A South Africa Diamond Mine.

From whatever direction one comes from the surrounding plain, the most prominent sight is the lofty range of sand mounds, rising up from out the center of the town, and overtopping everything. These are composed of earth from the original thirteen surface acres of the Kimberley mine, and thrown up around the edge of the gradually deepening pit, just as the ant on a smaller scale piles up a circular ridge around its hole. By diamond "mine" in Africa, is meant a pipe of several acres superficial area and unknown depth, running straight down through stratified layers of shale. Each pipe, and there are only four, is filled in to the level of the general surface of the plain with sand, tufa, and a diamond-bearing breccia or soft rock. The Kimberley pipe or mine has now been excavated to a depth of about two hundred and fifty feet. Most of the streets of the town converge to it. We walk to the edge of rock which surrounds it, called the "reef," and before and beneath us extends an abyss—a huge oval-shaped cauldron—open full to the skies. Over its edge lies a sheer descent of two hundred and fifty feet; across it, from side to side, a stretch of a thousand feet, or a fifth of a mile. Coming even as one does from the life and stir of the town, the first look into the mine is a fascinating and bewildering one.

Little by little the facts unfold and steal upon the attention. One talks to his neighbor as to a deaf man, for a steady hum or roar fills the air, chiefly made up of human voices and the whir of buckets ascending and descending on their wire ropes. Ten thousand men are working below and around us, in the pit and around its edge. All is in plain sight, for there is no burrowing under ground. Far below, little black pigmy men—so they seem in the distance—are moving about, but not singly or at random, for closer observation shows that they are working in groups, each group upon a certain well-defined square patch of solid earth, at which it is picking and delving, or walking to and fro over it, carrying little buckets of loosened soil. In their midst sits or stands a white overseer or the master himself.

Spreading over the whole excavation or pit, cauldron, pot or basin, whichever conveys the clearest idea, like a spider's web on a dewy morning, run innumerable white threads, so they seem as they glisten in the sun. Follow one such thread to our feet, and it will be found to be a shining wire rope, worn white with constant use. And here on the edge or brim, called, as we know, the "reef," we find a scene of life and labor even more animated than below.

All around, but chiefly on two opposite sides, is erected a strong frame-work of timber called the "staging," estimated to have cost $250,000. It is built in three tiers, like a three-story house, and each tier is floored to afford standing room for laborers. Firmly set all along each tier of this staging are hundreds of wooden wheels, about four feet in diameter, with a crank on each side, to be turned by four Kaffirs. The iron ropes run from every part of the circumference, but differ greatly in length—some extending vertically down the reef, some far out into the center of the mine, and others to varying intermediate distances, but each to its own claim. Such a rope is stretched from the bearings of each wheel on the staging to its corresponding claim below, where it is made fast to a post sunk firmly in the ground. Thus a wheel, a wire rope and a "claim," be it only a sixteenth, are inseparable, and equal in number. On these wire ropes the "blue stuff" is hauled in buckets by aid of the windlass, up out of the mine.—*Scribner.*

Lightning Rods.

During the summer, when thunderstorms are most common, special attention should be paid, particularly in exposed situations in country places, to the condition of the lightning-rods. The main stem of a copper lightning-conductor should never be less than four-tenths of an inch in diameter; this dimension is not sufficient for a building more than eighty feet high. Galvanized iron may be used instead of copper, but then the diameter should be, at least, double that of a copper rod. A galvanized iron-rope conductor should never be less than eight-tenths of an inch in diameter; a galvanized iron strip should be four inches wide and one-eighth of an inch thick. A lightning rod must be continuous and unbroken from end to end. A rod need not be attached to a building by insulated fastenings; metal clamps may be safely employed, provided the rod be of good conducting capacity and otherwise efficient. Above, the rod must terminate in metal points, well projected into the air; there should be several of these points, and all perfectly sharp. The bottom of the conductor must be carried down into the moist earth and be connected with it by a surface-contact of large extent. All large masses of metal in a building should be metallically connected with the lightning-rod, except when they are liable to be occupied by people during a thunder-storm—an iron balcony, for instance. In such cases it is better not to have the iron connected with the conductor, for there is some risk of persons standing on the balcony furnishing a path for the lightning to the rod. The rods ought to be tested each year to make sure that the continuity is perfect, and the ground connection satisfactory.—*New York Tribune.*

A Remarkable Cure.

