What Is Life?

A little crib beside the bed,
A little face above the spread,
A little frock behind the door,
A little shoe upon the floor.

A little lad, with dark brown hair,
A little blue-eyed face and fair,
A little lane that leads to school,
A little pencil, slate and rule.

A little blithesome, winsome maid,
A little band within his laid;
A little cottage, acres four,
A little old-time fashioned store.

A little family gathering round;
A little turf-heaped, tear-dewed mound;
A little added to his soil,
A little rest from hardest toil.

A little silver in his hair;
A little stool and easy chair;
A little night of earth-lit gloom;
A little cortege to the tomb.

Farm, Garden and Household.

IMPROVING TOMATOES.—The *Rural New Yorker* has found that it grows more and better tomatoes by staking than by any other kind of training ever tried. Its stakes are three and a half to four feet long.

TO DESTROY CUT WORMS.—A tablespoonful of saltpeter dissolved in a pail of water, is said to be a death dose to cutworms. Sprinkle around the plant a little of the wash every evening, until the plants are strong and out of danger.

TO CAN PIE-PLANT.—Prepare it as you would for pies. Then put in a preserving kettle, allowing one teaspoonful of sugar for each quart of pie-plant. Pour in one-half pint of water, and let it come to a good boil. Have your jar ready and seal tightly.

PRUNING VINES.—Grape vines may now be pruned to any extent desired or necessary without danger of their bleeding. In the case of neglected vines, which have too large a proportion of old wood some of it may now be removed to the advantage of both vine and fruit.

FRENCH SOUP.—The stock-pot of the French artizan supplies his principal nourishment; and it is thus managed by his wife, who, without the slightest knowledge of chemistry, conducts the process in a truly scientific manner. She first lays the meat into her earthen stock-pot, and pours cold water to it in the proportion of about two quarts to three pounds of the beef; she then places it by the side of the fire, where it slowly becomes hot; and as it does so, the heat enlarges the fibres of the meat, dissolves the gelatinous substance which it contains, allows the albumen (or the muscular part, which produces the scum), to disengage itself and rise to the surface, and the osmazone (which is the most savory part of the meat) to be diffused through the broth. Thus, from the simple circumstance of boiling it in the gentlest manner, a relishing and nutritious soup will be obtained, and a dish of tender and palatable meat; but, if the pot be placed and kept over a quick fire, the albumen will coagulate, harden the meat, prevent the water from penetrating it, and osmazone from disengaging itself; the result will be a broth without flavor or goodness, and a tough, dry bit of meat. Add salt in the proportion of half an ounce to the quart, throw in three or four turnips, as many carrots, half a head of celery, two or three leeks, one onion stuck with some cloves, a teaspoonful of pepper-corns, and a bunch of savory herbs. It will require four and a half to six hours, according to the quantity.

DOES FARMING PAY?—We often hear it said there is no longer any money in farming. In the course of our experience we have heard similar statements concerning other occupations. A printer, adhering in these days to the old-fashioned hand-press, might make the same complaint, and with as much justice as the present farmer, who carries on operations in the old style, or a carpenter who makes his moldings by hand and planes boards. The improvements in machinery of all kinds have so quickened the demand for labor in every branch of industry, that the farmer as well as the mechanic must abandon hand labor and use machinery, or his profits must be eaten up in expenses. Hay may be made and put in the barn by machinery now at the rate of one dollar per acre. By hand the cost would be four dollars. The old style of crop is half a ton per acre; now three times that is a fair crop. The difference is just that between eight dollars per ton and sixty-six cents. The wide-awake farmer has this difference for his profit, eight dollars being about the market price for hay in many places. The same is true of most other crops, grain and roots especially. In feeding stock and making and using manure, equally large differences result. So of breeding stock; the old-style rooter, and the modern Berkshire, are not more unlike than are their several values when made into pork. The same of the ill-fed, rough-coated native heifer or steer, and the sleek, well-fed grade Jersey or Ayrshire. The same is true of many farming communities in respect to roads, fences, and schools. All these must be fitted up with *modern improvements*, or farming as a business must suffer. We *know* whereof we speak, when we emphatically deny that farming is an unprofitable business. The capital invested will, if rightly used, return in this branch of industry as good an interest as in any other, besides having the invaluable merit of indestructibility. A work-shop or factory may burn up, but land remains not only intact, but from uncontrollable circumstances is ever advancing in value. So the labor of the farmer is sure of some renumeration if properly directed. Poor farms and poor farmers are the ones whose crops fail through drouth or excessive wet. On a properly conducted farm these may damage the crop, but will never destroy it. The divine promise of seed-time and harvest is for the especial benefit of the farmer; but it rests with himself in a great measure whether the fulfilment to him individually, or whether his more enterprising neighbor secures it.—*Agriculturist.*

