In a Graveyard.

In the dewy depths of the graveyard,
I lie in the tangled grass,
And watch, in the sea of azure,
The white cloud-islands pass.

The birds in the rustling branches
Sing gayly overhead;
Gray stones like sentinel spectres
Are guarding the silent dead.

The early flowers sleep shaded
In the cool green noonday gloom;
The broken light falls shuddering
On the cold white face of the tomb.

Without, the world is smiling
In the infinite love of God,
But the sunlight falls and falters
When it falls on the churchyard sod.

On me the joyous rapture
Of a heart's first love is shed,
But it falls on my heart as coldly
As sunlight on the dead.

Farm, Garden and Household.

To Cure Hollow Horn.—My remedy is bleeding. I bleed in the neck just as you would a horse. One thorough bleeding usually effects a cure. I have known cattle to eat heartily immediately after being bled that had refused food before.

Bread.—Into a basin break 4 eggs, having about a pint of meal in the basin; beat all well together, add a large table-spoonful of lard, salt to taste, and milk enough to make a stiff batter. Just before you pour it into the baking-pan add ½ of a tea-spoonful of soda dissolved in a little milk. All batter bread is nicer baked in a round pan than in either a square or oval one. It is also lighter baked in tin or iron than in a "Turk's head" of earthenware.

To Prevent Horses Kicking in the Stall.—Give them a wider stall, or turn them loose in a box stall. If neither is convenient to do, or fail to cure, take a piece of trace-chain, about two feet long, and fasten one end of it, with a strong strap, to the foot with which they kick. Or put a surcingle loosely around the animal, and pass a cord from the kicking foot through the girth, around the head in front of one ear and behind the other. Make the knots so that they will not slip tight, and give length for necessary motions.

Corn Griddle Cakes.—Take fine white meal, and stir rich buttermilk into it until it is almost the consistency of thin mush; add a little soda, and salt to taste. Have the griddle hot and well greased. Drop on a spoonful, and pat them down with the spoon, so that they will not be more than a quarter of an inch in thickness. When brown, turn them and let them brown on the other side. In eating them, split and butter. The great "knack" is not to have the batter *runny*, nor yet too stiff; just so that it will drop in a lump from the spoon.

Varnish.—A varnish recommended as well adapted for lacquering pictures and engravings, as well as for preserving dried plants and flowers, is prepared by pounding up ten ounces of gum sandaric, four ounces of mastic, and half an ounce of camphor, and adding three quarts of strong alcohol. The mass is to be frequently stirred up, and finally placed in a warm position until it settles. Plants coated with this varnish will, it is said, be protected from destruction by insects, and will retain their colors fresh and unchanged. This varnish does not peel off, and therefore can be applied very thin.

Bots and Colic.—A farmer at Swan, O., writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "For colic make a strong tea of the warts from the horse's legs. For bots give strong sage tea. I never wait to argue the question whether it is bots or colic, or whether bots kill the horse or not, but, upon the first symptoms, I make the teas and administer them, and in half an hour my horse is ready for work again. These have been my remedies for thirty years, and my father, who was an extensive horse-raiser, used them for fifty years, and neither of us ever lost a horse by colic or bots, and had many cases."

Obstructions in Cows' Teats.—Obstructions in cows' teats are quite common in the dairy districts of New York. The trouble prevails more largely with young cows than with old ones. It is supposed to result, in many cases, from an improper drying off of the cows in fall, or from neglect in making clean. Particles of milk coagulating are arrested in the milk duct, and a tissue forming about this matter adheres to the walls of the passage, and in time completely closes the duct. There may be other causes for the trouble, but we name that which is supposed to be most common.

The only remedy is to break through this obstruction, so as to unite the two portions of the duct which have been separated by the obstacle. An instrument has been invented for the purpose. It consists of a small, round tube, inclosing a double edged knife, which may be pushed forward or backward from the tube at pleasure. In operating, the smooth, round tube is gently worked up the orifice of the teat until it meets with the obstruction, the knife is then pushed out of the tube, cutting throughly the obstacle and re-establishing a connection between the parts, so that the milk may pass through the duct.

