CHOICE OF COLORS IN DRESS.

Suggestions by Mrs. H. W. Beecher. The Christian Union has a series of household articles by Mrs. Beecher, and in the last the question of Colors in Dress is discussed. Mrs. Beecher remarks that works on the combinations of color in dress, divide complexions into the "Fair and Ruddy Blondes," and the "Pale and Florid Brunettes." In the Fair Blondes we find a delicate white skin, light hair-in all the shades from a golden hue to yellow or orange brown; light blue or gray eyes; a slight tinge of rose on the cheek, and a richer tint on the lips. In all such complexions the rose color is not decided enough, and the hair would be improved by a deeper hue—and these changes can be made, in a good degree, by a suitable mingling of color in the dress. One of the most favorable colors for the Fair Blonde is a delicate green—as it imparts to the flesh white of the skin a tint of red, which, mingling with the natural hue, forms an agreeable rose tint—a good contrast both to the face and hair, especially if the hair is golden, inclining

to orange.

The best colors to mingle with the green, as trimmings, are red, orange, and gold. Green and gold forms rich harmony, peculiarly becoming the fair blonde. Scarlet blended with green, harmonizes better than red; but if red, inclining to crimson, is used, then orange and gold must also be combined with it. There are some shades of green that are not becoming, unless blended with and enlivened by other harmonious colors. A green bonnet, with rose-color and white feather, will always be becoming for this complexion. Be careful that too much white is not used, else it will have a cold effect, and therefore will not aid the fair complexion so much. Orange or gold may be substituted for the pink or rose-also red, in a small bonnet, but neither should be placed close to the face. Orange, in a green bonnet, in small quantities, is becoming, if the wearer's eyes are blue. A few autumnal shades of red, orange, or yellow-green are also in harmony with the fair complexion : but dark green is not at all desirable.

Blue is very suitable, giving an or-ange tint, which harmonizes finely with the delicate white and flesh hues of complexion. There is always a natural trace of orange color on the skin, and this color by intensifying this natural tint is very pleasing; but the blue must be light, and not too positive. Blue being the perfect contrast of orange, it agrees finely with golden or orange brown hair. This is the reason that light-blue head-dresses are so very becoming on light hair. To give a good effect to blue by gas light, a little white or pale blue is necessary to be in con-trast or very near the face. If there are green leaves with the blue flowers of a nead-dress, they should be placed as near

the face as possible.

White, black, a very little yellow, orange, straw, or stone color, may either of them be used in the trimmings of a light-blue bonnet, with good effects, but not if there are pink or purple flowers on it, as these colors mingled with blue are unsuitable. The colors to be used carefully or avoided altogether with fair complexions are yellow, orange, red, and purple. The light shades of lilac may be sometimes used; but it is very trying to and must always if used be separated from the flesh by an edging of tulle or some similar trimming, or be associated with its harmonizing colors-cherry, scarlet, light crimson, or gold color, and will in part overcome the bad be coupled, as it will form a positive A very little light purple agreeable for a head-dress on light hair but must be placed near the skin.

Neutral colors, if not too dark, accord well with fair blondes-gray, fawn, drab, and some few shades are the best. Black is good for the fair blonde, who has some healthy color, because it increases the rose in the complexion; but it is bad for pale skins, as t bleaches them by the painful contrast. No delicate color can be blended with black without seeming of a lighter tone. Unless used for mourning, black must be mingled with either blue, cherry, mulberry, drab, or lilac, to remove the sombre effects; but cherry and lilac must be used sparingly. Red must not be used at all with black for fair blondes, as it gives a rusty tinge. White is suitable with black, if some other color is added—otherwise it is too cold. A black bonnet looks well with a fair complexion, but a little white and rose color should be added, keeping the rose away from the skin. White is pleasant for all complexions, but more so with the fair blonde who has some color than for any other. Bright colors with white bonnet may be added, but must be kept low and well grouped. White increases the paleness of a pale skin, but this effect may be neutralized by a blue or green wreath brought well on the face.

