NOTES FOR THE FARMER.

Parting Summer.

BY BENJAMIN HATHAWAY.

There is a moaning on the breath of morn,
A solemn cadence in the rillet's chime,
A voice foreboding on the night-winds borne—
The first low breathing of the wintry time.
The while meek summer over all things brooms
And pensive ponders on each lessening day,
There comes a glory on the ripened woods—
The sure precurser of a swift decay.

The corn is bending to the zephyrs free,
Its thick ears waving with a flush of gold;
The fruit is ripening on each orchard tree,
The nut is browning on the hazel-wold:
But she, the beauteous, who had hardly known
One tearful trouble, in her sorrow lies;
Her song is saddened in its every tone,
And dimmed the shining of her lustrous eyes.

Harvest Drinks.

At this season of the year it is common to find in the columns of our agricultural exchanges numerous receipts for "harvest drinks," which, in many cases, are strongly recommended, when any medical man could say that they were at any time useless and often injurious, and at no time more likely to be so than in harvest. No doubt we shall differ with many of our readers on this point, but after passing through many warm summers, and having been carried in more than once, we can testify that there is nothing better than good pure water, and that not too cold. If not too cold there is but little danger of drinking too much, for the surplus soon finds its way out of the system through the pores of the skin, especially of a scythe or cradle is swung vigorously for an hour or two. Many of the much-lauded drinks, flavored with ginger, sugar, acids, and often worse, have a tendency to disorder the digestive apparatus at a time when it is most liable to derangement from other and unavoidable causes. Pure water (if cold enough without ice all the better) used whenever the craving is felt, but not too large amounts will, in the end, prove most satisfactory, and be least dangerous,

Churns and Churning.

The correct principle for a churn is one which brings the butter by concussion or a blow and not by friction; that operates easily and is convenient to wash and remove the butter from and to keep clean. Churning cream to make good butter is not so simple a process as some may think. It must be churned at the proper time and at the proper temperature, and the churn should be stopped as soon as the cream is broken, but before the butter has been gathered in large balls. In warm weather it is of great importance to watch the process slowly and to notice just when this change is to take place. At this time add enough cold water (not ice) to reduce the temperature of the mass to about fifty-six or fifty-eight degrees and then complete the churning, which will be as soon as the butter is in a granulated form, with particles about the size of peas. Then draw off the buttermilk and dash in cold water, repeating the washing until the water drawn off appears clear. Now take out a layer of butter into the tray, and sprinkle on finely sifted salt, at the rate of about an ounce of salt to the pound (more or less as consumers may wish). Then take out another layer of butter and salt as before. After the butter is salted, set it away for about three hours for it "to take salt" and "harden the grain." Now work it a little with a wooden paddle, and set it away again until next day, when it will need but little working before preparing for market. By handling in this way you will get a clean, bright article, with a perfect or unbroken grain, which will keep sweet whether consumed immediately or packed down for future marketing.

Transplanting Tobacco.

When we have suitable weather for transplanting, that is, when the ground is sufficiently moist, and we are having a long, cloudy, wet spell, the labor is very quickly done, with but very few plants dying by being transplanted.

Care should be taken to have the plants set very lightly; that is, not to squeeze the soil around the plant so tightly so as to form a ball of compact earth, enclosing and cramping the roots, and preventing the growth of the plant. I have often seen this done when the soil was wet and muddy, and it would take two weeks for the plant to commence growing, various reasons being assigned as the cause of its failure to grow, while usually the true one was simply bad setting.

Many years ago, almost every one who worked at transplanting was in the habit of thus compressing the roots, few men being able to set half an acre in a day, while now a man can set an acre easily. Usually there are 6,000 plants on an acre. To handle this number in one day a man must set ten a minute for ten hours. To do this he has to be pretty lively, and has no time to squeeze the soil into hard lumps around the tender roots. In good damp weather I used to think that if a plant wouldn't blow out of its place by the gusts of wind, it was better than squeezing so unmercifully. This I learned by setting in dry weather and watering afterward. Such plants would start off and grow at once, while those set in good weather often would not. Again, when there were several hands at work setting in the same field, a portion of the rows were always slower in starting, and this is frequently the result of the bad practice of squeezing and compressing the soil so hard around the roots.

