The Happy Valley.

In the heart of the long bare uplands
It lies like a river of green ;
And the trees each slope descending
Leave a flowery sward between :—

A flowery path for the children,
With the oak and the thorn on high ;
Coverts to tempt the boldest,
And shelter-spots for the shy.

Come, Love, to the happy valley,
Where the turf slopes smooth and dry ;
At our feet the laughing children ;
Above, the laughing sky.

Life has no hour more golden
Than thus on the grassy slope ;
While we blend the age of reason
With the dearer age of hope ;—

For childhood is of the valley,
Haven'd from tempest and heat ;
With flowers beyond its grasping,
And flowers beneath its feet ;

Mid-age has the long bare uplands,
Bare to the heat and the rain ;
Come, love, to the happy valley,
Children with children again.

Farm, Garden and Household.

A Refreshing Summer Drink.—A friend states that the most thirst-quenching drink that he found during the unusually hot Summer was strong cold black tea, to which lemon juice and sugar were added in quantities to suit the taste. We have often used cold or iced tea, and found it an exceedingly grateful Summer beverage.

A Horse's Petition to His Driver.—Up the hill whip me not ; down the hill, hurry me not; in the stable, forget me not; of hay and corn, rob me not; of clean water, stint me not ; with sponge and brush, neglect me not ; of soft, dry bed, deprive me not ; if sick or cold, chill me not ; with bit and reins, oh ! jerk me not ; and when you are angry, strike me not.

Care of a Horse.—If caught in a shower, and you get your hat wet, brush it before it is dry. And so of the horse. When he comes in wet with perspiration smooth his hair with a coarse brush—a common broom is better than nothing—in the direction you wish it to lie when he is dry. The animal will feel better, and it will be only half the trouble to clean him the next time he needs it.

Pie-Cherries — To Bottle. — Stone them, allowing the juice to drop with the cherries. To a pound of fruit add nearly or quite a half pound of brown sugar. Let them stew until the sugar is reduced to a syrup, or until they look a little glazed. Now bring to a lively boil, and they are ready to bottle. Remember the invariable rule for all bottled fruit : seal quickly while boiling hot.

Corn for Soiling.—Select land near the barn-yard, and make it as rich as possible. It can not be too rich. Never sow this crop broadcast. Prepare the land, and mark it one way as for other corn ; then drill in the seed, at the rate of four bushels per acre ; or if you have no drill, plow out a shallow furrow, and sow the seed in the furrow. Keep the land clean and mellow by the frequent use of the cultivator.

Red Raspberry Vinegar.—Put a quart of good vinegar over two quarts of berries. Let them stand over night, strain, and pour the juice over two more quarts of berries ; stand over night, then strain again. To every pint of juice allow a pound of white sugar. Let it come gently to a boil, and bottle for use in small-necked bottles. One tablespoonful to a glass of ice-water makes a refreshing summer beverage, and is also excellent for invalids.

Salt for the Corn-Grub.—The corn crop has several formidable enemies to contend with, and among them is the grub, which sometimes literally destroys whole fields or damages the crop seriously. One of the best and most convenient remedies—perhaps the very best ever suggested—is the application of salt as soon as the plant makes its appearance above ground, prepared and used in this way : Take one part of common salt and three parts of plaster or gypsum, and apply about a tablespoonful around each hill. It will be found to be a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contact with the young plants, as it may destroy them. This method has been tried over and over again by some of the best farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey, and when properly applied has never failed to be perfectly successful. We hope our farmers, who have reasons to fear the depredations of the grub the present season, will try this mixture, leaving a few alternate rows of corn without the salt, and communicate to us the result. The application also acts as a first-rate fertilizer, and will more than pay for itself in benefiting the crop.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Cow's Intelligence.—That cows have memory, language, signs, and the means of enjoying the pleasant association, combining for aggressive purposes, have been recognized, but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Traveling in Italy, many years ago, we visited some of the large dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferara. Interpersed among much of the low lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the prevalence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax in the summer season, are fine undulated pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm house one fine autumn afternoon when the cows were about to be milked. A herd of over one hundred were grazing homeward.

