NOTES FOR THE FARMER.

Noon in the Woods.

BY WILLIAM MOTHERWELL.

The calmness of this noontide hour,
The shadow of this wood,
The fragrance of each wi'ding flower,
Are marvelously good;
O, here crazed spirits breathe the balm
Of nature's solitude.

It is a most delicious calm
That resteth everywhere
The holiness of soul-sung psalm,
Of felt but voiceless prayer!
With hearts too full to speak their bliss
God's creatures silent are.

They silent are; but not the less
In this tranquil hour
Of deep, unbroken dreaminess
They own that love and power
Which, like the softest sunshine, rests
On every leaf and flower.

Bugs and Beetles.

There is the squash beetle and the striped bug, which vexeth us about this time. The one eats up the stalk, and the other destroys the blossom. They must be prevented or it is as well to give up the squash. The carbolate of lime sprinkled around the stems of melons, cucumbers or squashes, or upon the leaves and blossoms of either, will drive off this squash beetle and striped bug. This carbolate of lime is a very simple thing; take a few lumps of fresh burned lime, broken into small pieces; then dissolve one ounce of carbolic acid in a pint of water, and sprinkle this on just enough lime so as to make it into a fine powder. If too much water, it will be too wet for a powder; it must be kept in a tight, wide-mouthed bottle, and it is always ready for use.

Kicking Horses in Harness.

I will give you my plan for curing horses of kicking in harness. First, harness your horses, hitch them to the wagon or buggy. Take two straps eight or ten feet long, or a single line will do. Buckle to the bits. Run the straps through the check-ring of the bridle, then through the rings of the hames, through the rings on the back-band. Tie a ring firm to the back strap over the hips—run the straps through this ring, cross them. Tie the straps to the end of the singletree that the horse is hitched to. Tie just long enough, so the horse can straighten his tugs.

Now you have the horse so fixed, that when he raises his hips to kick, these straps pull his head up and hold down his heels. It is a hard matter for a horse to get up both ends at once. Use a rough bit. The double wire, double jointed bits are best. When you get the horse hitched up, start him off easy, and see if you have the straps the right length. If he gets his heels up too high tighten up your straps. After you see you have them all right, then whoop and halloo your best; throw something light against his heels, and frighten him as much as you can—to cause him to try these straps. I hardly ever use these straps more than four or five times, before I drive them without the straps, and I never knew one to get to kicking again. I always give them a lively turn when I first hitch them up. I am always sure to have the harness fit them well all over.—*J. G. Waggoner in Colman's Rural World.*

Barren Hens.

The following is taken from the *Country Gentleman*, and contains some excellent suggestions:

Barren hens are quite frequently met with, but are seldom known or recognized especially where there is a large number congregated together; nevertheless there are such, and more often than is generally admitted. This disqualification is confined to no one breed. All are liable; and none are clear from it. Among mongrel it crops out oftenest. Heavy birds that take on fat readily and become overburdened by it, are almost in everywise entirely barren. This applies to hens alone. Barren birds are generally short lived, as the excess of fat produces disease, of which they die. The intestines become crowded and disarranged, and do not perform their appointed functions.

For egg-production, it is not profitable to breed mongrels. For instance, where one has been entirely accustomed to Brahmas, that lay short clutches and sit often, a cross of non-sitting varieties produces a fowl that gives more eggs and does not sit so often, and then sitters are more readily broken up. Hens from crosses of this of this description are frequently barren. They, when barren, produce no eggs at all. There are no ovaries found. They take on fat rapidly, and accumulate a great weight. The writer recently saw one that was dressed for the table that weighed five and a quarter pounds. The bird had every appearance of laying—bright plumage and active habit, and so on—but was never caught on the nest for the purpose of laying, or in the act of doing so, and never was known to cackle, although cackling hens do not always lay. It was thought best to bring her to the pot, and consequently the decision was acted upon. She was a good-sized pullet, a branch from the noted White Brahma, whose ancestry showed in plumage and scant leg feathering. Upon the necessary post mortem examination which is practiced upon fowls before preparing for the culinary process required for the use of food, no ovaries were found or any signs that there ever were any. The hen was totally barren, and filled up with fat.