My opinion is that when the plants are large enough to transplant, the best way is to go to work and set them out, whether the weather is wet or dry, and not wait for only specially good time to come. Tobacco grows very quickly, and, as a rule, there is no time to lose. I once set and acre and a half the 28th of June, and commenced harvesting that same piece on the 26th of August. It yielded over a ton to the acre, and sold for thirty-five cents per pound for the wrappers and twenty-eight cents for the fillers. Thus it is seen that tobacco grows quickly and matures quickly, provided the conditions are all right. I shall shortly offer a word or two upon working out and hoeing the crops.—*Hill Top, in American Cultivator.*

Seasonable Hints for Work.

American Agriculturist for July.

FODDER crops, such as corn, millet, or Hungarian grass, may be sown the early part of this month. There is a light hay crop in many places, and one or another of these fodder crops will be very useful. It will not pay to grow a crop for fodder, unless the soil is made rich.

MANY persons sow early beets only in spring; the Egyptian is so much better in quality that any of the late kinds, that by successive sowings, we have them all the season; besides the beet greens—the thinnings—are most acceptable when hot weather puts a stop to spinach.

SUCCESSION crops of several things may be sown. Beans, beets, carrots, cucumbers, sweet corn, and later, radishes and spinach, are among the things that may be sown to fill cleared places, and late cabbages and cauliflowers, and sweet herbs may be transplanted to them from a seed-bed.

THE early crops, such as peas, early cabbages, early potatoes, etc., will be off, and the land should at once be made ready for sometning else. In market gardens land is too valuable to lay idle, but it is not rare to see, in private gardens, a piece allowed to run to weeds after the crop is off. If not wanted to grow supplies for the family. it is better to raise something that can be fed to the cow, the pigs, or even the chickens, than weeds.

THINNING the crop should be rigorously performed. Every surplus plant should be treated as a weed, which in reality it is. Rutabagas may still be sown if some active fertilizer is used to start a quick, vigorous growth. The ground of white turnips should be prepared for planting at the end of this month, or early in August. The White Globe and the "Cow's Horn" turnip are the best for general use. Of rutabagas, the Purple Top Swede is one of the best, if not the best.

CABBAGES and cauliflowers should be set out by the middle of the month; rows three feet apart, with the plants every two feet apart in the row, is the usual distance where they are worked by horse. See that the plants are perfect; sometimes the growing plant is injured or "blind," and such will never head; in dry weather it is well to mix up cow manure, loam and water, and dip the roots in this before setting. Press the earth well down around the roots, to have the plant firm.

THE sulphate of iron, called in commerce green vitriol or copperas, may be bought for five cents per pound or less. It may be applied as a wash for fruit trees. It appears to be destructive to insects infesting the trees and poisonous to the animalculæ preying upon roots and their fibrous ramifications, and it is a good fertilizer of every tissue of a tree, trunk, root, leaf and branch, making it strong, vigorous and healthy, and able to resist all these causes, whatever their name or nature, of insect animalculæ, electricity or sun scald, that creates or causes the pear blight.

YOUNG trees will meet with their greatest trial this month and next, and some that made no growth early in the season will require great care to save them. As a general thing it does but little good to water trees that seem to be at a stand still; with but little foliage there is slight demand upon the roots; a mulch, to retain the moisture of the soil, answers much better than watering; if the surface soil be kept light and mellow by frequent stirring, it will serve as a mulch. It often helps a languishing tree to protect its trunk or stem from the scorching effects of the sun. This may be done by binding some moss lightly about it; by placing a handful of straight straw against the sunny side, and fastening it there with a string or wisp; or by a wooden shield, made by tacking two thin boards together to form a V trough, which is set against the tree.

The Household.