The women took their positions with stool and pail close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out which, at first, we thought, were addressed to the milkmaids. Rosa, Florenza, Giulia, Sposa, and many names, which were noted at the time, were called out by the overseer or one of the women, and we were astonished to see cow after cow cease feeding or chewing the cud and make direct, sometimes at a trot, for the women that usually milked her.

The practice, we found, was not confined to one farm ; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their position, just as readily as the individual members of some large herds in this country turning from the fields to take up their places in the sheds. —*London Milk Journal.*

A Whole Family Killed.

A Missouri paper gives an account of a sad accident which occurred near Johnstown, in that State, by which four persons were killed—a father, mother, son and an infant child. From the meagre report we gleam the following facts : Mr. Bottles and family were returning from church in a two-horse wagon. In crossing Deepwater the horses became frightened and ran away dragging the son, who was driving, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. In going this distance from the creek it appears that the mother jumped out, after throwing out her infant child. In the afternoon a traveler from Germantown discovered the lifeless body of the son near the road. Soon after he found the woman with her neck broken, and the child lying near her, alive, but almost dead from the effect of the heat. Further on he found the wagon upon the dead body of the father. The child has since died.

The curious will be delighted to know that the word "its" cannot be found in the Scriptures from beginning to end.

Summary of News.

A general revolution is imminent in Mexico.

A new Government loan has been issued in Paris.

Thurlow Weed has gone to Europe on a visit.

There were 321 births and 450 deaths in New York last week.

The wheat harvest in Maryland, promises an abundant yield.

Theodore Hoffner was killed by the falling of a wall in Brooklyn.

In New York 1,848 persons were arrested by the police last week.

The population of Brooklyn, N. Y., is 246,611 white and 4,765 colored.

Of National Bank Notes in the U. S., $317,000,000 are in circulation.

Fourteen persons were accidentally drowned at Moray Firth, Scotland.

A journal to look after American interests has been established in Mexico.

The French Government wants to buy 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco very cheap.

Mexico is preparing for an invasion from the Western States. Unnecessary.

A Dr. in New York was fined heavily for torturing cats in killing them with a club.

A freshet in the Columbia river has flooded a portion of the City of Portland, Oregon.

Advices from Central Arizona report fresh discoveries of gold and silver deposits.

The Nova Scotia giantess, Miss Annie Swan, has been married to a Mr. Bates, in England.

Several boys have been arrested in Newark, N. J., for injuring people with pea shooters.

Thirteen young ladies graduated from the Tennessee State Female College a few days ago.

Nearly 20,000 insurgents have been tried by Court Martial and shot in Paris. So a despatch says.

The Pope's jubilee was celebrated with great ceremony and enthusiasm in all parts of Ireland.

The Greek government has forwarded an immediate recall to Mr. Rangabe, its envoy to Washington.

Henry Clay's old home, Ashland, has been purchased by the University of Kentucky for $90,000.

A colony of one thousand Alsatians is expected to establish themselves in the vicinity of the capital of Mexico.

The wheat crop in Pennsylvania and New Jersey is declared to be at least ten days earlier than it was last year.

A gang of men, supposed to be Fenians, broke into an armory at Mallow, Ireland, at night, and carried off 120 rifles.

Latest reported balance in U. S. Treasury, gold $90,500,000, currency $3,750,000, certificates $16,000,000.

The French Government has appointed Jules Ferry as Minister to Washington, in place of Mr. Treilhard, who will return to France.

The Apaches recently made a raid within sight of the City of Prescott and run off with nearly 200 head of cattle and killed several men.

The jubilee of Pope Pius IX. was celebrated at Rome with great pomp, and thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the world were present.

According to information at the Indian Bureau, the Indians everywhere are quiet with the exception of those in Arizona and Northern Texas.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury has within a year disposed of 10,000 army officers' accounts, which had for various reasons been suspended.

