HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Carrion in a cow pasture will affect the milk of the cows.—*Troy Times.*

—The best way to allay sunburn is to bathe the face in cold cream at night.—*Exchange.*

—Breed well, feed well, and then sell well; there is profit in so doing, there is loss in the reverse.

—A bed of parsley a yard square, though small, is one of the most useful adjuncts to a garden.

—It does pay, after raspberries have borne two or three crops, to throw a shovelful of manure around them.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Prof. Dow, an English authority, says that boiled potatoes, mixed with cut straw or hay, may be given to horses of every kind, even when on the hardest work; and this forms a species of food both wholesome and economical.

—Rosettes: Beat the yelks of three eggs very light until they thicken. Add one quart of milk and one tablespoonful of melted butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix three teaspoonfuls of baking powder with three cupfuls of flour, and add to the milk and eggs. When all the lumps are beaten out add the whites of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth. Bake immediately in muffin pans in a quick oven.—*The Household.*

—To boil an egg so that it is fit to eat, drop it in boiling water and place the vessel, covered, on top of the stove, at one side where the water will not boil. Let it stand eight or ten minutes. By this method the egg will be cooked through and the white will be soft; not the hard, indigestible substance it becomes by the usual method. Even if the egg is left a little too long and becomes hard, it will not be like a hard-boiled egg, as a trial will convince any one.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—To clean lace draw a stocking tightly over a bottle and tie the ends. Lay the lace smoothly over the stocking and tack it in place. Fill the bottle with cold water and put it in a kettle of cold water with shavings of soap in it; set over the fire and boil. If necessary change the water and repeat the process. Rinse in warm water and in cold and set away to drain and dry. Then remove the lace from the bottle, lay it between folds of papers, and press in a large book or under a weight. Thus washed lace may be made to look like new.—*Detroit Post.*

Plant Growth.

The sunbeam has been said to play the most important part in all the changes and evolutions going on in the vegetable world. It is possessed of three distinct functions or powers; i. e., besides being able to supply light and heat, it has actinic force, by which it may produce chemical decomposition and recomposition. This chemical influence of the sun's rays is all-important, as upon it depends the germination of the seed and growth of the plants. It has been conclusively shown that seeds will not germinate in the light, even when supplied with heat and moisture, if the actinic rays are shut off. As these rays are absolutely essential, the importance of not burying the seeds so deeply that they are hidden from them is evident. Of the organic constituents of plants, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen and carbon, only oxygen and nitrogen exist as such in the plants; e. g., half the dried weight of a plant is carbon, yet it does not exist as free carbon, but is found in combinations. Any one of these elements, if applied to the plant, will act as a poison. It is common to speak of a soil requiring nitrogen, but the element is presented in the form of a combination, as ammonia or nitric acid, and, to use the latter with perfect safety, it is necessary that it be associated with an alkali, as potash or soda. The presence of nitrogen is absolutely necessary for plant growth; it is present in great quantities in the air about us, and yet is a costly element to be obtained in fertilizers. As a gas in the air about us it is not utilized by the plant and in the form of ammonia and nitrous or nitric acids, in which it might be of value, there are such minute traces that it is wholly inadequate. Hence the supply must come from the soil, which, as there is often a scarcity, must be assisted by the application of manures or artificial fertilizers. Carbon is supplied to the plant by the atmosphere, in the form of carbonic acid, and any carbonate with the exception of potash or soda is practically of no account to the farmer as a fertilizer. Hydrogen is one of the elements of water, and can be presented to the plant only through this agency, and, entering the plant in this form, it renders the different forms of food assimilable. Great quantities of water are taken up by growing plants, and it has been claimed that one gallon passes through a single plant of wheat in a season, and that the exhalation of water in the form of vapor from the disk of a sunflower amount each day to six or eight ounces. Phosphorus is an essential ingredient in plant food. It combines with oxygen, forming phosphoric acid, and as such enters the plant. The amount of this acid in the soil is frequently so small that it should be supplied artificially. It is found in animal excrement, in bones and in deposits in South Carolina; from these substances superphosphates are made, and sold for manurial purposes. Potash is another very important element for the growth of plants, as an example of which it need only be stated that an acre of wheat, producing twenty-five bushels of grain and 3,000 pounds of straw, removes forty pounds of potash; and that a crop of fifty bushels of corn to the acre will remove fifty pounds of this element.—*Farmers' Review.*

Good Farmers May Be Poor Bee-Keepers.

