"Spoilt and Pettish."

Spoilt by flattery, do you so
Dare to call me, Harry Vane?
Drop my hand, and let me go!
We can ne'er be friends again.
Pert, coquettish,
Spoilt and pettish,
Do you dare to call me so?

Go your ways, rude Harry Vane;
Wherefore should you vex me so?
None but slaves who wear a chain
Heed a prating man, you know.
Still contrary,
Tease, quiz Mary,
No one cares a fig, you know!

I don't own you, Harry Vane,
Who's your keeper, I don't know
But—(now you'll be mad again!)—
Some one's lost a bear; that's so.
Ah, don't leave me—
Pray, forgive me,
No one minds a "pet" you know!

Farm, Garden and Household.

How to Manage Setting Hens.—Set the hen in a place where she will not be disturbed. Give a large hen twelve or thirteen eggs, medium-sized one ten or twelve, and a small one eight or nine. Don't let the hen come out of the setting-room until she has hatched, but keep her supplied with gravel, food and water. When the chickens are hatched, leave them in the nest for eight or ten hours. Don't meddle with the eggs during incubation; turning them once a day, and all such foolishness, is apt to prevent the eggs from hatching.

How to Polish New Boots.—"Pair of New Boots" asks that one of your many readers inform him how to get a good polish on a pair of boots. If he will observe the following directions I will guarantee him all that he wishes in the polish line. Let him take half a pound of gum shellac (powdered), one ounce of lampblack, and two ounces of camphor; put them in a quart bottle, adding enough alcohol to cover the other ingredients, cork tightly, and let it stand in a warm place for three days. If he then apply it to his boots with a fine soft brush and does not get the best and most lasting polish he ever saw, I shall buy him a new pair. It will dry in five minutes. This preparation does not injure the leather, and gives a shine equal to patent leather. Any drug clerk will make it up for him at a cost of 45 cents, and it will last an average family twelve months.

Butter Making.—The practice which has become confirmed among, we might say, a majority of our butter-making population is one that, if long continued, cannot but result in the ultimate ruin of the trade. Here is a man whose butter has always commanded the highest prices, not merely because of its being of the best quality, but because it is new, fresh, and in a marketable state. He finds no difficulty in disposing of all he makes, and uniformly at highest market rates.

His neighbor, who has never permitted his butter to be outdone in the qualities of flavor and deliciousness, is carried away with the idea that if his neighbor's butter is worth thirty-five cents per pound his is worth forty, and by holding on a short time, that price can be realized. The time requisite to compete with this neighbor serves to render his butter rancid and utterly destitute of the qualities demanded of marketable butter, while his reputation as a butter-maker is seriously impaired.

There is yet another and larger class who hold their butter because the market is not high. Despite the numberless instances in which they have suffered severely by being forced to sell an inferior article at prices far below those ranging when the butter was fresh, they yet cling to the practice with a tenacity worthy of a better cause.

A good article of butter is always in demand, and seldom, if ever, fails of obtaining a good price. Let it be put upon the market at the earliest practicable moment, before the delicious flavor has forsaken it and its freshness has departed.—*Chatauqua Farmer.*

Wheat in the West.—The success of the wheat crop in most regions of the West, depends upon several conditions, very diverse, and sometimes contradictory, in their character, and good judgment is needed to fulfill as many as practicable of these at the same time; for instance:

1. In preparing the soil we want at the same time thorough pulverization and compactness, or packing of the soil. This seems necessary; the first to insure rapid growth and deep rooting in the autumn, and the last to diminish the amount of winter-killing and heaving, which so endangers the crop in an open soil not covered by snow. This fineness and compactness are best insured in some seasons by a single early plowing of the ground, followed by occasional harrowings, and in other years by two plowings; one early, the other late, according to the condition of the soil.

2. The period at which the sowing is done is important. In some seasons early sowing results in destruction by the fly, and late sowing in insufficient rooting and winter-killing. It is important to make the best compromise possible between these two difficulties.