The ruddy blonde has a full-toned complexion, inclining to a positive rose-red, or carnation; dark blue or brown hair. All the colors suitable for the fair blonde are generally suitable for the ruddy blonde, but the tones, and in some cases, the hues must be changed. As a rule this type may use more freedom in the selection of colors than the fair; her between gold and black, and the complexion higher toned and more positive, rich and moderately dark colors may be

Green is very becoming, but it must be of the darker shades, and not the delicate green, that is so becoming for the Fair Blonde. If the complexion is light and can use more red, without being overcharged, rich, full-toned green, such as grass or moss-green may be used, as, although sufficiently bright, to yield color to the skin, it is not so powerful a contrast as to bleach it. In proportion as the complexion increases in color a deeper green may be selected, passing from the positive to the neutral hues, as sage tea or olive green. These deep, neutral greens do not cast much red. while they both harmonize with and reduce the natural hue. A simple rule for the ruddy blonde is, the paler her complexion, the brighter must be the green she wears—the rosier the cheek the deeper and more neutral must be the green. For the high-toned blonde the green may be neutralized rose, scarlet, orange, or white flowers. If on the inside of a bonnet the colored flowers must be surrounded with some gray or semi-trans-parent material to keep from contrast with the skin. On the outside, dead green or autumnal leaves, with a few lowers of orange or scarlet are selected. Rose-colored flowers harmonize better with bright yellow-green than with dead

Blue also is suitable, but it follows the same rule as green-it must be deep- Magazine.

er and richer for the raddy blonds than for the fair. The best colors to associate with the rich blues are grange, salmon, and chocolate. White and black also harmonize with blue. Bonnets and head-dresses, and wreaths of blue, need the same colors blended as for the fair blonde, only of a deeper tint, and all colors pointed out as injuries by the one type must be avoided by the other. The most difficult color to introduce in any dress is violet. Its effects on all complexions is unsatisfactory. All skins appear yellow when in contrast with it, and look sickly and disagreeable. A large proportion of yellow is needed to reduce and neutralize the effects of violet. It becomes positively lost in artifi-cial light, and should never be used or introduced into an evening dress. Neutral colors are most suitable for the ruddy blonde; when light they increase the color, when dark they reduce it by contrast. Russet, gray, slate, maroon, and all shades of brown, are the most pleasing of the dark neutrals, and gray, drab, fawn, and stone color, the most desirable of the light neutrals.

In Pursuit of El Dorado.

The history of early American advenure and exploration has its fairylike omance in the expiditions set on foot to and El Dorado, the country of gold, and those whose object was to discover what would have been more useful even than the land of untold and untellable wealth,

the Fountain of Perpetual Youth.
When we read of these expeditions, the names and titles of the leaders, and the knights who followed in their train, t seems as if it could not be sober hislory, but that, by some mischief in the imps of the printing-room, a page of the Seven Champions of Christendom has slipped into the dull chronicles; as if, ie day that the sober Muse of History nodded over her endless labors, wild and tricksome Fancy had written down the leaf and turned it hastily over, unperceived and undiscovered. But it was not so. It is all plain fact. The stubborn pursuit of the northwest passage to India through the treacherous ice of the north is not more real than the hunt for El Dorado, or for the Fountain of Youth. Sir Walter Raleigh's fate alone revives our recollections, and the fable

was real enough to lure him to his ruin. Among these expeditions was one which led to the discovery of the Ama-zon, and, failing to give the clue to El Dorado, gave a new fable of the tribe of Female Warriors whose ancient prototypes have given the common name of

the river. Peru had fallen beneath the power of Pizarro. His brother, Gonzale Pizarro, led away by tales of Paititi, a golden city and golden land west of the Peruvian mountains, set out in 1542, with four hundred companions, through the cast his brother's achivement into the the candle begins to burn at both ends.

Plodding on through the tangled masses of tropical vegetation, without a guide or a chart, startled by bird and beast of strange hue and form and habits, taking the notes of the deep-toned bellbird for the chime of some distant city, the party of Pizarro began to falter. Then Orellana was sent with a detachment to push rapidily on and solve the great problem.

The main body followed, but in vain they awaited Orellana's return. Death and battle thinned their ranks, and the remnant reached the confluence of the Coca and Napo, pale, attenuated, more like ghosts than living men. Starvation effects; but green and lilac should never be coupled as it will form a positive themselves down beside the great river which rolled away before the

On the opposite shore was the one faithful man in Orellana's party.

Sanchez de Vargas had refused to go on when Orellana resolved to make his way to the sea and leave Pizarro to his

Here he had remained, and his wood craft had taught him to find in the forest abundant nourishment in the nuts, the fruits, and the turtle-eggs that Na-

ture had supplied.

He soon joined the starving men; not to tell of the discovery of Paititi and its wealth and more than oriental luxury, but to reveal to Pizarro the secret of Orellana's absence—the story of his desertion.

