MAIDENHOOD.

BY ANNIE R. ANNAN.

What happy star shone on her birth?
What grassy corner of the earth
Grew daisies for her baby feet
To dance between, since they repeat,
On all the flowerless ways they pass,
That breezy motion of the grass!

What brook bewitched her to its brink,
And drew her fresh lips down to drink
Its music, while it slipped unseen
Its happy cadences between?—
So sweet and glad the voice that slips
From ambush of her maiden lips.

What winds upon the hills gave room
To her, and buffeted to bloom
Her rounded cheeks, and made her hair
A flying sunshine in the air?—
For still, like sun-gleams on a rose,
Her wayward color comes and goes.

What graybeard tree upon the down
Caught, as she sped, her floating gown,
And whispered through his ancient girth
The long dumb sorrow of the earth?—
For the sweet pity in her eyes
Almost their gladness overlies.

—*Scribner's Monthly.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Field Mice.

These pests of the fruit garden and orchard commit their depredations of "girdling" the trees during the winter, where snow is banked up around the bodies. The damage is always done on fruit trees standing in grass. I have never known of an instance of "girdling" when the tree was in plowed ground. To guard against the danger of losing bearing fruit trees from such a cause, the best and cheapest thing to do is to turn over the ground for a distance of about six or eight feet in diameter, and at the same time clear away and burn any weeds and rubbish that may be in the vicinity of such trees. To do this in a fruit garden calls for only a small outlay, and it will be found a sure preventive of the ravages of these little destructive pests.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Lime and Crops.

The bulk of all fertile soils consists of three earths, to wit: silica, alumina, and lime. Unmixed with clay, sand or other organic and inorganic substances, lime consists of the oxide of the metalic element calcium, and as it enters into the composition of all plants, it necessarily occupies a large place in Nature's laboratory. Chemistry tells us that it has an affinity for water and carbonic acid; when applied to the land it absorbs water, forming hydrate of lime; this hydrate then absorbs carbonic acid, so that lime, although applied to the land in the caustic state, really exists, shortly after its application, in the form of carbonate, along with a little sulphate and phosphate as previously mentioned. Lime has far a long time been used as a fertilizer; when land previously unworked is brought into cultivation, or when worn-out pasture land is broken up, lime is generally applied, It effects chiefly the vegetable matter contained in the soil, promoting its decomposition, and thus rendering it available as plant food.

One Variety of Poultry.

Our experience is now decidedly in favor of one variety of poultry, after breeding from four to six varieties. We disposed of all this season but one breed—Patridge Cochins—and the result is astonishing. We have more and better chickens from this one breed than from all the breeds combined, when we had the greatest variety, for with more than one variety they must be kept up, with only a limited run or an occasional airing outside, and poultry cannot bear confinement in the summer. If they do not die, they do not lay so well, nor do their eggs hatch so well, and the young chickens are not so healthy. But where only one breed is kept and allowed to have a free range outside, they are healthier, and if well provided with good feed, pure water, lime, gravel, and clean, comfortable quarters, they lay a great abundance of eggs, and all these eggs will hatch. Our hens this season all came off with not less than one dozen chicks, each strong and healthy, and being allowed free range, have grown up healthy and large, and make the finest large flock of poultry we ever saw. (Just here we will say that they are not for sale, as we use them all, and more, too, for club premiums.) We give this illustration of our experience with a variety of breeds, and would advise our readers all to raise some one of the improved breeds, but only one breed, if they desire the greatest success.—*Western Agriculturist.*

Alfalfa.

This comparatively new clover, known as alfalfa, is lucerne slightly modified by the climate of Chili and California. It is a perennial plant—that is, it continues more than two years—and in the state of New York fields of it can be seen where the seed was sown over fifty years ago. The common red clover is biennial, shorter lived, and therefore better suited for a system of short rotations. Alfalfa is equally as hardy as red clover, and is peculiarly adapted to rough hillside lands, rocky, etc., that cannot be cultivated to advantage, the long tap-root winding amongst the rocks until it finds moisture, and, once established, it improves every year.

