Farm, Garden and Household.

Poultry Parasites.

The use of sassafras wood for perches and nest boxes has been repeatedly recommend as a preventive of vermin in poultry houses.

A recent correspondent of the *Poultry Bulletin* furnishes to that paper an article from the *American Farmer* of 1819, in which it is most positively asserted that sassafras possesses this virtue. Every year or two this same old story is repeated by theorizing writers on poultry affairs. Why is it that such idle statements so often find their way into print? In this case it must be owing to a misunderstanding of terms as well as to ignorance of the nature of some of our poultry nests.

The term "vermin," as used in the article above mentioned, is explained to mean chicken lice, yet the writer no doubt referred to what are commonly known as "jiggers," or chicken mites; for chicken lice proper live on the bodies of the fowls, while the mites infest the perches, and trouble the fowls chiefly at night. The chicken mites are to poultry-houses what bedbugs are to human habitations. They suck the blood of the fowls at night, and hide away in the cracks and crevices of the perches during the day. They belong to the class of spiders; while the chicken lice are true insects, a different class altogether.

In neglected poultry-houses the mites are sometimes found in great numbers crawling over the perches, nests, floors and walls, so that a person dare not enter for fear of being overrun by them. As the true chicken lice are never known to accumulate to such an extent, the sassafras preventive is no doubt meant to apply to these swarms of mites rather than to lice proper; and now the surprise is that this pretended preventive (having no foundation at all for reliability, except in the fertile imaginations of some writers gifted with peculiarly sensitive olfactories) should be so often brought to our notice without calling forth the indignant protest of better informed poultry keepers against such senseless theories.

We have been in the habit of using sassafras poles in our hen houses for many years past, because they were easily obtained, and besides the bark is just about the right roughness to admit of the fowls grasping the perches comfortably; but the mites seem not to be annoyed in the least by the aroma of the sassafras. Even the free use of whitewash will not dislodge them. We have also freely applied sulphur to the perches, but without much effect. The only means by which we have been able to rid our fowls of these pests has been to well saturate the perches occasionally with coal oil. This is applied with an old paint brush. The oil is very penetrating and quickly finds its way into the crevices and beneath the loose bark.

The same correspondent of the *Poultry Bulletin*, who has again brought to light this old notion about the virtue of the aromatic sassafras, promulgates this additional piece of information:

"The thousand and one remedies recommended to free chickens from lice are thrown into the shade by the following safe and effectual mixture: A spoonful each of lard oil and powdered sassafras bark; mix and apply to the head and neck of the chicken, and under the wings and breast of an old fowl. One application of the work, if carefully done, is all that is necessary."

Now the lard-oil alone, or common clean lard, will answer every purpose of the above mixture. It is the lard, or oil, stopping the breathing pores of the lice, that kills them so effectually, and the sassafras has nothing to do with it whatever.

Some writers have recommended sulphur and lard for the same purpose, but the lard alone will do the work every time, and the chicks are spared the risks of taking cold and being otherwise injuriously affected by the use of sulphur.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Salt-Rising Bread.

Put 3 teacups of water, as warm as you can bear your finger in, in a two-quart cup or bowl, and ½ of a teaspoonful of salt. Stir in flour enough to make quite a stiff batter. This is for the rising, or emptyings, as some call it. Set the bowl, closely covered, in a kettle, in warm water, as warm as you can bear your finger in, and keep it as near this temperature as possible. Notice the time you set your rising. In three hours stir in 2 tablespoonfuls of flour; put it back, and in five and one-half hours from the time of setting it will be within one inch of the top of your bowl. It is then light enough and will make up 8 quarts of flour. Make a sponge in the center of your flour with 1 quart of the same temperature as rising, stir the rising into it, cover over with a little dry flour and put it where it will keep very warm and not scald. In three-fourths of an hour mix this into stiff dough. If water is used, be sure it is very warm and do not work as much as yeast bread. Make the loaves a little larger and keep it warm for another three-quarters of an hour. It will then be ready to bake. While rising this last time, have your oven heating. It needs a hotter oven than yeast bread. If these rules are followed, you will have bread as white as snow, with a light brown crust, deliciously sweet and tender.

Indians at Work.