A remarkable cure by blood transfusion has been wrought in Boston. Cecilia Merkel, a child of seven years, was attacked first by diphtheria, next by reflex paralysis, and finally by sanguinea purpurea, and her life was despaired of. Her father, who is a physician, consented to have the experiment of blood transfusion tried. Blood was taken from the veins of a young man of eighteen, and injected with a syringe into the child's system. Subsequently the little one took cold and began coughing, with a mucus rattle in her throat, so that the father was compelled to afford artificial respiration. He then took blood from the veins of his servant, a healthy girl of nineteen, and the effect of the transfusion was charming. The child fell into a peaceful sleep, and a remarkable change came over her. When she awoke she asked for her playthings, and from that hour her improvement was rapid. Her father has made this remark to a *Globe* reporter: "There she was, growing gradually worse and worse, her nervous powers getting weaker and weaker. She was sinking, and was evidently beyond the reach of all human aid, and at one time life itself had almost fled. The respiration was not to be seen, her forehead icy cold, her body purplish, and the beating of the pulse could not be distinguished. Yes, sir, without doubt, it was the transfusion of blood that restored my daughter."

Narrow not your mind to your own selfishness, but give it a broad field for your fellow-men to work in.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENTS.

Extracts from the Recent Address By Prof. Northrop, at Woodstock, Conn.

There is a peculiar pleasure in the culture of trees—a pleasure that never cloys, perfect, varying, growing with their growth. We watch them with pride, as year by year new beauties appear. Like grateful children, trees bring rich returns and compensate a thousandfold for all the care and pains they cost; for a noble tree is one of the grandest and most beautiful products of Nature—airy and delicate in its youth, luxuriant and majestic in its prime, venerable and romantic in its old age. There is nothing more ennobling than the consciousness of doing something for future generations which, so far from its being ephemeral in its influence, shall prove a great benefaction in distant years. Tree planting is a very delightful way of perpetuating one's memory long after he has passed away. Even the poorest can in this way provide himself with a living monument grander than the loftiest shaft of chiseled stone and more beautiful than any statue of storied marble or classic bronze—a monument which will not only adorn the walks of daily life, but continually suggest duty to the living, while it happily commemorates the past. Such associations grow in interest from year to year and generation to generation.

It is a matter of congratulation that more than fifty associations for village improvement have already been organized, which have done great good in cultivating public spirit, improving social and intellectual life, and enhancing the value of real estate. These associations promote improvements and encourage tree-planting in the streets, sidewalks, roads, public parks and buildings, the village green, the burial-ground, and, most and best of all, private grounds and dwellings; and, if only private taste, public spirit, town pride can be duly enlisted, in co-operation with the certainty of pecuniary profit, our streets and public roads, our cemeteries, and especially our homes, beautiful, as they already are, might become far more beautiful and inviting. Now this work should go on until not a single school-house, dwelling or street is left without the simple and grand adornment of shade trees, and shrubbery of creeping vines, flowers and lawn. A wise foresight is shown in the results which have grown from our village improvement association; for in this way the public spirit of the people becomes organized, and efforts for improvement are not merely stimulated, but conformed to some intelligent plan—knowledge of plans and details for improvement, the cost of trees and shrubs, adaptation to soil and position may be secured, and wise concert of action and symmetry of effect—and prevent the helter-skelter planting and various mistakes of which so many illustrations are to be found.

