Live in the Present.

Only the present is thy part and fee,
And happy thou,
If, though thou didst not beat thy future brow,
Thou could'st well see
What present thing's required of thee.

They ask enough; why should'st thou further go?
Raise not the muddle
Of future depths, but drink the clear and good,
Dig not for woe
In times to come; for it will grow.

God chains the dog till night; wilt loose the chain,
And wake thy sorrow?
Wilt thou forestall it, and now grieve to-morrow
And then again
Grieve over freshly all thy pain?

Either grief will not come; or if it must,
Do not forecast!
And while it cometh, it is almost past.
Away distrust,
My God hath promised; He is just.

Farm, Garden and Household.

THE SEX OF EGGS.—Long, slim eggs are males; short, round eggs are females.

FATTENING SHEEP should be allowed from a pound to a pound and a half of grain per day, according to their size, and it is well to give them one foddering of hay per day and all the straw they will eat.

CARDING THE COWS regularly and thoroughly is a point of great importance, especially where liberal feeding in warm stables is adopted. A dirty cow is a disgrace to a farmer and a direct pecuniary loss.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. — C. C. Hunter, Pa., asked if horse manure would set his barn on fire if piled in an adjoining shed. He was told there was no danger of this, but the manure should be occasionally turned, which would bring it into fine condition and prevent dry rot.

LEAVES FOR TANNING.—It has been found that the leaves of some forest trees, as oak, beech, and birch, contain a greater amount of tanning matter than bark. In Vermont several sides of leather have recently been tanned with leaves, one ton of which was found to be equal to five tons of hemlock bark.

BLUE GRASS ON WET LAND.—A. F. Cole, Greendale, N. Y., wrote to the Farmer's Club for information about sowing Blue Grass on a wet soil, or whether Red-top would be better. Prof. Colton said Kentucky Blue Grass throve best on dry uplands; on land subject to be flowed twice a year it would not be suitable. H. Stewart said that in this case Red-top would be a more suitable grass, as it took kindly to moist lands. Blue Grass needed a calcareous, rich, dry soil, and if sown on lands inclined to wet soon run into patches and failed.

PREPARATION OF HIDES.—The following method is recommended for preparing leather: Begin by soaking the skin or hide eight or nine days in water, then put it in lime; take it out, remove the hair by rubbing, and soak again in clear water until the lime is entirely out. Put one pound of alum to three of salt, dissolve in a vessel sufficiently large to hold the hide; soak the hide in it three or four days; take it out, let it get half dry, and then beat or rub until it becomes pliable. Leather prepared by this process will not do well for shoes, but answers for hamstrings, back-bands and other purposes on the farm.

HOW TO USE A GRINDSTONE.—First—Don't waste the stone by running it in water; but if you do, don't allow it to stand in water when not in use, as this will cause a soft place. Second—Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pot suspended above the stone, and stop off the water when not in use.—Third—Don't allow the stone to get out of order, but keep it perfectly round by use of gas pipe, or a hacker. Fourth—Clean off all greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit. Fifth—Observe: When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by; a half-ounce sample is enough, and can be sent in a letter by mail.

RAMAKINS.—The following are good recipes: Mix a teaspoonful of flour with two ounces of melted butter, two ounces of grated cheese, two tablespoonfuls of cream, and two well-beaten eggs. Stir all together, and bake in small tins for a quarter of an hour. A little cayenne pepper may be added, if liked. *Pasty Ramkins.*—Take some puff paste and roll it out rather thin, strew over it some grated cheese, and fold it over; repeat this three times, rolling it out each time. Cut the ramakins with a paste cutter, in any form you please, brush them over with yolk of a well-beaten egg; bake them in a quick oven for quarter of an hour. When done, serve them quickly, on a hot napkin. Parmesan cheese is the best for these ramakins.