FEARS OF AN INDIAN WAR IN TEXAS.—Reports from Texas state that the Indians are gathering on the Plains in large numbers, and, judging from the various hostile demonstrations that have already been made, a general war is not improbable. General Sherman made arrangements to meet any ordinary attack on the part of the redskins, but the magnitude of the movement has been more clearly developed since General Sherman left. The people in the interior of the State begin to feel a little nervous over the present aspect of affairs, and well they may, when the different hostile bands exhibit the following strength: Comanches, 2,742; Kiowas, 1,896; Apaches, 300; Quatadoes, 3,000 Coudas, 474; Wichitas, 299; Delawares, 71; Keechies, 126; Wachas, 124; Tawancares, 126; Hawanies, 85—total 8,254. —*New York Paper.*

A Postmaster sends notice to a publisher, that a copy addressed to one of his subscribers is not taken out of the office. Under the printed direction "Reason" he gives: "Subscriber is expected to die. The boys does not want it!"

General News Summary.

ONE THOUSAND emigrants a month are pouring into Oregon

PHILADELPHIA has 406 Sunday Schools, with 12,078 teachers and 122,715 scholars.

THE Town of Damak, on the north coast of Java has been destroyed by fire.

THE present effective artillery force of France consists of 400 batteries and 4,043 guns.

THE Kansas wheat crops are represented as abundant throughout that State.

THERE are seventeen Japanese students connected with Rutgers College at New Brunswick.

NEW white wheat has been sold at the Board of Trade, Chicago, which was harvested at DeSoto, Ill.

FORTY-SEVEN ships of the French navy have been disarmed, and 12,000 sailors dismissed from the service.

THE Democrats have nominated Judge Archer, of San Jose, to represent the San Francisco district in Congress.

JAMES M. CAVANAUGH has been defeated for renomination as delegate to Congress from Montana Territory.

A THOUSAND workmen are thrown out of employment by the burning of the Manchester (Eng.) cotton mill.

JOSEPH MESSNER, the wife murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged at Rochester on the 11th of August.

A YOUNG man named Patterson, fell across a saw, in a saw-mill near Roache's Point, Ontario, and was cut in two.

M. GAMBETTA declines to run for the French Assembly, because, he says, the present Chamber is an illegal body.

THERE is said to be a vast deal of destitution and suffering in Paris, 240,000 people being dependent on charity.

GENERAL BOURBAKI has completely recovered from his wounds and has been appointed to the command of Lyons.

THE result of the Methodist book concern examination, is that Dr. Lanahan has been found guilty on all the charges.

THE vital statistics for the past week, in New York, show 45 still births, 171 marriages, 318 births, and 486 deaths.

IT is said that the ex-Emperor Napoleon is about to take up his residence in the Parish of Mumhead in Devon, Eng.

NOT one of the Graduating Class of the Massachusetts Agricultural College intends to made farming his life-work.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL orders the payment of the semi-annual interest on the public debt. The amount is about $28,900,000.

IN the United States Court of Philadelphia, Judge Strong delivered his opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the income tax.

A LADY died in Attleboro, Mass., of poison taken, it is asserted, in small quantities by drinking water from a galvanized iron pipe.

THE New York money market is easier and loans on call were made at 3 a 5 per cent. on stock collaterals and at 2 a 3 per cent. on governments.

THE stock of white pine and shingles in Kingston, Jamaica, is exhausted. Labor is scarce, and many workmen are in a starving condition.