But he could tell of the rich stores of food to be gathered; and, recruited with these, loaded with a supply, Pizarro, after overcoming the terrible disappoint-ment, which had well-nigh cost him eason and life itself, commenced his march back to the realm of the Incas, with the faithful De Vargas at his side. The golden-roofed city of Paititi is

Ancient Ball-Playing.

Greek writers mention five modes of playing ball; one, where the ball was thrown high into the air, and the persons who played tried to catch it before it touched the ground. Here we have one of the features of the game of base ball of the present day, excepting that we use a bat to send the ball upward, instead of throwing it. Another game is mentioned, where the ball, instead of being thrown up, is thrown a long distance near the ground, which will ancomplexion not being so delicate, is less swer to throwing to the bases in the sensitive. The hair being the medium, game as now played. A third game, described as being popular, consisted in one of the players, when pretending to throw it to a certain individual, turning suddenly, and throwing it to another player. This also is a common mode of practice with base ball players of the present day. Hand ball, where the player threw the ball to the ground with such force as to cause it to rebound, which was continued many times, being struck down by the palm of the hand, is still played by the school-girls of the age. Foot-ball and tennis

are also mentioned. Writers of Roman history speak of two kinds of ball,-oila, which refers to games played with a small ball like our present base ball, and follis, or foot-ball. The former was the favorite; and the prevailing mode was where three per-sons stood in the form of a triangle, and the ball was passed back and forth be-tween them. Here again we have one of the precise features of base ball, the first, second, and third bases forming the triangle. The most skilful prided themselves upon catching and throwing the ball with their left hand. What can come nearer to our national game than all this? First, we have the first, second, and third basemen, who take pride in their skill; then we have the players, engaged in catching the hot-thrown balls; and again the fielders, who are taking them "on the fly" after the most approved fashion. Nothing is lacking except the bat, which seems to be a modern invention .- Oliver Optic's

How People Live Too Fast.

The word "fast" has latterly obtained a peculiar significance as indicating a tendency to general high living and in-dulgence in sensual pleasures. A man of reckless expenditure, who indulges himself in all that can gratify his sen-sual tastes is a "fast man" in the sual tastes, is a "fast man" in the com-mon sense of the term. This expressive adjective has also been applied to those who habitually risk money in games of chance, and has in some instances been coupled with the names of others who

speculate in doubtful stocks.

We have come to the conclusion that sensual indulgence, exciting games of chance, or speculation in fancy stocks, are not the only ways in which men may live too feet.

live too fast. Many a godly and devout divine is a fast man. Many an editor, lawyer, mer-chant, or scientific man, against whom no thought of suspicion exists as to the soundness of his moral character, is fast in as just, though not in so reprehensible a sense, as the man who wastes his

substance in riotous living. Fast living, in the sense of such living as shortens life, is a much more common evil than it is generally regarded. We have been an observer of faces and character for a long time, as we have had op-portunity in our daily intercourse with men, and we believe that in the vast majority of cases it would be found that the rapidity of the pulse is above the nor-mal standard. Every man's life may be measured by pulse-beats. He will live, accident excepted, to make a definite number of these, and his life will be shortened in proportion to the excess of work performed by his vital organs in a given time.

Excitement, physical or mental, is the cause of the rapid rate at which most people are living. The love for excitement is a vice, as positively evil in its effects as the love for strong drink, li-centiousness, or gambling. It matters not what kind of excitement; all excitement is fast living, and begets a feeling of exhaustion in intervals of indulgence, which clamors for relief from some other

form of stimulant.

Thus it is that the universal demand for artificial stimulants has increased, until there is perhaps not one in a thousand who does not resort to something of this kind. Alcohol, absinthe, opium, hashish, tobacco, coffee, tea, or whatever else it may be, is taken to support the system under the effect of nervous prostration, and to supply in another form the excitement which it craves.

Now, all this is just the reverse of what should be the case. Instead of seeking excitement, health and long life demand that we should shun it. natural, healthy condition of the mind and body is that of unruffled calmness. If excitements occur, they should be exceptional, not the rule of life. As soon wild, unbroken forest, to reduce a realm as they become a necessity, there is which, in splendor and renown, was to a diseased state of mind and body, and

Petroleum as Fuel.

The question of utilizing crude petroleum for the purposes of fuel, which has attracted the attention of many scientific and practical men ever since the discovery of that article, seems at last to be in a fair way of solution. A series of remarkable experiments have hitherto been tried to utilize the immense heatproducing power of petroleum, and three different plans were tested by the Navy Department in 1867. These, however, all brought petroleum into direct contact with fire, and were therefore fraught with much danger as well as many chemical difficulties.