BEAN SOUP.—With all thy dinner getting get soup. Get into the habit of having it. Soup is to a dinner what an anthem is to a divine service. It is not half the trouble that inexperienced housekeepers imagine it may be. Only a little is required on which to begin a dinner. When once in the way of having it regularly, you will appreciate the convenience of soup stock, and value it equally with prepared fruits. To make bean soup, clean the beans over night, pour boiling water over them and let them stand until morning. Then place in plenty of fresh water and put over the fire; add a small piece of corned beef with half as much pork; cover tight and skim as needed. When the beans are partially cooked, add sliced carrot, parsley, celery and pepper; boil slow until done; strain into tureen and cover. —*Rural New Yorker.*

A MOB.—A Pekin correspondent of the *North China Herald* of January last gives an account of a violent attack by a Chinese mob on an American missionary. One of the American missionary societies (the writer says) had succeeded in planting a station at Yujok, a large city about 80 miles from Pekin. There was some difficulty in getting possession of the premises, after the lease had been drawn, and the advance money paid. There have been considerable opposition and persecution clearly traceable to the officials. On a recent Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Pearson was interrupted while preaching, and such a hostile spirit manifested that he thought it wise to withdraw. He was, however, followed and waylaid, thrown down, beaten, and pelted with stones. When he reached home his clothes were soiled and torn, and the blood was running freely from wounds in the face and head.

PRESERVING LIFE.—During the past twelve months the lifeboats of the English National Lifeboat Institution rescued 658 lives, in addition to thirty-one vessels saved from destruction. During the same period the Lifeboat Institution granted rewards for saving 230 lives by fishing and other boats, making a grand total of 888 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality.

Items of Interest.

ONLY six inches of snow have fallen in Dakota Territory this winter.

U. S. Internal Revenue receipts for the month, $7,789,821; total for the fiscal year to date, $84,342,354.

LONDON, with a population of 3,000,000, has only nine daily papers, while New York, with less than 1,000,000, has twenty-four.

THE weather in Cuba is dry, and all the plantations are grinding cane. The small-pox is raging to an alarming extent in Remedios.

MINOR, the American who recently murdered an English workman in London, has been committed for trial on the charge of willful murder.

THE police authorities of Leipzig, Germany, have issued a proclamation against the International Society, declaring that its aims are to create a democratic and social republic.

LETTERS from Prescott, Arizona, say the Apache Indians have nearly all left the reservations, and are evidently preparing for a vigorous campaign against the troops and settlers.

A MEMBER of the English Parliament has given notice that he will ask the government whether precautions have been taken to prevent a collision between the Canadian and American fishermen.

THE impression prevails in well-informed quarters that the present King of Spain cannot cope with the difficulties by which he is beset, and that a serious crisis in Spanish affairs is imminent.

A UNANIMOUS report of the Bribery Investigation Committee of the Kansas Legislature, says that U. S. Senator Caldwell of that State, spent $60,000 in bribes to secure his election to the U. S. Senate.

A TELEGRAM from Brest reports a shocking disaster in the harbor of that city. A vessel named Marie Francois, which had a large number of passengers on board, capsized, and twenty-two of them were drowned.

FLORENCE HESTON, a girl eleven years old, arose in her sleep while visiting a friend in Philadelphia, stepped out of a third-story window. She struck upon her feet on the pavement, and received severe internal injuries.

AT Buffalo, N. Y., a verdict of not guilty has been obtained in the case of Stephen Gehmele, who had previously been found guilty, but who was accorded a new trial. He was to have been hung December 15, 1871.

THE whole cost of the Swedish emigration to Maine, up to December 31, 1871, according to a communication from the Governor, has been $25,668. One thousand Swedes have been brought into Maine, 500 of whom are settled at the colony of New Sweden, Aroostook county.

MAX KLINGER, the German boy, who murdered his uncle and nearly killed his aunt, in St. Louis, over four years ago, and who was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, but was reprieved on several occasions, has again had execution deferred until the 1st. of May, to enable him to obtain a decision in his case now before the United States Supreme Court.

Murder and Lynching.

The Kansas City *Times* gives the following particulars of a shocking affair in Lincoln County, Kansas, lately: On the Saline river, at a point about one-half mile distant from Abraham, three men named Haley, Hubbard, and Cook had rafts of lumber. Words passed between Haley and Cook and Hubbard in regard to their lumber. Hubbard became very much enraged, and bade Cook to hold Haley, so that he might shoot him. Cook obeyed the command, and Hubbard, taking aim with his rifle at close range, discharged it. The ball entered the left side, passed through the heart, and caused almost instant death. When the news reached Abraham, the proper officers started in pursuit of Cook and Hubbard, captured them, and brought them to the town. A jury of inquest was summoned, and an investigation entered into. The prisoners were confined in a room on the second floor of the hotel while the inquest was being held in the room below. Hubbard ventured to a window to look at the infuriated citizens in the street. No sooner did he show himself at the window than he was greeted with a volley of bullets, and he fell on the floor pierced by three balls. Cook was then taken from the room, and Hubbard crawled out into the passage way, and up stairs to a room on the third floor. The mob followed him. The leader of the party, with club in hand, beat him until life was extinct, and the wall of the room bespattered with blood. Not content, his body was dragged from the room and thrown into the street, where it was left.

