A Love Song.

A bird sang low from its swaying nest:
"The world is fair to see!
Blue heaven above,
Arching my home,
And the sea I love
Snowy with foam.
Brown earth and tossing fields of grain,
Whispering branches and falling rain;
Burning blossoms quenched in dew;
Odors of paradise—music, too!

Ah! yes, yes, this world is fair to see!
But these make not the joy in my breast,
Tho' fair they be.
For the sweetest thing in this world above
To me! to me!
Is this—that I have some one to love,
And some one that loves me,
Loves me."

O! Birdie was right in his swaying nest;
We study from day to day
"To love," "To be loved." We forget the rest,
And carry but this away.
With "love" on our lips and "love" in our hearts,
We journey this life all through,
And placing our sorrows and troubles apart,
"Love" enters with us on the new.

Farm, Garden and Household.

REMEDY FOR CARBOLIC ACID POISONING.—Sweet-oil, or castor-oil swallowed in large quantity, is recommended as a most efficient antidote to carbolic acid, when taken in a poisonous dose.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.—Break four eggs into a saucepan into which a large pat of butter has been dropped, and keep stirring the whole until they are cooked, which will be in a few minutes. You will know when they are done by their appearance, as they get into lumps. Some buttered toast should be ready on which to spread the eggs, and then pepper and salt them. Some people add the latter while cooking. They are easily prepared, and very good.

TOMATO SOUP.—Slice two onions, and fry them in butter until brown; then fry two dozen tomatoes just sufficiently to heat them through, and put them into a stewpan with their gravy and the onions, adding a head of celery and a carrot sliced; stew these gently for half an hour. Add three pints of gravy, and stew for an hour and a half; then pulp the whole of the vegetables through a seive, season with white pepper, salt, and Cayenne, and serve with toasted bread cut in dice.

TAFFY CANDY.—Put into a pan or shallow vessel a quarter of a pound of butter and a pound of brown sugar; set it upon the fire, and stir together for fifteen minutes, or until a little of the mixture dropped into a basin of water will break clean through the teeth without sticking to them. Flavoring of any kind desired should be added just before the cooking is completed. The taffy should, when done, be poured into a shallow dish, which is buttered on the bottom and edges.

VENTILATING ROOMS.—An ingenious and elegant arrangement for ventilating rooms consists in inserting in one of the windows a pane of glass having four holes cut into it. Upon this pane a second round plate, having also four round holes of the same size, is so attached that it may be easily made to rotate in close contact. To admit fresh air, the rotating disc is turned so that both sets of openings coincide; to reduce the amount, or to exclude it, it is only necessary to make a slight turn of the plate.

TREATMENT OF SMALL-POX SUBJECTS.—During the prevalence of small-pox in Paris last spring the police authorities required the bodies of those dying from it to be sponged in a liquid composed of one hundred and eighty grains of carbolic acid in a quart of distilled water. Formerly chloride calcium was used; but this had the great inconvenience of rendering it almost impossible for any one to remain in the room with a corpse. The carbolic acid solution in question is said to have all the advantages of chloride of calcium with none of its inconveniences.

RAISING TURKEYS.—The turkey is the most tender when young, and most difficult to raise of all the domestic fowls; yet with proper care in setting the eggs under game hens and cooping the brood at night regularly, while the turkeys are young, they may be easily reared in great abundance. Never feed the young turkeys boiled eggs or corn meal dough, or wheat bread crumbs. They need very little food of any kind under seven days of age, and should have nothing but sour milk in pans. At about a week or ten days give them also wheat screenings or crumbs soaked in sour milk. Let this be their only feed till they begin to feather, and then give them grain of any kind. Tie the hen (which has the young turkeys) to a peg off to herself, with a coop near by her so that she can enter at night to roost. At two weeks old let the hen loose to roam, and if she is a game hen she will do the work of rearing the brood.—*Prairie Farmer.*