Sow the seed broadcast on very clean land as soon as possible, from ten to twelve pounds of seed to the acre. At all events, fit immediately a half acre or an acre of clean land near the barn, and give it a fair test as green food for both horses and cattle. There is no risk however, in sowing a hundred or more acres.

Never pasture it or cut it closely the first year, but let it grow enough in the fall to make a good winter protection for the roots. Do not pasture it the first year when the soil is wet or muddy.

The seed of alfalfa when fresh and good, is yellow, glossy and heavy. If the seeds are white, it is an indication that they are not ripe. This clover is particularly relished by swine, both in summer and when made into hay, which they greedily eat during the winter. Try half and acre, and you will sow more the next year.—*Rural World.*

Milking a Drying Cow.

Col. S. D. Harris, in the *Country Gentleman*, condemns the usual practice of farmers in leaving a drying cow alone as soon as the milk shrinks so as not to fill the bag once a day or once in two days. He says: "The little milk which is secreted must be taken away, or it will work mischief, in the organs of the udder too serious to be overlooked by a careful dairyman. It is one of the processes of nature that when matter of this kind is deposited (unless it be in large quantity), it must be soon removed or it is re-absorbed into the system; and when matter is once perfected, as in the case of milk, it is no longer congenial to the system, and if not taken away it becomes a deleterious element for re-absorption poisoning instead of feeding the animal. Thus, you will find in the udder of cows thus affected, hard lumps near the base of the teats, which are caused by the solidification of putrid milk, left there in drying up the cow the season before, and the cow will never get over it; but when these organs encounter any difficulty in the season of flush milk, this lump will be the nucleus of inflammation, just like a thief who is already secreted in a house, ready to help another who is to break in from the outside. To be free from all such troubles, the cow should be carefully watched for weeks and months after the regular milking is stopped, and the teats tried to see if there is milk to be taken away. This operation is to be performed at irregular intervals, so as not to invite a regular secretion of milk, until the milk vessels cease to lead anything in that direction."

New Varieties of Potatoes.

It requires, time, patience, and perseverance to raise potatoes from the seed; but if you succeed in producing a good variety it will pay you well for your trouble. Raise your own seed. Choose fully matured, medium sized potatoes, of the earliest and best varieties; cut them transversely in the middle; plant only the seed end, with the eyes upward; plant in drills about thirty inches apart, placing the pieces about ten inches apart in the drills; putting the varieties (one of the varieties must be seed bearing) alternately. Planted in this way I have had non seed bearing varieties, such as peach blow, early rose, etc., bear seed balls. Cultivate in the usual way. When the seed balls are formed, pinch off from each vine all but two or three balls. In the fall, when the vines are mostly dead, gather the balls, press out the seeds and dry them in the sun; when they are thoroughly dry, put them where they will keep dry. In the spring sow the seeds either in glass covered boxes or in the open air. When the plants are about two inches high, plant them in drills about two feet apart, and about two feet apart in the drills. Cultivate them well. When the vines are mostly dead dig the potatoes, each hill by itself. Reject all very small, ill shaped or unhealthy tubers. Do likewise the second and third years; the fourth year they will be eatable and their quality determined.

Household Recipes.

TO BANISH ROACHES.—Bureau-drawers and trunks may be cleared of these pests by sprinkling powdered borax in them.

TO PAN OYSTERS.—Put a good-sized piece of butter, and salt and pepper in a pan, let all melt together, then put your oysters in and let them get thoroughly done.

SOUP MAIGER.—Soak white dried beans over night; the next morning put them on to cook in boiling water; add salt and a clove of garlic: when the beans are cooked strain them through a colender into a saucepan to heat again, adding a quarter of a pound of butter.

WEDDING CAKE.—One pound flour, one pound sugar, one pound butter, twelve eggs, eight pounds of raisins stoned, two pounds of currants, one and three-fourth pounds of citron, two tablespoonfuls (mixed) mace and cinnamon, one nutmeg one and a half wine-glasses of brandy.