COLD MEATS.—Cut any sort of meat in thin slices and place a baking dish; feasoning with salt, pepper, rnd summer favory or thyme; add a little of the meat gravy and tomatoes to more than cover; thiching with bread or cracker crumb; bake in the oven.

COCOANUT CAKE.—One cupful butter, two and one-half cupfuls sugar, one cupful sweet milk, four cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, five eggs, one grated cocoanut; bake in flat tins and put on icing; sprinkle half of a cocoanut on the icing and put the other half in the cake.

PRESERVING PINEAPPLES. — They should be cut in small pieces, then put in a dish with their weight in white sugar; let them stand 10 or 12 hours, then put them in wide-necked bottles and stand them in hot water and let them boil half an hour; seal up the bottles tight, or if preferred, when cooked boil them into a rich marmalade.

MOTHS IN CARPETS.—A good way to kill them is to take a coarse towel, and wring it out of clean water. Spread it smoothly on the carpet, then iron it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places, and those least used. It does not injure the carpet in the least. It is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agents, and they do the work effectually on worms and eggs.

CURRANT JELLY.—Mash the currants with the hand; put them on the fire and bring to a scald; strain out the juice and measure it; place over the fire and boil three minutes; have granulated sugar previously heated in the oven, and add a pound of sugar to a pint of juice; bring the jelly to a boil once more and immediately remove; pour into glass jars or tumblers; when cold lay brandy paper on each, and paste over tightly brown paper.

LEMON CAKE.—1 pint pint of flour, 1 pint of sugar, 1 heaping tablespoonful of butter, 6 eggs beaten separately, small tablespoonful of baking powder. When the whole is well mixed add four tablespoonfuls of cold water. This makes five layers. Jelly to go between: 1 pound coffee sugar, ¼ pound of butter, 5 eggs, 3 lemons grated and the juice; boil all together till thick, and spread between the layers. There will be enough of this jelly to make two cakes. Use what is needed for one and put the remainder in a jelly-glass, and cover as you would any jelly, and it will be ready for another cake when you choose to make it.

What Ailed Him.

From the Rockland Courier.

One of our dry goods clerks called around to see his girl the other evening. She observed that he appeared very restless, and as he had been paying her pretty sharp attention she sniffed a proposal. She determined to assist the young man.

"George, dear," she said in a sweet voice, "what's the matter with you this evening?"

"There ain't nothing the matter." remarked George, twisting uneasily in his chair.

"I think there is," she said, with great interest.

"Oh no there ain't," returned George; "what makes you think so?"

"You appear so restless," she explained; "you act as if there was something on your mind."

"It ain't on my mind," observed George; "it's——" and then he suddenly caught himself, and stopped.

"What is it—where is it, dear?" entreated the young miss; "won't you tell your darling?"

"It's on my back," blurted George with an effort.

"On your back?" repeated the young miss, in astonishment.

"Yes," said George, desperately; "it's a porous plaster, and it itches so I can't keep still."

The young lady fainted.

THE good people of Rush county, Indiana, are excited over a case of burial in that district. A native of the county interred his son and with him a silver watch (running), a gold chain and $100 in money. An Indianapolis paper suggested that missionaries be sent to Rush county without delay.

THE latest importation in lingerie for the neck, is a lined collar with a square piece turned down in the back, and with standing English points in front.

BONES OF THE BRAVE.

Exhuming the Remains of Custer and His Command—Appearance of the Bloody Field—Some Light Thrown on the Massacre.