COOKING NEW POTATOES.—New potatoes, when they first appear, are considered a delicacy, though not so wholesome as the old, unless they are perfectly ripe, and can be cooked without being made waxy. If they are plainly boiled, a sprig of mint will be found a most pleasant addition. The following is an excellent though more elaborate way of dressing them: Choose the potatoes as nearly of size as possible; wash them and rub off the outer rine; then wipe them dry with a clean napkin. Put a quarter of a pound of fresh butter into stewpan; set it on the fire, and when it boils, throw in the potatoes. Let them boil in the butter till they are done, taking care to toss them every now and then, so that they may all go successively into the boiling butter. They must be carefully watched, because if done too much, they shrivel up and become waxy. When the fork indicates that they are done, they must be taken out before they lose their crispness, put into a dish, and some salt spread over them. As soon as they are taken from the boiling butter, a handful of parsley may be thrown into it, and after it has had a boil or two, laid upon the potatoes as a garnish. They must be eaten immediately. This is a beautiful dish to serve up with fish, or it may be eaten alone. The butter in which the potatoes were dressed may be poured into a jar, and serve again for the same purpose. Old potatoes may be cut into round pieces about the size of a large walnut, and dressed in the same way.—*Godey's Ladies' Book.*

CAPTAIN PATRICK H. WEAVER, of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, was in command of a company of infantry in the Black Hawk war, and it is related of him that at one time while getting his company in line for parade, he got vexed at the alignment, which resembled a worm-fence more than it did a straight line, threw down his sword, and pulling off his hunting shirt, told the men that if they did not get into a straight line he would thrash the whole company. The line was promptly formed, and the Captain put on his hunting shirt and buckled on his sword again.

Strawberries, $3 per quart; peas, 40 cents per half peck; tomatoes, 35 cents per quart; radishes, 4 to 10 cents per bunch; lettuce, $1 per dozen; pie plant, 15 to 20 cents per bunch; spinach 20 cents per half peck. All this in New York city.

Summary of News.

Two U. S. Marshals were fatally shot in Tennessee while looking after illicit stills.

IT is said that 150,000 persons have left Paris on account of the trouble there.

MANY pickpockets having been driven out of New York are now operating in the country.

INDIAN atrocities still continue in Arizona. On the Kansas border the Indians are quiet.

THE Kentucky Democrats will hold their State Convention in Frankfort, on the 3d of May.

THE English peers have rejected the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Bill by a majority of 26.

THE annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac is to be held in Boston, May 12.

THE Cincinnati papers which lately published a gift concert advertisement, were fined $10 each.

THERE is no further room for doubt as to the future of Luxembourg. It is to be ceded to Germany.

THE prospect throughout the State of Kansas for a bountiful crop of fruit and grain was never better.

THERE is a movement on foot in Philadelphia to have separate street-cars for ladies, with female conductors.

PITTSBURGH has 475 manufactories, which, if placed in a continuous line, would extend a distance of 55 miles.

THE Canadian Union Club, of New York, are about to enter with full determination into the cause of annexation.

THE house of Matthias Karle, at Germantown, Wis., was burned, and Mr. Karle and his wife perished in the flames.

ROMULUS NEWCOMB, convicted of burning a school-house in Newton, Mass., has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

THE Ohio Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and State officers will meet in Columbus June 1.

MALIGNANT croup and measles have become epidemic in Durango, Mexico. The deaths from these diseases average 30 a day.

IT is stated that there are thirty-five thousand cases waiting to be tried in the Paris law courts. The courts meanwhile are closed.

THE following were the Treasury balances at the close of business last week: Currency $10,295,000; coin, $108,739,000.

THE "Vigilantes" are still warning obnoxious persons to leave Viginia, Nevada, instantly, and the orders are invariably obeyed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is said to be the name of the only pensioner in this country who has lost both legs and arms in military service.

THE principal of a Maine Academy eloped with one of his pupils, leaving a wife and several children behind him. The pair have gone West.

A FIRM of well-known American bankers have offered to purchase the column in the Place Vendome, to transport it to the Central Park, New York.

BOSTON has $1,950,000 invested in pianoforte manufacturing, employing 830 workmen, and producing annually instruments worth $2,300,000.

IT LOOKS at this writing very much as though a strong effort would be made by European nations to again place Napoleon on the throne of France.

THE coal mines of St. Clair County, Ill., have suspended work, under the apprehension that a reduction in the wages was designed by the mine-owners.

THE rebels in China have recently captured the town of Kweth-wa, and the Government is hurrying troops forward from Pekin to oppose their further advance.

A TERRIBLE hail-storm has occurred in Mississippi, causing the destruction of thousands of windows, stripping foliage from the trees and killing multitudes of birds.