3. The varieties sown seem to be important. The bearded varieties grown twenty-five years ago seem to be discarded on account of late ripening and consequent danger from rust, and the bald wheats are the kind generally grown. The white wheats, again, seem on the whole less hardy than the red wheats, and not to succeed so well on the prairie soils. Different varieties succeed in different seasons, and the chances of the season must consequently be calculated. Different latitudes, undoubtedly, make a great difference. Here in latitude 39°, and farther south, I presume, our great danger is extreme heat, and sometimes humidity near the time of ripening, resulting in blasted grain or rust. An unusually cool and long season of ripening produces a better developed kernel.—*Hearth and Home.*

At Pawtucket, R. I., there lives a certain young gentleman aged eighteen months. The other day this youth kept quiet an unusual time, and his mother suspecting all was not right went into an adjoining room to look him up. Here she looked upon a sight which almost curdled her blood with terror. Upon the floor by an open bureau drawer sat this "precocious youth," with a loaded and capped and self-cocking revolver in his hand, and he was amusing himself by ramming the muzzle of the piece down his throat, working at the trigger and hammering it upon the floor. As soon as the mother recovered from her fright she took the weapon from the child, and administered a remembrance which will doubtless deter him from another such exposure of his precious self to instant annihilation. It is almost a miracle that the child had not killed itself upon the spot, but, strange to say, not a barrel was discharged.

There is a plucky little boy, aged 14, in Troy, N. Y. The other day he attempted to jump on a car that was being switched into the depot, but, missing his step, fell so that his left hand came upon the track. Before he could withdraw it, the whole of the car passed over the limb, completely severing the hand from the arm. The little hero picked up the hand and ran home with it.

Summary of News.

Vermont has twenty-seven hundred and fifty district schools.

There were 589 deaths, 116 marriages, and 359 births in New York last week.

The crops throughout Northern Kansas promise a finer harvest than ever before.

A vigilance committee is threatened in Hamilton, Nevada, unless the courts execute the laws more promptly.

Advices from Peru state that the inundations had subsided, and that the earthquakes had done no damage.

The fund for the benefit of "Doc' Simmons' family, amounting to $575 was formally presented to the widow.

Choice cuts of beef are two and one-half cents at Fort Griffin, Texas, and milch cows are leased out for their board.

Computing the population of Massachusetts at 1,417,654, one person in every 47.81 was married during the year 1869.

St. Mary's Mission, a town of four or five hundred inhabitants, 25 miles from Topeka, Kansas, was entirely destroyed by fire.

A resident of Chicago, named P. A. Leonard, shot and instantly killed Dr. S. E. Scanland. The cause was domestic trouble.

Advices from the Argentine republic say the war had almost ended. The insurgents had been competely routed in the interior.

The Ninth Regiment, of New York, will visit Boston on the 17th of June. It will be received by the First Massachusetts Regiment

Capt. Fowler and his mate Turner of the bark Madawaska have been fined $1,000 each in Portland, Oregon, for severely beating a seaman.

Returns from all parts of Wisconsin indicate that Hon. W. P. Lyon (Rep.,) received 10,000 majority for Justice of the Supreme Court.

George H. Osborne, first mate, washed overboard from the schooner *Hero*, now at Halifax, is supposed to have been the missing Earl of Aberdeen.

The *Independence Belge* says Favre is going to Berlin to accelerate the conclusion of peace, and reassure Bismarck of the early restoration of order in Paris.

Three hundred and forty-five women in Massachusetts gave birth in 1869 to 696 children. Three hundred and thirty-nine had twins and six had triplets.

George W. Chadwick, convicted of altering a United States bond of the denomination of $10,000, was sentenced to the penitentiary in N Y., for ten years.

The city of Newark has organized an association to test the validity of the Income Tax. Many leading men of both political parties are members. A similar association has been formed in Chicago.

From all parts of Northwest Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, come the most encouraging reports of the growing wheat. It is stated that the crop promises to be one of the most abundant that was ever produced in these States.