With an escort and several wagons loaded with rough coffins, Col. Sheridan started from post No. 21, which is situated in the fork of the Two Horns, on July 1, in the afternoon. After a march of ten miles the command camped for the night in the valley of the Little Horn. An early start was made on the morning of the 2d, and the Custer battlefield was reached at 9 o'clock A. M. Col Sheridan describes the spot as a high strip of table land, broken at short distances by ravines, depressions and slight elevations, with the river, and its marvellously beautiful valley, on the one hand, and the low, receding bluffs on the other. The soil is as soft and light as ashes, and is scantily covered with buffalo grass, which is just high enough to be perceptibly swayed by the breezes. There is not a stone of any size on the battle-field. The roar of the river is barely audible, but the landscape, embracing the valley for miles each way, and the Big Horn mountains in the distance, is very picturesque. The Big Horn range looked like a solid bank of snow, extending through a vista of at least a hundred miles. As the command halted on the edge of the battlefield, a large deer, with huge antlers, sprung up and loped briskly over the bluffs, and was out of sight before anybody could make up his mind to break the almost sacred solitude of the place by the crack of a rifle. A moment later a herd of forty elk came up out of a ravine and made off at a grotesque gait. Meanwhile the soldiers stood looking, and not a man dared fire a shot.

The company having gone into camp, fifty picked men were deployed into a skirmishing line, to look up the trenches or graves of the victims of the massacre. Each man carried a handful of willow switches, which had been gathered in the valley near by. Whenever the skirmishers came to a grave or trench, the place was marked by a willow stem. In this way the ground was closely scrutinized for miles around. All the graves of both men and officers were discovered without difficulty. The remains were found to be scatted over an area of several hundred acres.

All that evening, in camp, the soldiers were converting cedar boughs into stakes or head-boards, with which to mark the graves. Each stake was cut just three feet long, aud was intended to be driven into the ground two-thirds of its length. On the morning of the 3d a fatigue party was ordered out to exhume and re-inter the remains of the soldiers who fell around Custer. There were large and small trenches. Some contained but few remains. Others contained long rows of separate sets of bones, indicating that as many as a dozen had been buried together. Where a little band had fought together, and had fallen side by side, or in a heap, they had received burial in about the same order in which they fell. Only the naked bones remained in the trenches. There was no traces of flesh or corruption, and no odor, except that which was wafted from the shoals of wild flowers blooming in the valley below. In a few hours the thin layer of dirt had been removed from the bones of over two hundred soldiers and the remains re-interred in the same trenches, but rather more decently than before. Three feet of earth, tastefully heaped and packed with spades and mallets, was put upon each set of remains, and the head marked by a cedar stake.

The same day the bones of the officers where exhumed. The remains of the following officers were unmistakably identified: Gen. Custer, his brother, Col Tom Custer, Col. Keogh, Col. Cook, Capt. Yates, and Lieuts. Smith, Calhoun, Crittenden, and Reilly. They had been buried just as they had fallen, with the single exception of Col. Custer, who had received interment alongside his brother.

The grave of the Custers was near the summit of a little knoll, right where the gallant soldier had taken his last stand. The ground for two hundred feet around was filled with remains. Over sixty men had been killed on that little elevation. The surface of the knoll was strewn with dry bones of horses, which were bleached to the whiteness of ivory. From the position of these bones it was evident to the observer that the horses had been shot for the purpose of forming a breastwork. It looked as if the animals had been led into a position describing a half-circle and shot in their tracks.

In one or two instances shreds of clothing were found adhering to the remains of the eight officers, and in one or two graves the slightest trace of hair was discovered. In most cases the bones had separated, though there were one or two exceptions in which the anatomy adhered together perfectly.

The remains of Lieut. Crittenden were given permanent burial on the spot where he fell. This was in obedience to the wishes of his father, who objected to the removal of his son's bones. A neat pine box, containing his disintegrated anatomy, was sunk three feet in the ground, and a cedar stake, bearing his name and the number of his regiment, was driven down at the head of the coffin. In the meantime the bones of the other seven officers had been placed in coffins and conveyed to camp.

It will be remembered that when Capt. Capt. Nolan, in June, 1876, with a portion of his command, went on the battle-field to bury the dead, he was unable to identify the bodies of four officers who were known to have been killed, viz: Lieuts. Sturgess, Porter, and Harrington, and Dr. Lord.

Of course if the bodies of these officers could not be identified two days after they were slain, it was quite impossible to recognize their remains among the dry bones which were gathered up by Col. Sheridan. It is now hopeless to expect that they ever can be identified.