ORANGE SALAD.—Peel one dozen oranges and cut in slices; put them in layers in a glass dish, sprinkling each layer plentifully with sugar. Squeeze over this the juice of half a dozen oranges, and pour over all a glass of curacoa. Sweet oranges are best with little or no sugar. Brandy or wine may be used instead of curacoa, but it is not so good. This dish is better if prepared some hours before served.

CARE OF PLANTS.—The best way to apply ammonia to plants is to take a teaspoonful of Peruvian guano and put in a gallon of water. Water the plant with this once a day. When you have used the guano and water give the plants a rest for a month, and if by that time they have not improved in growth and given to the plants a deep green color, give them a second gallon. Generally amateurs are too apt to overdo the matter in applying concentrated fertilizers. Plants, like people, are better when fed moderately; overfeeding will make both sick and weak. It will greatly improve your earth to mingle some muck with it. A better way would be to get some well rotted soil, old horse manure and builder's sand, mix well, and with this mixture all soft-wooded plants will thrive well.

A Pleasant Autumn.

Farmers ought to be able to get into winter quarters in good shape this year. It is seldom that we enjoy such a fine fall for work of almost all kinds. Potatoes and all root crops can be put in store in admirable condition. And what a glorious time for husking corn! No cold fingers nor chapped hands, and the corn can go into the crib so dry and clean that it will come out bright and nice if not marketed till spring. It is a good time, also, to build new fences and repair old ones. It is a good time to rake up weeds and rubbish of all kinds and burn them, so that they may not furnish hiding places for insects and vermin. It is a good time to cut and haul wood for the winter, and to get it prepared for the stove. If coal is used, no better time can be found in which to get it to the house and placed in a convenient position for the use of the housewife. If the barn or shed needs repairing, no better time can be found in which to do it. If there is anything slovenly about the back or the front yard, it is the best time in the world to slick up. It is a good time to make drains, dig ditches, set posts, plow, haul manure, pick apples, market grain, make roads, and get everything ready for winter.

An Indian About to Turn Farmer.

Naches, the Piute Chief, says the Winnemucca *Silver State*, has conceived the idea of purchasing two or three hundred acres of land on the Big Meadows, for the purpose of making a farm on which the young men of his tribe who live in that vicinity can employ their leisure hours in raising corn and potatoes. He has selected the land, which is on a railroad section, and he is now going to California to interview the railroad officials as to the terms. The land is situated below the Big Meadows Irrigating Canal, and Naches says one of his brothers, who lived in Santa Clara Valley, California, for several years, is an experienced farmer, and he has promised to teach the young men of his tribe how to cultivate the soil It is to be hoped that Naches can make satisfactory arrangements with the railroad company, and that the experiment will prove a success.

A NEW, wonderful and simple way to stop consumption and cure colds, by Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules, which dissolve, creating a gas which is inhaled, coming in contact cures throat and lung diseases. Trial boxes 25c., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

CHARLES VAN LEW, of Linden, New York, is seventeen years old, one foot five inches tall—or short—and weighs 11 pounds.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

Some of the Results of the Topographical and Geological Survey of 1875.

New York Times.

In the Spring of 1875 the Government sent an exploring expedition to the Black Hills for the purpose of thoroughly surveying them and reporting on their topography, geological formation, and mineral wealth. This expedition was under the charge of Prof. Walter P. Jenny, of Massachusetts, and its labors occupied the whole summer. The results of these labors are to be embodied in a report, which will be laid before the present Congress, and much of the final work is now in progress at the School of Mines, Columbia College. There may be seen the only map of this Black Hills region ever made, and although this is as yet in an unfinished condition, the outlines are all executed, and much valuable information may be obtained from it.

The topographical portion of the expedition was under the charge of Dr. M. T. McGillycuddy and Mr. Emil Mahlo, late of the United States Northern Boundary Survey. Mr. Mahlo is now emplyed on the map, which is a model of beautiful execution. Up to this time the chart as a blank space marked "unexplored." Hereafter, thanks to this party, there will be no difficulty in making a way through this wonderful country.