It is necessary for a few days, at the time of milking, to use the tube—the knife being taken out—working it gently up the duct of the teat, and through the opening made in the obstruction, thus keeping it open until the parts are healed. When the operation is skillfully performed, and care is taken that the walls of the duct are not injured so as to cause inflammation, the operation of the teat may be entirely restored. Obstructions in the teat are sometimes removed by using a large knitting needle, with point sharpened to cut through the part obstructed. This is a somewhat risky operation, as there is danger of cutting through the walls of the milk duct, and thus causing an inflammation in the teat and udder, which may injure the cow permanently foo milk. We have seen cows completely spoiled for milk by the operation.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

What it Costs England to Hold India.

In presenting the military budget for India, Major General Norman said that for the coming year 1871-2 the estimated military expenditure in India is £12,410,000, and the receipts £805,000; leaving a net estimated expenditure of £11,605,000—a smaller expenditure than that of the last year, and, therefore, the smallest since the mutiny, although a new charge of £60,000 is inserted for the cost in India of overland transports. The expenditure in England is estimated at £3,574,000, and the receipts at £14,000, making a total net military expenditure in India and England of £15,165,000, being £231,000 less than the revised estimate for 1870-71. The force maintained during the year 1870-71 had been—6,545 British officers, 60,425 British non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 122,122 native soldiers, 14,187 Government horses, with 424 field guns, and the estimated force of 1871-72 is 6,436 officers, 60,445 British soldiers, 121,981 native soldiers, 13,253 Government horses, with 394 field guns, excluding 16 mortars of heavy field batteries.

Summary of News.

The Republic of Mexico has 8,885,972 inhabitants.

The majority against the Bond bill in Minnesota is nearly 10,000.

Twenty-six churches in Paris have been closed by order of the insurgents.

There were 514 deaths, 349 births, and 203 marriages in New York last week.

The Troy Haymakers whipped the Boston Red Stockings Base-ball Club, at Boston.

At least 150,000 soldiers of the French are now in position for the operations around Paris.

Dry weather throughout Central Illinois is seriously injuring the wheat and oats crops.

Four new plays have been presented to the New York public within a week, and all sensational.

The Nova Scotia elections indicate a slight gain for the Goverenment or anti-Confederate party.

A French fishing vessel was run down by an American bark. Twelve of the French crew were lost.

The insurgent tribes of Central Asia, under the lead of Sadik, have commenced hostilities against Russia.

It is announced that the Turkish Government is unwilling to conclude any convention with the Pope.

A Texas paper reports the killing of three women while disguised as men and attempting to rob a house.

Philadelphia is talking about increasing its police force to 1,200 men. It now numbers about 500 men.

A re-union of the soldiers of the Northwest is to be held at Rock Island, Illinois, on Wednesday, June 7.

The Democratic State Central Committee of California have decided to hold the State Convention at Sacramento on June 20.

About 6,400 workmen are out of employment in Paris on account of the wholesale suppression of newspapers by the Commune.

A sixteen-year old son of a widow of Fitchburg, Mass., shot himself dead in the presence of his mother, because she reproved him.

A match in St. Louis, Mo., between "Pilot Temple" and "Cotton Picker," for $1,000 a side, was won by "Pilot Temple." Time: 2.25¾, 2.24¼.

A column of Spanish troops routed a band of insurgents, composed of negroes, near Cinco Villas, Cuba. Thirteen were killed and four were made prisoners.

A resolution providing for an amendment to the State Constitution to confer suffrage on women, has been defeated in the Massachusetts House by a vote of 68 to 68.

While four High School children were taking a sail at Chicopee, Mass., the boat parted, and three of them, Arad Southworth, Kate Hunter, and Minnie White, were drowned.