A CALL for a convention, to be held in New York on May 6th, 7th and 8th, under the auspices of the New England Labor Reform League, has just been issued.

AFFAIRS in Japan are critical. In various places bands of armed men are threatening hostilities to the Government. The guard of the Mikado has been increased.

THE Newark *Courier* announces by authority, that under no circumstances can Mr. Cortlandt Parker accept the Republican nomination for the Governorship of New Jersey.

A WOMAN of Washington, Ohio, lately sued all the liquor sellers in the place for selling liquor to her husband, and obtained judgments covering the relative sums he spent in their saloons.

THE St. Crispin shoemakers of Baltimore have struck, because the members of the female branch of their organization were discharged from employment for being members of the organization.

JAMES McCollough, James Kerr, and James Murphy, convicted in Philadelphia of committing an outrage on a lady, were sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 each and suffer an imprisonment of fifteen years.

ALL the Australian colonies are fortifying their ports, in consequence of a warning, said to have come from the Home Government, that a descent upon them is threatened by American filibusters.

A VERDICT in the Massachusetts Supreme Court has awarded $13,000 damages against the town of Ashfield, in favor of J. H. Dyer, for personal injuries to plaintiff's wife, caused by a defect in the highway.

A JOINT resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives by Gen. Butler, to submit to the Joint High Commission the claims of American citizens imprisoned in England for supposed complicity in the Fenian disturbances in Ireland.

THE SCHOONER Marion Kenny, whose crew were on a former occasion murdered by the Kanakas, has arrived at Lema, Feji Islands, having been the scene of another frightful massacre by the natives of Cherry Island. The story of the voyage is a fearful one; all the whites on board were murdered.

IT IS reported that the Lutheran inhabitants of the Province of Livonia have petitioned the Russian Government to permit negotiations for the annexation of their Province to Prussia. The Czar ordered the signers of the petition to leave his dominions on pain of confiscation of their effects.

IN the Canadian Senate, Mr. Ryan inquired if the Joint High Commission should come to an arrangement on the San Juan boundary and fishery questions, whether Parliament would have full opportunity for expressing an opinion concerning such arrangement. Mr. Campbell replied that any measure relating to those subjects would first be submitted to Parliament before the treaty was signed.

Notes on the Fashions.

Brilliant-colored gloves are seen again in the street.

Enameled, and even studded buckles, are worn upon ladies' morning slippers.

Neck-ties for spring are of soft twilled India silk, cut bias, and hemmed on the edges.

Nearly all the linen and batiste suits are make with the dress polonaise, which simulates the upper skirt.

Long-wristed kid gloves without ornamental stitching are the first choice with the ladies of taste and fashion.

Some of the new sun-umbrellas are bordered with several hair-lines of white, or one broad bar, more conspicuous, but scarcely in as good taste.

A bonnet especially attractive is of English split straw, with trimming of thick gros grain ribbon, in the stylish scarabee green, an ivy wreath, tiny white flowers, and scarlet buds.

Shepherd's checks in fabrics for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, have sprung into favor, and divide honors with narrow stripes heretofore popular.

Riding jackets are made of white cashmere or corduroy, and are handsomely embroidered—those in the Japanese style being the most admired.

The latest "agony" in shoes consists of walking boots of Russia leather; and the latest edict of style is that broad-soled shoes, large and easy, will be *de rigueur.*

A scarf of gauze, or of gros grain, is used for trimming round hats. One scarf end, wide and sloped bias, is pendent behind, instead of two, as was lately worn.

Fashion gossip has it that in passing a lady on the street the hat should be raised during the present season with the left hand, the little finger and thumb to be placed under the rim.

Pretty shawls of Berlin make are for the breakfast-room, or for chilly mornings in the country, and are of black cashmere, embroidered with white or black as perferred. Lace or crimped fringe is the finish.

A sewed chip bonnet of purest white had a deep navy blue ribbon, forming a band around the crown, and holding erect a blue velvet pleating; large white roses with frost-browned leaves on the side; ruche of black lace in front; price $45.

New handkerchiefs for dressy occasions have a two-inch hem, with a band of Valenciennes insertion inside the hem, and a medallion of Valenciennes in each corner. Large initial letters are needle-worked on muslin, and sold to be transferred to hankerchief corners, for marking them in an ornamental way.