My neighbor thinks if he has two or three colonies they will furnish all the honey for his own consumption, so he goes out and buys a few colonies. The next question that arises is: "Where shall they be placed? If I set them in the door-yard, they will sting everybody that goes near them, so I will place them in a fence-corner back of the garden." Now what attention do these bees receive? None whatever. When they swarm none of the family know anything about it, or if they do it is only by accident that they find it out. If you ask how his bees are getting along, the answer will be: "All right, I guess; I have not seen them for a week or two." Suppose this farmer has a small flock of sheep and turns them into the woods, and does not look after them any better than he does his bee, what is the result? Miserable stock, of course. I have my bees in front of my kitchen, and if I am not about the house the women see when they swarm and notify me. When I go from the house to the barn I pass between a part of the hives, and my bees are more gentle than if I did not see them so often.—*Kansas Bee-Keeper.*

For Invalids.

At this season of the year, when slight illnesses are more prevalent in the family than at any other season, a few recipes for the preparation of food for the ill or convalescent will, without doubt, be welcome. Beef essence jellied, when the patient has tired of drinking beef-tea, will be found an agreeable change.

One tablespoonful of gelatine, two tablespoonfuls of cold water, one-fourth of a pint of beef essence; dissolve the gelatine in the water by slowly heating it, and stirring at the same time. Warm the essence, stir it into the gelatine, and turn it into a cup to cool and harden. Serve very cold.

Another very agreeable change of food can be made as follows: Four tablespoonfuls of beef juice without salt, four tablespoonfuls of rich, sweet cream, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and four drops of essence of vanilla. Put all the ingredients into a freezer, and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Freeze in the same manner as you would any other cream.

A pleasant, nutritious soup, to be given in cases of bowel and summer complaint, can be made as follows: One tablespoonful of browned flour, one teaspoonful of butter, half a saltspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of warm water, half a pint of boiling water, one slice of dry toast. Rub the flour, butter and salt to a smooth paste, and blend it with the warm water. Pour it slowly into the warm water, stirring all the while to prevent lumps. Cut the toast into small squares, put them into a bowl, and pour the soup over them.

When preparing broiled birds avoid breaking the skin. After the bird has been carefully cleaned and wiped dry, rub a little warm butter over it and broil over a bright fire turn frequently. Baked potatoes are to some invalids a very agreeable food, and, to be thoroughly palatable, should be served immediately when removed from the oven. To prepare poached eggs, it is a good idea to break the eggs into a saucer and slip them carefully into the water while it is boiling. It is not pleasant to have the eggs served with ragged edges; one way to avoid this is to place muffin rings in the boiling water and slip the eggs into the rings, this keeps them in good shape.

Gruels are a favorite drink with many people, even when not counted among the invalids. Either of the following recipes will be found to make a very palatable drink: Two quarts of good wheat bran, three quarts of cold water; put the bran into a large bowl, stir the water into it, and let it soak over night. Then rub and squeeze the bran with the hands until all the flour which adheres to it is washed off; strain through a fine sieve, pressing and squeezing until the bran seems quite dry. The white starchy-looking water thus procured contains the cerealin and vegetable casein, both of which are necessary elements of nutrition. The following is delicious: Half a pint of pearl barley, two quarts of boiling water, one saltspoonful of salt; wash the barley thoroughly, put it into a double kettle or saucepan with the boiling water, and simmer three hours. Strain, and add the salt. Two tablespoonfuls of cream and one teaspoonful of sugar make it much more palatable. One teaspoonful of lemon juice may be used instead of the cream, if desired. A drink prepared from rice is also palatable. Four tablespoonfuls of rice, one quart of cold water, one quart of boiling water; wash the rice thoroughly, put it into a saucepan or double kettle with the cold water, and place it on the back part of the stove (where it will keep hot but not boil, and let it remain one hour. Add the boiling water, and simmer slowly until the rice is nearly all dissolved. Strain and drink either hot or cold.