The Yankee Princess, Salem-Galm, has offered 5,000 francs for the body of her late husband, the Prince, killed in a cavalry charge at the battle of Gravelotte.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the International Society, from which sprang the Paris Commune, numbers 2,500,000 members in Europe.

The Chief of Police of St. Louis, having succeeded in breaking up the keno houses, has given notice to the faro banks that they must close within a specified time.

The construction of the tower for the East River Bridge progresses rapidly. Nine courses of masonry have already been laid, rising to a height of twenty feet above the water.

The beneficiaries under the act of last session, giving pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, number about 26,000 whose claims have already been admitted.

For the past two months the Department of State has issued on an average 60 passports a day, many of them to Germans and few to Frenchmen returning to their respective countries.

It is officially announced that the Russian Prince Alexis and his college will leave St. Petersburg next August and arrive in the United States in the latter part of September or early in October.

Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham came to Cumberland, Md., to attend the funeral of her deceased brother, Hon. John V. L. MacMahon, and upon hearing of the death of her husband, she became completely distracted. She was taken to Dayton.

The American yacht Enchantress arrived at Southampton. Eight of her crew have been arrested for mutiny, and one of them has been committed to prison on the charge of stabbing an officer.

Gen. Gregg, commanding the District of New Mexico, has been instructed to prosecute with the utmost vigor the Mexicans lately captured while engaged in illegal traffic with the Indians on the Texas border.

The Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New York, having been invited to lay the cornerstone of the new Capitol, at Albany, all Masons participating in the ceremonies will appear as Master Masons.

An unknown man hired a small boat in Cincinnati, and rowed out into the lake, when he was seen to kneel on a seat as if in prayer, and then jump overboard. The boat was recovered, but the body of the man has not been found.

A man named Grant, living two miles from Ludlow village on the road to Weston, met with a singular and fatal accident one day last week. Going to the pasture after his cows, he set a dog on them, and the animals, frightened, ran over the bars and over the man, knocking him down and injuring him so that he died instantly.

A married man was recently urged by an insurance agent to take out a policy for the benefit of his wife to the amount of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, and a long discussion ensued, which was ended by the husband, who said, "No, a widow with more than ten thousand dollars would be a dangerous legacy to leave to posterity."

The Polar Sea Expedition.

The Polaris, Capt. Hall's vessel bound for the Polar Sea, is a trim vessel of about 400 tuns measurement. Her sides have been greatly strengthened, and her bows are sheathed with iron and terminate in a sharp iron prow, with which to cut the ice. Her engine is very powerful and occupies very little space. One of the two boilers is arranged to use whale oil for fuel. The vessel is heated by steam. The Polaris has also the rigging of a fore-topsail schooner, and can depend on her canvas, if necessary. A new life-preserving buoy, placed at the stern, can be lowered by touching a spring in the pilot-house, and an electric light on the buoy will render it conspicuous on the darkest night.

Capt. Hall is a native of Cincinnati, where he was for some time a journalist. In 1860 he sailed in search of Sir John Franklin, getting up an expedition by his own exertions and through the liberality of private citizens. Objection has been raised to his commanding the present expedition because he is not a man of thorough scientific training and liberal education, and it cannot be denied that the expedition is not strong in its corps of scientific men. Yet Capt. Hall is in many respects admirably suited for the task before him. He has been thrice a resident of the polar regions, once for two years and three months, and once for over five years. He is thoroughly acquainted with the known regions of the North, and prepared to guard against the trials before him. He is, too, a thorough navigator, and has applied his leisure time of late years to the study of the sciences, so that, while not professing to be capable of sustaining all the demands upon the voyager into unknown regions, he is, as a captain, far superior to those generally called to his place.

The Chief of the scientific corps is Dr. Emil Bessells, a member of the late Prussian Polar expedition. He is a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, and is recommended by Dr. Peterman and Prof. Agassiz. The appointment of an astronomer has rested with Prof. S. F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institute, and Mr. Hilyard of the Coast Survey, and they have decided on a young graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., now attached to the Coast Survey. His name is not yet announced. The meteorologist is Sergeant Meyer of the Signal Corps, who had been stationed at St. Louis.