Another barrenness is found in old birds, say that two or three years of age, and this occurs in the shape of soft-shelled eggs. This is another form of disease or weakness that attracts the oviduct, although the laying of soft-shelled eggs is caused more from the lack of proper care and nourishment that breaks down the whole system, particularly when it appears in pullets. For the latter there is a remedy and a cure. Give a change of food and hearty nourishment, and allow the fowls exercise, also bone dust, clam shells, and other ingredients of a calcareous nature, to tone up the system. Old hens are given to the dropping of soft eggs, and also to rapid laying, which is a drain on the system that must be made up again by strong feed, to keep the fowls healthy and profitable.

Cultivation of Corn.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, in writing of the cultivation of corn, says:

If a stalk of corn be taken, just before the appearance of the tassel or flowering stock, and a cross cut be made at each joint, a small ear of corn will be seen at each cut, and if carefully dissected it will be seen to be perfect in all parts. If now, another stalk be taken, a little further advanced, so that the tassel may be readily seen, and the same cut now made, we shall find no appearance of an embryo at the lower joints, but shall find some at the upper. A third stalk taken when the tassel is in readiness to bloom, will show the ears which are to be developed into the crop, but no others.

This observation, which was repeatedly verified last year in various fields of corn, and explained and demonstrated to many individuals, can receive only the following interpretation: Nature has made provisions for an ear of corn at each joint of the stock; but as the stalk develops, from some unknown reason, the major number of these embryo ears are absorbed into the plant, and but one, or occasionally more, are developed.

Now, if, through human interference, these embryo ears are to be developed into a crop, the requisite action must take place before the absorption takes place, in which these ears are present in the plant to be developed. Theory indicates that a check to the vegetative luxuriance of the plant at this period, would have influence in promoting the profligacy. Experiment has shown that root-pruning the plant does check the growth for a short season, does prevent in a measure the absorption of these ears, and does therefore increase the crop. Hence deep and close cultivation which root-prunes, and which is applied before the absorption of these ears in embryo has taken place, must be beneficial.

This root-pruning idea, originating with ourselves, is receiving development in the articles entitled, "A New Theory of tillage," and we shall not, therefore develop it more fully here; but will only say that last year we obtained twenty-three ears of corn from one kernel of corn planted, and also a large increase from a small area of a field treated comparatively. Unfortunately the excessive drought of last season prevented us from experimenting on a large scale, and in an excessive and exclusive manner, as we desired. Yet our garden experiments and house results were of sufficient promise to carry with them a conviction that we were working on an untried and important subject of the most promising character for practical application.

The Household.

TO TELL GOOD EGGS.—Put them in water; if the butts turn up, they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

TO MAKE CURRANT JELLY.—Take the juice of red currants, and white sugar, equal quantities in weight. Stir it gently and smoothly for three hours, put it into glasses, and in three days it will concrete into a firm jelly.

MANGOES.—Take green muskmelons, and squash peppers before they become red; remove the seeds and put them in salt and water over night; then fill them with onions chopped fine, horseradish scraped fine, mustard seed and cloves; sew them up, and put them into vinegar.

RICE WAFFLES.—To one cupful and a half of boiled rice add two cupfuls of flour; mix it with milk. The batter must be rather stiffer than pancake batter. Add a little salt; then beat two eggs very light, and stir them in the last thing, giving it a good beating. Bake in waffle irons.

PRESERVED CURRANTS FOR TARTS.—Get your currants when they are dry, and pick them; to every pound and a quarter of currants put a pound of sugar into a preserving pan with as much juice of currants as will dissolve it; when it boils skim it, and put in your currants, and boil them till they are clear; put them into a jar, lay paper over, tie them down, and keep them in a dry place.

WAFFLES.—One pound of butter melted in a quart of milk, and ten eggs beaten light; thicken the milk and butter with sifted flour, and add the eggs and a little salt; should be of the consistency of pound-cake batter; add enough yeast to make it rise, the quantity to be regulated by the quality of the yeast. Set it to rise in a warm place. To be eaten in the evening, the waffles should be mixed early in the morning in winter, and in summer at midday.

EQUIVALENTS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.—Wheat flour, one pound is one quart. Indian meal, one pound two ounces is one quart. Butter, when soft, one pound is one quart. White sugar powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart. Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart. *Liquids*—Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are half a pint. Eight large tablespoonfuls are one gill. Four large tablespoonfuls are half a gill or one glass. Twenty-five drops are equal to one teaspoonful. A common wine glass to half a gill. A common tumbler to half a pint.