The quiet which has prevailed of late in what may be called the central portion of the West, says a dispatch from Omaha, Nebraska, is believed by well-informed army officers to be due to the fact that the Sioux warriors had been withdrawn to the north to watch Custer's expedition, while the southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes were operating on the Kansas borders. Events indicate that the Sioux have returned to their old country and that they are bolder than ever. Three war parties, supposed to be Sioux, dashed into Brady Island, a village and railroad station on the Union Pacific, 268 miles west of Omaha, and drove off a number of horses and cattle belonging to residents of the place. Section men employed on the railroad report that the Indians numbered about fifteen men in each party. They killed no one in the village, but were seen firing at a white man who was walking along the track, and an East-bound passenger train ran over a man at the same place. Examination proved that the body was cold and that it had fresh gunshot wounds.

Now that the Supreme Court has confirmed the constitutionality of the Potter law, a number of heavy shippers in Milwaukee are to sue the railroad company for the difference between the lawful rates and those paid on bills of freight since the Potter law went into effect, and also for penalties.

WHY FRUIT DECAYS.

An Interesting Scientific Article on the Subject.

Our worst enemies, says the *Scientific American*, are the smallest. All the ravenous beasts in the world, mad dogs included, probably destroy fewer human lives than are destroyed in New York city alone by the ravages of those minute but virulent organisms of the genus *micrococcus*, to which we owe small-pox, diphtheria, and some other malignant diseases. Similarly, the thousand sturdy weeds which annoy the farmer, the caterpillars and grasshoppers which occasionally devour his crops, are relatively innocent and harmless compared with the numerous microscopic pests which rust his grain, rot his potatoes and fruit, and otherwise levy their burdensome taxes without making themselves visible.

Just at this season, not the least interesting of these individually insignificant, collectively enormous, nuisances are the two forms of fungus growth which have most to do with the untimely destruction of fruit—*mucor mucedo* and *penicillium glaucum.*

Our apples decay, not because it is their nature to, as Watts might say, but because it is the nature of something else to seize on them for subsistence, as we do, at the same time making of them a *habitat*, as we do not. Kept to themselves, apples and other fruit never rot; they simply lose their juices by evaporation, shrivel, and become dry and hard, or, if kept from drying, remain substantially unchanged, as when securely canned. It is only when invaded by the organisms we have named that they lose color and quality, take on offensive tastes and odors, become covered with white or green mold—in short, develop rottenness and decay.

It was not until the microscope was brought to bear that the real nature of the process became clear. Now we know that, so far from being the complement of growth, the antithesis of life, decay is in reality the taking on of a more rapid though specifically different growth. It is synonymous not with death, but with intensely active life.

In general structure, the numerous, microscopic fungi are very much alike, consisting mainly of a network of colorless cells and filaments, called the *mycelium.* This is the vegetative part. There is, besides, a productive part, in which is produced the seed or "spore," the structure of which is different in the different genera. In the mucor each reproductive filament bears a globular swelling at its superior extremity, in the interior of which the spores are developed. In the penicilium glaucum the reproductive filament bears a tuft of from four to eight branches, which, in turn, produce upon their extremities a chaplet of small oval spores. It is called *penicillium* on account of this pencil-like tuft of its spore-bearing filaments, and *glaucum* from their bluish green tint. The mold so frequently seen in oranges is produced by this fungus. It is comparatively of slow growth, and the alteration it produces in the properties of the fruit it lives in and upon is not so marked as that caused by the mucor.

When a fruit is invaded by either of these fungi, the vegetative filaments send their branches among and around the fruit cells, and rapidly envelop them in a network of mycelium, absorbing the substance and juice of the fruit, and producing the chemical transformation characteristic of decay. All this goes on in the interior of the fruit, the fructification of the fungus taking place only on the surface, in contact with the atmosphere. For this reason fruit covered with a firm, flue skin, like the apple, may be a mass of what we call corruption within—in other words, thoroughly decomposed by fungus growth—while no visible mold—the fructifying part—appears on the surface. On the other hand, thin-skinned fruits like the strawberry, which are easily pierced by the reproductive filaments, are often covered with an abundant fructification in a very short time, for the fecundity of these microscopic fungi is sometimes as marvelous as the rapidity of their growth. For example: A single zoospore of the *peronospora infestans*, which causes the potato rot, will envelop the cellular tissue of a potato leaf with mycelium filaments in twelve hours, and fructification will be completed in eighteen hours longer. One square line of the under surface of a leaf, where the fructification naturally takes place, may bear as many as three thousand spores. Each spore supplies half a dozen zoospores, individually capable of originating a new mycelium. From one square line, therefore, there may come, in less than two days, nearly twenty thousand reproductive bodies, and a square inch may yield nearly three millions! No wonder the disease spreads rapidly.