Our farmers and mechanics, our thrifty and thoughtful wives, are beginning to realize how easily and economically, and even without any cost in money, they can surround their homes with flowers and trees, and thus increase the value of the homestead and lift their home life to a higher plane. Every cottage is made more healthy and inviting by shrubs and shade trees, provided they do not stand near enough to shut out the sunlight; and you who have these homes, adorned by this stately elm, or maple, or tulip—you have all blessed the memory of those who planted them, it may be a century ago. In traveling some thousands of miles every year, my own experience has led me to look for kindness and culture among those people who cultivate the taste for arboriculture. In Switzerland they have out of four hundred and eighty-five households four hundred and sixty-five householders. You can't match that even in favored America. The Swiss very early understood that principle of John Adams, of Revolutionary fame, that the ownership of land is essential to individual thrift and dignity and national strength and prosperity. I say: Let us encourage our people to buy homes, to adorn their grounds. These outward adornments of the house are but examples of what you find in the higher attractions of its inner life, realizing the highest beauty in the unwearied and delicate attentions of each to all. Let the sunlight of generous love illuminate our homes. It is a divine institution, the only earthly paradise, the best school for the Paradise of Hope above. The most loved spot on earth is the holy ground, consecrated by flowers, shrubs and trees, each tenderly associated with a mother's love and a father's care. Let Thanksgiving gather the scattered family, and light the Christmas-tree for the children. Let the birthdays be duly observed and the marriage anniversaries enjoyed. The house should be the first and chief place to produce the love of flowers, of cultivating them; and thus produce a love of the beautiful in Nature and art, and still more in character. We need more carefully to cultivate home affections and courtesies and the observation of the amenities of life. As flowers seem little things, so are the morning and evening salutations in the family. They seem little in themselves; but when fitly observed are mighty in their influence. As the sunbeam is composed of myriads of minute rays, so the home should be illumined and brightened by winning smiles, cordial greetings, loving looks, gentle words, sweet laughter, and nameless little kindnesses. Such beauties of hand and heart, such amenities and affections should be the sunshine of every home. They refresh and purify the social circle. Like the clinging vine, they twine themselves around the heart, calling forth its purest emotions. Such a home is worthy the name, ordinance of God. Such a life is worthy future life. Such a home will help prepare us for a home hereafter.

Then let me say to the parents here: Make the home-life beautiful, without and within, and they will sow the seeds of gentleness, true kindness, honesty, and fidelity in the hearts of their children, from which the children reap a harvest of happiness and virtue. The memory of the beautiful and happy home of childhood is the richest legacy any man can leave to his children. The heart will never forget its hallowed influences. It will be an evening enjoyment, to which the lapse of years will only add new sweetness. Such a home is a constant inspiration for good and as constant a restraint from evil. Such attractions and enjoyments will invest home-life, school-life, the whole future of life with new interests and with new dignity and joyousness, for life is just what we make it. We may by our blindness live in a world of darkness and gloom, or in a world full of sunlight and beauty and joy; for the world without only reflects the world within. Also the tasteful improvement of grounds and home exerts a good influence not only upon the inmates, but upon the community. An elegant dwelling, surrounded by sylvan attractions, is a contribution to the refinement, the good order, the taste and prosperity of every community, improving the public taste and ministering to every enjoyment. On the other hand, people who are content to dwell in huts and cellars grow barbarous in their ideas. They become dirty and ragged in their dress, uncouth in manner, coarse in habits, brutal in character, without aspiration for a better life. There can be no progress in civilization but improvement in their homes and grounds accompanies, if it does not directly produce the advance in civilization. Improvements, a beautiful village, a fine park, are effective instruments of civilization and education, and there is protection, as well as education, in a fervent love of improvement, with its multitude of associations.

Peril of Iced Tea.