The first mate of the vessel is Mr. Hubbard C. Chester of Noank, Conn. He has had twelve years' experience in Arctic life. The second mate is Mr. Wm. Morton of the Kane expedition, the discoverer of the Open Polar Sea. The sailing-master is Capt. O. S. Buddington of Connecticut, who has been an Arctic navigator for 22 years. Besides these are two engineers, Emil Schuman and John Willson, a cook, a steward, a blacksmith, a carpenter, 12 seamen, and Joe and Hannah, the Esquimaux.

Capt. Hall will depend both on boats and sledges when the ice region is reached. His canvas boats have been already described. They weigh 250 pounds each, and easily carry 20 men. The framework is of hickory and ash, over which, when used, is stretched a covering of canvas made water-proof. These boats can be taken apart and folded by two men in eight minutes. On the ice the boat is folded and carried on the sledge. When water is reached the boat receives the sledge and its contents. One of Dr. Kane's old sledges is on board, but it is not intended for use.

The officers' cabin is neatly fitted up. The births are hung with lilac red curtains. A parlor organ, black walnut table and chairs are the principal furniture. The captain's cabin is in the center of the ship. When in Winter quarters the whole upper deck will be inclosed, and the entire ship fitted up as a fortress against the cold.

Capt. Hall will touch at Newfoundland to obtain part of his dogs, and will steer thence to Lisco, Greenland where he will establish a rendezvous. From here he proposes to sail due west to Jones' Sound, through which he will attempt to pass north of the Pole. Should he find this impracticable he will choose a more easterly course, but avoiding as a wintering place any harbor facing the north, as the drift ice, moving south, presses into such harbors, and, as in the case of Kane, makes exit impossible.

Capt. Hall hopes to reach latitude 80° or 81° before going into Winter quarters. Dr. Kane reached only 79°. During the Winter the men will be training themselves for an Arctic life, and early in April the sledge journey will begin. The captain wishes to acclimate his men thoroughly, believing that the failure of most previous expeditions and the loss of many lives have occurred from a dependence on provisions taken from home, rather than on the natural products of the land in which they travel. Raw meat and oil are necessary to an Arctic life, and it is believed that a thorough training will render the crew as capable of enduring the Arctic cold as are the native Esquimaux. A storeship will accompany the Polaris to Disco. As the expedition expects to remain north at least five years, if its objects are not sooner accomplished, it may be necessary to return to Disco and take a new departure. The principal article of food taken from home is the pemmican, a preparation of dried fresh meat, which combines more nutriment in a smaller space than any other known preparation. This will be depended on largely in the sledge journeys.

Prospects of the Wheat Crop.

The June returns of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture indicate a small increase in the acreage of the wheat crop, amounting to about 4 per cent. on nearly three-fourths of a million of acres. Nearly all this increase is West of the Mississippi River. The States indicating an enlargement of area in this crop are as follows :

New York, 1 per cent ; New Jersey, 2 ; Ohio, 6 ; Michigan, 4 ; Wisconsin, 4 ; Minnesota, 10 ; Iowa, 15 ; Kansas, 30 ; Nebraska, 25 ; and Oregon, 3. A small decrease appears in the New England States ; in Pennsylvania a reduction of 2 per cent ; Maryland, 3 ; Kentucky, 2 ; Indiana, 2 ; Mississippi, 2 ; and South Carolina, 8. The condition of the crop in Massachusetts is placed at 14 per cent. below an average ; Connecticut, 6 ; New York, 2 ; Virginia, 8 ; North Carolina, 18 ; South Carolina, 27 ; Georgia, 25 ; Alabama, 23 ; Mississippi, 4 ; Texas, 14 ; Arkansas, 13 ; Tennessee, 26 ; Kentucky, 29 ; Indiana, 8 ; and California, 42. The States reporting superior conditions are Delaware, 2 ; Maryland, 2 ; West Virginia, 4 ; Ohio, 7 ; Michigan, 6 ; Wisconsin, 6 ; Minnesota, 2 ; Illinois, 3 ; Iowa, 8 ; Missouri, 4 ; Kansas, 9 ; Nebraska, 6 ; Oregon, 4.

