There Was a Rose.

"There was a Rose," she said,
  "Like other roses, perhaps to you,
Nine years ago it was faint and red
  Away in the cold dark dew,
  On the dwarf bush where it grew.

"Never any rose before
  Was like the rose, very well I know;
Never another rose any more
  Will blow as that rose will blow
  When the wet wind shook it so.

"'What do I want?'—Ah, what?
  Why, I want that rose, that wee one rose,
Only that rose. And that rose is not
  Anywhere just now? God knows
  Where all the old sweetness goes.

"I want that rose so much;
  I would take the world back there to the night
Where I saw it blush in the grass, to touch
  It once in that fair Fall light,
  And only once, if I might.

"But a million marching men
  From the North and the South would arise,
And the dead—would have to die again?
  And the women's widowed cries
  Would trouble anew the skies?

"No matter. I would not care?
  Were it not better that this should be?
The sorrow of many, the many bear—
  Mine is too heavy for me,
  And I want that rose, you see!"

Farm, Garden and Household.

THOSE KEEPING HORSES should twice a week throw in a handful of salt and ashes. Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this, and it will keep their hair soft and fine. It will prevent bots, colic, etc. A little ground sulphur mixed with salt and ashes and given once in two or three weeks, is also beneficial. All domestic animals will be thus benefited.

MANAGEMENT OF BROOMS.—If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, last much longer, and always sweep like a new broom. A very dusty carpet may be cleaned by setting a pail of water out by the door, wet the broom in it, knock it to get off all the drops, sweep a yard or so, then wash the broom as before and sweep again, being careful to shake all the drops off the broom and not sweep far at a time. If done with care, it will clean a carpet very nicely, and you will be surprised at the quantity of dirt in the water. The water may need changing once or twice, if the carpet is very dusty. Snow sprinkled over a carpet, and swept off, before it has time to melt and dissolve, is also nice for renovating a soiled carpet. Moistened Indian meal is used by some housekeepers.

DRAINING.—We have been asked of what use are drains, four feet in depth in impervious clay, and why would not surface drains answer better? To which we reply that "impervious" means a relative and not a positive quality of the clay. No clay, or at least none that we meet in agriculture, is really impervious. To become so it must be subjected to a process of grinding which renders it plastic. Some geological clays are met with that have probably undergone some such process, and they alone are really impervious. A clay subsoil when examined will be found to be filled with small pores or veins, through which the water finds channels of escape, and the deeper the drains are placed the larger the number of these veins will be cut, and the more perfect will be the drainage. None need be afraid of draining the most impervious clay that can be met with, at a depth of four feet from the surface.

TAKING OFF THE HIDES OF ANIMALS.—A leather worker gives the following directions in the *Canada Farmer*: "We will suppose the animal dead and placed on its back; the operator, by thrusting his knife point foremost and edge up, makes a slit the entire length of the carcass, from the chin, over the centre of the breast in the line of the navel to the vent. Let him now stand by its side, with his face looking the way the head lies, and taking the fore foot in his left hand, run the point of his knife in the line of the cleft of the foot and cap of the knee, up the front of the leg and into the central slit of his bosom. For the hind leg, having reversed his position, let the slit be made in the line of the heel, over the centre of the cap of the hock down the back of the ham into the central slit. In this way the hide, when spread out, will have a square form without long projections, and consequent deep indentions of its outline."

A CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—An authority on this subject says: "I am much surprised at the opinion, which is so prevalent of the incurability of sea-sickness. I believe the opinion to exist among the nonmedical part of the community from sheer ignorance, and among sea-going surgeons supineness to applying remedies—a fault to which they are rather too subject. In the greater number of instances. I allow the stomach to discharge its contents once or twice, and then, if there is no organic disease, I give drops of chloroform in a little water, and, if necessary, repeat the dose in five or six hours. The almost instant effect of this treatment, if coupled with a few simple precautions, is to cause an immediate sensation, as it were, of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by almost total relief of the nausea and sickness, likewise curing the distressing headache, and usually causing a quiet sleep, from which the passenger awakes quite well."—*Exchange.*