Capt. Tuttle, United States Navy, had charge of the astronomical branch of the survey, and by his observations the Black Hills lie between 43 deg. 15 min. and 45 deg. north latitude, and between 103 deg. and 104 deg. 23 longitude west from Greenwich. Their general outline is like that of a human ear, and, singularly enough, this outline is distinctly traced by a most remarkable geological formation. All around the wild, mountainous upland runs a valley, which, from its color, is called Red Valley. This singular depression marks the outline as unerringly as if dug out for the purpose by some vanished race. It varies in width from a quarter of a mile to two miles; the ends, which slope gently, are clothed with green, but the bottom is everywhere of red clay, and has given the valley its name. On the north and south the Black Hills have also another natural boundary, as they lie between the north and the south forks of the Cheyenne. The northermost of these rivers is called by the old settlers "Belle Fourche," or Beautiful Fork, because of the beauty of the pellucid stream, which winds its way through overhanging cliffs and post soft prairies. Geographically the Black Hill lie across the boundaries between Wyoming and Dakota Territories, that is, the 104th degree of longitude, which divides them about the middle. Beyond the Red Valley the Black Hills rise in a series of abrupt acclivities, which are cut by deep gulches in many places, resembling in their formation the outspread fingers of a hand. In the streams which run through these gulches the gold is found, and here is another singular fact about this remarkable region, and that is, that these wild mountain torrents, which come tearing down from the heights above, swollen at times to great streams, make their way ever downward and out across the red valleys, and then, in the prairies beyond, utterly vanish, being all drunk up by the thirsty soil, except in the spring, when swollen by the melting snows, they flow quite across to the fork of the Cheyenne.

Journeying still inward, the land rises always higher and higher, until it towers up into mountain peaks. The highest of these is Harney's Peak, which rises to an altitude of 7,403 feet above the level of the sea. The next is Crooke's Tower, a very singular granite rock, which shoots up 7,323 feet. Another imposing mountain is Terry's Peak, 7 233 feet high, which rises in precipitous heights from the slopes below. Still another lofty eminence, Custer's Peak, has an altitude of 6,967 feet. Of course, all these names were given by the expedition, who thus honored the brave officers who risked their lives in this wild country. On the western side of the hills is a lofty point called Ingan Kara, an old landmark known for many years to all the settlers of this region, and which bears still the name bestowed upon it in the days of the Indians. All tne sides and slopes of the hill are clothed with pine trees, and these, looking back at a distance, have given them their name—the Black Hills. They abound in mountain antelope and bears, which render the territory valuable to the Indians. It is a rich hunting ground to them; hence they are reluctant to part with it.

The geological portion of the expedition was under the charge of Mr. Harvey Newton, who has prepared careful surveys for illustration. The formation was found everywhere to be granite in its highest points; underlying this was limestone, in some places curiously cut by the action of water; below this again sandstone, while lowest of all was the red clay, which appears principally in the wonderful valley above mentioned.

A large number of photographs were also taken, and these will copiously illustrate the region which, up to this time, has been an absolute *terra incognita*, except to the roving bands of Indians, and of late, in some small degree, to the hardy miners, who have gone to these rocky fastnesses in search of a new El Dorado.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—This standard liniment has been before the people for over forty years, it having been first manufactured in 1838, and it is safe to assert that no preparation in the market has so fully stood the test of time, and been received with such universal favor as the Gargling Oil. It is found in nearly every household in this country, and is also sold extensively in Europe. From a very small beginning the Gargling Oil Company has been obliged to steadily increase its facilities for manufacturing, and now employs an army of men, and occupies agnificent buildings of its own. Much of the success of the company is due to the careful and efficient management of Mr. John Hodge, who for some time has held the responsible position of Secretary, and who is also the proprietor of the Hodge Opera House, one of the finest buildings in Lockport, N. Y. The Gargling Oil is for sale at all the drug stores.—*Quincy, (Ill) Whig.*

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One pound of currants, one pound of raisins, half pound of suet, teaspoon of salt, one pound of bread-crumbs, half pound of citrons, eight eggs, half pint of milk, one quart of wine or brandy, one coffee cup of sugar; mace or nutmeg to taste; boil or steam seven hours. Half of the quantity makes a good-sized pudding.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.—Com.

A Badly Matched Team.

From the Springfield Republican.