TO DESTROY VERMIN.—Boil some bits of alum in a pint of water, and wash over the slats of the bedsteads. Scatter Paris green in the corners of the beds and on the slats, and you need never fear the reproach of harboring bedbugs. To destroy and drive away cockroaches, crickets, etc., scatter powdered borax plentifully over all their haunts, and not a bug will be seen. To drive away red and black ants, obtain a large piece of chalk, and rub it on the edges of your shelves, the tops of barrels of sugar, or on firkins, and it will prove a Rubicon to the largest army of ants. Scotch snuff will also destroy crickets, cockroaches, and ants.

The Nathan Mystery.

But few murders in this country, where the victim was a private citizen, have so enlisted the keenest sympathy of all classes as the one known as the "Nathan murder." The mystery which hung over the affair at first, has gathered depth with time, until last Friday's issue of the Philadelphia *North American*, which contains the following strange, but no less interesting, information?

The Nathan murder in New York probably evoked abortively as much detective research as any *cause celebre* known to the profession. There is a curious history connected with the tragedy that has never been printed, and that forms an interesting study in connection with the case. When the crime was still fresh in the public mind a report was circulated—and it was claimed by those who told it that there was foundation for the rumor—that the police knew the murderer and had him in custody. The report was that Mr. Nathan's coachman was known to be insane, and that his hallucination was that Mr. Nathan owed him $100,000. His peculiarities induced his discharge, and he got no other employment. It will be remembered that the murderer got into the house through the area way. The coachman had been in the habit of so entering the house surreptitiously. For several nights prior to the murder the coachman had slept about the wharves on the North River, near the shipping. Nathan was murdered with a "ship's dog," a heavy piece of iron used on ships. In taking valuables from the safe a lot of medals were taken. An experienced criminal would have known, besides furnishing a clue to detect him with, that they were base metal and worthless to him; but they are just the glittering bauble that would attract an ignorant and insane person. The man was arrested. He accounted for his whereabouts for several nights before and after the murder, but not for the night of the murder. He was detained in custody by the police sixteen days, and then sent to the asylum on Ward's Island, but no mention was made by the police even of the arrest. It was rumored also that the Nathan family being satisfied that this man was the murderer, and that no conviction could follow on account of his insanity, withdrew the reward, the police consenting because a young man not connected with them, who worked this branch of the case, claimed the large amount of money offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

YAKOOB KHAN.

A King who Could not Read or Write but Ruled Wisely and Well.

The reported death of Yakoob Khan, whom the London *Times* not inaptly styled "the chief rival of Russia in Central Asia," opens anew a fascinating chapter of oriental history. Though none of the popular standard authorities upon biography, Appleton, Johnson or Vapereau, mention his name, "The Trooper King of Turkestan" has played an important part in recent history.

It is within the last century that Turkestan has cast off the Chinese yoke and become once more an independent power—has changed autocrats, to speak more precisely. The last great popular outbreak occurred in 1864, when Yorkund was besieged, and the Chinese garrison, finding resistance hopeless, collected around the powder-magazine of the fortress and blew it up. During the anarchic period the then Khan of Khokand sent Buzurg Khan Hodja, a descendant of the ancient Hodja rulers, to Kashgar to give him an opportunity to restore the dynasty. With him, as one of his lieutenants, was despatched Yakoob Khan, a native of Piskent, near Tashkent, who in 1853, had taken part in the stubborn defense of Ak-Masjid for twenty-five days against the Russians under Perovsky. So bold, ambitious and clever a man as this second in command, versed in the two great arts of Oriental diplomacy and war, was not likely to remain a subordinate, and after having used the shadow of Buzurg Khan's name so long as it served him he asserted himself, and, his ability and energy appearing all the more conspicuous by contrast with the excesses and imbecility of his nominal chief, dethroned him. His next step was to overthrow their common sovereign, Hoobee-Boolis, Khan of Khokand; by successive intrigues or expeditions he extended his rule and increased his importance till, in 1873, the adventurer, then become the most powerful of Asiatic sovereigns, was recognized by the Sultan Abdul Aziz as Ameer of Kashgar. The Russians refused for a long time to recognize him, and the diplomatic struggles over this point form an interesting chapter in Mr. Eugene Schuyler's book on "Turkestan."