A woman of Pisa, in Italy, Pipona Cetilh by name, has been condemned for the murder of her husband, and has confessed to the poison of her father, her two children, and her husband's mistress, all in the last six years. She is 40 years old.

The wool interest of California is getting to be something immense. Last year that State produced 20,000,000 pounds, or 8,000,000 pounds more than all the British American Provinces, and nearly one third of all clipped in the United States.

Governor Hoffman of New York, has signed the bill regulating the licensing of druggists' clerks. It will have a beneficial effect by preventing mistakes in putting up prescriptions, particularly the clause which compels doctors to write in full the ingredients of every prescription.

There was a golden wedding in Kentucky, at which were present twenty guests who witnessed the marriage ceremony fifty years ago. The average age of these twenty persons was seventy-one years, six months. They included the gentleman and lady who acted as groomsman and bridesmaid.

The London *Spectator* snappishly says, while referring to Senator Howard's resolutions about British possessions in America: Canada may cede herself if she likes, after obtaining her independence by proper parliamentary address to the throne; but England will no more cede her than the United States will cede Maine. Santo Domingo may sell subjects, but Great Britain has not yet descended to that level.

If the French war indemnity is to be divided on the same principle as that which has been applied to the other exactions, North Germany, not including Hesse, will receive 3,815 millions of francs; Bavaria, 650 millions; Wurtemberg, 240 millions; Baden, 190 millions; and Hesse, 105 millions. This will be equivalent to 34-6-10 thalers for each individual in the population, and 173 thalers for every family in Germany.

The association organized in California last year to make a practical experiment in growing tea, has met with encouraging success. About fifteen per cent. only of the plants imported from Japan survived the voyage, but a large quantity of tea seed germinated readily, and the young plants are thrifty and promising. Of course, the growth of these latter will require some years' extra time before a crop can be produced, but if the shrub is destined to thrive well on this continent, stock raised from the seed is likely to prove the hardiest and best.

A rumor prevails at Havana which is generally credited, that the volunteers in the neighborhood of San Juan de les Remedios roasted a man alive, first running a stake through his body. It is said that the volunteers were caught by Spanish officers while engaged in this act of cruelty. This outrage has greatly incensed the people, and many murders on both sides have resulted. An American gentleman stopping at a hotel one day in the beginning of the week, heard of two volunteers being murdered in their beds in a single night.

The Rome, N. Y., bank burglars, who were convicted at Watertown, attempted to evade sentence by blowing open the Watertown jail with powder. A heavy explosion followed, blowing off the back door of the jail and blowing out one of the windows. The Sheriff hastened to the spot and found the gang ready to come out of the hole the powder had made, which was not quite large enough, so none got away. Each of the burglars were sentenced the same day to the Auburn State Prison for ten years each.

N. P. Willis wrote this fine simile: "If you have ever seen a field of broom-corn—the most careless branching and free swaying of all products of summer—and can fancy the contrast in its destiny, between sweeping the pure air with the winds handling, and sweeping what it more usefully may when tied up for handling brooms, you can understand the difference I feel when using my thoughts at my pleasure, as in country life, and using them for subsistence, as in my present profession."

The Democratic Campaign Address.