The great aim, therefore, was to dis-But relief was nearer than they thought. | cover a process whereby the tendency to carbonization should be overcome. This difficulty has been done away

with. The apparatus consists of a cylinder, like a small locomotive boiler set on end, with a small cylinder within it, the intervening space being filled with petro-leum. The smaller cylinder is filled with six hundred small copper tubes, and through these the superheated steam passes, producing vapor from the oil that fills the interstices between the tubes. This vaporized oil rises through layer of prepared sponge, and just at the point of exit is mixed with superheated steam in any required proportion, thus producing hydrocarbon gas. This gas passes through iron tubes to the point where the fuel is needed, and is there burned, very much like common gas. In the case which was shown the kiln was filled with stone, and in a very short time after the fire was lighted the heat was more intense than can be expressed by comparison. All this time the fire was under perfect control, and by a simple turn of a screw the combustion was made more or less intense. The experiment was varied by admitting a greater or less proportion of steam into the pipes, so that in some cases the fire was fed with fifty per cent. or more of water, and the remainder of vaporized oil.—Chicago Evening Mail.

Precious Stones and Millstones.

A rich nobleman was showing a friend great collection of precious stones, hose value was almost beyond counting. There were diamonds, and pearls, and rubies and gems from almost every country on the globe, which had been gathered by the possessor with the greatest labor and expense; "and yet," he remarked, "they yield me no income." His friend replied that he had two stones which cost him about ten florins each, yet they yielded him an come of two hundred florins much surprise the nobl see the wonderf led him dow se of hundreds who

larger jewels. Home the Place for Dying Invalids.

depend on the world for their daily bread. The two dull, homely stones did

more good in the world, and yielded a

income, than all the nobleman's

A lady, who has recently been boarding at a Southern hotel, among sick and dying consumptives from the North, writes a pathetic letter to the Baltimore Sun on the practical cruelty of sending hopeless invalids away from the conveniences and comforts of home, to die mong strangers, without any of the familiar alleviations of a sick bed. A patient in the first stages of the disease may be able to take care of himself and bear without much inconvenience a life mong strangers—and to this class of sufferers a change to a Southern climate may be advisable; but among those in advanced stages of consumption, the instances are very few where the experi-ment can be safely made.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

ENGLISH WATERCEESS GROWN IN A Hor Bed.—A correspondent in the Gardener's Monthly gives the following novel method of growing watercress, which will certainly be now treaders, as it is to us. It is at any rate worth the trial as the flavor of the worth the trial, as the flavor of this plant is pleasing to most palates. That there is a great difference in flavor between that grown in a fine running stream and where it is all but dry, everybody who knows anything about the plant will readily admit. It is possible that the exciting atmosphere of a hotbed may, in a measure, have the same effect on this plant that running water does that is reader the plant more does-that is, render the plant more crisp, and less peppery in flavor:

"Permit me to recommend through your valuable Monthly the most wholesome and most productive of all salads grown in winter and in spring, and yet the cultivation of it is little known, and almost entirely neglected by those who do know. This watercress is a native of Great Britain, and is found wild in the small streams more or less through the whole country, and is cultivated on a large scale around London. Although this cress is considered amphibious it thrives better in an ordinary hot-bed, from October until April, than at any season growing in its natural element, exposed to the climate. I find three sash ample for a moderate family from October until April, and requires no re-planting. I whitewash the glass, and give very little air except when raining, which saves watering, which it requires at least once a week. A full crop can be cut every three weeks. I generally cut one-third of a sash each time, so always get a succession. About the first of April a quantity of plants should be transferred to some cool, wet place. where they will live during summer and be ready for the hot-bed in the fall."