Beware the cup. In these days of raging thermometers and busy coroners it is fraught with peril. Scientific men, learned men in the professions, have compelled us to drop the luscious strawberry in terror by screaming out to us that it would give us the hydrophobia. They have made us heartsick with apprehension by showing that the tempting peach in our hands was reeking with the deadly prussic acid. They have filled our ice cream with poisonous impurities. They have forbidden us to drink water that has passed through iron or lead pipes, or that has stood in a wooden vessel, or lain in a cemented cistern, or rippled from the rock of the hillside, impregnated with heaven and chemistry only know what awful substance, until one restriction after another has made it the only safe way for a man to get a drink of water, for him to lie down on his back, open his mouth, and wait for the shower. Science has kindly warned us of the death that lurks in the coffee cup. The cup that blesses the breakfast table impairs the digestion. Large doses of it produce palpitation of the heart. It is adulterated with Venetian red and native sesquioxide of iron. Science has also warned us against the use of warm tea, bread and butter, meat, vegetables, fruit, grain, roots, berries, milk, and similar articles as food. Singularly enough, science has not yet assailed iced tea. But it will not do to permit people to enjoy this cool, delightful beverage, simply because its taste is grateful to the wearied system during this scorching weather. We must do our duty, though science may shrink from it, and the people may cry out against us. There is danger in iced tea, and if you would live long and well shun the cooling cup. We will cite a few instances of carefully made experiments.

On the 10th of June, John C. Hempstead, of West Hill, began to drink iced tea at dinner and supper. He kept up this practice for nearly three weeks, and then one day, going down the Division street steps, slipped and fell, abrading the skin of both legs, and running a sliver into the ball of his thumb so far that it made his teeth ache when he pulled it out. His clothing was also considerably torn. When he went home that evening he learned that his eldest boy had been whipped at school for sticking a pin as far through another boy as the head would let it go. He was warned to quit drinking iced tea, but he persisted in the practice, and he is now sleeping in the valley, between West and North Hill, where he lives, and says he never felt so well in his life. But may be he lies about it.

Henry Esterfeldt, of Eighth street, drank iced tea regularly every summer for three years. He persisted, and one Sunday afternoon while he was out driving his horse ran away and smashed seventeen dollars out of a borrowed buggy. He paid the money, but neglected the warning. He went on drinking iced tea, and in less than six weeks somebody poisoned his dog.

A young woman who did plain sewing in this city, while employed in the family of Ralph Henderson, of Maple street, became addicted to the use of iced tea. She soon ran a sewing machine needle through her thumb, and for many days, whenever she picked up a cup of iced tea, a sharp pain ran through that thumb. She refused to obey the warning, however, and in six weeks she was carried away. The man who carried her away married her first.

Last week, at the beginning of the heated term, two eminent scientific gentlemen, of Burlington, took a strong, healthy, black and tan dog and immersed him in a tub of pure cistern water, into which a weak solution of iced tea had been poured. They held the dog's head under the water fifteen minutes, although he struggled violently, thus showing the natural and instinctive aversion to a substance which intelligent human beings blindly and eagerly drink, and when the gentlemen took him out of the tub he was dead. If a teacupful of iced tea in a tubful of water will kill a dog, think for yourselves what must be the effect of a strong, undiluted cup of this decoction upon the system of a weak woman.

Eleven grains of strychnine mixed in a tablespoonful of iced tea will kill the oldest man in America.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Men of Few Words.

Some men use words as riflemen use bullets. They say but little. The few words go right to the mark. They let you talk, and guide your face and eyes on and on, till what you say can be answered in a word or two, and then they launch out a sentence, pierce the matter to the quick, and are done. Your conversation falls into their minds as a river in a deep chasm, and is lost from sight by its depth and darkness. They will sometimes surprise you with a few words that go to the mark like gunshots, and then they are silent again as if they were reloading. Such men are safe counselors and true friends, where they profess to be such. To them truth is more valuable than gold, while pretension is too gaudy to deceive them. Words without points to them are like titles without merit, only betraying the weakness of the blind dupes who are ever used to forward other men's schemes.

Homes for Inebriate Women.