The following is a full and comprehensive abstract of the address issued by the Democratic members of Congress in Washington: It recites the designs of those who control the Radical party to preserve its ascendancy by devising such legislation as will, in their view, best preserve their ascendancy, without regard to the wise restraints imposed by the Constitution as a check upon their reckless and desperate career; that the President has been formally announced as a candidate for re-election; that the declarations of his selfish supporters have been echoed by a subsidized press, and the discipline of party has already made adhesion to his personal fortunes the supreme test of political fealty; that partisan legislation was decreed and shaped in secret caucus, where extrement counsels always dominated; it was adopted by a subservient majority, if not with intent, certainly with effect to place in the hands of the President, power to command his renomination and to employ army, navy and militia as the means of subserving his personal ambition; and it is not surprising that gravest apprehensions for the future peace of the nation should be entertained. Partisanship is the only test applied to the distribution of the vast patronage in the hands of the President. Honesty, fitness and moral worth are openly discarded in favor of truckling submission and dishonorable compliance; and enormous defalcations and widespread corruptions have followed as the natural consequence of this pernicious system. Congress has adjourned without having even attempted to reduce taxation, or to repeal the glaring impositions by which industry is crushed and impoverished. The treasury is overflowing, shipbuilding and the carrying trade languish under a crushing load of taxation, prices of products of agriculturlists are so reduced that honest labor is denied it great reward. If the career of these conspirators is not checked the downfall of free government is inevitable, and with it the elevation of a military dictator on the ruins of the Republic. Our hopes for redress are in the calm, good sense, the sober second thought of the American people. We call upon them to be true to themselves and to their posterity, and disregarding party names and minor differences to insist upon a decentralization of power. We earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union, to spare no effort to maintain peace and order; carefully protect the rights of every citizen; preserve kindly relations among all men; and to discountenance and discourage any violations of the rights of any portion of the people, sacred under the Constitution or any of its amendments; and we invite their generous co-operation, irrespective of all former differences of opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be silenced.

The address is signed by fourteen Senators and ninety-five Representatives in Congress.

Swindling the People.

It is somewhat remarkable how readily men are gulled by stale devices. The late *expose* of the Merchants' Manufacturers Presentation Congress and Co-operative Distribution, of New York city, is a notable case in point. No device is staler, flatter and more unprofitable than this of gift concerts and the like. For one man to suppose that another will voluntarily make him a present of much money and take the trouble to advertise the fact and otherwise spend money to have it thoroughly known, is somewhat Utopian, and yet this is exactly what the 5,000 or 6,000 people who invested their dollars in the exploded lottery scheme must have believed. The getters-up of the concern, must, indeed, have been looked upon as philanthropists of the the first water; but such is the general wickedness of the world that philanthropists of this character are very apt to be wolves in sheep's clothing, who seek to ingratiate themselves into the society of unsuspicious lambkins merely for the sake of preying upon them most unmercifully. Whether the lambkins are to be reprobated for their own stupidity, or pitied for their troubles, is an open question. The cry of "wolf" has been raised very often, to be sure, and the lambkins may perhaps be pardoned for having become careless of it—but, at the same time, their subsequent grief is hardly to be pitied when their previous indifference is taken into consideration. They have been warned of this wolf of gift enterprises, and if they have not yet learned to distinguish the fierce interior under the smooth outside, why the fault is their own, not the shepherds in the form of newspapers and policemen, who have put them on their guard.

The Nashville *Union and American* vouches for the truth of a story, the important facts of which are the following:

A Tennessee soldier went to Brazil at the close of the war, taking with him his wife and two daughters—one ten and the other twelve years of age. He was an educated man, having been a preacher in Montgomery County, Tennessee; but apparently his was not the sort of ability which makes men rich in such a place as Brazil, and after a while he became bankrupt. According to Brazilian law the children of a citizen who cannot pay his debts may be sold as slaves, and the money thus obtained is applied in payment of his obligations. The unfortunate Tennesseean had become a naturalized citizen of the empire, and in accordance with the law both of his children, now nearly grown to womanhood, were taken to the slave market and sold to the highest bidder. The price paid was $1,200, by returning which the father can buy them back again.

Prairie fires have lately prevailed to a great extent in Nebraska, and much property has been destroyed by them. A thrilling story is told of a man who was overtaken by the flames when but a few rods from his home, but who was unable to outrun the element, and was burned to death—his body being reduced almost to a cinder. Two sons of the deceased, who were with him in the field, had a narrow escape from meeting the same fate, and only saved themselves by jumping into a small pond of water. None, except those who have seen a prairie on fire, can imagine the terrible grandeur of the sight, and the rapidity with which the flames rush along.