N. J. LONG, John Mullens and two men named Elliott were killed near Fort Griffin, Texas, by Indians. One of the Elliotts was burned alive.

JOHN KEY, charged with the murder of his father and another person in Flemingsburg, Ky., has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

THERE is no evidence to sustain the statement of detectives that there are $10,000,000 in counterfeit notes of National Banks in circulation.

JOHN JOURS, an aged man, was run over and killed in front of his own house, near Rhinebeck station, N. Y., by a Hudson River Railroad train.

"THE total cost of the proposed Viaduct Railroad in New York is estimated at $60,000,000, of which at least $50,000,000 will fall upon the tax-payers."

A SUBTERRANEOUS fire is known to be raging at Sheffield, England, and fears are entertained that it is in the old colliery which extends to the very center of the town.

THE chief results of the census of the British Isles for 1871 are announced. England and Wales are reported to have a population of 22,700,000 and Ireland 5,400,000.

A SAN FRANCISCO man recently announced that he had discovered how to transmute the baser metals to silver, and straightway they clapped him into a mad house.

GOV. GEARY of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill, requiring vessels over seventy-five tons burden entering Philadelphia to register at the Warden's office, and pay a fee of $150.

IT is said that 22 Austrian Bishops have petitioned to the Emperor in favor of the reestablishment of the temporal power of the Pope, but it is added that they have received no answer.

A MILWAUKEE farmer recently accused his wife of attempting to murder him, and while he was gone from home, to makes inquiries concerning a divorce, she was gored to death by a cow.

SOME time since a little boy six years old was drowned in a cistern in Detroit. His father sued the owners of the premises for damages, and last week, after three days trial he received $500.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been occasioned in Louisville, by a mysterious burglar, who enters houses, cuts off the hair of sleeping ladies, throws contents of bureau drawers about the room, and then departs without carrying off anything.

IT is estimated that not less than one million of dollars in gold have been expended in Western Texas within the last three months for beeves, stock-cattle, and the necessary horses to drive them.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL contemplates calling in some twenty millions of the five-twenties of the issue of 1862 and replacing them, where the holders desire it, by equivalents in the new five per cents.

ON the 1st day of January next, the United States will have not less than Fifty Thousand miles of Railroads in operation, and will be extending them at the rate of over Five Thousand miles per annum.

A HURRICANE has destroyed the cotton crop of the country around the Town of Banda in the District of Surat. The loss is estimated at £500,000 sterling, and it will take years for the planters to recover from the blow.

THE colony of Swedes in Aroostook County, Maine, is declared to be a great success. There are now 630 Swedes there, who were brought over through the exertions of the State Immigration agent, and 1,000 more are expected soon.

MUCH trouble is expected by the engineer corps of the Northern Pacific Railroad in running their line through the up-river country, as the Indians declare they will not tolerate the construction of a road through their country, and are throwing every obstacle in the way of a preliminary survey of the line.

The Country Newspaper.

In his address before the New York Editorial Convention Mr. Tinsley spoke as follows:

The life of a country newspaper is its local department. The news of the day should receive proper attention, of course, but usually an abstract is sufficient, with occasionally giving additional space to some more important occurrence for the present public taste is better suited to short pithy paragraphs in reference to subjects away from home. Politics should have all that belongs to them, and in the heat of a canvass it may be necessary to devote an extra column or two to the demolishment of one's opponents; letters of travel, scientific speculations, correspondence from Washington or New York or Albany are all well enough in their way, and go to make up an acceptable variety; and of course there must be a leader—a short one, for as a general thing the people do not expect and do not desire of their home paper the editorial solidity of the *Tribune* or the journalistic brilliancy of the *World*, or if they did, would usually be disappointed. But they do expect, and they have a right to expect, that its local department will be as complete a record as it is possible to make, of such occurrences in their midst as are proper to be published. The country editor must keep his eyes open. He must not be content with writing up the items that stray into his office, but must display such industry in collecting them as will enlist the attention of the community. He must note the changes in real estate; the new buildings going up, and the old ones coming down; the local legs broken and the local eyes put out; the crops, the markets, the fires, the floods, the runaways, the elopements, the tornadoes and the earthquakes. He must give a summary of the proceedings in the local courts, with now and then a history of the more important causes. He must interest himself in the county and town fairs, the schools, the churches and the civic organizations of his town, and see that each have proper mention in his columns. He must encourage home institutions of every deserving sort, and endeavor to build up the interests of the place in which his lot is cast; for by so doing he will build up his newspaper and increase his patronage. In short, he must possess the watchfulness of the hawk, the persistency of the bull-dog, and the industry of the beaver; he must remember that the price of success in this department of journalism, like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. Once in a while we find a country editor who excuses his neglect of his local columns by pleading that he "hasn't time" to attend properly to them, that he has "other matters on hand," and the like. Such excuses remind one of the Wisconsin farmer I read of the other day. He was notified that he had fallen heir to a fortune of half a million dollars in England, and was urged to proceed at once to the old country, prove his identity, and pocket his money. He thought it over awhile, and then said he guessed he wouldn't go. He was now shingling his barn, and couldn't leave home!