The weather was cool and pleasant on the Fourth of July. By 5 o'clock in the morning the command had marched nearly five miles, over a rugged trail, and were on that portion of the battle-field where Maj. Reno had his fight with one wing of the Indian army. The bones of twelve men who fell fighting by Reno on a little hill, and of nearly forty more who were killed in the bottom near by, were exhumed and given decent reinterment, excepting three officers, whose remains were put into coffins for removal to the east. The officers who were killed under Reno were Dr. De Woolse, acting assistant surgeon, and Lieuts McIntosh and Hodgson. By noon of the Fourth the command had finished this job and were back in camp.

While the work of exhumation was going on, Col. Sheridan had a party of scouts and interpreters scouring the vicinity for any undiscovered remains. There were eight of these scouts, mostly Crow Indians, including "Curley," who claims to have been the only man who escaped from Custer's command. Col. Sheridan thinks there is great danger that "Curley" is a liar. He discovered that this red Crow knew very little about the battlefield, and probably knew less about the battle. Another one of the scouts is the celebrated Half-Yellow Face, who was badly wounded in the Reno fight, and who is a fellow of some veracity. Besides these there were three well-known interpreters named Barnett, La Fourge, and Herendeen, the latter having fought under Reno. The country for fifteen miles around was thoroughly searched. They discovered no evidence that any one had escaped and was afterward run down and killed.

Col. Sheridan says that the Indians, after winning the fight, ran away and left a large amount of camp equipage. The bottom where Custer encountered them has been a favorite camping-ground for the Sioux for many years. Every time they broke camp there they abandoned more or less traps. There are not less than ten thousand lodge poles lying around in the tall grass. A search in the vicinity of the battlefield revealed the bones of some twenty or thirty Indians. They were easily identified by the coarser outlines of the skulls. Most of the Indians were buried on No-Water creek, twenty miles from the battlefield. By noon on the 4th of July the boxes containing the bones of the officers had been loaded into two wagons and were jolting along over the stones in the direction of post No. 2. In the meantime, a detachment of sixty men, under Capt. Nolan, had crossed the Little Horn at Custer's ford, and were skirmishing for remains, the line of search covering a strip extending several miles back from the river. The detachment marched down the east bank of the stream twelve miles, when it recrossed to the west side, and arrived at the post that same evening. Col. Sheridan's object in sending out this squad was to see if any trail could be discovered of the band or sixteen soldiers who, it was thought, had escaped the main massacre, only to be pursued and killed later in the day.

Col. Sheridan had calculated on finding the steamer Fletcher at post No. 2. It should have reached there on the 3d of July. Instead of that it did not arrive until the morning of the 5th. It did not discharge its cargo of military supplies and get off with its return cargo of corpses until the 7th. Among the freight which the boat had brought up from Bismarck was a beautiful casket in which the remains of Lieut. Hodgson was placed. The casket was taken charge of by R. S. Price, of Philadelphia, who had been a warm friend and college mate of the deceased. It had cost him $500 to ship it to the mouth of the Big Horn.

Capt. Nolan and his command marched from Post No. 2 to the mouth of Tongue rive, where he rejoined his regiment; and the steamer struck out for the lower country, stopping two hours at the mouth of Tongue river, ten hours at the mouth of the Yellowstone, and reaching Bismarck on the evening of the 11th inst. Upon arrival there the coffins were delivered to Lieut. Chubb, post quarter-master, who turned them over to Col. Tilford, commander at Fort Lincoln. As soon as the caskets can be procured, the remains will be permanently interred. Those of Gen. Custer will be taken to West Point. The bones of Col. Custer, Capt Yates, and Lieuts. Smith, Calhoun, and McIntosh will be removed to the National cemetry at Leavenworth, Kan. The remains of the other officers will be delivered to such relatives as may claim them.

The Odd Family.

From Potter's American Monthly.