Yakoob Khan at first closed his country to Russian trade, but a brave and enterprising trader penetrated Kashgar and the Khan sent his nephew to conclude a commercial treaty. This was in 1868. Matters were delayed on both sides till, in 1871, the Russians, fearing that Yakoob Khan would attempt the conquest of Kuldja, occupied that province, and Yakoob Khan, alarmed thereat by the movement of the Chinese fortified Aksu and send an embassy to Calcutta. The Russians renewed negotiations, but through a Khokandian, which induced Yakoob to challenge them to send "a Russian envoy, even if he were a shepherd, as being some one of more account than a merchant." They complied and took the first step, sending a mission under Baron Kaqlbers, but the Bidaulet's pride was not even then satisfied, and it was not until the advance of the Russian troops had been stopped that he consented to sign the treaty of June 22, 1872. After this formal recognition he sent an envoy to the Czar, and took his rank as a sovereign. The Russians, it is needless to say, distrusted him, and accused him of fermenting troubles in the kahanates, especially after his entering into quasi-intimate relations with England. A policy of assisting the Chinese, as more amenable neighbors, to recover sovereignty was also discussed, but laid aside, probably because it was considered that it would be be better to use force against Kashger, when it had to be used, directly and for the exclusive benefit of Russia. During the session of the Constantinople Conference Yakoob Khan visited the capital of his suzerain, and was feted by the Sultan and representative of the Czar, Gen. Ignatieff, who was, however, unable to induce him to visit St. Petersburg.

A trooper who could neither read nor write, Yakoob Khan was a born manager and ruler of men, He fostered trade so that it flourished to an incredible extent, and visited theft and disorder with such severity that life and property were as safe in his dominions as they were said to have been in the England of Alfred and the Ireland of Moore's ballads. His gallows was always occupied, and trifling offenses were punished with death. To be late at or absent from the mosque cost the lax Mahometan a sound flogging. On the other hand, besides giving the people a stable form of government and prosperity beyond their dreams—benefits the more highly appreciated after the anarchy which attended the downfull of the Chinese sway—he was a ruler of not onerous tastes, and in such matters as the abolition of temporary marriages and the promotion of international commerce showed himself a social and economic reformer of earnestness and practicability.

Collecting a Debt.

At last a man has been found who has got even with the demon debt collector. One of the hideous tribe took a trip up the country this spring to try and get a debt of $150 out of a small hotel-keeper who was in arrears to his liquor merchant. Boniface received him politely, and said that he would give him something on account the next morning, as he expected a gentleman then in the house to pay him a bill. The dollar-squeezer, of course, stayed over night, got up next morning, called for his bill, paid $3 for his board and lodging to the clerk, and then went for the proprietor to get the promised coin. After hanging round all the forenoon, the smiling debtor held a consultation with his clerk, which resulted in three half-dollars being extracted from the drawer and duly handed to the impatient dun. "What's this?" he yelled. "Dollar and a half," returned my host; "you are the party I expected to pay me a bill this morning, and I think I've done a pretty square thing in giving you 50 per cent. of it. Hand me a receipt for the amount and credit me with it on the bill."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Changed Times and Tunes.

Cincinnati Gazette.

How short the time is since there were great combinations of Grangers against the prices of railroad transportation, intimidating courts, capturing all political demagogues, taking possession of state legislatures, passing acts prescribing low freight tariffs, and causing Congressmen and the President to agitate schemes for great trans-continental canal routes to make transportation cheap! The confiscation of the capital invested in railroads seemed a light thing to them in the great cause of cheapening transportation for the benefit of the city laborer and the farmer. Their great argument was the benefit to the workingman by cheapening the transportation of his food and all the articles of the subsistence, clothing and shelter of his family. Cheap transportation seemed then the only thing lacking to human happiness.

How the cry has changed! Now it is that the roads have been carrying too cheaply; that their competition with each other has reduced freight charges so that they have to reduce the wages of their laborers. And now we behold a multitude of laborers in all other branches of industry assuming that they have been wronged by low rates of transportation, and that they have a cause for quitting work and becoming enemies to their employers. A couple of years ago low freight was the workingman's cause. Now high freight is the workingman's cause. A little while ago the workingmen were called to combine to destroy the capital invested in railroads to make them carry cheaply. Now they are called to rise up and burn the railroads because they have carried too cheaply, and thereby have had to make their laborers work more cheaply. Only a little while ago the workingmen's cause was a call upon the nation to spend a hundred or two of millions to make canals to cut the throats of the railroads by competition. Now the workingmen's cause is against the railroad competition which has cut their own throats. The American politician has to have a versatility in steps to keep time to this changing music.