A number of the leading ladies of Chicago are meditating a plan for the founding of a home for Inebriate women, similar to the Washington Home in that city. One of the female directors in the latter institution, who has had a wide opportunity for observation, says that there are constant applications from women for admission there; but that, among so many men, they cannot be received. Most of the applicants are ignorant, coarse, vicious, though not a few are from the better walks of life, having acquired such a love of liquor that their reformation is difficult. Their drinking is ascribed largely to physicians' recommendation of liquor as a stimulant to their feminine patients, on whom the habit thus becomes fixed. It is asserted that many women occupying high positions in Chicago often appear in society helplessly intoxicated, and that a number of merchant's wives always keep liquor near them, and are regular drunkards.

Taking their Pictures.

One of the last acts of the Berlin peace congress was the regulation of its expression. Prince Bismarck, at the close of a sitting, requested the delegates to retain their seats for a few seconds, and then gave an order to his son, Count Herbert left the hall and in a moment reappeared with a gentleman in black, who, bowing to the diplomatists, said in broken French, "Gentlemen, I have received the honorable commission of taking a portrait of a sitting of the congress. I ask you, therefore, to keep yourselves for several instants in a quiet and easy position." The members laughed at the exhortation, but remained quiet in compliance with his wishes. Professor Von Werner, the artist, charged by the municipality of Berlin to paint, in honor of the historical event, a large picture of the congress, had already sketched the features of most of the members, who willingly granted him the desired sittings. The picture is to be placed in the Fairy Hall of the Mansion House.

A Remedy for Consumptives.

Medical men have known for a long time that the best remedies for consumption were plenty of pure air, sunshine, and exercise, and also food that contained much carbon. Cod-liver oil has been a favorite remedy, and has done good in prolonging the lives of consumptives, and putting off the approach of the grim monster. The virtues of other remedies are in proportion to the amount of carbon they can infuse into the system to feed the consuming flame that wastes the body. The theory is that the internal fever burns up the carbon in the blood faster than the food eaten can replace it. The disease then preys on the fatty substances of the body, and destroys the lungs, and eventually life. In short, there is not oil enough in the lamp for the wick, and the latter is burnt and the light goes out. The Chicago *Tribune* prints an interesting letter from Dr. D'Unger, of Minneapolis, Minn., on this subject, in which he makes public a prescription which he declares has produced excellent effects, to his personal knowledge. This is his prescription:

One-half pound finely-cut-up beefsteak (fresh);
One drachm pulverized charcoal;
Four ounces pulverized sugar;
Four ounces rye whiskey;
One pint of boiling water.

Mix all together, let it stand in a cool place over night, and give from one to two teaspoonfuls liquid and meat—before each meal.

I have used this preparation very frequently, and have never found it act otherwise than beneficially. The dose should be small at first, until the stomach becomes used to it, and then gradually increased.

This remedy has, at least, the merit of simplicity. Any one can try it.

A locksmith, whose name was Geese, placed the figures of several of these birds upon his sign, thus showing that he was too smart to be called a goose.

Facts of Great Interest to All—Time and Money Saved.

All families are interested in their family physicians. They may take quack medicines for slight ailments, but when true sickness comes, then must come the family doctor. All are interested then in this matter, and every family newspaper should give them valuable information and advice.

Every one knows that, in times gone by, the great family doctors were educated in New York and Philadelphia, but that in those days such is no longer the case. The great cities of the West, Louisville, Chicago, Cincinnati, all contain medical colleges in which the very best education is to be obtained.

The cost of this education is far less than it is in Eastern cities; a fact of great interest to parents and guardians, and to all interested in medical students. Indeed, so important in this money question to our readers, that we must give them information which will save for themselves and their friends both time and money.

In the Atlantic cities a student has to pay for two courses of lectures $155 each; or $310 for the two. His diploma fee is $30; all fees amounting to $340. His board for two sessions is $280, or $140 for each. His fees and board costing $620. These facts and figures are official.