Attack upon Queen Victoria.

While Queen Victoria was returning from a drive, and as the carriage stopped at the gate, a young man ran to the side of the vehicle, and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistol did not explode. The man, in one hand, had papers granting a release to the Fenian prisoners, which he shouted to the Queen to sign, threatening her at the same time with the pistol.

He was instantly seized by the attendants, and prevented from doing further harm. It was then found that the pistol was unloaded, and that it was of such primitive construction that if it had been loaded it probably could not have been discharged. Her Majesty was very calm, and showed the courage which she has often before exhibited. She had directed that a statement of the circumstances be immediately made in both Houses of Parliment in order to prevent exaggerated rumors.

The would-be assassin was taken to the nearest police-station. He gave his name as O'Connor, and is about 19 or 20 years of age. His behavior in the station was wild and his language incoherent. He boasted that he tried to reach the Queen on the day of and during the procession.

PROLONGED TORTURE.—There is in the Auburn (N. Y.) state prison a convict who for nearly ten years has been shivering under the gallows. The prisoner was convicted of murder in 1862, and sentenced to be hanged. Under the provisions of the old law the Governor could order his execution at any time, and meanwhile the culprit was to be confined in the state prison. He is still there, for no Governor had ordered his execution, but is liable at any time to be taken out and strangled to death. He is said to be in the habit of thanking God every night for saving him from the gallows for that day. The poor wretch must have suffered a thousand deaths already, and if he is not to be hung it would be an act of the barest justice to commute his sentence, and relieve him of his horrible dread.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE inhabitants of West Roxbury, Mass., in a town-meeting, voted against annexation to Boston, 628 yeas to 400 nays.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The debate on Mr. Sumner's resolutions concerning the sale of arms to the French was continued, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, speaking for the resolution and defending himself together with the Missouri Liberal Republican movement. Mr. Morton replied to Mr. Trumbull, attacking that gentleman and other Republicans.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Conkling requesting the President to inform the Senate of the number of recommendations for appointments or removals from office made to the present administration by the Senators from New York, Missouri, Illinois, and Nebraska.

In the Senate the Committee on Finance reported a bill admitting free of duty photographs to be exhibited at the National Photograph Exhibition at Cleveland, which was amended to admit free of duty all photographs, paintings, and statuary imported for exhibition in public galleries and scientific institutions for the next six months, in which shape the bill passed.

Mr. Sumner again made a speech on the French Arms question, replying to Senators' attacks upon him. After his speech a vote was taken on Mr. Trumbull's motion to reconsider the vote on Mr. Conkling's amendment to the resolution directing the committee to inquire whether any Senator or citizen has held unauthorized communications with any foreign government or its agents, which was lost by a vote of 19 to 28.

HOUSE.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill was taken up, Mr. Voorhees against it for its appropriation for the consel at Havana.

The amendment advancing the Russian mission to first-class, the Japanese mission to second class, and reducing the Central American mission to one minister at Nicaragua, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

A bill for the encouragement of foreign commerce by the United States was introduced, which provides for a board of commissioners of Navy, Treasury, Interior, and the Postmaster-General. It also provides for a line of iron steamers to a British port, to a port in Continental Europe, one to the West Indies and Mexico, and one to Australia. The bill was referred.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill reducing the duty on pig-iron, which was defeated by a large vote.

A large number of bills for the removal of political disabilities from persons in the various Southern States was presented, and at the suggestion of the speaker all were included in the one bill. Mr. Garfield (Rep., Ohio,) moved that the bill, without further reading of the names, be passed under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Garfield's motion was then agreed to and the bill passed—115 to 13. On motion of Mr. Young (Dem, Ga.) a Senate bill removing political disabilities from 3,621 persons named in it, was passed, under a suspension of the rules, without being read and without the yeas and nays, which Messrs. Maynard and Killinger demanded.

Mr. Lynch (Rep., Me.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to inquire into the sale of ordnance stores in the late French-German war, with power to send for papers. Adopted.