THE GREAT DREDGE.

A Contrivance of Capt. Eads for Keeping the Bottom of the Passes of the Mississippi Clear.

A New Orleans paper gives the following account of the Eads monster dredge-boat, now approaching completion on the Allegheny wharf, near the "Point": "The work to be done by the boat is clearly put by a gentleman connected with the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi. It seems that the average depth of water in the pass and between the jetties is ample, except for vessels of extraordinary draft. These get aground and raise the mud into little heaps, which divert the current, thus creating zigzag channels in the yielding bottom of the pass. The mission of the big dredge-boat is to plane off, as it were, all inequalities in the channel, so that the strong current of the 'Father of Waters' shall find no obstructions. The mud raised from the pass will be taken by the dredge out to the gulf and dumped into its depths. Ordinarily a dredge-boat is attended with several large boats to receive the *debris* and take it away. But the boat now building here will take the mud, sand, &c., into her own hold to the extent of 500 tons, and, starting up her paddle engines, move off with and deposit the load she has sucked up.

Mounting the ladder against the boat, and guided by Capt. W. S. Nelson, who has the whole job in charge, a scene of extraordinary activity presents itself. Two hundred and seventy men are employed on the hull and in the shed near the boat. The din of the hammers is deafening. Not a stick of timber is to be seen—nothing but iron beams and plates and rivets and braces. The length of the boat over all is 181 feet, breadth of beam 32 feet, and depth of hold 10 feet. Interiorly she is the most perfect built of boats. The four steel boilers are under deck, forward and at the stern a great opening divides the entire hull, and a frame work of iron projects outward like the sting of a gigantic "bumble-bee." Between the boilers forward and the stem are located four immense iron tanks, like the bins in a grain elevator, open at the top and hopper-like below. Astern of these is the space taken up by the immense Andrews centrifugal pump, the "doctor," and a big Cameron pump. Above this space and on deck are the engines for driving the paddle-wheels, with which the boat is expected to make a good speed against wind and stream. The Andrews pump in the hold is some 50 feet from its work at the bed of the river. This space is bridged by a large metal pipe, with a universal joint, so that its outer end can be raised or lowered to the exact spot on the river bed needed, and this big pipe extends through the stern of the boat through the opening described. The pump works by steady suction through the pipe, and the mud and sand is pulled up by the revolving fans of the pump and emptied to a discharge pipe into the tanks mentioned. These are closed below by a big valve in the bottom of the boat, and operated by hydraulic rams. The Cameron pump is is an important auxiliary to the Andrews. It will, through a large hose and nozzle, pour a stream of water on the bar or bank, at a point near the mouth of the big suction pipe. This is to stir the mud up and render it more available for the Andrews machine. The Cameron is also connected with the interior of each tank, so that a stream of water will loosen their contents and facilitate dumping. Then there is an Andrews double-cylinder hoisting engine to work the suction-pipe, and oscilating engines, 20 by 20, to work the pump itself. The pump is five feet in diameter, the largest made, and with its auxiliary engines, &c., cost about $10,000. The entire cost of the boat, which will be finished about the 1st of August, will not be far from $100,000. Her draught is estimated at three feet. The paddle-wheel engines are 21 inches by 7 feet; wheels 28 feet in diameter; bucket 7 feet. The Cameron pump measures, steam cylinder, 10 by 12; water cylinder, 12 by 20 inches. The four steel boilers are double flue, and 28 feet long.

A Priestly Recluse in China.

Shanghai Cores. San Francisco Chronicle.

I came across a new kind of Robinson Crusoe, a few days ago, in the shape of a French Catholic missionary, who resided in one of the border provinces for nearly twenty years, during which period he had seen but one white man, and that but for a few brief hours. I cannot began to describe what isolation from his kind had resulted in. He no longer thought of "La Belle France," or if so, in a vague sort of way, as of some half-remembered dream. It was painful to watch him, and to witness his eagerness to see everything at all foreign, and to converse in his native tongue, and yet, whenever he essayed the latter, he made such a jumble of French and Chinese that it was hard to catch his meaning. He had journeyed all these thousands of miles to see and greet a brother, also a missionary. That done, he is going back to those for whom he had forsaken country, home and friends.