The Adams Express office in Columbus, Ohio, was robbed of between $40,000 and $50,000. The two men who slept in the office were drugged, and the two safes were opened.

Two seamen were found dead off Swansea. They were identified as belonging to the Cornish Diamond, schooner, of Plymouth, and that vessel has, it is feared, gone down with all hands.

A general field order, issued by Gen. Stoneman, directs the Apache Indians in Arizona to remove at once to the White Mountain reservation, set apart for them, or be pursued and punished wherever found.

Advices from Manitoba, Canada, state that resolutions for an investigation into the outbreak of 1869-70, and to punish the murderers of Scott, and compensate losers by the disturbance, were lost by 14 to 5.

The town of Verovitica, in Sclavonia, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Four hundred houses were burnt, four thousand people rendered houseless, and the loss is estimated at half a million.

Advices from Japan state that three great clans there are united under the leadership of Prince Satsuma to maintain the Mikado in full powers against the Tycoon and party. Satsuma is now virtually dictator.

The priests imprisoned in La Concierge, Mazas, La Roquette, La Sarthe, and other jails, are treated with exceptional cruelty and harshness, under which, some of them, being very old men, have succumbed.

Business at Buenos Ayres is entirely suspended, and the city to a great extent deserted. The custom house and all the banks are closed. The ravages of the yellow fever continue, and will apparently only cease for the want of victims.

A Malay steward on a California coast steamer outraged a young girl recently, when he was tried at Ympqua by a Lynch court, condemned to death and shot in a small boat, taken out of sight for the purpose. The body was then sunk in the sea.

Advices received at the Internal Revenue office show that the fruit crop of the West and Northwest has been extensively injured by the late frosts, but that the promise of an abundant yield throughout the South is good, though probably not up to last year's crop.

The Printing Interest of Boston.—The census returns show some interesting facts about the printing interests of Boston. It seems that the total capital invested in the business—excluding newspaper and book publishers, is about a million—$911,500; the number of hands employed is 973, annual amount of wages, $631,000, total value of products $1,497,000. Ward four contains a majority of printing offices, which represent $520,000 capital, and a product of $1,136,000. An analysis of these figures shows that the number of hands is a little more than one to each $1,000 of capital; that each hand contributes $1,540 to the annual product, and that the average wages paid per hand is $648.

A Serious Joke.—The Detroit *Free Press* says: "Some three months since, as a well-known un dertaker was sitting in front of his shop-door an acquaintance came along, and for a joke asked the undertaker, what he would charge to burry him. The man replied that he would do it very reasonably, and—considering that it was a very dull day—said that he would bury in fine style for thirty dollars, provided that he died in twelve weeks. The bargain was concluded on the spot, a third party being called to witness, and on Monday the undertaker kept his share of the contract, the man having died after an illness of two weeks, which were his only sick days for twelve years."

A Good Example.—The proprietors of the Everett House, New York, have removed the lead pipes attached to their pumps, and substituted the tin-lined lead pipe. This is a step in the right direction, which hotels and saloons should not be slow to follow, that have regard for the health and comfort of their guests.

Tremendous Flood at Victoria.

The papers by the latest Cape of Good Hope mail give details of a great calamity at Victoria West. On the 17th of February, a tremendous flood, supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a waterspout, occurred at Victoria West, which, in the space of two or three hours, washed away no less than thirty houses, and destroyed nearly one hundred lives. Whether the flood was actually caused by a waterspout, or by one of those tremendous thunder-storms which are so common in the interior of this colony, will never, perhaps, be known. The flood seems to have commenced at the farm of a Mr. Hugo, some distance from the town. His house, homestead, and stock were all swept away, his wife, and all his children but one infant, (which he managed to save by swimming with it in his arms,) were drowned. He describes the scene as appalling beyond measure. First he and his wife heard a sound "like iron falling from the sky;" they looked out and saw a huge black mass of cloud coming along the earth towards them; they caught up the children and rushed from the house, but it was too late, and everything was swept away in the torrent save Hugo and his infant; even their escape was miraculous. A public meeting had been held in Capetown to consider the best means of relieving the sufferers, and it had been adjourned so as to get accurate information as to what will really be needed.