With the exception of California, no principal wheat-growing State indicates a poor yield of wheat, and most of them give promise of a product sufficient to make good the loss on the Pacific Coast and the trifling reductions elsewhere. If no disasters are encountered hereafter the crop should fully equal that of last year.

There is a sixteen-year-old boy in Lehigh, Penn., who weighs 256 pounds.

The Magazines.

Scribner's. — The July number of *Scribner's* sparkles with the dew of literature and happy illustrations. We have an article at the outset, by J. T. Headley, on Philadelphia, that city of pleasant homes and pleasant people. Next we have "Jaunts in Japan," by W. H. Halleck, abounding with descriptions of the luxuriant semi-civilization of that island. Then come "The Gunpowder Plot," a fourth of July episode, by Edward Eggleston ; "Back Log Studies," by Chas. Dudley Warren ; "Free Trade and Protection," by Horace Bushnell ; "A Fete Day at Malmaison," by Louisa Bushnell; "Samson's Riddle Solved," by R. W. Wright ; "A Plea for Chinese Labor," by Abby Sage Richardson ; "My Husband's First Love," by Julia C. B. Dorr; "Edson's Mother," by Susan Coolridge ; and "Wilfred Cumbermede," the fictional mainstay of the magazine, by Geo. MacDonald. There are besides three poems, "Under the Elms," by Miss M. A. Hopkins ; "A Tartar Love Song," by R. H. Stoddard, and "Cæsar Rowan," by Thomas Dunn English—Mr. Geo. W. Baker's "Etchings," and the usual editorial departments. "Topics of the Time," "The Old Cabinet," "Home and Society," "Culture and Progress Abroad" and "Culture and Progress at Home."

The Galaxy.—The July number of the *Galaxy* opens the twelfth volume of the magazine, and the editor announces that the circulation is larger, by ten thousand, than it was when the magazine began its existence. Besides the four editorial departments—Scientific, Miscellany, Current Literature, the *Galaxy* Club-room and Nubulæ — and seven poems, there are ten contributed articles, three of which are serials. These three are Justin McCarthy's "Lady Judith ;" J. W. DeForest's "Overland ;" and Mrs. Edwards' "Ought We to Visit Her." Mr. Edward Cropsey gives a sixth article on "The Nether Side of New York," and takes up faro-gambling. There are two short stories, respectively entitled "The Man I did Not Marry," and "Recollections of an Old Woman." Mr. McCarthy offers an essay on "Republicanism in England." Albert Rhodes informs us about the "Dutch at Home ;" and M. E. W. S. discourses upon "Edinburgh and Its Surroundings." Philip Quilibet likewise contributes his usual "Driftwood."

The Atlantic Monthly for July is at hand. Colonel Higginson contributes an article upon "Sappho," in which he graphically describes the physical and social surroundings of "the most eminent poetess of the world," whom a very great poet characterized very truly as "the burning Sappho." John Hays continues his "Castilian Days," dealing in the present number with the "Bull Fight." Mr. R. H. Dana tells in a letter to "My Dear Fields," "How we met John Brown." John G. Saxe contributes a little poem entitled "The Vision of the Faithful," and Longfellow turns into rhyme Alisban's prose version of an Armenian popular song, entitled, "The Boy and the Brook."

American Odd-Fellow for the current month is one of the best numbers ever issued. It contains eighty pages of interesting and instructive reading matter. A Noble Return, a Story of Changed Fortunes ; The Young Bride ; Notes of Travel (Illustrated) ; Song of the Order (with Original Music) ; Letter From England ; Life on the Great Plains ; Humors of the Day ; Odd Fancies ; Uniform for the Patriots ; Departments for the Home Circle ; Accounts of the Fifty-second Anniversary Celebrations ; Extensive Correspondence, &c., &c. Published by the A. O. F. Association, No. 96 Nassau street, New York. $2.50 per year.