A bill was presented from the Committee on Banking, directing officers of national banks to whom counterfeit, altered, or spurious United States notes or national bank notes are presented to stamp them as such. The House refused to pass the bill by a vote of 87 to 95. The House concurred in several bills from the Senate, among which was the bill setting apart the Yellowstone Valley, in Montana and Wyoming Territories, as a national park. The House in committee of the whole on the Deficiency bill, struck out the clause repealing the law for the publication of the statutes in newspapers.

A resolution was introduced instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to investigate all sales of ordnance stores made by the Government for the year ending June 30, 1871, and whether any Senator or citizen of the United States is, or has been in collusion with the French government. The committee have power to send for persons and papers.

An act came up extending the time for the State of Wisconsin to complete a road between Lake St. Croix and Lake Superior. Much opposition was shown to the measure, its opponents declaring that it was equivalent to giving 2,000,000 acres of land to the State, as the old grant expired some three or four years ago.

MEXICO.—The death of General Porfirio Diaz is a serious blow to the Mexican revolutionists. General Diaz was an able soldier. With his name as a rallying cry, and under his leadership, the revolution had made progress, and was certainly in a fair way to succeed. His death leaves it without a leader, and hence in Mexican estimation practically without a principle. As a rule, Mexican revolutions are purely personal, and are attempted in order to place some soldier or politician in power rather than to enforce any distinct political scheme. The ignorant populace, which could easily be made to support Diaz in preference to Juarez, will be less willing to risk their lives in defence of the scheme which the surviving generals now in rebellion may adopt. Of course, in the absence of intelligent reports of the actual condition of things in Mexico, it would be rash to predict that the death of Diaz will prove the gain of Juarez, but there are so few public men of ability in that unhappy republic that his loss must have a serious effect upon the country.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Receipts and Expenses.

The following statement of receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871, has been issued from the United States Treasury Department:

Net Receipts.

From Customs	$46,822,618 17
Internal revenue	29,479,321 28
Sales of public lands	616,054 44
Miscellaneous sources	4,202,884 73
Total net receipts	$80,120,875 62

Net Expenditures.

Civil and miscellaneous	$16,837,936 52
War Department	7,385,900 29
Navy Department	5,507,806 76
Indians and pensions	10,360,065 56
Interest on the public debt	22,129,195 64
Total net expenditures	$62,260,904 26

DISGUSTED.—A disgusted householder thus advertises in an English paper: "Wanted, a general servant in a small family, where a man is kept. The house-work and cooking all done by the members of the family. The gentleman of the house rises early, but prepares breakfast himself. All the washing is put out, and the kitchens provided with every comfort and luxury. Cold meat and hash studiously avoided. Wages no objection to a competent party. Refreshments and photographs exchanged."

A DESPATCH from Arizona says Martinery Station, on Dale Creek, was captured by the Apaches. Three men were killed, and six stage horses captured.

The Dry Goods Trade.

During the past year there has been a decided improvement in the dry goods business of this city, and at the close of 1871 most merchants found themselves in a better condition than for some years past. For the first time since 1865 the downward tendency of prices was checked, and merchants were enabled to sell goods at a profit without being compelled to close out the last of almost every invoice at cost or a loss. The Fall business of the year was larger and more profitable than for many years before, and goods sold rapidly on an advancing market. The only great drawback to the general business of the year was the destruction of the business portion of Chicago, which entailed heavy loss on nearly all the great cities This loss, however, was so spread out over different classes and communities that the dry goods merchants of New York suffered much less than was at first anticipated. Notwithstanding the fact, the loss was severe enough to sweep off the profits for the year of many of the leading firms. Those houses who were fortunate enough to sustain little or no loss in Chicago, found the year's business profitable.

The leading feature of the dry goods trade in 1871 was the advance, during the last half of the year, in the price of wool, which entered so largely into the fabrics suitable for fall and Winter wear that a considerable advance was established in the prices of manufactured articles. Merchants were compelled to give their orders and make their purchases much earlier in the season than usual in order to get goods at old prices. A great proportion of the goods needed by jobbers for their Fall trade were ordered of manufacturers as early as April or May, the usual time of making such purchases being July or August. A very tight money market during the busiest Fall months somewhat embarrassed the operations of merchants and manufacturers, but did not seriously impair credit or lead to any considerable failures.