Military Elections.—The Grand Army of the Republic elected the following officers: Grand Commader, Gen. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Lewis A. Wagner, of Pennsylvania: Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Col. James F. Coy, of California; Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. Samuel A. Greene, of Boston; Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Ernshaw, of Ohio. The Convention adjourned to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, next year.

At the Ninth Army Corps re-union in Boston, the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: President, Major-Gen. A. E. Burnside; Vice-President, Major-Gen. John G. Parke; Recording Secretary, Gen. Louis Richmond; Corresponding Secretary, Col. D. R. Larned; Treasurer, Maj. N. H. Hodgkins. The Society voted to meet in Philadelphia next year, the date to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

At the Cavalry re-union, Gen. Sheriden was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year by acclamation. Vice-Presidents—David M. M. Gregg, Horace Binney Sargent, John B. McIntosh, B. F. Grierson, George A. Custer, Judson Kilpatrick, and James H. Wilson. Secretary—Major G. J. Whitehead. Treasurer—R. R. Corson.

The Sixth Army Corps, at its annual meeting elected the following officers: President, Major-Gen. H. B. Wright; Vice-President, Gen. John Newton; Third Division; Gen. Thomas H. Mill, Second Division; Major-Gen. Shaler, First Division; Corresponding Secretary, Col. David J. Miln, Recording Secretary, Gen. Joseph E. Jackson, Treasurer, Col. Samuel J. Truesdell.

Devoured by Sharks.

Recently a man named Grant committed a murder at Demarara, W. I., whence he escaped to Halifax, N. S., where he was arrested and put on board a vessel to be returned to Demarara for trial. On arriving in sight of his destination the prisoner jumped overboard, and was immediately seized and devoured by sharks. The Halifax *Citizen* gives the following particulars:

"On the passage, although closely watched, he on one occasion obtained possession of a knife, with which he attempted to open his cabin window in the night; but the attempt was discovered and frustrated. On the morning of the arrival, when the vessel was within four miles of the lightship, he feigned an excuse to go on deck. Mr. Joseph sent Christian with him, and gave the officer strict injunctions to keep a firm hold of him. From the testimony, the seaman Christian seems to have endeavored faithfully to fulfil his instructions, but was thrown off his guard by a sudden request from Grant that he would do him a trifling service, and relaxed his hold for a moment, when Grant, with a yell of exultation, instantly leaped overboard. The vessl was put about as quickly as possible, but to no purpose, for the look-out man soon cried, 'Shark's got him,' and pointed to the spot where he had seen Grant disappear, and where the water was tinged with blood. The vessel continued to sail around the spot for an hour, without discovering any other trace of the miserable man."

A Woman Buried with Military Honors.—Miss Esther Johnstone, a young English woman, died lately at Chalons-sur-Marne, France, and was interred with full Prussian military honors. Having been attached to an ambulance corps, she resolved, on the cessation of the late war, to remain with the Prussian sick and wounded, to whom she was indefatigable in her attention. She made the smallpox patients her special care, and, while attending on them was seized with the disease, and carried off in a few days. The Prussians resolved to give her the honors of a military funeral, and this was done with all the formalities that usually attend the obsequies of an officer. The Generals and officers at Chalons-sur-Marne together with about five hundred of the inhabitants accompanied the corpse to its resting-place. A monument has been erected by the soldiers to her memory.

Cattle in New York.