Arthur's Home Magazine for July is handsomely illustrated, and its fashion plates are complete. Virginia F. Townsend continues her romance, "A Dollar a Day." The short stories are interesting, while the "Mother's Department," "Home Circle," "Housekeeper's Department," "Fashion Department," "Editor's Table," &c., contain much useful as well as pleasant reading. T. S. Arthur & Sons, publishers, Philadelphia. Terms $2 per year.

The Little Corporal for July is a model number. Mrs. Miller's new story begins well, and will be read with delight by all the boys and girls. The poem "Pictures on the Slate," has a full page illustration by Lauderbach, which is exceedingly fine and suggestive. Under its new management, this already popular juvenile is gaining in beauty and excellence with each number. Terms $1.50 a year. Published by John E. Miller, Chicago, Ill.

The Children's Hour, published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia, with the July number, commences the 10th volume. Mr. Arthur certainly gives his young readers a work that they will peruse with pleasure. The number before us contains stories, sketches, poetry, etc., carefully prepared for the little folks and the articles capitally illustrated. $1.25 per year.

Our Young Folks for July is a very readable number. James Parton contributes a neat little story—"Last Labors and Death of Prince Henry the Navigator." Mr. Towbridge contributes "Jack Hazard and His Misfortunes ;" and Lucy Larcom gives her readers a poem entitled "Humpy Ducky." The miscellaneous reading is good for the young folks.

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly is at hand, with a pattern supplement, a beautiful colored plate, and the usual variety of fashion plates. An illustrated poem, called "Pitching Hay," leads off, followed by a story from the German. Jenny June has a paper on "True Marriage," and there is much other pleasant reading and fashion matter in this number.

Immigration Statistics.

It appears from the report of the Bureau of statistics that the whole number of aliens added to our population since the formation of the Government is about 7,800,000 and of these about 5,600,000 were living in the country on the 1st of last June. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, the number of immigrants was 378,796, against 395,922 in 1869. The decrease is accounted for by the Franco-German war, the immigration from Germany being diminished by that cause about 28,000. More than half the immigrants are British subjects, and about one-third are Germans. The influx from Germany has for some time exceeded that from Ireland. During the last ten years, for instance, the average annual immigration has been as follows : German, 83,000 ; Irish, 77,000 ; English, 21,000 ; British American, 16,000 ; Scandinavian, 13,000 ; Scotch, 3,700. How rapidly the German element is gaining upon the Irish is shown by the returns for the years immediately preceding the war of 1870, during which the annual arrivals of Germans averaged as high as 128,000 against 82,000 Irish. Even in 1870 we received 97,000 Germans, and only 75,000 Irish. Since 1820 the whole number of Irish immigrants has been 2,700,000 and of Germans 2,800,000.

Never make a remark at the expense of the other ; it is meanness.

Removal of U. S. License.—On May 1, 1871, United States license on the following lines of business was removed: Apothecaries, architects, assayers, auctioneers, boats, barges, &c., bowling alleys, billiard tables, all kinds of brokers, including stock dealers, builders and contractors, butchers, claim agents, circuses, confectioners, conveyances, retail dealers, wholesale dealers, whose annual sales are not over $50,000, dentists, eating houses, exhibitions not otherwise provided for, express carriers and agents, gift enterprises, grinders of coffee and spices, horse dealers, hotels, insurance agents, intelligence office-keepers, jugglers, lawyers, livery stable keepers, lottery ticket dealers, manufacturers, miners, patent agents, peddlers, photographers, plumbers and gasfitters, physicians and surgeons, real estate agents, theatres, museums, concert halls, stallions and jacks.

The land of vegetable wonders. The soil of California teems with vegetable phenomena, giant trees, plants, root and herbs unknown elsewhere. From that vast botanic field are culled the ingredients of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, a medicine that is astonishing the world with its cures and throwing all other tonics, alteratives and invigorants into the shade. As its benefits are extended, indigestion, biliousness, intermittent fever, rheumatism, kidney diseases, bowel complaints, and all scrofulous and scorbutic disorders, lose their terrors.