In the case of fruit, decay may be originated in two ways, and two only—by direct contagion or by wind-wafted spores. With firm-skinned fruit like apples, still another condition is essential, namely, a break in the skin of the fruit to allow the parasite to enter and take possession. In every case of decay in apples, the center of disturbance will be found at a bruise, scratch, or puncture; and unless such a way be opened, the apple may hang until it is dry as leather, or it may lie for weeks in direct contact with rottenness, and remain perfectly sound.

To this it may be objected that the constant presence of the fungus in decay is no proof that it is the cause of that condition, on the contrary, the breaking down of the fruit tissue by violence, and subsequent chemical action owing to access of air, may rather make the growth of the fungus possible by preparing a suitable soil for its development. The objection has been met in the investigations of Davaine. The evidence that the fungus precedes and causes the changes which we call decay is of the same character as that which establishes the connection between a vaccine pustule and inoculation by vaccine virus. When sound fruit is inoculated with the spores of penicilium, decay begins at and spreads from the point of inoculation. Apples similarly wounded, but not inoculated, remain the same.

CORNS.—Soft corns are cured by warm water bathings and buckskin protectors, and no parings are necessary. Hard corns on the top of the toes, at the joints, can always be removed in two or three days by simply soaking the feet in warm water for about twenty minutes, night and morning, rubbing the corn with the end of the finger while under the water. This hastens the softening, and in a day or two the kernel can be picked out with the finger nail. If the corn is shaved off the roots deepen; beside, troublesome bleedings sometimes follow, and in several cases have ended fatally.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Cosgrove, alias McMaster, alias Howard, one of the Wellsboro bank robbers was arrested at Waverly, N. Y. One thousand dollars was found upon his person, and upon searching the house in which he was arrested, $12,000 in stolen bonds and money, together with the watch of Mr. Robinson, the cashier, was found secreted in a closet. Cosgrove is a noted character, and is supposed to have been connected with the robbery of the First National Bank of Athens, last October.....A man named Salmond, and supposed to be a resident of Brantford, Ontario, arrived at Clifton, and engaged a hack to take him to Table Rock. On arriving at that point he handed the driver an envelope, with his address written on it, $2 in money and a letter addressed to Mr. Robinson, banker, at Brantford requesting that the letter should be mailed, after which he suddenly walked into the rapids and was carried over the falls.....Some twenty-five persons were killed by the terrible Fall River mill disaster and more than double that number injured. Many of them were young girls. The wounded were severely injured and a number of them will die.

Frederick Dockray, the American who was arrested in Cuba by the Spanish authorities, and, after detention there for some time, sent to Spain, has reached Santander. He has been landed, and, it is said, is cruelly incarcerated. .....The will of Miss Mary D. Brown distributes $130,000 among the charitable institutions of Philadelphia. Twenty thousand dollars is divided between the male and female department of the Pennsylvania Hospital; $10,000 to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the like amount to the German Episcopal, and Catholic Hospitals, and $15,000 to the Soldiers and Sailors Home.....The Rev. Wesley Prettyman of the Northern M. E. Church and Postmaster at Marietta, Ga., was arrested for embezzlement and other penal violations of the Post-Office laws. Bail was fixed at $2,000..... A car load of twenty-one cattle from Buffalo were attacked by a mysterious disorder at Washingtonville, Orange county, N. J. Eight suddenly died. The disease is conjectured to be an affection of the lungs, caused by the recent dry weather and long confinement in the cars.....The Democratic and Anti-Monopoly Convention at Vermillion, Dakota, nominated W. A. Burleigh for Congress.....The officers of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton call upon publishers and others liberally disposed to supply their library with books. A large number of their books were destroyed by fire in 1870..... Alden Sprague and Howard Owen, of the Kenebec (Me.) *Journal*, were arrested on a criminal process, charging them with maliciously libelling Gardner Vose, Representative elect from Augusta, in a leading article in the *Journal*. They gave bail in $1,000 each.