At latest reports there were in the New York market, 8,432 beeves, 94 cows, 5,743 veals, 19,746 sheep and lambs, and 21,476 swine. We note the following:

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Grades of quality.	*This week.*	*Last week.*
Fancy steers ℔ lb	14¼c.@15c.	14½c.@15c.
Extras	13¾c.@14¼c.	13¾c.@14¼c.
Prime	13¼c.@13½c.	13¼c.@13½c.
Good	12¾c.@13c.	12¾c.@13c.
Medium to fair	12¼c.@12½c.	12¼c.@12½c.
Poor to medium	11½c.@12c.	11c. @12c.
Bulk	12½c.@13¼c.	12½c.@13c.
Average	13c. @—	12¾c.@—
Choicest	15c. @—	15c. @—
Worst	11c. @11½c.	10c. @10½c.
Texans	10c. @12½c.	10c. @12½c.

For the corresponding week last year, with the supply of 5,713 head, extra cattle sold for 17¼c. at 17½c. per lb., and the average sales were reported at 15¼c.

Down in the Water.—A Mississippi diver, whose business it is to rummage among the wrecks at the bottom of that perilous stream, relates some disagreeable experiences. His work has to be done in total darkness. The sunlight cannot penetrate the turbid water, and no artificial light can be used. The diver has to feel about with bare hands, which are in constant danger of contact with unpleasant things. "Divers," he says, "always shun a corpse, knowing that the touch is deadly poison to them with their hands softened by the water." He complains bitterly of a way the large fish and turtles have of running foul of his legs, keeping them bruised and sore by their familiarities.

"Gravity is no more an evidence of wisdom than a paper collar is of a shirt."

Matters in Paris.

A dispatch from Paris says the number of persons killed by the explosion of the powder magazine in the Avenue du Trocadero is variously estimated at from fifty to two hundred. The stock of cartridges, which was immense, and a large amount of neighboring property, was destroyed. MM. Clement and Brunel, members of the Commune, have been arrested. The Committee of Safety appeal to the National Guard to secure the triumph of the Commune, and in so doing describe the fearful results which must come from their inaction. Another attack was made on Wednesday on the Versaillists' position at Neuilly, but, as on the previous day, the assailants were repulsed. The Communist batteries on Montmatre are to-day bombarding the Versailles works at Chateau Becon. The Commune has directed M. Rigault to make reprisals for all acts of cruelty perpetrated by the Versailles commanders.

A circular from President Thiers officially confirms the entrance of the troops into Paris. It says: "The gate of St. Cloud having been battered down, Gen Douai rushed in. Gens. L'Admirault and Clinchamps are preparing to follow." Douai's men hold their positions inside the St. Cloud Gate, where they have cut the telegraph wires communicating with other portions of the *enceinte*. A flag of truce was hoisted at the Auteuil Gate. Two regiments entered there and proceeded beyond the viaduct of the Circular Railway, meeting with feeble resistance. Gen. Cissey reports that Malakoff and Fort Montrouge have been abandoned by the insurgents, and will soon be occupied by his command, but the batteries on the ramparts opposite are still firing. There is a panic in Paris. It is said that Pyat, Grousset and other leaders have disappeared.

The Versailles Army has occupied the greater portion of Paris, and the headquarters of Marshal MacMahon are established in the new Opera House. The headquarters of Gen. Cissey, whose forces entered the city from the south, are in the Ecole Militaire, which fronts on the Champs de Mars. There was a great explosion near the Esplanade des Invalides.

A dispatch dated, "Outside Paris, Monday evening, says: "The isolation of the city continues. Fires are raging inside. A dense smoke overhangs Montmartee. Frequent explosions are heard. The sound of cannon and musketry firing is continuous. It is said that the Prussians are occupying Vincennes. The Prussian outposts have received strict orders to drive back all insurgents attempting to pass their lines. A wounded Communist General, seeking to escape from Paris, has been turned back by the Germans. Their advanced corps has been doubled. The headquarters of the Prince of Saxony will shortly be removed from Margency to Compiegne. The Guards will return to Germany by the end of the present week."

In the French Assembly President Thiers made a congratulatory speech on the surprising success of the Government arms. He said he had not expected to effect an entrance into Paris for three or more days, and gave an account in detail of the movements on Sunday which terminated so victoriously. He announced that the Government was determined to visit with rigorous punishment the most criminal of the insurgents.