Ancient Music.

The Egyptian flute was only a cow's horn with three or four holes in it, and their harp or lyre had only three strings; the Grecian lyre had only seven strings, and was very small, being held in one hand; the Jewish trumpets that made the walls of Jericho fall down, were only ram's horns; their flute was the same as the Egyptians; they had no other intrumental music but by percussion, of which the greatest boast made was the psaltery, a small triangular harp or lyre with wire strings and struck with an iron needle or stick; their sacbut was something like a bagpipe; the timbrel was a tambourine; and the dulcimer was a horizontal harp, with wire strings, and struck with a stick like the psaltery. They had no written music; had scarcely a vowel in their language, and yet, according to Josephus, had two hundrei thousand musicians playing at the dedication of the temple of Solomon. Mozart would have died in such a concert in the greatest agonies!—*New Mirror.*

A Settler.

"Father, does the hen set?" "No, my child, the best authorities on nidification now declares that the hen sits." "Do you sit a chair for company?" "Oh, no, sonny, you set a chair." "Well—then—do you set a copy or sit a copy?" "Why—I—I—I think I *make* a copy." And the sun sets, does she?" "Not at all—the sun sits." "Does a court set, father?" "Oh, no; you say of a seat that it sits well or ill." "*Court*, I said!" "Well, don't you snap me up! a court sets, I guess." "Does vinegar set or sit your teeth on edge?" "Why—you ought to know that, it—it—sits 'em, I think, Joseph." "Does a dog set?" Well—that—depends—on what sort of dog 'tis, Josie. But I am sure you set bean-poles and tunes." "And what do you lay, father!—do you lay on a bed, and lay taxes, and lay to, and lay—" "Joseph! you hear me! You go right out and chop up some o' that brush!" "Say, pa—don't you think the spelling reform is about the cheese?"—*Graphic.*

"YOUNG ladies while playing croquet in they presence of their beaux had better act the languid or feeble and tap the balls in an exhausted sort of way, that would indicate the probability of shortly having to interview an undertaker. Many a girl has scared off a first-class lover by hitting the balls a whack with the mallet that nearly split them in half. No man likes to face the possibility that even as they had done unto them so would they do unto him."—*Hints on How to Catch a Husband.*

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THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$6 00	@10 00
Hogs—Live	5 00	@ 5 25
Sheep—Fair to prime	4 00	@ 5 00
Cotton—Middling		@ 12
Flour—Spring extra, choice	7 50	@10 00
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee, Sept		@ 1 29
Corn—Western	59½	@ 61
Oats—Western		@ 45
Rye—Western		@ 71
Barley		@ 85
Pork—Mess		@14 25
Lard	9	@ 9¼

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$5 00	@ 5 25
Medium to choice	4 50	@ 4 75
Common to fair	2 85	@ 4 00
Hogs—Live	5 00	@ 5 25
Sheep—Good to choice	3 50	@ 5 00
Butter—Good to choice	13½	@ 17
Eggs—Fresh	11	@ 12
Flour—White winter extra	7 75	@ 9 00
Spring extra	7 00	@ 8 75
Wheat—Spring No. 2		@ 1 22
Corn—No. 2		@ 48
Oats—No. 2		@ 27¼
Rye—No. 1		@ 55½
Barley—No. 2, Sept		@ 68¾
Pork—Mess		@13 25
Lard		@ 9

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	5 00	@ 5 20
Sheep—Good to choice	4 00	@ 5 00
Butter—Choice	15	@ 17
Eggs—Fresh	11½	@ 12
Flour—White winter extra	8 50	@11 00
Spring extra	7 00	@ 8 00
Wheat—Spring No. 1		@ 1 30
Spring No. 2		@ 1 25
Corn—No. 2, old		@ 48
Oats—No. 2		@ 30
Rye—No. 1		@ 53
Barley—No. 2		@ 60
Pork—Mess		@13 50
Lard		@ 9¾

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Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your Appetite, Complexion and General Health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

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1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

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Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

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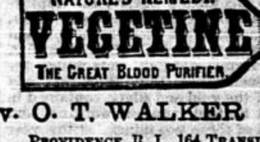

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