An Immense Water Power.—The water power of Maine, derived from the rivers and streams, is estimated, by an official report, at between two and three million horse-power. The approximate area of the lakes, ponds, and rivers of the State is placed at 3,206 square miles, and the area of forests at 21,000 square miles. Maine, it is ascertained, has 1,568 lakes, more in proportion to its size than any other country of the globe, with few exceptions, and 1,229,200,000,000 cubic feet of water are annually delivered by her rivers.

The Best Water-Pipe, also the cheapest when strength and durability are considered, is the Tin-Lined Lead Pipe, manufactured by the Colwells, Shaw & Willard M'f'g Co., No. 213 Centre st., N. Y. Price 15 cents a pound for all sizes. Send for a circular.

A Long Walk.—Weston has reason to congratulate himself upon the successful performance of the feat of walking 400 miles in less than five days. The thing appears to have been done fairly and without any extraordinary effort, the pedestrian being comparatively fresh at the conclusion of the performance. The fact that the feat was accomplished without any resort to stimulants is particularly valuable as a text for temperance sermonizers.

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 Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$ 9.50	@13.50
Milch Cows	35.00	@86.00
Hogs—Live	.04	@ .07
Dressed	.09	@ .10½
Sheep	.05	@ .07½
Cotton—Middling	.21	@ .21½
Flour—Extra Western	5.90	@ 6.30
State Extra	6.20	@ 6.35
Wheat—Amber Western	1.56	@ 1.59
" State	1.55	@ 1.60
White Genesee Extra	1.62	@ 1.65
Rye—Western	1.06	@ 1.20
Barley—State	.80	@ 1.00
Corn—Mixed Western	.72	@ .75
Seed—Clover	.09	@ .09½
Oats—Western	.56	@ .68
Pork—Mess	13.50	@13.50
Lard	.10	@ .10½
Butter—State	.28	@ .30
Ohio W R	.26	@ .28
" Fancy	.34	@ .36
Western ordinary	.20	@ .23
Pennsylvania fine	.34	@ .37
Cheese—State Factory	.15	@ .16
" Skimmed	.07	@ .10
Ohio	.15	@ .15
Eggs—State	.15	@ .18

BOSTON.

Flour—Superfine	$5.75	@ 6.00
Extra	7.25	@ 8.00
Corn	.78	@ .80
Oats	.66	@ .70
Clear Pork	17.00	@20.00
Lard	.11¼	@ .12
Butter—Common	.18	@ .22
Choice Lots	.33	@ .41
Cheese	.10	@ .17
Eggs—Western	.15	@ .16
Eastern	.17	@ .18
Grass Seed—Clover	.10	@ .10½
Timothy	3.50	@ 6.00
Red Top	5.50	@ 6.00
Hay—Choice	30.00	@33.00
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	@ 7.25
Inferior	3.50	@ 4.00
Hogs—Live	3.50	@ 5.00
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	@ .54
Barley—No. 2, new	.67	@ .80
Oats—No. 2	.46	@ .48
Rye—No. 2	.82	@ .84
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.26	@ 1.27
Lard	.10	@ .11
Pork—Mess	14.00	@15.00

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	5.75	@ 7.50
Sheep	3.50	@ 6.80
Hogs—Live	6.50	@ 8.00
Flour	5.90	@ 7.25
Wheat	1.38	@ 1.49
Corn	.60	@ .64
Oats	.57	@ .59
Rye	.90	@ 1.00
Barley	.75	@ .83
Lard	.10	@ .11

ALBANY.

Wheat—State	1.60	@ 1.80
Extra	1.48	@ 1.68
Rye—State	1.15	@ 1.16
Corn—Mixed	.78	@ .80
Barley—State	.90	@ 1.00
Oats—State	.60	@ .70

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	5.62	@ 5.75
Wheat—Western Red	1.62	@ 1.60
White	1.80	@ 1.85
Corn—Yellow	.73	@ .74
Mixed	.72	@ .75
Seed—Clover	.10½	@ .12
Timothy	..	@ 5.25
Petrolum—Crude	19	refined 25½

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