I have found it a great advantage to employ correspondents in the country towns where my paper circulates the most largely, who send me weekly or fortnightly accounts of occurrences in their respective localities. The expense of such a correspondence system is not large, and its results in increasing the circulation of the newspaper adopting it are almost beyond estimation. It gives subscribers in the towns from which they are sent a more direct and appreciable interest in their local journal, to find the local affairs of the borough duly chronicled—an interest only second to such as they would feel if it were printed in their own town; and they are not slow to manifest it by assisting in increasing its circulation.

Of course the editor must exercise discretion in regard to these local letters. He must mark out what he deems improper or too trivial for publication; he must mend the grammar sometimes, (for these volunteer correspondents are not all Lindley Murrays); he must sift the wheat from the chaff, and he must cut and carve as seems to him good; but he will scarcely fail to find in every letter something worth printing. This system of local correspondence once well established, will almost manage itself; and I would strongly recommend such country editors as have never tried it to do so at once.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

And now about the price of subscriptions. Every publisher should decide for himself how much he will charge per annum for his paper; and having fixed his price, he should adhere to it unvaryingly. "One price only" should be his motto. The temptations will often come up to deduct a shilling or two from the published rate, for the sake of securing a new name, or number of names; but only in extreme cases—such as during a political campaign, where it is desirable to extend the circulation for a few months, for a particular object—should it be yielded to. If the price is two dollars, and a few subscribers are allowed a deduction of, say half a dollar, these few will be almost sure to tell their neighbors of it, and they will in turn tell others; and the publisher will soon be unable to satisfy his full-rate patrons, unless they too, are placed upon the cheapest list—until his entire parish of subscribers will claim, and justly, that he should serve them all at the lower rate. And thus his entire subscription business becomes demoralized.

NEWSPAPER CREDITS.

While on the subject of circulation, I wish to enter my protest against the practice followed by some publisher of sending papers year after year without payment, and in too many cases without hope of payment. A few country journals have adopted the rule of advance payment, and insist upon it in every case. "No pay, no paper," is the concisely stated rule of one publisher; and he lives up to it like a man. Whether his subscriber is worth $10,000,000 or ten cents, when his time is out off goes his name unless he renews his subscription. It is a matter of regret that this rule is not universally adopted by country publishers. Those who have done so are delighted with its operation, and assure me that they have as large a subscription list as under the old-fashioned credit plan, and in one or two cases much larger. For my own part I have not yet plucked up enough courage to make this experiment, though I hope soon to do so. My rule, however, is to allow no arrears of more than one year in any case, and to send no copies of the paper out of the county unless paid for in advance; and I find it to work capitally. The subscriber is properly notified of the pending expiration of his term, or of his being nearly one year in arrears (as the case may be), by blanks prepared for the purpose; so that if his name is crossed off he can blame nobody but himself. Let a publisher adopt any reasonable rule with regard to his subscriptions, and adhere to it without variation—at the same time endeavoring to give his patrons their money's worth, and making his journal as nearly indispensable to them as it is possible to make it—and there is small danger of his losing subscribers. The day of long credits for newspapers is past—or ought to be. Our city neighbors who send their weeklies broadcast over the land at prices only a trifle greater than the cost of the white paper itself, have taught us a thing or two about this, which more than compensate for any damage their rivalry may have done us in the matter of subscriptions. So far as my observation goes, indeed, there is little reason for fear that any well-managed country journal will be damaged to any alarming extent, by the cheaper weekly issues of the city press. The rural reader wants his "home paper" first, and generally will have it—however much cheaper he may be able to procure a weekly printed in the cities, and no matter if the latter brings him four times as much general reading.