The latest novelty is bretelles with a postilion-basque, made of Swiss muslin embroidery and Valenciennes, to wear with Swiss upper skirts over colored silk dresses for evening. The bretelles are wide on the shoulders, sloping narrower towards the waist, are crossed in front like a fichu, and are finished behind with a pretty square postilion-basque.

WHERE THE SUN DOES NOT SET.—The following graphic passage is from the description of a scene witnessed by Mr. Campbell and his party in the north of Norway, from a cliff one thousand miles above the sea. "The ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the north the huge old sun swung low along the horizon, like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock of our grandfather's parlor corner. We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve, midnight, the full round orb hung triumphantly above the wave; a bridge of gold running due north spanned the water between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty, which knew no setting; we involuntarily took off our hats; no word was said. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, the beauties will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up ocean, heaven and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung up perceptibly on his beat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the flood, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid into another day?"

A NEW EXPLANATION.—It has been generally believed that by the act of suttee, Hindoo wives declare their undying attachment to their husbands, but Dr. Cheyer, in his recent work on Indian Medical Jurisprudence, traces this custom to a very different origin. He brings forward authorities to show that the Brahmins invented the law themselves as an act of self-protection against their wives. Before its introduction the wives were in the habit of avenging themselves upon their husbands for neglect and cruelty by mixing poison with their food, and at last things came to such a height that the least matrimonial quarrel resulted in the husband's death. An easier remedy for the evil might have been found in permitting the wife to eat out of the same dish as her husband, but this would have involved too wide a departure from the customs of society; and it must be admitted that there is a peculiar refinement of cruelty in the expedient adopted which would commend itself to the Asiatic mind. Of late years the law of suttee was occasionally set at defiance, but the widow cannot altogether escape the consequences of her husband's death. His family degrade her, and put her to the most menial duties in the house.

THE "FAT CONTRIBUTER," Gris, of the Cincinnati *Times*, has the following in regard to an old conductor promoted to train-dispatcher: "Habit was very strong with the ex-conductor. As he sat in the office he would start every time he heard a bell ring, and yell 'All aboard.' Then he would go about the office at intervals and try to collect fare of the assistants. We dropped in casually one afternoon, and Billy wanted to know if we had a pass. He couldn't get accustomed to his new position at all. He pined to be again on the road. One day he begged the boys to put him through a collision, which they did to his entire gratification. They tore his clothes nearly off, blackened his eyes, broke a kerosene lamp over his head, and piled a red-hot stove on top of him. Billy was in an ecstacy of delight, and declared he hadn't enjoyed himself so much since he had a bile."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—According to the *Diario*, the tactics of the Spaniards are to be changed. Valmaseda intends to confine the war to one section of the country. He proposes to drive the insurgents out of certain jurisdictions, then follow them and force them into submission. Valmaseda will remain in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus and Moron until the establishment of a military cordon, which will make the passage of the insurgents from the Eastern Department impossible. The same paper says this pacification by districts may appear slow, but it is the only course that will bring back peace. Gen. Cebolline will assume command immediately.

Latest from Paris.

It is reported that a sharp engagement took place near Asnieres, and that the Government troops carried the Chateau Beckon, commanding the village.

A rumor is afloat that the representatives of the United States, England, and Italy are jointly urging the Commune to agree to a truce.

The prospect of another siege produced a commotion in Paris. The prices of provisions are rising rapidly. The Versailles troops are spreading round the city. They have been discovered in strength at Gennevilliers, extending to St. Denis. People in great numbers are flying from Paris. The city is now consuming only about five-eighths the usual quantity of flour.

Louis Blanc denies that he has proposed to confer two years' powers on M. Thiers. The project, however, has been entertained in other quarters, but Thiers declines the proposition.

M. Thiers issued a circular on the evening of the 16th, as follows: "The Paris insurgents are emptying their houses and selling their furniture. The Government continues to temporize for the purpose of collecting an irresistible force, and also to allow the Parisians time to reflect. The insurgents say we shoot prisoners, and intend to overthrow the Republic, and the suppression of the subsidies of the National Guards. These statements are false."

A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Versailles says the Prussian trenches on the terrace at Mendon are now occupied by the Government troops, and that 16 guns pointing toward Forts d'Issy and Vanvres have been placed in position there.