Gen. Pope says Col. Mills has force enough to beat any number of Indians he may meet. .....A riot took place on the Isthmus between Italian laborers and soldiers in which a number of both were killed.....General Longstreet, commanding Gov. Kellogg's troops, says he surrendered to the citizens of New Orleans for want of ammunition..... .The Money Order Department of the U. S. Post-Office is one of the most useful, and the extent to which it is employed is shown by the fact that last year nearly 75,000,000 orders were issued.....The British Claimants under the Treaty of Washington were paid, through their agents, $1,929,819, in gold, less two and a half per cent. allowed for expenses, and the country is well pleased that they will get their money. The claims of American citizens upon the $15,000,000 award by the Geneva arbitrators have not been paid..——The conference between the Kellogg and and McEnery parties in New Orleans in reference to the fall elections failed to lead to an understanding.....Maine election returns at the Kenebec *Journal* office give Dingley 51,306 and Titcomb 40,187, making Dingley's majority 11,116.....Balances in the United States Treasury: Currency, $14,665,947; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,445,000; coin, 73,867,236, including $28,651,340 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

M. Durnof, in August last, was announced to make an aerial voyage from Calais to England in company with his wife. The wind proved to be in the wrong direction, and a postponement was resolved upon; but at dinner in the hotel M. and Mme. Durnof were taunted with timidity, which so enraged them that they rushed from the table, got into the basket, and at seven o'clock were seen mounting into space with a reasonable certainty of being blown over the North Sea. Nothing has since been heard of them.

The early extinction of the buffalo on the Western plains is certain, at the rate they are being slaughtered—200,000 a year.

Best Organs on Most Favorable Terms.

Cabinet or Parlor Organs are capital things for peddlers to work with, because very poor ones can be made at half the cost of good ones, and few people are competent to tell the difference from a first examination. Manufacturers print in their catalogues prices which are three or four times as high as the value of such cheap work. Then the pedler starts out and puts them on the people in various ways. He sells at an enormous discount, if he can get cash; takes part trade, if necessary, or leaves the organ awhile on trial, and sells it on long time at "manufacturer's price," exhibiting the catalogue to show that it is such, or even at a discount from this, which he can well afford.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have recently announced a plan which is likely to interfere with this business. This Company, as is well known, makes only the best work, which, by its uniform excellence, has obtained the highest reputation for their organs. They proved the best, and obtained the highest awards at the recent Vienna and Paris World's Expositions, as they have uniformly done in American Industrial competitions. The fact that these organs are the best in the world is too well established to need further endorsement.

The Company have now added a large new factory to their former extensive works, and design to greatly increase their business. This they propose to do by offering organs for time payments, or for rent with privilege of purchase, at barely sufficient advance on the cash prices to afford a reasonable interest for the time. An organ may be hired by the quarter with privilege of purchase at any time in one year or longer. If purchased within the year, the whole cost, including rent paid, is only five to ten per cent. more than if the cash had been paid down at the beginning.

Persons having any idea of purchasing, will be wise to send a note to the Mason & Hamlin Co., at either Boston, New York or Chicago, and obtain their new circulars, before purchasing.—*Com.*

Treatment n Hay Fever.

Professor Binz, of Bonn, writes to *Nature* that from what he has observed of recent English publications on the subject of hay fever, he is led to suppose that the English authorities are not accurately acquainted with the discovery of Professor Helmholtz in 1868, that certain uncommon low organisms are present in the nasal secretions in this complaint, and that quinine arrests their action. Professor Helmholtz has been subject to this disease since 1847, and from the fact that the attack always commences in his case between May 20 and the end of June, he was led to the suspicion that organisms might be the cause of the mischief. Examination with the immersion lens of a very good microscope proved the presence of vibrio-like bodies, which he could never find at other seasons in the nasal secretions. Remembering the poisonous action of quinine upon infusoria, he made a weak neutral solution of sulphate of quinine, containing one part of the salt to eight hundred of water. This was effective enough, and caused moderate irritation of the mucous membrane. Lying flat on his back he poured from a pipette about four cubic centimeters into the nostrils, turning the head about in order to let the liquid flow in all directions. This produced the desired effect. He could expose himself to the sun without bringing on the fits of sneezing and the other disagreeable symptoms, and it was sufficient to repeat the treatment three times a day even under the most unfavorable circumstances. One treatment a day is enough if he goes out only in the evening. No vibrios are then found in the secretion. After treatment for some days the symptoms disappear completely, but the treatment must be kept up until the end of the time during which the attack would ordinarily make its appearance. In Professor Helmholtz's case this is, as before said, between May 20 and June 30.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Easy roads lead to hard places.
Habit is a dead tyrant's old law.
To be poor is to begin to be perfect.
The most incorrigible delusion is conceit.
Virtues and vices go in troops from fear of the enemy.
Kindness is not relished plain; it needs the sweet sauce of flattery.
Mingled virtue and vice make a very uncertain twilight in the human soul.
The delicacy of ordinary friendship is such it cannot endure a naked or ragged associate.
When men grow virtuous in their old age, they are merely making a sacrifice to God of the devil's leavings.
Genuine modesty is the sense of imperfection common to the wise and good, impossible to the fool and villain.
Though sinking in decrepit age, he prematurely fails whose memory records no benefit conferred on him by man. They only have lived long who have lived virtuously.
Simplicity of purpose begets simplicity of life. This is manifested not in one way merely, but in every way. There is no double meaning in business. There is no praying for the salvation of souls, and then, for the sake of making money, helping them down to hell in the ordinary avocation of life.