The total tonnage of anthracite coal by the carrying companies for the week ending on the 25th ult., was 78,268 tons, and for the year 1,638,167 tons, against 3,020,253 tons to corresponding time last year—showing a decrease of 1,382,086 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 48,846 tons, and for the year 243,844 tons, against 160,015 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 80,829 tons. The total production of all kinds for the week was 127,114 tons, and for the year 1,882,011 tons, against 3,183,268 tons to corresponding dates last year—an aggregate decrease of 1,301,257 tons.

The cost of the recent "carnival" in Washington was $25,000 and there is a "deficiency."

Latest from Paris.

A deputation has gone from Paris to Versailles to propose measures of conciliation. The members are instructed to insist on the maintenance of the Republic and the continuance of municipal franchises, and to demand that the Nationals shall alone guard Paris; and if Thiers rejects these terms, to inquire what terms the Versaillés Government has to propose.

The insurgents are said to have made a demand upon the Church for one million francs, and avow that they will immediately kill the Archbishop of Paris if it is not paid.

M. Favre, in a speech to the National Assembly, said that all the powers had expressed their sympathies with the Government of Versailles as the only legitimate Government of France. He also stated that the German Administrator in France, Herr Von Fabrice, had declined the overtures made to him by the Commune, which he believed must shortly succumb to the power of the Government.

New efforts for conciliation are making in Paris, eighteen members of the Commune having declared themselves disposed to treat with the Versailles Government.

M. Thiers, in a circular bearing date of the evening of the 12th, describes the situation as in the main unchanged, and says: "The Government will act at the proper time. The Commune accounts of a victory at Paris are as false as they are unprincipled. Our victory will come bloodlessly. The Paris delegates have arrived, and were received, not becaue they are Communists, but because they are Republicans. My answer to them was that 'no one menaces the Republic but assassins.' The lives of the insurgents will be spared, but the workmen, temporarily subsidized in Paris, must return to their labor, and secession be suppressed, as it has been in America."

Gen. Dombroski reports to the Communal Committee of Paris that the troops under his command are doing excellent service; that they already hold three-fourths of the town of Neuilly, and hope to have possession of the bridge across the Seine to-night. The *Cri du People* says the Versailles troops have been driven from Neuilly, and are flying toward Courbervoie. The attack made yesterday by the Versailles forces was a failure. The Orleans Railway has been cut by the Versailles troops.

The London Times' special dispatch from Paris says that the portion of the Versailles army engaged in the attack upon the outlying forts to the south of Paris has suffered greatly in both killed and wounded. The Communists have surrounded 3,000 gendarmes near Asnieres, and their capitulation is thought probable.

Semi-official journals say 1,000 soldiers were killed before Vanvres and several hundred taken prisoners at Neuilly. There was no loss among the Parisians except Dombrowki, who is slightly wounded.

The Germans at Creteil have been reenforced with 18,000 men, and are preparing to intervene.

A dispatch from Paris says that about 500 women assembled in the Place de la Concorde, and paraded through the Champs Elysees. They wore a square of red-cloth on their breasts; red Phrygian caps and short dresses of some blue material. They carried revolvers and daggers in their belts and some of them were armed also with rifles. As they marched, they howled "a Versailles!" and remonstrated with all the peaceful women who looked on. Their avowed mission was to march in front of the National Guards and form a shield for them in battle.

Dispatches from Versailles state that Marshal MacMahon's headquarters are now at Fontenay-aux-Roses, near Sceaux. Fifty insurgents were taken prisoners in the Chateau de Becon, and others were captured in the vicinity. An iron-clad railway battery has been captured from the insurgents at Colombes.

M. Thiers, in a circular just issued, confirms the announcement of the capture by Government troops, of the Chateau de Becon. Batteries have been established there by the Versailles troops, which are within easy range of the insurgent batteries at Asnieres and Clichy.

The *Mot d'Ordre* intimates that negotiations will soon be reopened with the Government at Versailles. The *Officiel Journal* pronounces false the reports that Lullier has been appointed to the command of the gunboat flotilla in the Seine. The supply of provisions by the northern and eastern railroads is said to be uninterrupted. The churches of St. Jaques and St. Vincent de Paul have been pillaged and closed.