Bills were introduced to restore the Chapel of Expiation and the Column of the Place Vendome, the latter to be surmounted by a statue of France. A vote of thanks to President Thiers and the army was adopted by acclamation.

Another dispatch from Versailles states that 80,000 Versailles troops have entered Paris. A sharp cannonade was in progress, doubtless against the barricades near the Arch of Triumph. Gen. Uhrich took 600 prisoners, of whom 400, including M. Assy, have arrived at Versailles.

General Dombrowski who was reported to have been taken prisoner by the Versailles troops is said to have been recaptured by his own men, and to have since made an attempt to escape from Paris. It is now stated that he and his command are surrounded near Saint Ouen, and will probably be captured.

The Broglie, the French Embassador to England, has gone to Versailles, his son having been wounded in one of the recent engagements.

Passage of the Washington Treaty.

The Treaty of Washington was ratified by the U. S. Senate by a vote of 50 to 12, after a session of more than eleven hours' duration.

Five amendments were offered, three being by Mr. Sumner. One of these proposed a strengthening of the second rule of arbitration in Article 6th on the Alabama claims, which Mr, Sumner thought too vague. The debate on this was careful, and the vote on the motion to amend was lost by only two majority.

Mr. Sumner offered other amendments touching the definition of neutral and belligerent rights and duties, but they were lost without a call of the Yeas and Nays. There was a proposition to strike out the articles relating to the fisheries, but this was lost by a vote of nearly two to one; and there was an equally heavy majority to strike out the provision for arbitration on the San Juan dispute.

There is excellent authority for the statement that Secretary Fish will shortly retire from the Cabinet, and be appointed as a member of the Tribunal of Arbitration which is to meet at Geneva for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Two Murderers Executed.—Vincent Bayonne and Petro Abriel were hanged in New Orleans for murdering a sailor about a year ago. They robbed him and threw the body into the river. Both men behaved with coolness to the last. After religious rites had been performed they were pinioned. When Bayonne stepped on the scaffold he looked at the crowd, ejaculated "Carajo" and spat upon them. The execution took place in the Parish Prison yard, and a large crowd gathered around the prison. The Spanish, English, Belgian and French Consuls petitioned the Governor for a commutation of the sentence, but acting Gov. Dunn refused to grant it.

George Stinson & Co.—We take pleasure in giving prominence to Messrs. Stinson & Co's advertisement, which will be found in our general reading matter columns, for the reason that we are sure our readers will be benefited by the inducements extended by them to those who are in need of permanent, profitable work in their own localities. We are well acquainted with the business conducted by Messrs. Stinson & Co., and advise those of our readers who are out of employment, or who have spare time which they wish to improve to advantage, to correspond with them at once.

The Communist Army.—According to the *Gaulois*, there are 18,000 Garibaldians, 7,000 Irish and English Fenians, 1,200 Greeks, 600 Americans, and 600 Spaniards, Germans, and other foreigners in the army of the Commune.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. Men, Women, Boys and Girls who engage in our new business make from five to ten dollars per day in their own localities. You can engage in this business during your spare time, or devote your whole time to it, as you may please or as may be convenient. We send full particulars and instructions free by mail. Those who see this notice, who are in need of permanent, profitable work, should address, at once,

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Portland,
Maine.

P. S.—We guarantee those who take hold in earnest Two Hundred Dollars per month as long as they work for us. See Complimentary Editorial Notice in another column, headed George Stinson & Co.

Defeated by Indians.—On the 5th inst., Lieut. W. B. Cushing with 20 men of the 3d Cavalry were routed by Cachies, a noted Apache chief, with 50 warriors, at the Whitestone mountains, south-east of Tuscon. Lieut. Cushing, who was one of the most efficient officers of the Territory, and one soldier were killed. The troops were compelled to retreat to Camp Crittenden. Capts. Sanwood and Moore, with 40 men each, gave pursuit to the savages. A forage train was attacked by Indians near Camp Verde, Arizona, one Mexican being killed, another wounded, and 87 cattle captured.