The prospects of business for the coming year are even brighter for merchants than last year, though, from present indications, manufacturers are likely to have a hard year. The advance in wool, which began a year ago, has steadily continued, until now wool is higher in gold than it was during the war. The advance has been so great as to seriously derange the plans of most dealers and manufacturers.—*N. Y. Paper.*

LOSS OF ONE HUNDRED LIVES.—A sad accident occurred in China, which proved fatal to a large number of lives. The scene of the catastrophe was the north bank of the Han river, about a quarter of a mile above its confluence with the Yangtse. A portion of the bank, close to a busy jetty, suddenly gave way about 8 o'clock in the evening. Four houses, which were partially suspended on long piles, all the inmates of those houses, and part of the street running parallel with the river, were borne along with the earth into the waters below. A number of boats, lying at anchor just at that spot, and underneath the houses, were crushed and buried in an instant, leaving not a trace behind. Multitudes of people have visited the place, but nothing is to be seen there except muddy placid water, a bare bank, a temple of the King Yu, partly overhanging the deep, and a number of sampans playing about as if nothing had happened. It is calculated that nearly a hundred lives have been lost.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.—"If any one speaks ill of thee," says Epictetus, "consider whether he hath truth on his side, and if so, reform thyself, that his censures may not affect thee." When Alexander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, he said.—"Ah, then I must learn to sing better." Plato being told that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him, said.—"It is no matter; I shall live so that none will believe them." Hearing at another time that an intimate friend of his had spoken detrackingly of him, he said.—" I am sure he would not do it if he had not some reason for it." This is the surest as well as the noblest way of drawing the sting out of reproach, and the true method of preparing a man for the great and only relief against the pains of calumny.

ANOTHER TRUNK MYSTERY.—Anna Royce, a beautiful young lady, the daughter of Maurice Royce, living near Wurtsboro, Sullivan County, N. Y., disappeared from her home in December last. Nothing was heard of her until a few days ago, when a box marked "Miss Anne Royce, Centreville, Sullivan County, N. Y.," was received at Wurtsboro, and sent to the house of Mr. Royce. Upon being opened, it was found to contain the corpse of his missing daughter. Inquiry showed that the box, with a trunk bearing the same address, had been sent by express from New York, but nothing further has been ascertained. It is believed that Miss Royce was the victim of a crime similar to that which cost the unfortunate Alice Bowlsby her life.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.—Are we to be subjected to another installment of the pugilistic nuisance? Apparently so, for here is O'Baldwin challenging Mace to fight him within four months, at a place within fifty miles of New Orleans, for whether the combat comes off or not, all the same shall we be bored with paragraphs and rumors and cards and telegraphic despatches; and there will be all the drinking and cursing and crib fighting with knives and pistols usually attendant upon a match. In addition, there is the fight to take place on the 22d of May, somewhere in Canada, for $1,000, between Rooke and Kelley.

THE SURRENDER OF AGRAMONTE DENIED.—Friends of Cuba in Washington deny the truth of the Havana despatch that General Agramonte has surrendered to the Spaniards, and say he commands the Department of Camaguey. The person reported as having surrendered is Captain Agramonte, who was on Jordan's staff.

$1000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of Bronchitis, severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption. 587.

THE Legislature of Florida having adjourned *sine die*, Governor Reed's counsel claim that the High Court of impeachment has been adjourned also to the same date, and that therefore the case falls to the ground. The Supreme Court will decide.

HELP FOR THE HOPELESS.—You are weak, dejected, miserable, and nothing does you good, you say. Don't despair. There is balm in Gilead. Have you tried Vinegar Bitters? No! Then why don't you? Do not insist that such a thing as a *vital elixir* is impossible before you have tested the properties of this marvelous Vegetable Restorative. Whether your complaint be dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous weakness, constitutional debility, or any other trouble, Vinegar Bitters will revive and renovate your shattered system, as a genial rain refreshes the withered flowers.—*Com.*

COUGHS.—A medical preparation in the form of a lozenge is the most convenient. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.—*Com.*

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that Agents for the sale of SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.—*Com.*

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, is without doubt, the safest, surest and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.—*Com.*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A BOTTLE would be cheap for an article capable of renewing the hair on a bald scalp where the roots had perished. The nearest approach to such a preparation is PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR, which stops the falling out of the fibres, and reproduces them on every spot where the roots remain alive. The INVIGORATOR has been in use for forty years. No special pains has been taken to make known its marvellous properties, but no man or woman who ever tried it could be persuaded to abandon it for any one of the mushroom nostrums of the day. As a means of reproducing, strengthening, cleansing and perpetuating the growth of the hair, it has not, and never had, an equal. Druggists keep it in stock, but if a member of the trade should be out of the article he will procure it for you.