The *Times'* special speaks highly of the American guns used in the defense of Paris.

In the first fight the insurgents were badly defeated. They had completed large defensive works at Asnieres, and the Commune Generals believed the position was safe from assault. Beyond the bridge over the Seine, about fifteen yards from the railway station at Asnieres, a strong barricade was erected and armed with mitrailleuses. Other earthworks were thrown up over night to prevent an attack via the Charlebourg road.

Across the road to Colombes was a barricade of paving-stones covered with earth. This barricade was eight hundred yards long and connected the principal posts of the insurgents. Seven armor-plated locomotives, armed with American mitrailleuses, were ready along the railway to defend the National Guards.

But although the Asnieres roads were barricaded by the insurgents, they were without cavalry, and unable to reconnoiter. They were consequently unaware of the fact that the Versailles troops had armed the Gennevilliers redoubts, and placed heavy naval guns in position at the Colombes redoubts. When the first shells fell yesterday from Courbevoie in the neighborhood of Chateau Becon, the National Guards took little notice of them as they were protected against a fire in that direction.

Suddenly a tremendous fire was opened from Colombes and Gennevilliers on the front and right flank of the insurgents. The National Guards gave way and fled from their trenches. At the same moment two attacking columns took the insurgents in front. The mitrailleuses at the barricade could only fire one volley.

The cross fire was so heavy that the insurgents were driven across the Seine in less than an hour. Dombrowski demanded reinforcements, and the insurgents renewed the attack, but they were again repulsed with great loss. Eye-witnesses say that Dombrowski led in person a desperate assault. At 4 o'clock all was over. The insurgents at Neuilly were forced to retreat to Porte Maillot. The bridge of boats was broken, and many were drowned.

The Versailles troops gradually won all of the Gennevilliers peninsula, and then attempted to push forward over the bridge at Asnieres. The Guards were routed, and two battalions were taken prisoners, and the remainder of the insurgents were driven entirely to their own side of the Seine.

Trouble on the Mexican Frontier.

The Galveston News has the following special dispatch from Austin:

San Elizario, March 13, 1871.

To the Hon. A. J. Fountain, State Senator from El Paso District:

Inclosed find a printed slip cut from *The Borderer* of March 10. The butchery there described is horrible, but it has led to more bloodshed, and there can be no telling where the matter will stop. Dr. Camaniego, chief civil officer at El Paso, Mexico, has received by mounted courier, from Chihauhua, the following report:

"Col. Terrasas, comander of the Chihuahua frontier troops, pursued the Indians (those who committed the murder spoken of in the annexed slip), across the boundary line into the United States. The Indians were from the Fort Goodwin reservation, and tried to to get back there, in order to be protected from the Mexican troops. In the pursuit some 40 Indians were killed, and as many more were captured. The commanding officer at Fort Goodwin, hearing of the affair from some Indians who had escaped, salling out with 40 men to protect the Indians, and while doing so, he came in collision with the Mexican troops. A fight ensued, and resulted in the killing of the commanding officer of Fort Goodwin and 40 American soldiers. Col. Terrasas had out about 200 men."

Extract from the Borderer, published at La Cruces, N. M.

ANOTHER INDIAN BUTCHERY.

From M. F. Herring, conductor on the Northern Road, we learn that last week the train of Messrs. Kearl & Miller was on the route from Chihuahua to Fort Bayard, loaded with bacon. Before reaching the boundary line, Mr. Charles Kearl and wife, with six other Americans, proceeded in advance of the train, and when about five miles from it, were attacked by a large band of Indians. Mr. Kearl, his wife, and five others of the party were killed on the spot; the other two succeeded in escaping, both badly wounded, but one has since died. The bodies of those slain in the attack were horribly mutilated, the hands being cut off and placed beside the bodies, and the head of Mr. Kearl was placed by the body of his wife, and her head upon his shoulders. The attack occurred between Casas Grandes and Gavilloa. The names of the killed, as far as learned, were Mr. and Mrs. Kearl, Gus Hepner, Mr. Suthland, and Charles Delano.