THE HONEY TRADE.-This article, which, twenty-five years ago, formed quite an insignificant article of trade in this country, is rapidly increasing year after year in domestic production; whilst

the amount imported is growing smaller. In 1860 the total product of honey of the United States reported, was 23,366,-357 pounds. New York stood at the head of the list, with 2,369,751 pounds, followed in order by North Carolina, 2,055,969 pounds; Kentucky, 1,768,692 pounds; Missouri, 1,585,983 pounds; Tennessee, 1,519,390 pounds; Ohic, 1,459,-601 pounds; Virginia, 1,431,591 pounds; Pennsylvania, 1,405,128 pounds; Illinois, 1,346,803 pounds; and Indiana, 1,224,-489 pounds; all other States falling beow 1,000,000 pounds. In the winter of 1868-69, the Department of Agriculture sent out circulars to known apiarians in most of the States, and received returns from 489 counties in 32 States. The aggregate number of hives reported was 22,385. Estimating for counties not reporting, and making due allowance for the fact that many of the counties reporting were giving special attention to bee culture, 2,000,000 of hives were deemed as low a figure as the returns would warrant. Allowing fifteen pounds of surplus honey to the hive (about two thirds of the average reported,) the total product in 1868 would be 30,000,000 pounds, which, at an average valuation of 22½ cents per pound, would give \$6,750,000. When we consider that the cost of production is merely nominal, it will be seen that it pays to keep bees.

How to KEEP A CHURN FROM FROTH-ING OVER.—Happening one day to visit the house of a friend who kept a cow and made butter, I there saw a simple method he used to overcome the great trouble of all butter makers using the old-fashioned upright churn, viz: His plan was as follows: Take the body of the churn and cut a groove around the inside of the mouth, about three inches from the top and three eighths of an inch deep, and then remove half the thickness of the wood, making a shoulder all around; then take the cover and cut it to fit nicely inside, and you have now done away with all the old nuisances of cloths, tubs, pans, etc., heretofore required to save the cream that flowed over. Any man, almost, can do this, or the churn may by taken to a carpenter and treated for a few cents. Many an of value. No blanks. Address idea of less consequence than this, is patented, but all may take this one for what I gave for it.

NOT A BAD IDEA.-It is said of shrewd merchant that he has his billheads printed upon paper of three different colors-red, green, and white. When the bill is made out upon red paper it denotes "danger," and the messenger is not to leave the goods without the cash; if on green paper, it means "caution," as the customer is doubtful, and the man is to get the money if he can; if on white it is safe to leave any quantity of goods on credit.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for March is unusually interesting. Its double-page colored fashion-plate presents four exquisite costumes and one riding habit. The engraving, "Charlie in Trouble," is very suggestive. It also contains a large number of other handsome engravings. Its literary contents will be found unite up to the mark of excellence among the quite up to the mark of excellence, among the writers being Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, and other celebrated and popular authors. \$2.00 a year. Charles J. Pr. Terson, Publisher, 306 Chestant street delphia, Pa.

ted in the a new theory; the new king of Spain, h portrait; the late Gen. Prim, with portrial; our Domestic Props, or the servant question; the Food Supply of Europe and America, interesting facts; Japan, its present condition; Punishing Criminals, a, reform de-manded; How to Rise in the World, or wherein lies Greatness—birth or culture; Iceland, the Land of Fire and Ice; etc., etc. Price \$5.00 a year; 30 cents a number. Sent to new subscribers on trial six months \$1. Address S. B. Wells, Publisher, New York.

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine.—
We take great pleasure in recommending the March number of this popular magazine to all our lady friends. Its fashions as usual are strictly reliable, and its honsehold recipes finvaluable, while its general literary contents are of a high order. The March number contains full information and illustiations concerning the Spring Fashions for ladies and children. It has three superb colored plates. The four-page engraving gives thirteen complete costumes, all stylish and genteel. It devotes one page to the new siyles of hair dressing; another to new designs in jeweiry. Full descriptions of each fashion are given. The numerous engravings throughout the magazine are exceedingly fine, and handsomely printed on tinted paper. The stories are unusually interesting, and taken altogether, we think it the best Lady's Magazine published. \$3.50 a year. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 537 Pearl st., New York. FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE.

"OLIVER OPTIO'S MAGAZINE" for continue their stories. There is the first of a series of illustrated articles on the manner of boring for and pumping petroleum; an illus-

series of illustrated articles on the manner of boring for and pumping petroleum; an illustrated article on the beaver; a fable in verse, illustrated; a capital "opera," with words set to familiar airs, just the thing for exhibitions and the schoolroom; a joily dialogue; numerous editorials; a beautiful song, "The Buhch of Roses;" and a great variety of miscellaneous matter. In all respects, "Oliver Optic's Magazine "for March is a model number of a model juvenile magazine. Published monthly by Lee & Shefferson, 149 Washington street, Boston, at \$2.50 a year.

New York Markets.