☞ The Startling, Romantic Disclosures of the MYSTERIES OF CRIME in the authentic Book, entitled, "MEMOIRS OF THE U. S. SECRET SERVICE," is a thrilling Record, indeed! See Advt.

Beauty's Best Auxiliary.—Ask the belle of the season what apportionment of her toilet-table holds the highest place in her esteem, and she will reply, without a moment's reflection, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. Nothing, she is thoroughly aware, contributes so powerfully to enhance her charms and render her irresistible as that most delightful and healthy auxiliary of Beauty. By using it, ladies are enabled, long after they have passed the meridian of life, to preserve the youthful bloom and purity of their complexions, and where Nature has denied that superlative attraction, the Balm fully compensates for her deficiencies.

A Clergyman writing to a friend says, "My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.

The original and only patent Magnetic Watch will be sent anywhere free by mail for 75c.; two for $1 25. Write to G. J. Shepard & Co., Waterbury, Ct. Agents wanted.

FIFTY CENTS a year secures the Journal and a Premium. G. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa.

Do you want your money safely invested and paying you good interest? Write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall Street, New York.

Financial.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & Co., are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Bank and Bankers throughout the country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Extra	$ .12	a	.13
First quality	.11½	a	.12½
Medium	.10½	a	.11¾
Inferior	.09	a	.10
MILCH COWS	30.00	a	90.00
HOGS—Live	.05¾	a	.06¼
Dressed	.06¼	a	.07
SHEEP	.05	a	.08½
COTTON Middling	.23½	a	.23¾
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.60	a	7.00
State Extra	6.70	a	7.00
WHEAT—Red Western	1.60	a	1.65
" State	1.70	a	1.75
RYE—Western	.92	a	.98
BARLEY—State	.80	a	1.15
CORN—Mixed Western	.70	a	.72
OATS—Western	.53	a	.57
PORK—Mess	13.50	a	14.50
LARD	.8¼	a	.10
PETROLEUM—Crude	14	Refined	.28
BUTTER—State	.25	a	.32
Ohio W. R.	.20	a	.23
" Fancy	.34	a	.36
Western ordinary	.12	a	.14
Pennsylvania fine	.32	a	.38
CHEESE—State Factory	.12	a	.14
" Skimmed	.05	a	.08
Ohio	.08	a	.12
EGGS—State	.30	a	.35

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	5.75		6.75
SHEEP	3.50	a	6.75
HOGS—Live	4.30	a	5.00
FLOUR	5.50	a	6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.30	a	1.45
CORN	.57	a	.59
OATS	.40	a	.45
RYE	.70	a	.75
BARLEY	.60	a	.65
LARD	.09	a	.10

ALBANY.

WHEAT	1.60	a	1.75
RYE—State	.85	a	.90
CORN—Mixed	.69	a	.80
BARLEY—State	.85	a	1.00
OATS—State	.50	a	.52

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR	7.00	a	7.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.53	a	1.62
White	1.75	a	1.93
PETROLEUM—Crude		refined	.22
CLOVER SEED	11.50	a	12.50
Timothy	3.62		

BALTIMORE.

COTTON—Low Middling	22	a	.22½
FLOUR—Extra	8.25	a	10.00
WHEAT—Amber	1.75	a	2.00
CORN	.65	a	.70
OATS	.52	a	.58

From Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER TIPPED Shoes—Why not, they are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Try them.

Aggravated Indigestion.

Persons who are predisposed to dyspepsia, find their sufferings from this cause greatly aggravated by damp weather, easterly winds, and sudden changes from a mild to a chilling atmosphere. In the spring, therefore, the pangs of indigestion are seriously augmented by the atmospheric variations peculiar to the season, and it is incumbent upon all who desire to pass through the ordeal of its cold mists and insalubrious gales with easy stomachs, and untormented by the indescribable torments which accompany dyspepsia, to tone and strengthen the digestive organs with a healthful and effective vegetable invigorant; and no one at all familiar with the medical record of the age, can question for one moment that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the Tonic best adapted to this purpose.

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