The Magazines for May.

The Children's Hour, edited by T. S. Arthur, for May, has a good table of contents for the little ones and its articles are well illustrated. The dish prepared by Mr. Arthur for the children, each month, cannot fail to be appreciated.

Arthur's Magazine for May, has its usual full table of contents embracing stories, sketches, poetry, music, articles for the ladies, for the home circle, the hreside, etc. The engraving "Dust in the Eye," is life like. The fashion plates are good as the ladies will attest.

Peterson's Lady's Magazine for May, contains a beautiful picture, "Claribel," the latest fashion plates, and a table of contents with variety enough to suit all. Peterson is now in its 59th volume, and is always welcome in every household. Published by C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at $2 per annum.

Godey's Lady's Book for May, gives us an engraving illustrating "Rustic Gallantry." It is a prettily-conceived picture. The fashion plates are complete, and embrace all the spring styles with directions for making up. Godey is always fresh and interesting, and the May number, the 491st issued by the veteran publisher, is no exception. Published at Philadelphia. Terms $3 per year.

Scribner's Monthly for May, contains its usual variety. Its leading article "The Wonders of the Yellowstone," is vividly illustrated. Edward Eggleston has a new story "Ben:—a story for May day." Mrs. Oliphants "Nora, the story of a Wild Irish Girl," is also commenced in this number. Aside from these articles the table of contents shows excellence as well as variety, and the May number of this favorite cannot fail to be sought after. Scribner & Co., publishers, New York.

A volcanic eruption is predicted from Mount Rainier, in Washington Territory. Generally during the hottest summer weather the snow on the summit is but partially melted. Now the heat is so great as to melt the snow, there is a constant emission of steam, and even smoke reported to have been seen by persons living in the vicinity.

Chicago doesn't like the milk it gets. It prefers the udder kine.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$12.00	@	15.50
Hogs—Live	.07	@	.08½
Dressed	.09	@	.11½
Sheep	.04½	@	.08½
Cotton—Middling	.15	@	.15½
Flour—Extra Western	6.50	@	6. 50
State Extra	6.65	@	6. 68
Wheat—Amber Western	1.63	@	1.65
" State	1.57	@	1.65
White Genesee Extra	1.62	@	1.87
Rye—Western	1.00	@	1.14
Barley—State	.90	@	1.00
Corn—Mixed Western	.75	@	.80
Seed—Clover	.10	@	.10½
Oats—Western	.62	@	.69
Pork—Mess	19.00	@	23.00
Lard	.11¼	@	.12½
Butter—State	.35	@	.40
Ohio W. R.	.26	@	.28
" Fancy	.34	@	.36
Western ordinary	.15	@	.18
Pennsylvania fine	.34	@	.37
Cheese—State Factory	.15	@	.16
" Skimmed	.07	@	.10
Ohio	.10	@	.15
Eggs—State	.15	@	.18

BOSTON.

Flour—Superfine	$6.00	@	6.25
Extra	6.75	@	7.00
Corn	.85	@	.88
Oats	.68	@	.72
Clear Pork	22.50	@	23.00
Lard	.13	@	.13¼
Butter—Common	.25	@	.28
Choice Lots	.35	@	.41
Cheese	.13	@	.17
Eggs—Western	.15	@	.16
Eastern	.18	@	.19
Grass Seed—Clover	.10¾	@	.12
Timothy	5.50	@	6.00
Red Top	6.25	@	6.50
Hay—Choice	28.00	@	29.00
Common	20.00	@	22.00