Constant change in the food and drinks of an invalid is one of the aims of a good nurse. One who has used the following vouches for their beneficial effects:

Three slices of stale bread; one quart of boiling water. Toast the bread slowly in the oven to a very dark brown. Put it into a pitcher, and pour the boiling water over it. Cover close, and let it stand until cold. Strain, and serve ice-cold.

An agreeable dish for an invalid's tea can be prepared by toasting dry crusts of bread in a moderate oven until they are brown (not burnt) through and through. When cold, pound them in a mortar until reduced to a coarse meal, then sift it through a flour sieve into a dish. Serve with milk or cream, and sugar, if desired.

Be careful always to offer but small quantities of either food or drink at a time. Serve just as daintily and on as pretty dishes as are procurable, and, if possible, accompany with flowers. No flower is too common to be a comfort to one confined within four walls; even a bunch of flowing grasses will add to the attractiveness of the tray or table.—*Christian Union.*

Youthful Spendthrifts.

One very great fault of the American is the recklessness with which he spends his earnings. It is especially noticeable in the city-bred. We are inclined to think, with Dr. Baar, that the fault lies back in childhood. Children are not taught when young the value of the money they spend so thoughtlessly for trifles. Dr. Baar would have them work for every cent they receive. "I will not say," he remarks, "that every trifling labor should be rewarded. Oh, no! I mean to say that every child should perform a certain duty, and that in fulfilling this duty conscientiously it should receive a small amount of money. There are various duties with which we can intrust a child. For instance, the one can be directed to keep the library in order; the other can be sent out on regular errands; the third can be charged to assist the little ones in their lessons; the fourth can be employed in copying letters or documents; the fifth can be used to see that the house in the front and in the back is always kept clean and tidy; the sixth can be told to collect or to pay our weekly or monthly accounts, and the seventh and eighth can be made responsible for the order in the play-yard and for the neat appearance of the garden."—*New England Journal of Education.*

A Rapid Traveler.

"My son," said an economical father, "an express train attains great speed. Lightning is proverbial for its rapidity, comets are supposed to hurl themselves through space at the rate of millions of miles a day, but, comparatively speaking, all these things are snails, my boy, all snails."

"Why, father," replied the young man, lazily puffing a twenty-five cent cigar, "what can possibly go faster than lightning?"

"A five-dollar bill after it is once broken, my son."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Mrs. Southworth is now at work on her sixty-sixth novel.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fermentation of New-Made Hay.