Among the first things a couple have to do upon getting married is to accommodate themselves to each other's walk, and in this matter of accommodation they don't always succeed well. Mr. and Mrs. McNabb, of the Second ward, have an especially hard time in this respect, and are really little better off than they were at the beginning of the honeymoon. Mr. McNabb is tall and lean, with a stride of about a yard, and Mrs. McNabb is short and dumpy, with a step carefully estimated by her husband at about six inches on the average; so, when they first began walking together the effect was odd. There was the "patter, patter, patter," of Mrs. McNabb's short paces, with the heavy "thump" of her husband's footsteps coming in at intervals, and the effect was simply ridiculous. At first the conversation between them was this way:

"Oh, Augustus, dear, please do take a little shorter steps.

"Why, Angelina, I'm walking as usual; can't you step a little longer, darling?"

But he didn't take shorter steps nor she longer ones, because it was a practical impossibility in either case, and after a month or two their conversation ran more interestingly:

"Augustus, don't take such horrid strides. I'm not a giantess."

"No, evidently, you're less like a giantess than a beetle. Do you suppose I can putter along to keep time with your six-inch hops? Nonsense!"

At the end of the first half year the two never went out without a quarrel. She'd break out every time:

"You're a beast, Augustus! I'd as soon walk with a big pair of shears! No gentleman would straddle so with a lady on his arm, you brute!"

"That'll do, madam! It's hard enough to force a man to literally carry you, without insulting him! You'll die of inanition yet, and next time I'll marry a woman with more legs and less tongue! This thing's an infernal nuisance!"

And then they gave up walking together for a year or more. Finally as necessity sometimes compelled them to go out together, it was arranged between them that in walking he should keep time with every third step of hers, and the plan works, after a fashion. As they go along the sidewalk the sound is "patter, patter, thump!" "patter, patter, thump!" and it's funny. The only difficulty about the device is that three of her step fall a fraction short of one of his, and every other minute she has to wriggle and hop or he has to halt and stumble to allow her to catch up. They are an unhappy couple, and all because the distance from their bodies to the ground vary so much.

EXTRAORDINARY triumph of science. This new principle, new way to cure cough and consumption, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. As rapidly as the globule dissolves in the mouth, a healing gas is formed and inhaled, which cures throat and lung disease. Trial boxes 25c., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean 314 Chestnut St., St. Louis.

The Story of a French Conspirator.

Apropos of Fleschi's attempt to blow up Louis Phillippe, M. Maxime Ducamp relates a horrible story regarding one of the accomplices of that crime, who was not prosecuted. The conspirator had a child a year old, and on the day of the attempt he told the nurse to go with the infant and to wait in front of the Jardin Ture, in the Boulevard du Temple, to see the King pass. It was at this spot that the infernal machine exploded. The conspirator reasoned thus: "If arrested I shall be able to declare before the Court that having sent my only son to the place designated for the explosion, I could not have known anything of the matter, and I shall certainly be acquitted by the jury." This monster, whose name is not revealed, was not arrested, and, strange to say, his child and nurse escaped without a scratch. "The hero of this tale," adds M. Maxime Ducamp, "is still considered by his party as *un homme tres fort.*—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Centennial Awards.

From the New York Tribune, November 13.