In the reign of King William the Third, there lived at Ipswich, in Suffolk, a family, which from the number of peculiarities belonging to it, was distinguished by the name of the Odd Family. Every event, remarkably good or bad, happened to this family in an odd year, or an odd day of the month, and every one of them had something odd in his or her person, manner and behavior. The very letters of their Christian names always happened to be an odd number. The husband's name was Peter, and the wife's Rahab; there were seven children, all boys, viz: Solomon, Rober, James, Matthew, Jonas, David, Ezekiel. The father had but one leg, and the wife one arm. Solomon was born blind of his left eye, and Roger lost the right eye by accident; James had his left ear pulled off by a boy in a quarrel, and Matthew was born with only three fingers on one hand. Jonas had a stump foot, and David was humpbacked; all these, except David, were remarkably short, and Ezekiel was six feet two inches high at the age of 19. The stumpfoot Jonas and humpback David got wives of fortune, but no girl would listen to addresses of the rest. The husband's hair was as black as jet, and the wife's as remarkably white, yet every child had red hair. The husband had the peculiar misfortune of falling into a deep saw pit, where he was starved to death, in 1691, and the wife, refusing all kinds of sustenance, died in five days after him. In 1703 Ezekiel enlisted as a grenadier, and although he was afterward wounded in 23 places, he recovered. Roger, James, Matthew, Jonas and David died at different places on the same day, in 1713, and Solomon and Ezekiel were drowned together in crossing the Thames, in 1723.

A Smart Thing.

How many people are there who really know how to make a mustard plaster? Not one in a hundred at the most, perhaps, and yet mustard plasters are used in every family, and physicians prescribe the application. The ordinary way is to mix the mustard with water, tempering it with a little flour; but such a plaster as this makes it simply abominable. Before it has half done its work it begins to blister the patient, and leaves him finally with a painful, flayed spot, after having produced far less effect in a beneficial way than was intended. Now, a mustard plaster should never blister at all. If a blister is wanted, there are other plasters far better than mustard plaster; then, use no water, but mix the mustard with the white of an egg, and the result will be a plaster which will "draw" perfectly, but will not produce blister on the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain on the part.

Not So Awfully Funny.

Dr. Welsh arrived at Flint, Mich., a few days ago and calling at the Waverly House left his satchel on the counter at the bar, said he had just been attending small-pox patients, that he wanted to go to Flushing, and would leave his bundle there until the stage called for him. The doctor was only jesting, yet as his face was considerably blotched, the clerk believed that it was a fact he stated, and the moment his back was turned went for a long hay fork on which he took the aforesaid bundle and hoisted it into the street. Meanwhile the stage for Flushing drove up, when the driver got a whisper of a sick passenger and infectious bundle coming to Flushing with him, and immediately pitched the bundle into the street and refused to take the doctor on board; the latter remonstrated, but in vain, and at length had to ride in an old hay rack, through the kindness of a Flushing farmer, ten miles to his destination.

YOUNG Miltiades Spilkins promises to become a joker in time. The other day he labled a private bottle th... keeps in the side...

Discovery of a Rival Yosemite.

A new grove of giant trees, recently discovered 100 miles south of the famous Yosemite, is just explored and described. It is on a line with the other grove, 6,000 feet in altitude. Instead of a small cluster of thirty or forty trees there are 10,000 trees, covering six miles square. Besides several thousand old trees, whose age is estimated at from 1,200 to 4,000 years, there are thousands of young ones from one hundred to one thousand years old, and full of vigor. The older trees, decapitated by storms and by weight of winter snows on their bushy tops, are mostly overtopped by the juniors. Some of these fallen trees, three thousand to four thousand years old, have revealed underneath the buried bodies of ancestral sequoras of smaller size, which grew there eight thousand years ago—say thirty feet in diameter. Large lakes and waterfalls are found along the route. The attractions are so much superior to the Yosemite, that it is contemplated to extend the route of travel to embrace this interesting circuit.

A Fine Point of Etiquette.

The finest point to which etiquette may be carried was recently illustrated by our friend Hyacinth, who announced the possibility of his going to Greenwood on Decoration Day.