To say nothing of the "heating" of damp hay, where, under favorable conditions, the evolution of heat may even come to the point of inflammation, it is well known that new hay will "sweat" somewhat in the mow or stack after it has been stored, no matter how dry it seemed to be at the moment of storing; and it is a tenet of faith among horse-keepers that hay is not fit food for horses until after this sweating fermentation has thoroughly run its course. Many farmers believe, indeed, that this fermentation is advantageous, and not a few of them hold that it is not well to dry hay too thoroughly before storing it, lest the necessary ripening in the mow should be hindered. A couple of English chemists, Percy Frankland and Jordan, have recently experimented upon this matter with the view of ascertaining what kinds of gases are evolved during the fermentation. They find, as was to have been expected, that even at the ordinary temperature of the air a good deal of carbonic acid is given off, and that this gas is accompanied by mere traces of hydrogen and hydrocarbons. In the beginning, when the comparatively dry grass was in contact with air, and was, so to say, saturated with air, the oxygen of the air was rapidly absorbed and changed to carbonic acid. But even after the oxygen had been completely removed in this way from the confined volume of air employed in the experiment, there was still evolution of carbonic acid from the hay, the oxygen for which must have come from some constituent of the grass. On account of the presence of nitrogen in air, it was difficult to conclude from the experiments made in the air as to what happened with regard to the nitrogen in the grass during the fermentation. Hence experiments were made upon other portions of the incompletely dried grass confined, in some cases, in an atmosphere of carbonic acid, and in other instances in atmospheres of oxygen and hydrogen. It appeared, however, that the atmosphere with which the grass was surrounded had but little influence either upon the volume or the composition of the gases produced. The evolution of carbonic acid took place about as rapidly in the artificial atmosphere as it did in air, but it was noticed that in the atmosphere of oxygen there was a considerable evolution of nitrogen, as well as of carbonic acid; hence the inference that nitrogen is really evolved when hay ferments in the air. The oxygen was so rapidly absorbed by the grass that, even in the experiments with pure oxygen, it was completely used up in the course of a week, after which time the evolution of nitrogen from the grass practically ceased. On adding new quantities of oxygen, however, nitrogen was again liberated from the hay, though somewhat less than at first; the amount given off was still very considerable, however, even after the lapse of several months. The fundamental fact that even in the absence of any oxygen in the free state, considerable quantities of carbonic acid were produced at the expense of combined oxygen originally contained in the grass was conspicuously enforced by these experiments in artificial atmospheres. Naturally enough the evolution of carbonic acid was more rapid at a temperature of 97 degrees than at 60 degrees.

When grass was allowed to decompose under water much larger quantities of gas were evolved than were obtained in the foregoing experiments, and the gas though mainly carbonic acid, as before, was characterized by the presence of a notable percentage of hydrogen. But in other experiments, where the water was made poisonous by adding to it small quantities of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate, no gases at all were evolved, and a similar negative result was obtained when a tube containing grass and water was exposed to steam heat for several hours and then left to itself; whence the conclusion that the fermentation and the evolution of gas must be dependent upon the presence in the hay or grass of low forms of organic life. In confirmation of this view, the microscope always revealed numerous bacteria in the water taken from tubes in which the grass had fermented. This water was found to contain acetic, lactic, and, probably, propionic acids. The fact enforced by these experiments that the fermentation of hay in mows will go forward in the absence of air, and that the practical result (not to say the cause) of the fermentation is the destruction of certain chemical constituents of the hay, is calculated to throw considerable light, not only on the significance of the sweating of hay in mows, as aforesaid, but upon the question of baling hay also. It is commonly held to be quite improper to bale new-made hay, no matter how dry the hay may be, and that, indeed, the operation of baling can not be performed with safety to the hay until after it has been allowed to lie some time in the barn. Undoubtedly, beside the gases that are evolved, various new chemical compounds are formed during the fermentation by the breaking up of matters originally contained in the hay, and some of these new products may be more useful, or less hurtful, than those in the unfermented fodder. In view of the fact that a certain degree of fermentation of green hay can hardly be avoided anyway, even if it were desirable to avoid it, it may well be true that the doctrine taught by some skillful farmers that it is always best in curing hay to let it sweat somewhat in bunches, windrows or cocks before carrying it to the barn is a correct doctrine. It consists curiously with objections which have been made, at one time and another, in England, to processes of drying grass artificially in currents of air, as introduced there by several inventors. The waste of nitrogen from hay by long-continued keeping has repeatedly been noticed before by agricultural chemists. It follows that although the popular belief that the new hay is bad for animals may be true enough, old hay is not necessarily good hay.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—Most horses, in their earlier days, want to bite something in a friendly manner, just as puppies do, without any intention to hurt. It is well to encourage this disposition. If punished for so doing they are apt to misunderstand it, and in the course of time whenever they feel inclined to bite they will do so in a vicious manner. It is stupidity, often brutality, that ruins horses which are not unnaturally vicious.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—No garden can be expected to give satisfaction that is not filled with all the vegetables that may be required. A small space here and there, when properly utilized, will give many delicacies at times when they are most acceptable.—*Field and Farm.*

—An English gardener advises trapping ants with bones upon which some meat has been left, and dipping occasionally in hot water. For "slugs and wineworms" he uses pieces of potato or carrot.