The newspapers have been lately teeming with ingeniously worded advertisements regarding the awards. These publications have been skillfully prepared, so as to convey the impression that this or that exhibitor has really received the highest and best award. Thus, instead of informing the public as to the true state of affairs, they have simply confused the reader. Visitors at the Centennial find themselves bewildered by the adverse claims to distinction which they find placarded on every hand, and they do not know which way to turn to discover the truth. In no department has this system of misrepresentation been carried to so great an extent as that devoted to piano fortes. There has been "a war" between piano exhibitors since the Exhibition opened, and a regular skirmish line of placards since the awards were officially announced. They have vied with each other in the use of extravagant language to prove their respective claims to distinction. The most ingenious methods have been devised; disinterested correspondents, whose sole object was to instruct the ignorant public, have volunteered their services (for a consideration); ex-judges of awards, in the interest of certain piano manufacturers, have made pretended revelations of the secrets of the jury-room, for the sake of supporting the claims of their particular favorites and lightning calculators have been appealed to and have found convenient mathematical rules by which to establish absolutely the supremacy of their clients, on the pretense of the so much abused maxim that figures can't lie. All these efforts, while ridiculous to those acquainted with the subject, have been attempted to influence the uninitiated. In fact, the piano men have left nothing undone to mislead the public, and by their efforts have caused everything relating to pianos to be looked upon with distrust, and have made themselves the laughing stock of the public. By these means injustice is not only done to the public, but to those who are not only entitled to the leading position, but who were awarded it by the judges. Your correspondent has taken the trouble to submit all the various reports, which are the basis of the awards, to a careful scrutiny and comparison, and the result is that the pianos of Wm. Knabe & Co. are found to head the list. This house, from the commencement of the Exhibition, relied solely upon the merits of their instruments to secure them a just award; and since the official announcement, although they were decreed the highest honors in the Piano Department, they have modestly remained in the background. It is fortunate that the judges, in preparing the Knabe report, so framed it as to leave no doubt about their pre-eminence. They especially commended all their four styles of pianos, concert grand, parlor grand, square and uprights, and accorded them the praise of unequaled excellence in all the details of perfect instruments. The report is plain, straightforward and comprehensive, specifying all the elements of merit which it is possible for the best piano forte to possess—power, richness and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action; solidity and originality of construction and excellence of workmanship By comparing it with the other reports in the same Department, even the most skeptical will acknowledge that no stronger language could have been used to express the unanimous approval of the judges

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1876.

A WAG tried to annoy a popular preacher by asking him if the fatted calf in the parable was a male or female. "Female, to be sure," was the reply, "for I see the male in the flesh before me."

Raising Turnips.

The Providence, *Journal* tell this story of annoyance to a Rhode Islander: "One of our citizens, living at the north end, who had a flourishing turnip-patch from which he was enjoying much gratification in anticipation, was very much surprised and exceedingly vexed, a few days since, when he set out to gather his esculents, to find that although the tops were apparently all right, many of the roots were gone; in short, that an enemy had been there and pulled up about half the turnips, carefully and artistically replanting the tops, so that the yard had presented its usua appearance.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—Com.

A BRITISH scientist finds that the brain of the dog is smaller than that of the wolf, and that the brain of a Newfoundland dog is very little larger than a terrier's.

THERE can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words, "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

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 Anonyne Liniment* internally.

BUTTER and cheese are almost indispensible articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritious and healthy; but an inordinate use of either causes indigestion and dyspepsia. *Parsons' Purgative Pills*, judiciously used will remove both of these troubles.

A YOUTH'S PUBLICATION.—For half a century the YOUTH'S COMPANION, of Boston, has been published. It was started in 1827, and is to-day one of the brightest and most vigorous papers with which we are acquainted.

J. & P. COATS were awarded a medal and diploma at the Centennial Exposition and commended for the "superior strength and excellent quality of their spool cotton."

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—If you wish to save your hair and keep it strong and healthy, use BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A FEW years since it was not considered the "correct thing" to chew plug tobacco, but it is again coming into great favor, and gentlemen can now be seen daily with a plug of the genuine "Matchless" brand, and it is considered the choice morsel of the day. Every plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." printed thereon.