In Louisville, Chicago, etc., where the medical colleges are equally as good as they are in New York the student pays for his two courses $65 each, or $130 for the two. His diploma fee cost $30. All fees amounting to $160 for the two sessions. His board for two sessions costs $160, or $80 for each. The entire fees and board costing $320. These figures are also official, and show that the student who goes to the great colleges of the West saves fully $300 in the cost of a first-class medical education. If to this amount be added that of the increased cost of travel it is evident that $400 would be a moderate estimate of the amount saved by him. Indeed, students residing in the New England and Atlantic States can, by going to first-class medical colleges in the West, save from $200 to $300 in the cost of a medical education. Surely these great money facts cannot fail to interest every reader, and cause him to bring them to the attention of all studying or about to study medicine. Parents and perceptors will, we feel sure, thank us for this valuable information.

But there are other facts now to be given of even greater interest; facts which show that a student can not only save $300 in the cost of his medical education, but that he can gain one full additional course of lectures. That is to say, the student will, in seventeen months, obtain three instead of two courses of lectures, and save also $300.

Among the many new catalogues of medical colleges recently issued, that of the Louisville Medical College (Louisville, Ky.) is exceedingly interesting. Indeed, the facts presented therein are so important that we must present them to our readers.

It appears that the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College have been also elected to fill the vacant chairs in the Kentucky School of Medicine—one of the oldest and best medical colleges in this country; this great compliment having been extended to this Faculty on account of the triumphant success of the Louisville Medical College. As the result, this Faculty teach in the Louisville Medical College from September to March, and in the Kentucky School of Medicine from March to July.

Both of these colleges are first-class institutions, both being connected, we see, with the Association of American Medical Colleges, of which the colleges of New York and Philadelphia are also members.

From the fact of this Faculty teaching in these two great medical colleges, there spring some curious and interesting results.

Students who enter the Louisville Medica in September or October, can, at the close of that session in February, at once enter the Kentucky School of Medicine, which commences its session in March and closes at the end of June. In the following September or October these students can again enter the Louisville Medical College and graduate in February. Thus having, in seventeen months, passed three complete courses of lectures; whereas, in seventeen months, any other Faculty can give but two courses of lectures.

The student's entire fees for the three courses in these two Louisville colleges are, we see, but $187, and his board for seventeen months but $200, or $367 for the entire cost of his medical education, board, and all fees included.

When it is remembered that in Eastern colleges the student gets but two courses of lectures, and has to pay for these $340, with $280 for his board ($620 in all), it will be seen that in Louisville he gets one full course of lectures more in the same time, and saves in fees and travel fully $300. A GREAT ECONOMY OF TIME, A GREAT SAVING OF MONEY AND THE GAINING OF ONE ENTIRE COURSE OF LECTURES. Indeed, it is evident from the facts and figures afforded to the public in these catalogues, and IN NO OTHER WAY, IN NO OTHER CITY, AND IN NO OTHER MEDICAL COLLEGES, CAN A STUDENT IN SEVENTEEN MONTHS OBTAIN THREE FULL COURSES OF LECTURES AND YET SAVE IN MONEY FULLY $300.

Every student or guardian or parent who reads these remarkable facts should send at once for catalogues. It is stated in the catalogues just issued, that all applications for them should be addressed simply to the Dean of the Louisville Medical College Louisville, Ky.

We see that five per cent. of the class are granted beneficiary privileges.

We also see in the catalogues issued, that students who desire it will be educated by the graded system adopted at Harvard, Massachusetts.

One is not surprised to read, after learning these remarkable advantages offered by this Faculty, that ninety-five students have been graduated by it in the last year.

The class list as published shows students from almost every State; the best evidence of the fact that the public throughout this country is rapidly obtaining and appreciating the valuable information here given to our readers.

It seems only natural that so many students from the Northern States should seek in winter the mild and temperate climate of Kentucky; for thus they escape their harsh winter weather, and return home in time for the cool Northern summer.

Louisville, the geographical center of this country, bids fair to be one of its greatest medical centers.

While newspapers seldom furnish the information which we have herein given, we are satisfied that our readers will value these interesting and profitable facts and will agree with us in saying that all which is of interest to the family circle belongs of right to the family newspaper.

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

Milestones on the Road to Health.