The Rescued Arctic Explorers.

Our telegraph news gives the glad tidings that the search expedition that sailed last winter for the relief of Lieutenant Greely and his party, who have now been absent in Lady Franklin Bay since 1882, and whose safety has been very doubtful, has been a complete success. The precarious position that the Greely party had been placed in was due to the blunders of the Navy Department last year.

In the spring of 1882 the United States Government dispatched a small party of explorers under Lieutenant Greely to Franklin Bay, to remain until the autumn of 1883, to make scientific observations in accordance with the plans determined by the International Arctic Association. As is well known, the other nations succeeded in bringing safely back their respective parties last fall, while the party sent to relieve the American expedition only perpetrated a series of unparalleled blunders, and returned to leave Greely to battle with his second winter in the highest latitude ever reached by any expedition.

The popular notion is that Arctic explorat on is reckless, foolish and wasteful, of little importance to the world, and that the men who risk their lives in going to the Arctic regions are hardly worth the risk and expense of rescue. The truth is, that these men devote themselves to the cause of science, and to the benefit of their fellow-men. They go to observe physical phenomena under extreme and singular circumstances, and when fortunate enough to return they give most valuable knowledge to the world. By practical scientists the great value and importance of scientific observations in the Arctic regions have long been acknowledged. Nothing is more necessary for us to thoroughly understand in a country which, like ours, stretches over such an extent of latitude than meteorology. This can not be thoroughly understood, or its laws defined, until we obtain a more extensive knowledge of the physical condition of the polar basin. The unsolved problems of electricity and magnetism are also of world wide interest. Hence all geographical societies and scientific bodies have paid special attention to the scientific equipment of all the recent Arctic expeditions; and while much light has been thrown on purely geographical questions, important results have also been obtained in various departments of physical science.

Hitherto, however, these results have been too isolated and scattered to admit of comprehensive generalization. Each expedition has worked on its own particular lines, without reference to any common system by which alone the key to the interpretation of the phenomena could be obtained. To remedy this state of things the lamented Lieutenant Weyprecht, the discoverer of Josef Land, suggested that the money spent in fitting out expeditions for the purpose of discovering new lands, or attempting to reach the pole, would be more usefully applied in making a thorough physical investigation, on the basis of a common plan, of the lands already discovered. He further proposed that, to obtain this object, the North Pole should be encircled by a corona of fixed observatories, and that two stations should be established in the Antartic Seas. Mr. William Lee Howard, the Arctic voyager, strongly pushed this matter at the International Geographical Congress, and was a strong advocate of Lieutenant Weyprecht's plan. The value of this suggestion was fully recognized by Count Wilczek, a well-known and munificent patron of Arctic enterprise, and to his generous support and active co operation the fulfillment of the scheme is largely due. Finally the plan was submitted to the Meteorological Congress at Rome. It there met with most favorable consideration, and was referred to an International Polar Conference, which was held at Hamburg, the States represented being France, Holland, Germany, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

The scheme was at last put upon its feet by the promise of the United States to establish two stations, and it was then announced that the eight stations required were secured. By July, 1881, the final arrangements were completed. It was determined that the observations should be commenced at all the stations in the polar regions, as well as those in the temperate zones, as soon as possible after August 1, 1882, and that they should be continued, as far as practicable, until September 1, 1883.