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	$7.00	@	7.75
Prime	6.00	@	6.60
Fair Grades	4.50	@	5.75
Stock Cattle—Common	4.00	@	6.00
Inferior	3.50	@	4.00
Hogs—Live	6.30	@	6.85
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	@	5.00
Flour—White Winter Extra	6.50	@	7.25
Spring Extra	5.75	@	6.50
Buckwheat	4.75	@	5.75
Grain—Corn—No. 2	.50	@	.53
Barley—No. 2, new	.90	@	.91
Oats—No. 2	.40	@	.43
Rye—No. 2	.85	@	.89
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.27	@	1.32
Lard	.11¾	@	.12½
Pork—Mess	18.00	@	19.00

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	5.75	@	7.50
Sheep	3.50	@	6.80
Hogs—Live	6.50	@	8.00
Flour	5.90	@	7.25
Wheat	1.20	@	1.42
Corn	.68	@	.73
Oats	.60	@	.68
Rye	.90	@	1.00
Barley	.75	@	.80
Lard	.12	@	.14

ALBANY.

Wheat—State	1.60	@	1.75
Extra	1.48	@	1.68
Rye—State	1.80	@	1.19
Corn—Mixed	.78	@	.80
Barley—State	.75	@	.92
Oats—State	.60	@	.70

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	5.75	@	6.75
Wheat—Western Red	1.62	@	1.65
White	1.80	@	1.85
Corn—Yellow	.78	@	.78
Mixed	.77	@	..
Seed—Clover	.10¾	@	.12
Timothy	..	@	3.25
Petroleum—Crude	.14	refined	22¾

Sad Disaster.—As the tug S. R. Watson was towing the schooner Summers from the river into the lake, at Chicago, and just as the end of the pier was reached, the schooner suddenly hoisted her sails, and a high wind prevailing at the time, the sails filled and the Summers shot ahead of the tug. The tow-line was taut, and the crew of the Watson found it impossible to cast off. The result was the tug was capsized and immediately went to the bottom with all on board, viz: Captain Green, two of the crew, Lewis Garrety and Patrick Mallers, and the mailing clerk, Lewis Johnson, for many years on the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and part owner of the tug. Two other men on board were rescued.

There were about 175 young girls in the seminary at Oxford, Ohio, when the fire in it broke out on Thursday night last, and the consternation among them was for a time indescribable. Many of them barely had time to get out of the building before it was all in flames; several escaped from the second and third story windows, and one of the female teachers escaped down the lightning rod. One young lady, in getting out of a third story window to escape by a rope, fell to the ground. She was badly bruised, and somewhat injured internally, but suffered no broken bones, and is not regarded as in a bad condition.

Every organ demands sustenance and support from the stomach. If the stomach cannot supply the aliment required, the whole system languishes. To rouse and regulate this great supplying organ, there is no preparation at present known that will compare with Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters; and as two-thirds of all human ailments originate in indigestion, it follows, logically, that most of the diseases flesh is heir to are curable *at their source*, by this powerful vegetable restorative.

The School Festival is a beautiful original quarterly magazine, devoted to Sunday-school and day-school exhibitions, concerts, charades, tableaux, &c. It is just the thing for every teacher and every pupil. Price fifty cents a year, fifteen cents for a single number. Write for it. Published by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Horse-Men and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders:* Give a horse a table-spoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

Close Voting.—By a vote of 99 to 98 the House have concurred with the Senate to repeal the law establishing the 4th of March special sessions of Congress. The Speaker could have made it a tie vote and defeated the measure, but declined to do so.

We have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment;* one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment *cold*, and rub in well with the hand.

Tin-lined Lead Pipe.—It is a safe pipe for drinking-water. It has all the advantages of Lead Pipe without the danger of being poisoned by lead water. It is flexible, durable, and easily soldered. Price 15 cents a pound for all sizes. Sold by the Colwells, Shaw & Willard M'f'g. Co., No. 213 Centre Street, New York.

Try It.

It is amusing that the feeble should totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement. It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of Hostetter's Bitters, all would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At certain seasons the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints, and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest discipline of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues.

Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hostetter's Bitters is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal receipts and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of chills and fever.

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