon thousands who owe their restoration to health and strength, or their preservation from sickness and its extraordinary medicinal properties, are enthusiastic in its praise. The multitudes who recommend it in a neighborly way to their friends and acquaintances, as well as those who make public their estimate of its virtues, are always ready to state their reasons for the faith that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
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