Denmark was established at Godthaab; America sent Greely to Lady Franklin Bay, in Smith Sound (the northernmost of all the stations); Germany was stationed at Cumberland Sound, on the west side of Davis Strait, and England at Fort Rae, in the heart of the Hudson's Bay Territory, near the Great Slave Lake. The United States also had a station at Point Barrow; Russia took up her stand at the mouth of the Lena, and Holland occupied Dickson's Haven, the Russian branch station being at Moller Bay, Nova Zembia. Norway took an easy station at Bosekop, in the Alten Fjord; Sweden selected Spitzbergen, and Austria garrisoned Jan Mayen Island, the most dreary station of the lot, being only a volcano rising directly out of the Arctic Ocean, and when not entirely surrounded by ice is enveloped in a thick, cold fog.

France went far a-field, establishing a station at Cape Horn, while Germany—ever foremost in scientific research—established a third station on one of the islands of South Giorgid, in 54 deg. 30 min. south latitude, 41 deg. 21 min. 15 sec. west longitude, some eleven hundred miles east of Cape Horn. The object in establishing stations in the antartic regions was to enable some scientific data to be obtained upon the correspondence of divergences between arctic and antarctic phenomena, and to co-operate with the observatories of Cape Town and Melbourne. Thus we had during the years '82 and '83 no less than fifteen expeditions carrying out the full programme of the International Polar Commission, and on the 1st and 15th of each month magnetic and meteorological observations were taken at various permanent observatories, as well as on board numerous ships of war and merchant vessels. Materials for comparison on an extended scale have now been obtained from all parts of the world, and, with the exceptions of the Dutch expedition, which failed on account of the ice to reach its destination and the United States expedition which has now been rescued, we have the full reports from all the stations. Not only on the score of humanity has it been imperative that Lieutenant Greey's party should be rescued, but the scientific world has been anxiously waiting for problems to be solved, which can only be done when it has the important facts that Greely would obtain.—*Boston Transcript.*

—England is importing bells from Baltimore foundries. Those Baltimore belles always were popular.—*Chicago Herald.*

The Iron Curtain of the Buffalo.

One cold day last fall, while in one of the Northern Pacific cities, I saw a box car standing on a side track, and a man busy unloading something from a wagon into the car. From a distance I could not make out what kind of merchandise he was handling, so went up to the wagon to satisfy my curiosity. Fancy my amazement when I found the "merchandise" nothing more nor less than—bones. Having found out what it was, I at once proceeded with the illogical but altogether natural query, "What the (dickens, I guess I said), is that stuff?" With a deliberation about his reply almost equal to that so often shown by a shy fair one when called upon to answer the question, the source of my information pulled off his mittens, investigated his pipe, and, finding it empty, proceeded to fill it. "You're a tenderfoot, I guess." I pleaded guilty. "Well, sir, those are buffalo bones. We farmers are all through with our fall plowing, and just now we're gathering these things as fast as we can and selling 'em. What's done with 'em? We can sell all we can gather right here, and get eight dollars a ton for them. They're shipped to St. Louis, and there they're ground up and sold for fertilizer. I don't know whether the buffaloes was much obliged to us for driving 'em off from their old stamping ground, but any way they've left us their bones as a kind of legacy, and we make good use of 'em sir. There are two or three carloads of buffalo bones shipped from here every day now, and will be till snow flies. They're shipped from most every place of any size all along this line as far out as Bismarck. Well, I must get this load off. There are two or three other teams waiting their turn."

Once undisputed lord of the prairies, now his bones are picked up and sold and—ground up into fertilizer. Let the curtain fall.—*Cor. Boston Transcript.*

Farmers—Try It!

Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color will be found to be the only oil color that will not become rancid. Test it and you will prove it. It will not color the butter-milk; it gives the brightest color of any made, and is the strongest and therefore the cheapest.

An authority on bees says that the age at which a bee gathers her first honey is sixteen days. "Sweet sixteen," as it were.—*Boston Post.*

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Communicates freshness and purity to the complexion. Hill's Hair Dye, black or brown, 50c.