I improve this occasion to protest most emphatically against the common custom of sending papers to people who do not order them, and of whom payment is expected only because they take them from the post-office and thus make themselves legally liable. It is a sneaking, unmanly way of securing patronage and beneath the dignity of any right-minded publisher.

The Corean War.

The Secretary of the Navy received from Admiral Rodgers the following dispatch:

COREA, June 23, 1871.

To the Secretary of the Navy:

The Coreans not apologizing for their treacherous attack, on the 10th we landed at Kiang-Ko, took and destroyed the lower fort and the munitions of war found in it. On the 11th we took another fort, and then stormed and captured the stronghold. Five forts have been taken. The troops which defended them are reported as numbering 11,000. There was desperate hand-to-hand fighting in the citadel. All the ordnance was destroyed, numbering 481 pieces, principally small brass guns; very many small arms and 50 flags taken. We counted 243 dead Coreans around the citadel.

We had three killed. They were the gallant Lieut. McKee, who was the first inside the citadel, killed with bullet and spear; a marine named Dennis Harrahan, and a landsman named Seth Allen. Our nine wounded are all out of danger and doing well.

JOHN RODGERS, Commodore, U. S. N.

The British Foreign Office has received the following telegraph dispatch:

"SHANGHAI, June '28.—The American Expedition has gained a victory over the Coreans at Kiang-Ko. The Corean strongholds were captured and destroyed. The Coreans made a desperate defense, losing 500 killed and wounded. The loss of the Americans was one officer and two men killed and seven wounded.

The Crown Prince of Russia.

Dispatches have reached St. Petersburg from the United States disputing the truth of the statements telegraphed some weeks since relating to the visit of His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis. The authority for the telegram sent is His Excellency, Admiral Grabbe, and Imperial Minister of Marine, who stated that the Imperial Squadron which was to escort the Grand Duke to America was then fitting out at the Arsenal Imperial de Marine at Cronstadt. A notice has appeared in the official column of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, stating that when the Grand Duke Alexis returned from Ems, where he remains at present with the Emperor, he will at once repair to Cronstadt to superintend in person the preparations being made at the Imperial Navy-Yard for his voyage to America. The Grand Duke has been educated as an officer in the Russian Navy, and informed an officer very near his person, the other day, that the armament and outfit of his fleet was an object of especial interest to him, and that he intended to carry to America one of the most perfect naval squadrons that ever left European waters. The same authority says that the fleet may possibly be augmented by two or three additional frigates before the Imperial party depart. In St. Petersburg the Grand Duke's voyage is the principal topic at the United Service Clubs, and those who have influence at Court are exerting it to the utmost to secure an assignment to His Highness' suite. Prince Gortchakoff states that the Grand Duke will certainly embark at Cronstadt, the last of August, for America.

The Washington Treaty

In the English House of Lords, Lord Oranmore moved a resolution expressing regret that the Queen had been advised to sign the Treaty of Washington, a bargain so unbecoming the honor and dignity of the country. Its conditions, he said, were in conflict with the instructions given, were abject and humiliating, and irritated Canada without conciliating America.