Gen. Von Pape stated that the report was unfounded that Prince Bismarck had threatened to interfere by the 23d inst. MacMahon's troops had not advanced beyond Colombes, excepting to the redoubt, which was occupied by 200 men. Gen. Von Pape admitted that MacMahon's right was to enter the city between the Prussian outposts and the *enceinte*, and said that this arrangement was made with the Government before the Revolution; the peninsula containing Gennevilliers and Fort du Mont Valerien was accordingly evacuated by the Germans on the 15th of March. He would not hinder but assist MacMahon. He thinks, however, that the weakness of the Versailles army prevents anything decisive being done. He offers to cut off the railway traffic with Paris and prevent provisions from entering, but M. Thiers refused on the ground that Paris contains many orderly people.

The insurgents recently made large requisitions in the St. Denis Faubourg, arresting priests and plundering the churches. Gen. Von Pape sent troops to protect the people and recover the property. He also sent a message to the Commune that if such disorders happened again, the forts in possession of the Germans would open fire. "My instructions," he said, "are to be very strict with the insurgents, and to give the Government all facilities."

Dissatisfaction on account of the failure to attack Paris now exists among the French troops which are ready to protect the Assembly. More than one-half of those arrived from Germany have been sent home as untrustworthy. Ninety millions of dollars, the installment of the war indemnity, which was due on the 1st of April, are known to be ready at Versailles, but payment has been delayed because the Germans will then retire toward Rhims. Crowds are still flying from 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 shell fell yesterday from Courbovoie in the neighborhood of the 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.

In a report made to the Commune, Gen. Cluseret claims to have repulsed the Versailles Army at all points. Other accounts declare that the fighting was murderous, and say that the village of Courcelles, on the right bank of the Seine, between Neuilly and Clichy, is filled with wounded. It is stated that an armistice was concluded for the burial of the dead, and to allow the inhabitants of Neuilly and Clichy, and other towns under bombardment, to remove to places of safety. A barricade is in course of erection under the Arch of Triumph.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—The jury in the case of Laura D. Fair, on trial in San Francisco, for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, remained out 40 minutes, when they returned a verdict of "murder in the first degree." The prisoner appeared somewhat paler than usual when she was taken from the court-room, otherwise she was unmoved. It may not be improper to say that this verdict, until within the last week, was not generally believed possible, nearly every one expecting the trial to prove a farce, ending with the acquittal of the prisoner or a disagreement of the jury. Nine-tenths of the community regard the verdict as just, a proper vindication of the law, and a rebuke to the doctrines put forth by the defense in the case.—*San Francisco Paper.*

The Joint Commission.

Reports from Washington, say of the work of the Joint Commission:—

In the adjustment of the fisheries question, the navigation of the river St. Lawrence will be secured to our citizens. At least this proposition is now pending and will be definitely settled this week.

There is no doubt that the Joint High Commission have agreed on the Alabama and other similar claims, leaving their adjudication and award to a commission of jurists.

The question involving the ownership of the island of San Juan will, according to the best obtainable information, be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly powers. The island is not regarded by either party as of much value, but the decision of the question of possessive right which has so long been in abeyance, is considered of importance in view of the series of measures to be adopted by the two governments in order to bind more closely the two countries in friendship by removing every cause of dispute. All the commissioners, while scrupulously guarding the rights and honors of their respective countries, have from the first day of their meeting, shown a disposition to accomodate their differences, and to arrive at such conclusions as will generally be regarded as satisfactory to the two nations immediately concerned in the business with which they are intrusted. In the work entitled, "Selections from the Speeches of Earl Russell, 1817 to 1841, and from Despatches, 1859 to 1865, with Introductions," published under the supervision of Earl Russel himself, and issued in January, 1870, there occurs the following words: "During the discussion of the questions relating to the Alabama and Shenandoah, it was the great object of the British Government to preserve for the subject the security of trial by jury, and for the nation the legitimate and lucrative trade of ship-building."

In order to anticipate any troubles of the coming fishing season, it is understood that the President will send a special message to the Senate when he transmits the report of the High Joint Commission, asking in the event that the proposed basis for a settlement of the fishery question is accepted, that it may be disposed of. Representatives at Washington of the Canadian interest in this question express their entire confidence in the ratification by the Senate of the adjustment determined on by the commission.

Extra Session of the U. S. Senate.