The vice which never sticks to young people, though they are more exposed to it than any other—Advice.—*The Judge.*

"I used Swift's Specific on my little daughter, who was afflicted with some Blood Poison which had resisted all sorts of treatment. The Specific relieved her permanently, and I shall use it in my practice." W. E. Bronte, M. D., Cypress Ridge, Ark.

The liveliest girl this summer is Polly Ticks.—*Oil City Derrick.* But the sharpest is her sister, Tac Ticks.—*Through Mail.*

Papillon Cough Cure cured an infant only a few weeks old, of whooping cough after a consultation of physicians pronounced it beyond recovery. It stops the whoop and allows the breath to return.

"Waiter, did I not see your thumb in this soup as you were bringing it to me?" "Yes, sir; it thumb-times happens."

If you want a fine looking Face,
And a Skin rosy and clear,
Use "Bexson's" Sulphur Soap; all Trace
Of disease will disappear.
☞Sold by druggists, etc., everywhere.

A counter irritant—The woman who goes shopping, yet buys nothing.—*Boston Post.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids digestion. Is equally good for both sexes.

Members of a boating club should always be true to its scullers.—*Texas Siftings.*

Dyspepsia, Stomach-ache, Billousness and Kidney complaints are cured with Papillon Blood Cure.

What time by the clock is the best for a pun? A joke takes best *when it strikes one.*

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, $1.

The moon is a sort of matrimonial overseer. She is mistress of the tied.—*Scissors.*

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, worms, constipation, tasteless. 25c

The moon was full the other night and painted the sky red.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

"Rough on Coughs," 15c, at Druggists. Complete cure Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat.

Interesting to Antiquarians.—The oldest cup on record: The hic-cup.

"Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Complete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"When the leaves begin to turn"—When you commence to read a book.

"Buchu-paiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases, $1.

A bank-teller belies his name when he conceals his defalcations.

Headache is immediately relieved by the use of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, August 11, 1884.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	$5 30	@ 5 70
Native Heifers	4 10	@ 4 50
Native Cows	2 50	@ 3 60
Butchers' Steers	3 00	@ 4 30
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	5 55	@ 5 72½
Light	5 65	@ 5 70
WHEAT—No. 1	78	@ 80
No. 2	66½	@ 68
No. 3	62	@ 63
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 42½
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
RYE—No. 2	40	@ 45
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 80	@ 1 90
HAY—Car lots, bright	6 00	@ 6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	19	@ 20
CHEESE—Kansas, new	10	@ 10½
EGGS—Choice	9	@ 10
PORK—Hams	13	@ 14
Shoulders	7	@ 7½
Sides	10	@ 10½
LARD	9	@ 10
WOOL—Missouri, unwashed	15	@ 18
POTATOES—Per bushel	45	@ 50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	6 40	@ 6 75
Butchers' Steers	5 90	@ 6 40
HOGS—Good to choice	5 80	@ 6 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00	@ 2 75
FLOUR—XXX to choice	3 75	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	83½	@ 84½
No. 3	76½	@ 76½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	47½	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 2	56	@ 58
PORK	16 50	@ 17 00
COTTON—Middling	10	@ 10½
TOBACCO—New Lugs	4 40	@ 4 75
Medium new leaf	6 25	@ 5 75
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Good shipping	7 00	@ 7 35
HOGS—Good to choice	5 30	@ 5 70
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 75	@ 3 50
FLOUR—Common to choice	4 75	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	79½	@ 80½
No. 3	80½	@ 81½
No. 2 Spring	79½	@ 80½
CORN—No. 2	52½	@ 53
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
RYE	60	@ 62
PORK—New Mess	16 50	@ 17 50
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Exports	5 50	@ 7 25
HOGS—Good to choice	5 50	@ 6 00
COTTON—Middling	10½	@ 10½
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 70	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90½	@ 91½
CORN—No. 2	60½	@ 61½
OATS—Western mixed	37	@ 39
PORK—Standard Mess	16 50	@ 17 50