The recovery of digestion and the resumption of activity by the liver, bowels and kidneys are milestones which mark our progress on the road to health. They speedily become perceptable when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters it used by the invalid. Nothing so sure and expeditiously consumes the distance to the desired goal. As no bodily functions can suffer interruption without impairing the general health of the system, so the system can never acquire perfect vigôr, health is synonym, until that function is actively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, a suspension of which is invariably rectified by the Bitters. If the organs upon which it devolves grow weak, biliousness, constipation, headache, poverty of the blood, and a hundred other symptoms supervene, which indicate unmistakably the baneful general influence of dyspepsia. The disappearance of all these symptoms through the use of the Bitters shows with what thoroughness it removes their cause.

Travellers by railroad or steamer should always have a box of Grace's Salve with them ready for immediate use in case of an accident. There is nothing like it for the relief of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, while for the cure of Felons, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Corns, old Sores &c., it is a specific.

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

We have a list of a thousand country weeklies, in which we can insert a one-inch advertisement one year for two dollars and a quarter a paper, or for the same price we can insert fifty-two reading notices (a new one every week), averaging seven lines each. For list of papers and other particulars address BEALS & FOSTER, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

Economical Tea Cake.

Two quarts of flour, sift through it four teaspoonfuls Dooley's Yeast Powder, two tablespoodfuls of butter or lard, one pound and a quarter of sugar, dissolved in two and a half cups of sweet milk. Spice to taste, and bake in small moulds.

The most distressing case of scrofula or blood poison that we ever heard of was cured by Parsons' Purgative Pills. These pills make new rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

Cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery and diarrhœa are very common just now and should be checked at once. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively cure all such ases and should be kept in every family.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Native	09	@	10¼
Texas and Cherokee	04	@	07½
Milch Cows	$35 00	@	$60 00
Hogs—Live	04½	@	04¾
Dressed	05	@	05
Sheep	04½	@	05
Lambs	08	@	10
Cotton—Middling	11¾	@	11¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	4 35	@	7 00
State—Fair to Choice	4 25	@	5 00
Buckwheat per cwt	1 12	@	1 12
Wheat—Red Western	1 03	@	1 72½
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 02	@	1 03½
Rye—State	64	@	65
Barley—State	73	@	73
Barley Malt	55	@	58
Buckwheat	80	@	90
Oats—Mixed Western	32	@	35
Corn—Mixed Western	45	@	47
Hay, per cwt	47	@	65
Straw—per cwt	30	@	40
Hops—Good to Prime	10	@	12
Pork—Mess	$10 25	@	$10 40
Lard—City Steam	07½	@	10¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	$13 00	@	$16 00
" No. 2, new	8 00	@	11 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	3 00	@	3 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	17	@	17
Petroleum—Crude	.09	@	.09¾ Refined, 11
Wool—California Fleece	20	@	21
Texas "	16	@	45
Australian "	29	@	45
State XX	14	@	14
Butter—State	14	@	20
Western Choice	14	@	20
Western—Fair to Prime	06	@	11
Western—Firkins	06	@	08
Cheese—State Factory	13	@	20
State Skimmed	03	@	05
Western	01½	@	01
Eggs—Stateand Pennsylvania	11	@	13

BUFFALO.

Flour	$5 75	@	$8 25
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 10	@	1 13
Corn—Mixed	42	@	43
Oats	19	@	30
Rye	56	@	58
Barley	70	@	71½
Barley Malt	80	@	90

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	08½	@	09½
Sheep	05½	@	06½
Hogs—Dressed	05½	@	6¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	$5 75	@	7 50
Wheat—Red Western	47	@	69
Rye	45	@	50
Corn—Yellow	50	@	52
Mixed	31	@	32
Oats—Mixed	31	@	32
Petroleum—Crude	.09	@	.09½ Refined, 11
Wool—Colorado	18	@	25
Texas	18	@	25
California	22	@	25

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Beef Cattle	05	@	04¾
Sheep	05	@	09½
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