Wild Horses.

The habits of wild horses are well worth studying, for in some particulars they possess almost human intelligence. They choose their own chief, which gives the signal for departure. When they find a field dried up, they walk through at the head of the column, and are the first to throw themselves into a ravine, a river, or an unknown wood. If any extraordinary object appears, the chief commands a halt. He goes to discover what it is, and after his return gives by neigh the signal of confidence, of flight, or combat. If a fierce enemy presents itself that cannot be escaped by fleeing, the herd unite themselves into a dense circular cluster, all heads turned toward the center, where the young animals take refuge. It is seldom that such a manœuver does not force the tigers or lions to make a precipitate retreat.

The level of Lake Constance, Switzerland, recently went down eight feet in two days. Cause unknown, unless it was that a piece of the bottom fell out.

Popular Fallacy and Deceptions.

It is an infirmity of man to cling to the teachings of a *past generation*, and to stubbornly resist the *light* of *reform* and *progress*. Health-reform and Temperance growth are jealously watched over by the Poison Bitters compounders. One great prevailing deception of the present age, is the impression that every human biped of either sex must be *stimulated*, and the poisoned chalice is labeled "Medicated Bitters," the better to palliate their use and prolong the epidemic. One of the most zealous workers to cure this malady, Dr. Joseph Walker, Inventor and Proprietor of the famed California Vinegar Bitters, believes in making Bitters that are "true medicine," and advises the sick man to swallow a draught that will wash out the Leprosy of his disease. In this *faith* he is steadfast, and his Vinegar Bitters, though a contradiction to the general character of all other Bitters, are, as a *great success* and *Life Vitalizer*, evidence of one popular fallacy and corrected.—*Com.*

Interesting to Invalid Ladies.

HARLEMVILLE, Columbia Co., N. Y. July 9, 1873.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only.) I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house and during the season of "house cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully, lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos,"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly, and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources; at times it seemed about impossible to stand, so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared, they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me.

Yours truly, MRS. M. NETTIE SNYDER.

Something Nice—Gentlemen have been troubled for want of a paper collar more closely resembling linen. This is furnished them in the Elmwood Collar. It has a cloth surface that must certainly be linen from the quality, and folded edges that prevent its looking like paper. It is so perfect an imitation of linen that it cannot be detected even on close scrutiny. It is for sale at all gents' furnishing stores, and we would recommend every gentleman to try it.—*Boston Herald.*

Ladies Desire what Men Admire. And this little thing is Beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxurious head of hair. What will produce these? Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates Dandruff, and is the finest Hair Dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of Sallowness, Pimples, Ring-marks, Moth-patches, etc., don't forget the Magnolia Balm, ladies.

Reward.—I will give $100 for any case of flesh, bone or muscle ailment like Rheumatism, Bruise, Spavin, Strain or Lameness, upon either man or animal, which the Mexican Mustang Liniment will not cure when used according to directions. Near 30 years has proved it to be the most wonderful remedy for Neuralgia, Burns, Swellings, Enlarged Joints, Hoof Ail, Screw Worm, Sting, Caked Breasts, etc., ever discovered. Who will let a horse limp when Mustang Liniment will cure it? Who will let a child cry and suffer from bruises and chilblains when the Mustang will prevent it? Who will pay large doctors' bills when they can buy Mexican Liniment for 50 cts. and $1.00? It is wrapped in a steel-plate label, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist." Wm. E. Everson, Agent.