The Earl of Airlie defended and praised the Treaty. The Earl of Lauderdale said it gave everything to the United States without securing an equivalent for England. Lord Houghton was satisfied with the compact, because it would prevent future quarrels. Earl Granville closed the debate with a vigorous defense of the action of the Government, and the motion of Lord Oranmore was defeated without a division.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone hoped that an early day would be fixed for the discussion of the Treaty of Washington.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.—In the French Assembly, during the debate on the Loan bill, President Thiers made a statement of the financial condition of the country. He said the German war had cost France three milliards of francs. The deficit for the fiscal year 1870–1871 reached 1,631,000,000 francs; but of this amount the Bank of France had advanced to the Government 1,333,000,000 francs, so that the immediate deficiency for the year was reduced to 301,000,000 francs. But to this must be added 436,000,000 francs for expenses since incurred in the suppression of the insurrection in Paris. This total deficit of 737,000,000 francs M. Thiers proposed to meet by imposing new taxes. The situation, he said, was difficult but not disastrous.

SENDING THEM OFF.—The Thiers Government has mercifully decided not to shoot the vast crowd of women arrested for incendiarism, or attempts at that crime, during the late collapse of the Paris Commune. Twenty-five hundred of these wretched creatures are to be sent to the French penal settlement of New Caledonia, in the South Pacific. The population of the island is already somewhat mixed—Malays, Papuans and Jews constituting its chief elements. The addition of so great a number of French women will, probably, produce a marked and permanent effect on its inhabitants.

THE experiment of opening the public libraries in Cincinnati on Sundays, has not equaled the public expectations. Comparatively few persons now attend them.

Science at Work.

It has long been known that the rapid evaporation of water in the Mediterranean constantly lowers the level of that sea, and produces a strong eastward current through the Straits of Gibraltar. But evaporation takes off pure water and leaves all the solid matter that is suspended in the sea; so that the water of the Mediterranean is left denser and heavier that that of the Atlantic. It has, therefore, been suspected that this heavier water, sinking by its weight, would cause by its pressure a return current to the westward, at the bottom of the straits, and this suspicion has recently been made a certainty.

Now Dr. Carpenter holds that the sea in the neighborhood of the Equator sustains the some relation to the northern and southern oceans as the Mediterranean does to the Atlantic, but in a much higher degree; that evaporation under the sun produces a general surface movement of the waters from the Polar seas to the Equator; that the condensation of the warmer waters there produce a sub-current towards the poles, and that these two general movements, as modified by the form of the continents and of the sea-bottom, and by the revolution of the earth, substantially account for all the great currents of the ocean, and for the varied temperature and consequent distribution of life in its depths. Captain Hall's examination of the Polar Sea and of its outlets is likely to have a great influence upon the future development of this theory.

The Presidential Election.

The papers are closely figuring over the prospects of the Presidential election. Here are some figures from the New York Evening *Post*.

Republican.		*Democratic.*		*Doubtful*	
Connecticut,	6	Alabama,	8	Arkansas,	5
Illinois,	10	Delaware,	3	California,	5
Iowa,	8	Georgia,	9	Indiana,	13
Kansas,	3	Florida,	3	Missouri,	11
Maine,	7	Kentucky,	11	New Jersey,	7
Massachusetts,	12	Louisiana,	7	Nevada,	3
Michigan,	8	Maryland,	7	N. Hampshire,	5
Minnesota,	4	New York,	33	Ohio,	21
Nebraska,	3	Oregon,	3	West Virginia,	5
Rhode Island,	4	N. Carolina,	9	Mississippi,	7
S. Carolina,	6	Tennessee,	10	Texas,	6
Vermont,	5	Virginia,	10		
Wisconsin,	6			11 States,	88
Pennsylvania,	26	12 States,	113		
14 States,	116				

The whole number of electoral votes is 317; necessary to a choice, 159.

DON'T DESPAIR BECAUSE YOU HAVE A WEAK CONSTITUTION. The vitalizing principle embodied in DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS will assuredly strengthen it. In every drop of that combination of vegetable curatives, there is a stimulating, a regenerating, a regulating power unequaled in the whole range of proprietary and officinal remedies. It is to the inert physique what steam and oil are to the locomotive engine. Yet it contains no fiery excitant, nothing but the juices of rare medicinal herbs and roots, intended by the Great Physician for "the healing of the Nations."

A Louisville physician, who analyzed a sample of the "cream candy" sold there, found that more than one-eighth of the entire bulk was terra alba, which is not any more deadly than sand or brick-dust, perhaps, and yet may not be a pleasant thing to eat.