Hyacinth has a soldier brother buried in that cemetery, and Mrs. H. suggested that if he did go, he should provide himself with flowers to deck "dear Will's" grave.

Late in the day he returned.

"Did you go to Greenwood?" asked Mrs, Hyacinth.

"Yes."

"Well, I'm real sorry you went off without any flowers to put on Will's grave," said the kind-hearted little woman.

"Oh, never mind," said the complacent Hyacinth—"I left my visiting-card."

Perhaps brother Will was just as well pleased with this delicate mark of attention.—*Harper's Magazine for August.*

Eloping in Trousers.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* of Saturday says: "Yesterday afternoon Marshal Kessler's attention was attracted by the apparently suspicious actions of a couple of persons whom he took into custody, and was not long in concluding that one of them was a woman, apparaled, but not very much disguised, as a boy. On being taken to headquarters she owned up, and joined in jokes at the expense of 'her tailor,' and was furnished with proper habiliments. The story was somewhat romantic—they were a pair of runaway lovers from De Kalb county, Ill., and the girl had to assume a boy's garb in order to escape from a virago mother. They stated that they wished to join hands in matrimony as soon as possible. Both parties appeared to be very modest and truthful, in fact, unsophisticated.

A HOLLIDAYSBURG man recently obtained a divorce and declared: "Once more I stand erect, and assume the godlike attitude of freedom and a single man." Then he went home, got into bed and in an hour woke up with a bad case of cholera morbus, yelling: "Quick, Maria! Quick! Get a mustard plaster or I'm a goner."

Trouble in the Household.

WE would advise every one interested not to buy Yeast or Baking Powders, loose or in bulk. They are usually made by unskillful persons, and have frequently proven totally unfit for use. There is no guarantee or responsibility attached to loose powder. DOOLEY YEAST POWDER is always put up in cans, warranted full weight, and absolutely pure.

HATCH'S Universal Cough Syrup has become one of the leading cough remedies in our trade. We have known cases where it has given relief, where our best medicines have failed. We warrant it in every case, and are satisfied that it is one of the best medicines of its kind.

SHARON, SWIFT & Co.,
Sterlingville, N. Y.

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The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

THIRTY year's experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Nervousness, Fevers and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

POND'S EXTRACT for over twenty-five years has been recognized in medical writings as the great specific for Pain, Congestions, Piles or any Soreness.

A MAN accused of murder in San Francisco has been admitted to bail in $40,000 by the police court of the city.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$5 00	@ 8 00
Hogs—Live	4 80	@ 5 25
Sheep—Fair to prime	4 50	@ 5 50
Flour—Spring extra	6 75	@ 9 00
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee spring		@ 1 63
Corn—Western	58	@ 60
Oats—Western	50	@ 56
Rye—Western		@ 90
Barley		@ 90
Pork—Mess		@14 53
Lard		@ 9¼

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	4 75	@ 5 00
Sheep—Good to choice, shorn	3 75	@ 4 50
Butter—Good to choice	14	@ 16
Eggs—Fresh		@ 12
Flour—White winter extra	8 50	@11 00
Spring extra	6 50	@ 8 50
Wheat—Spring No. 2		@ 1 43
Corn—No. 2		@ 48½
Oats—No. 2		@ 32½
Rye—No. 2		@ 60
Barley—No. 2, Sept		@ 90
Pork—Mess		@13 35
Lard		@ 9⅛

MILWAUKEE.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$5 00	@ 5 50
Medium to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
Common to fair	2 75	@ 3 75
Hogs—Live	4 75	@ 5 00
Sheep—Good to choice, shorn	3 75	@ 4 25
Butter—Choice	15	@ 17
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 12½
Flour—White winter extra	8 00	@10 50
Spring extra	7 00	@ 9 50
Wheat—Spring No. 1		@ 1 60
Spring No. 2		@ 1 46
Corn—No. 2		@ 48½
Oats—No. 2		@ 32½
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