PLOUR AND MEAL—The market was dull, but the tone rather more steady, and prices ruled firm, especially for shipping extras, Sales Western and State at \$6 a \$6.40 for superfine, \$6.70 a \$6.20 for shipping extras, and \$7. a \$9.25 for medium to choice basers and family flours. Southern flour nominal at \$6.50 a \$7.20 for shipping extras, and \$7.40 \$6.25 for trade and family extras. Rye flour \$5.40 a \$6.20. Corn meal in more demand at \$4 a \$4.60 for Western and Brandywine. Buckwheat flour flat at \$2.50 a \$3.20 \$7 100 lbs. for State and Pennsylvania.

Suxparps.—Cotion firm but quiet; sales on the

SUNDAISS.—Cotton firm but quiet; sales on the spot at 15½c, for middling uplands, and 14½c, for low middling. Tallow steady at 9c, for prime. Spirits turpeutine in good demand and firm at 53 a 53½c, cloang at 53½ a 54c. Rosan weak; sales of strained at \$2.52½. Petroleum nominal at 24½c, for refined, on the spot. Freights dull, but very firm. Whiskey again lower at \$2.50c.

Whiskey again lower at \$2.5c.

GRAIN.—Wheat was fairly active for speculation, and prices higher; sales at \$1.5t a \$1.52 for No. 2 Spring in store and affoat, closing at \$1.52 a \$1.54. Barley was more active at \$1 a \$1.05 for common canada, \$1.15 for Bay of Quinte, and \$1.85 for Western and State. Oats was in light demand, but remains firm; sales at 66 a \$3.5c. for white. Corn was quiet, but closed 2c. higher; sales at \$1 a \$2.6 for Western mixed, on track and affoat, closing at \$2 a \$1.6 for do, on track and affoat, closing at \$2 a \$1.6 for do, on track and affoat, closing at \$2 a \$1.6 for do, on track and affoat.

quiet, out closed 2c. higher; sales at \$1 a \$2c. for Western mixed, on track and afloat, closing at \$2 a \$8c. for do., on track and afloat, closing at \$2 a \$8c. for do., on track and afloat.

Grockriss.—Coffee in fair demand and steady; Rio 13½ a 10½c. Rice very quiet, but prices firm at 7½ a 8½c. for New Orleans; sales Porto Rice at 9c. Sugar—raw dull and unsettled; fair to good refining 9½ a 9½c.; sales at 10 a 10½c.; refined hard 13½c., and white "A" 12½c.

Provisions.—Port dull and lower; sales of prime mess at \$22.60, and 500 barrels fer April at \$22.62½. Beef quiet at \$10 a \$17.50 for prime mess, and \$20 a \$31 for 1 India mess. Beef hams dull at \$31.50. Bacon dull and heavy; sales of city long clear at 11½c. for long clear, and 12c. for short. Cut meats quiet; pickied hams at 14½c. for 16 Bs. average. Dressed irregular; city higher at 10½ a 11c., and Western dull at 9½ a 1½c. for common to Western; city dull at 12½ a 13½c. for common to Western; city dull at 12½ a 13½c. for common to Western; city dull at 12½ a 13½c. for common to Western; city dull at 12½ a 13½c. for farm dairies. Eggs in better supply at 25 a 31c, for fresh, and 16 a 20c. for limed.

Live Stock Marker.—With no fresh offerings of beeves there were no sales; and with a weak feeling prices remain nominally unchanged, and we quote poorest to common at 9 a 12c. 4° fb.; neediam to lair at 12½ a 13½c; and good to strictly prime at 13½ a 14½c. for lots.

Twenty-eight cars, or 5,200 sheep arrived, and were selling slowly at 4½ a 5½c. 4° fb. for very poor to common; 3% a 6½ for ordinary to fair; and 6½ a 7½c. for good to strictly prime at 13½ a 14½c. for lots.

Twenty-eight cars, or 5,200 sheep arrived, and seep showly at 4½ a 5½c. 4° fb. for very poor to common; 3% a 6½ for ordinary to fair; and 6½ a 7½c. for good to strictly prime State and Western. Ne Canada sheep said.

Sixteen cars, or 920 hogs arrived, and notwith-standing the rain storm the market was irmer, and a carload of fair Michigan hogs brought 8½c. 40 B. Western dressed sold at 9½

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, FOR PUL monary and Asthma Disorders have proced their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCH CHAINS.

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when death was nourly expected from consump-tion, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cursed his only child. He now gives this recipe free, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of paper.

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a Watch, Sewing Machine, Piano, or some article

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Trousseau's Carbonized Meat, which is not a medicine, but a conserve. Write the particulars of your disease to him.

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