The President has issued the following proclamation, convening the Senate in extraordinary session:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the tenth day of May next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on Wednesday, the tenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is HAZARD & CASWELL,S, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet.* Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.—The U. S. House, by a vote of 93 to 74, a strict party vote, accepted the conference report on the Ku-Kulx bill; and the bil' has been signed by the President.

Over twelve hundred churches were built in the United States last year.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$12.00	@	15.50
MILCH COWS	40.00	@	90.00
HOGS—Live	.07	@	.08½
Dressed	.09	@	.10½
SHEEP	.05	@	.07½
COTTON—Middling	.15	@	.15½
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.25	@	6.50
State Extra	6.65	@	6.68
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.58	@	1.60
" State	1.57	@	1.65
White Genesee Extra	1.62	@	1.87
RYE—Western	1.00	@	1.20
BARLEY—State	.80	@	.85
CORN—Mixed Western	.73	@	.75
SEED—Clover	.09	@	.09½
OATS—Western	.62	@	.64
PORK—Mess	18.00	@	19.00
LARD	.11	@	.12
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	@	.13¾
BUTTER—Common	.25	@	.28
Choice Lots	.35	@	.42
CHEESE	.13	@	.17
EGGS—Western	.15	@	.16
Eastern	.18	@	.19
GRASS SEED—Clover	.10½	@	.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	4.80	@	5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	@	7.25
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	@	6.75
Buckwheat	4.75	@	5.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.50	@	.53
Barley—No. 2, new	.90	@	.91
Oats—No. 2	.46	@	.48
Rye—No. 2	.82	@	.84
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.22	@	1.25
LARD	.10	@	.11
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	@	1.40
CORN	.68	@	.73
OATS	.58	@	.60
RYE	.90	@	1.00
BARLEY	.75	@	.83
LARD	.12	@	.14

ALBANY.

WHEAT—State	1.60	@	1.75
Extra	1.48	@	1.68
RYE—State	1.15	@	1.16
CORN—Mixed	.78	@	.80
BARLEY—State	.90	@	1.80
OATS—State	.60	@	.70

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FLOUR—Penn. Extra	6.25	@	7.00
WHEAT—Western Red	1.62	@	1.65
White	1.80	@	1.85
CORN—Yellow	.74	@	.75
Mixed	.72	@	.74
SEED—Clover	.10½	@	.12
Timothy	..	@	5.25
PETROLEUM—Crude	.14	refined	22⅞

THE DETROIT TUNNEL.—Work on the long-projected tunnel under the Detroit River, which is to afford easy transit from Detroit to Windsor, will commence this summer. There are to be three departments, running parallel with each other, two of which will be about sixteen feet high, and the other, somewhat less, will be built beneath and between the two others. It will take about two years to finish this piece of engineering.

WHO, WHEN HIS BROTHER ASKS FOR BREAD, would give him a serpent? Yet how often when the sick ask for medicine, they receive poison. Mercury, iodine, strychnine and prussic acid, are prescribed daily, and the larger the dose the more heroic the practice! Shun all deadly minerals, and concentrated vegetable poisons. Let DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS be the first resort of all who suffer from general debility, indigestion, constipation, billiousness, intermittent fever or rheumatism. They will need no other medicine.

INSECTS IN HAILSTONES.—During a recent meeting of the Entomological Society of London, an insect known as *Chlorops lieneata* was exhibited, which had been found frozen up in the centre of a hailstone, proving that it must have been flying at a considerable height in order to have been inclosed in the mass of ice.

SAID A PARENT TO A CHILD.—"Just look at those shoes, only bought last week; good as new, all but the toes which are worn through. Money thrown away, feet wet, stockings soiled, all because they were not Metal Tipped." Parents take your choice, neat, genteel, Silver Tipped Shoes, which never wear out at the toe, or shoes without Tips, with ragged holes and protruding toes. Which looks the best? Which is the cheapest?

Animals require much water, varying according to size, food used, work done, and other circumstances. A horse requires eight gallons a day. A cow will drink six gallons, a sheep two to three quarts, while an elephant will use up nearly a barrel.

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Preventive medication was scarcely thought of then; but now it is considered of paramount importance, and the celebrity of the standard invigorant, alterative and restorative of the age, (a title which Hostetter's Bitters have fairly earned by their long career of success,) is mainly due to its efficiency as a protective preparation.

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