Gently does it, without pain or irritation Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters relieve the constipated bowels; at the same time so thoroughly toning their inner membrane and restoring their mechanical action, that it seems as if they had been reorganized on an improved p'an! Yet the result is solely due to nature, reinforced, and sustained by the best vegetable alterative and tonic, that ever passed the lips of the sick and suffering.

The treaty prolonging the Mixed Commission has been ratified by the Mexican Congress.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will give more relief in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$12.00	a14.50
Milch Cows	50.00	a65.00
Hogs—Live	.07	a .08½
Dressed	.09	a .10½
Sheep	.05	a .07½
Cotton—Middling	.16	a .16½
Flour—Extra Western	6.10	a 6.35
State Extra	6.15	a 6.45
Wheat—Amber Western	1.65	a 1.67
" State	1.63	a 1.70
White Genesee Extra	1.62	a 1.87
No. 2 Spring	1.40	a 1.55
Rye—Western	1.00	a 1.10
Barley - State	.80	a .85
Corn—Mixed Western	.73	a .76
Seed—Clover	.09	a .09½
Oats—Western	.66	a .72
Pork—Mess	17.50	a18.00
Lard	.11	a .12
Butter—State	.30	a .32
Ohio W. R.	.25	a .26
" Fancy	.34	a .36
Western Ordinary	.12	a .15
Pennsylvania fine	.32	a .38
Cheese—State Factory	.15	a .15½
" Skimmed	.07	a .10
Ohio	.08	a .14
Eggs—State	.15	a .18
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	$7.00	a 7.75
Prime	6.00	a 6.60
Fair Grades	4.50	a 5.75
Stock Cattle—Common	4.00	a 7.25
Interior	3.50	a 4.00
Hogs—Live	6.30	a 6.85
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a 5.00
Flour—White Winter Extra	6.50	a 7.25
Spring Extra	5.75	a 6.75
Buckwheat	4.75	a 5.75
Grain—Corn—No. 2	.50	a .52
Barley—No. 2, new	.90	a .91
Oats—No. 2	.46	a .49
Rye No. 2	.80	a .85
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.22	a 1.26
Lard	.10	a .11
Pork—Mess	17.00	a17.50
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	5.75	a 7.50
Sheep	3.50	a 6.80
Hogs—Live	6.50	a 8.00
Flour	5.90	a 7.25
Wheat	1.20	a 1.35
Corn	.60	a .63
Oats	.58	a .60
Rye	.90	a 1.00
Barley	.75	a .83
Lard	.11	a .11½
ALBANY.		
Wheat—State	1.60	a 1.75
Extra	1.48	a 1.68
Rye—State	1.12	a 1.16
Corn—Mixed	.78	a .85
Barley—State	.90	a 1.05
Oats—State	.60	a .70
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	5.50	a 6.00
Wheat—Western Red	1.55	a 1.65
White	1.80	a 1.85
Corn—Yellow	.74	a .78
Mixed	.74	a .75
Petroleum—Crude	.17¼	Refined .25
Beef Cattle	.07	a .09½
BOSTON.		
Flour—Superfine	$5.87	a 6.25
Extra	6.75	a 7.00
Corn	.80	a .85
Oats	.79	a .82
Clear Pork	20.00	a21.00
Lard	.12	a .12½
Butter—Common	.25	a .38
Choice Lots	.35	a .42
Cheese	.13	a .16
Eggs—Western	.15	a .16
Eastern	.18	a .19½
Grass Seed—Clover	.10	a .10
Timothy	5.50	a 6.00
Red Top	6.00	a 6.25
Hay—Choice	28.00	a29.00
Common	20.00	a22.00

You Haven't Tried Them.

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? O, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

For all the above-named complaints, the Bitters are absolute specifics.