THE long-nosed man is unhappy because he cannot eat oysters from the shell without a fork.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$6 00	@10 00
HOGS—Live	6 00	@ 6 50
SHEEP—Fair to prime	4 75	@ 5 50
COTTON—Middling		@ 12
FLOUR—Spring extra	5 50	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee Spring		@ 1 32
CORN—Western	58	@ 60½
OATS—Western		@ 50
RYE—Western	77	@ 81
BARLEY—Western		@ 85
PORK—Mess		@17 12½
LARD	11	@ 11⅛
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$5 00	@ 5 50
Medium to choice	4 50	@ 4 75
Common to fair	2 85	@ 4 00
HOGS—Live	5 50	@ 5 75
SHEEP—Live, good to choice	4 00	@ 4 50
BUTTER—Good to choice	21	@ 29
EGGS—Fresh	23	@ 24
FLOUR—White Winter extra	5 50	@ 7 50
Spring extra	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—Spring No. 2		@ 1 12
CORN—No. 2		@ 45
OATS—No. 2		@ 33½
RYE—No. 2		@ 62
BARLEY—No. 2		@ 75
PORK—Mess, new		@16 20
LARD		@ 9½
MILWAUKEE.		
CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$5 00	@ 6 00
Medium to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
Common to fair	2 75	@ 3 75
HOGS—Live	5 50	@ 5 75
SHEEP—Live, good to choice, shorn	3 75	@ 4 50
BUTTER—Choice	18	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 22
FLOUR—White Winter extra	5 50	@ 6 50
Spring extra	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—Spring No. 1		@ 1 19
Spring No. 2		@ 1 11½
CORN—No. 2, old		@ 47
OATS—No. 2		@ 32
RYE—No. 1		@ 68½
BARLEY—No. 2		@ 76½
PORK—Mess		@16 50
LARD		@ 10

CATARRH

Sneezing Catarrh, Chronic Catarrh, Ulcerative Catarrh, permanently cured by

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a safe, certain, and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by insufflation, and constitutionally by internal administration. Locally applied *relief is instantaneous.* It soothes, heals, and cleanses the nasal passages of every feeling of heaviness, obstruction, dulness, or dizziness. Constitutionally administered it renovates the blood, purifies it of the acid poison with which it is always charged in Catarrh, stimulates the stomach, liver and kidneys, perfects digestion, makes new blood, and permits the formation of sound, healthy tissue, and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references. It is a great and good medicine, and worthy all confidence. Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is sold by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. Price $1. Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

EVERYBODY

CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

THEY contain the grand curative element, ELECTRICITY, combined with the finest compound of medicinal gums ever united together. It therefore seems impossible for them to fail in affording prompt relief for all pains and aches.

"THE BEST PLASTER."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen,—Please send me six COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. Send by return mail. I think they are the best Plaster I ever used. Please find money inclosed. HASKELL LEWIS.

MILFORD, DEL., July 14, 1876.

"AN EXCELLENT PLASTER."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen,—Please send me another COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER. I find them to be an excellent Plaster,—the best that I have ever used. I am sorry that the druggists here do not keep them. F. M. SNIDER.

BROADWAY, O., July, 1876.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped, on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

$3.00 FOR $1.00.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER

All the great weekly newspapers of the size and character of THE CHICAGO LEDGER charge $3.00 per year, while THE LEDGER costs but $1.00.

The LEDGER is the BEST Family Paper in the United States, ably edited, handsomely printed; containing every week choice completed stories, an installment of an interesting illustrated serial, and general reading for old and young, for the farmer, for the housewife, and for all classes. Special care is taken to make its tone uniformly chaste and moral Send $1, and 15 cents for postage, and your address to

THE LEDGER.

Chicago, Illinois.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE

What It Does!

It restores, quickly, Gray Hair to its glossy Natural color. It has the effect of Restoring the Hair to prematurely Bald Heads. It Removes Dandruff, Humors and all Eruptions from the Scalp. It prevents Irritation, Itching and Scaly Dryness of the Skin. It Restores fadeed, dry, harsh and falling Hair. It renews, dresses, softens and gives vigor to the growth of the Hair. It accomplishes more desired effects in a short time than any Restorative ever made, always leaving the hair glossy, soft, lively and healthy. Unlike other Hair Dressings, it does not soil the skin. It is used as a Dressing upon the natural hair or upon the hair in an unhealthy condition; thus rendering it, for the Old and Young, an article of unequaled excellence. No preparation offered to the public produces such wonderful results. Try it! Try it!! Call for "Wood's Improved!" as it contains no injurious qualities.

It was originally introduced 20 years ago by Prof. O. J. Wood, but the recent change of ingredients in this article is making a demand for it in all parts of the United States, Canadas and foreign countries.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS!

A Brilliant List.

The Encore. (75 cts). By L. O. EMERSON. For Singing Schools, Conventions, etc.