Founded on a Rock!—The disappointed adventurers who have from time to time attempted to run their worthless potions against Plantation Bitters, vow that they cannot understand what foundation there is for its amazing popularity. The explanation is simple enough. The reputation of the world-renowned tonic is founded upon a rock, the Rock of Experience.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	$ .12½	a	.12¾
Common to good Texans	.10½	a	.11¾
Inferior Texans	.07¾	a	.07¾
Milch Cows	40.00	a	85.00
Hogs—Live	6¾	a	7¾
Dressed	8¾	a	9½
Sheep	.09	a	.09¾
Cotton—Middling	.16¼	a	.16¾
Flour—Extra Western	5.25	a	6.00
State Extra	5.30	a	5.40
Wheat—Red Western	1.22	a	1.23
No. 2 Spring	1.09	a	1.10
Rye	.90	a	.91
Barley—Malt	1.35	a	1.35
Oats—Mixed Western	.64	a	.65
Corn—Mixed Western	.90	a	.90
Hay—per cwt	.55	a	.70
Straw—per cwt	.40	a	.50
Hops	.75@—20	a	.25....60@— .8 a .10
Pork—Mess	23.00	a	23.25
Lard	.14	a	.14¼
Petroleum—Crude	5	Refined	.11
Butter—State	.43	a	.45
Ohio, Fine	.24	a	.27
Ohio, Yellow	.29	a	.30
Western ordinary	.26	a	.31
Pennsylvania fine	.29	a	.30
Cheese—State Factory	.14¾	a	.14½
State Skimmed	.5	a	.2
Ohio	.12¾	a	.12¾
Eggs—State	.23		.24¾

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.31	a	1.30
Rye—State	.87	a	.90
Corn—Mixed	.96	a	.97
Barley—State	1.75	a	1.80¾
Oats—State	.63	a	.63

BUFFALO.

Flour	6.00	a	6.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.08	a	1.04
Corn	.90	a	.90½
Oats	.58	a	.58
Rye	.00	a	.00
Barley	1.60	a	1.70
Lard	.14½	a	.15

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middling	15¼	a	.15¾
Flour—Extra	5.00	a	5.25
Wheat	1.24	a	1.30
Corn	.95	a	.96
Oats	.57	a	.62

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour	6.00	a	6.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.19	a	1.22
Corn—Yellow	.99	a	1.00
Mixed	.94	a	.94
Petroleum—Crude	8.08½	Refined	.12¾

A SEWING MACHINE is a good present for a lady. A few days' canvassing for the CHICAGO LEDGER will enable any man to obtain a machine. Address LEDGER Co., 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Best Organs for Easiest Payments.

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., winners of THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and DIPLOMA OF HONOR, at PARIS, 1867 and VIENNA, 1873, and HIGHEST AWARDS IN AMERICA ALWAYS, respectfully announce that, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacture, they now offer their celebrated Cabinet Organs, **not only for cash exclusively,** as formerly, but **will also rent them with privilege of purchase,** or sell for payments running **through one to four years.** One may rent an organ and thoroughly test it before completing its purchase; if paid for in the course of one year the cost will be only **five to ten per cent.** more than the **lowest** price for cash on delivery.

The following table shows amounts and times of payment on several plans, running through one year, for a FIVE OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGAN, style F, with Five Stops, Vox Humana, &c. Other styles are at proportionate rates.

Cash Price, $130. Time Price $145. Rent 3 Mos. $14.30.

PLAN	Pay'm't in Advance.	In Three Months.	In Six Months.	In Nine Months.	Twelve Months
No. 1	$14.30	$14.30	$14.30	$14.30	$85.80
No. 2	28.60	—	28.60	—	57.20
No. 3	28.24	28.24	28.24	28.24	28.24
No. 4	71.50	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45
No. 5	67.92	—	67.93	—	—
No. 6	69.90	—	—	—	69.93
No. 7	$14.30 in advance, and $10.41 each month for twelve months.				

Organs will be furnished on these plans, either through agents, or directly, to almost any part of the country.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES with full descriptions of the organs made by this Company, and circulars showing in detail the different plans of payment on which they are now offered, **sent free.** Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York, or Chicago.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cts. to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

HOG RINGER.
15,000,000 Rings,
70,000 Ringers,
5,000 Tongs Sold.
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