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IN TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE.
PRICE PER POUND GREATLY REDUCED.

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To satisfy the public beyond the possibility of doubt, as regards both the strength and durability of our TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE, we have recently increased the thickness and weight of the several sizes and letters, making them in all cases to correspond exactly with like sizes and letters of the ordinary lead pipe. This establishes our TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE as the strongest flexible Pipe in use. With the increase in weight, we have also reduced the price per pound nearly one-half, making the cost per foot on the heavy pipe, adapted to plumbing, about the same as before, while the lighter pipes, used so extensively for conveying water from springs and ponds, are reduced in cost fully one-third. The greater density the metals receive, owing to the fact that double the pressure is required to make tin-lined lead pipe, adds materially to their resisting power. Architects and plumbers cannot fail to be satisfied that, with weight for weight, and thickness for thickness, a pipe so constructed is decidedly stronger than the ordinary lead pipe. The increased thickness of the lead coating allows the joints and connections to be made with ordinary plumbers' solder, without affecting the strength of the pipe. As to which is the purest and safest pipe for domestic use, it is not difficult to determine. Our TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE can be known by our Trade Mark, which is four ribbed lines running lengthways of the pipe at equal quarter distances. In ordering, or making inquiries for price, send bore of pipe required, and head or pressure of water. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Warranted to be stronger and more durable than Lead Pipe of corresponding sizes and letters. Price 15 cents a pound for all sizes. Address the COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD M'F'G. CO., No. 213 Center Street, New York; also, manufacturers of Block Tin Pipe, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Solder, &c. Orders solicited.

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Galls of All Kinds,	Foundered Feet,
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GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
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To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. A. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Wednesday, June 7th, 1871. The following Gifts will be awarded the successful ticket holders by the Commissioners: 4-story Brick House, 66 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, $28,000. 220 acres Timber Land in Washington Co., Md., with three Dwellings and Saw Mill, lying on Ches. & Ohio Canal, $20,000. 3-story Brick House, 122 Bolton St., Balto., $16,500. 3-story Brick House, 200 Conway St., Balto., $7,500. 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, 3 miles from Balto., on Passenger R. W., $11,000. 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $9,000. 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $8,500. 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $7,500. 7 Lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each, $17,500. $30,000 Bonds, Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln County, Nebraska, 7 per cent. gold int. $4,000 U. S. Bonds. $10,000 N. C. State Bonds. 110 Shares National Mechanics' Bank, Balto., 100 Shares Citizens' National Bank, Balto., 100 Shares Northern Central R. R., 100 Shares Erie R. R., 20 Shares Balto. & Ohio R. R., 20 Shares Phila. Wilmington & Balto. R. R. 52,000 Tickets only will be sold at $5 each, $260,000.

Hon. H. McCollough, Elkton, Md. }
Maj. Geo. T. Castle, Balto., Md. } ......*Commissioners.*
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References: Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa., First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md., Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown, Hon. R. J. Brent, late Att'y Gen'l, Baltimore.

On the day of the Concert, the newspapers in Washington will announce the names of the gentlemen who will be present as a Committee of Citizens, by invitation, at the allotment of Gifts, and a week before that day, the time and place of the Concert and the names of the performers will be announced in the newspapers of Washington, New York, and Baltimore. Deeds of the above Real Estate certified by counsel, in the hands of the Trustee. Tickets and Circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau St., New York.
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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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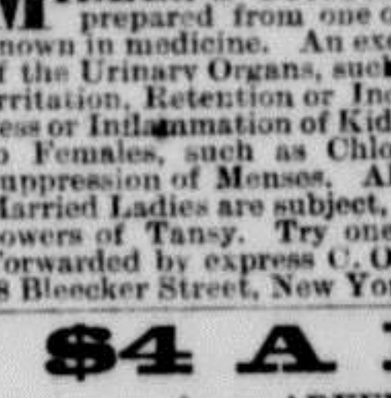
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