The scales used by the U. S. Assay Office are of such extreme delicacy that the weight of a hair turns the balance. With the same ease, the difference in the weight of a pair of eye-winkers is quickly determined. The weights used are made of aluminum, and might be compared to a snow-flake.

HOSTILITIES have broken out among the rival tribes in the Fejee Islands, and cannibalism is being indulged in to an unlimited extent by the Levoni faction, who recently professed Christianity. King Thakamba is getting his forces ready to attack them.

LEAD OR ZINC POISON AND IRON RUST are all avoided by the use of the TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE. Price, 15 cts. per pound for all sizes. Circular and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Orders solicited. Address the COLWELL'S SHAW & WILLARD M'f'g Co., 213 Centre st., New York.

We copy the following from an exchange, which is important if true:—Chronic diarrhœa of long standing, also dysentery, and all similar complaints common at this season of the year, can be cured by the use (internally) of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. We know whereof we affirm.

The cathartics used and approved by the physicians comprising the various medical associations of this State are now compounded and sold under the name of PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$9.50	a13.50
MILCH COWS	35.00	a86.00
HOGS—LIVE	.04	a .07
Dressed	.06	a .10½
SHEEP	.05	a .07½
COTTON—Middling	.20	a .21½
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.00	a 6.35
State Extra	6.40	a 6.70
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.54	a 1.55
" State	1.62	a 1.65
White Genesee Extra	1.62	a 1.70
RYE—Western	1.00	a 1.20
BARLEY—State	.80	a 1.00
CORN—Mixed Western	.70	a .71
SEED—Clover	.09	a .09½
OATS—Western	.63	a .65
PORK—Mess	14 00	a16.00
LARD	.10	a .10½
BUTTER—State	.28	a .30
Ohio W. R.	.25	a .28
" Fancy	.34	a .36
Western ordinary	.20	a .23
Pennsylvania fine	.54	a .57
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	a .16
" Skimmed	.07	a .10
Ohio	.16	a .15
EGGS—State	.15	a .18
BOSTON.		
FLOUR—Superfine	$5.75	a 6.00
Extra	7.25	a 8 00
CORN	.78	a .80
OATS	.66	a .70
CLEAR PORK	17.00	a20.00
LARD	.11½	a .12
BUTTER—Common	.18	a .22
Choice Lots	.35	a .42
CHEESE	.10	a .17
EGGS—Western	.15	a .16
Eastern	.17	a .18
GRASS SEED—Clover	.10	a .10½
Timothy	5 50	a 6.00
Red Top	5.50	a 6.00
HAY—Choice	20.00	a23.00
Common	20.00	a22.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	a 7.75
Prime	6 00	a 6.50
Fair Grades	4.50	a 5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.00	a 7.25
Inferior	3.50	a 4.00
HOGS—Live	3.50	a 5.00
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 .54
Barley—No. 2, new	.67	a .80
Oats—No. 2	.46	a .48
Rye—No. 2	.82	a .84
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.22	a 1.24
LARD	.10	a .11
PORK—Mess	14.00	a15.50
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	1.30	a 1.39
CORN	.60	a .64
OATS	.57	a .59
RYE	.90	a 1.00
BARLEY	.75	a .83
LARD	.10	a .11
ALBANY.		
WHEAT—State	1.60	a 1.75
Extra	1.48	a 1.68
RYE—State	1 12	a 1.16
CORN—Mixed	.70	a .73
BARLEY—State	.90	a 1.05
OATS—State	.60	a .70
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR—Penn. Extra	6.25	a 6.75
WHEAT—Western Red	1.62	a 1.66
White	1.80	a 1.85
CORN—Yellow	.75	a .76
Mixed	.72	a .75
SEED—Clover	.10½	a .12
Timothy	..	a 5.25
PETROLEUM—Crude	19	refined. 25¾
BEEF CATTLE	.07	a .09½

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The numerous "Bitters," under various names, which mercenary dealers endeavor to substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, should be avoided, for their own sakes, by the sick and the public at large. Hostetter's Bitters are procurable in bottles only, and never sold in bulk.

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