The Whippoorwill. (50 cts). By W. O. PERKINS. Capital collection of songs for Common Schools.

The Shining River. (35 cts). By H. S. & W. O. PERKINS. Very beautiful Sabbath School Song Book.

The Salutation. ($1 38). By L. O. EMERSON. First Class Collection for Choirs, Singing Schools, &c.

Biographical Sketches of 100 Eminent Musical Composers ($2.00). By L. B. URBINO. Very interesting.

Dictionary of Musical TERMS. ($5.00). STAINER & BARRETT. A magnificent book. Illustrated. Finely bound.

JUST OUT!

THE WORLD OF SONG!

THE VOCAL GEM OF THE SEASON!

Bound Volume of popular songs. In Boards $2.50. Cloth $3.00. Gilt $4.00.

Either book mailed, post-free, for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York. | J. E. DITSON & CO., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

EUPEON!

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia headache, a burn, or a bruise, procure a bottle of Eupeon. It will give instant relief, as thousands can testify. For sale by all Druggists. H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph Street, Chicago Agents for the Proprietors.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT. The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented No humbug; claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. *We will take back and pay full Price for all that do not suit.* Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—*This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made.* Circulars free. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York

THE "BOSS" WEATHER STRIP

Excludes cold, rain, snow, dust, &c. Buy your Weather Strip at wholesale prices. We send orders C. O. D. to any address. Price from $3 to 5 cents per foot. Send for circular. The "BOSS" Weather Strip Co., Box 72, Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It sells faster than any other book. One agent sold 24 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case. Dr. J. P. FITLER, Bridgeworth, says: I graduated in 1853, appointed to Professor's Chair 1859; have devoted 16 years exclusively, to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, References and Medical Advice sent by mail, GRATIS. Address DR. FITLER, 43 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. MEDICINES AT DRUGGISTS.

WANTED Agents, both sexes, in every town and county. Business easy and respectable. Article new, indispensable, and sells on sight. $10 per day guaranteed. CLIMAX M'F'G. CO., Cincinnati, O

ANNOUNCEMENT — TO — CONSUMERS!

The great radical improvement introduced in this article has induced us to take the agency and advertise its virtues to the world. Its effects as a Restorative are what has been long sought for and wanted for many years, being more decided and satisfactory than has ever before been attained in the world. No Druggist or Perfumer knows its composition, and cannot make it; therefore when you call for it, "Wood's Improved," do not be put off by the dealer confined, or some other, for your money! It will not be long before all dealers everywhere will have it. If you should fail to find it, you can send $1.00 to us by mail for a bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and we will send it to you, prepaid, to any Express Station desired.

Address C. A. COOK & CO., Chicago, the Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, who will fill all orders and supply the Trade at Manufacturers' Prices.

J. R. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

Sold in Milwaukee and St. Paul by all Wholesale Druggists, and by the Retail Trade generally.

THE "ESTEY" ORGAN LEADS THE WORLD

[Established 1846.]

J. ESTEY & CO.

Brattleboro, Vt.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

The Wide Awake Magazine

The golden time for Agents! Liberal cash commissions paid. Boys and girls are all at work for the WIDE AWAKE Doll's Fair, and subscribe eagerly. Specimen numbers, 10 cents. List of Doll's Fair prizes, posters, etc., free. Little girls who will act as agents receive in addition a full set of Doll Patterns, upon sending their P. O. address. Oct. and Nov. Wide Awakes contain rules in full concerning the Doll's Fair. Write to

D. LOTHROP & CO., Boston, Mass.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.

AGENTS WANTED.

Samples by mail, in Contil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.

Warner Bros. 763 Broadway, N.Y.

A GIFT By an arrangement with the Publisher we will send every reader of this Paper a sample package of Transfer Pictures free. Send 3c. stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful, and easily transferred to any object. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 165 William St., New York.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N.Y.

$8 a day to agts. Samples free. H. Albert, Boston, Ms

$20 a week salary guaranteed to male & female. Send stamp for circular. E. M. Bodine, Cincinnati, O

$15 for $5 Agents Mammoth Catal