MAKING BUTTER.—At the New York Dairy-men's Convention, a paper was read by H. Cooley Green, Esq., on the manufacture of butter in creameries. Mr. Green illustrated his plan with a mop churn on a large scale, and used many arguments to prove that the co-operative system was the correct one. He also stated that his model creamery was suited for the manufacturing of cheese as well as of butter. In addition to this it might appear that Mr. Green's plan brought the two products too close to one another, and thereby risked the deterioration of the butter. In the course of discussion on the foregoing article it appeared that one great drawback to the success of co-operative butter factories was the want of neatness in the milking and forwarding of the milk to the factory. A neat dairyman suffered from the neglect of his lazy dirty, neighbor. Mr. Willard, Chairman of the Association, read the following reports. The Union Factory, Bangor, Franklin County, reported 96 days' milk, 233,161 pounds, sold 9,522 pounds butter, average, 1 pound butter to 24½ pounds milk. The Barley Spring Factory, Chatauqua, Franklin County, reported 270,811 pounds of milk, 12,012 pounds of butter, average, 1 pound butter to 22 5-50 of milk. The Cold Spring Factory, Malone, Franklin County, reported 441,167 pounds milk, 19,776 pounds butter; average, 1 pound of butter to 22 1-31 pounds of milk.

POOR FELLOW.—At the insane asylum, Blackwell's Island, N. Y., is a homeless maniac called "horse John." He imagines that he is a horse, and may be seen every day, from morning till night, drawing a small wagon and whisking an imaginary tail of untwisted ropes. Horse John really believes himself to be a horse. No amount of talk will persuade him that he is not. As you approach him, he commences to prance and kick up—then he will baulk and whip himself with the whip-tail which he carries in his hand. Poor demented man! All day long he wastes his energies drawing his wooden cart, and the listless world pass idly by, never giving a thought to the human wreck which passes before them.

FISH QUESTION.—The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture will award on the first of March next two prizes of $300 and $200 respectively to the best two establishments in the State for the culture of fishes for food, all competitors for which must send in their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Society, Edward N. Perkins, 42 Court Street, Boston. The committee of award will consider the number of species of fishes cultivated, the number of individuals, and their size and condition, the number of eggs hatched in the establishment, and of young reared from them, the neatness and economy of the establishment, and the excellence of the fixtures.

ONLY two members of the Maine Senate and fourteen members of the House were born out of the State of Maine; and of these sixteen, fifteen are natives of other New England States. One only is an immigrant.

A Remarkable Career of Crime.

Charles D. Hildebrand, the notorious burglar and jail-breaker, now in prison at St. Joseph, Mo., tells the story of his life, an unbroken succession of crimes, beginning in his early childhood. He was born in 1840, and at the age of three months, he was stolen from his parents, and it would seem that this act had some influence upon his character, for his favorite crime has always been robbery. When only eight years old he was detected in robbing a money drawer in St. Louis, but on account of his age he was not imprisoned. Only a year afterward he appeared in Paris, where he was convicted of robbery and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but after three months confinement he was pardoned, immediately upon his release he went to London, where he was detected in attempting a heavy robbery with two notorious burglars. Both of his companions were transported to Van Dieman's Land for 30 years, and after six months imprisonment in the Old Bailey, Hildebrand, now only ten years of age, was banished to America. He went from England to Montreal, where he was soon detected in another robbery, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, but managed to obtain his liberty at the end of three days. Appearing shortly after this in Kingston, Canada West, he was again arrested for robbery and imprisoned for one year, serving out his full term. In 1852 he returned again to the United States, and almost immediately made his appearance in a bold robbery at Alleghany City, Penn., which shut him up again for two years. Scarcely had he gained his liberty when he was detected in a robbery and murder, and transported to Cuba for 20 years. One of his companions was imprisoned for life. Hildebrand contrived to obtain a release at the end of three months, and soon after was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Mexico for indulging again in his favorite crime. He escaped after six weeks imprisonment, and returned again to the United States. Convicted of robbery soon after in Nashville, Tenn., he was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years, but was released through legal interference at the end of a month. In 1855 he appeared in San Francisco, and was an inmate of the city prison for one month. Going to Europe again, he next served a term of seven months at Birmingham, England; five months in a dungeon at Lyons, France, and two months in Berlin, Prussia. Returning to America, he served one month in jail at Pittsburgh, Penn.; two months in Cincinnati; was sentenced for four years at Baton Rouge, La., but escaped at the end of fifteen days; six months at Louis; but bought himself out in three days; served two years in Illinois, for two distinct charges, and escaped a third by flight to Europe. Returning to the United States in 1865 he was recognized and imprisoned in Illinois for one year. At the expiration of his term he at once entered into a conspiracy to rob an express company in Indiana, but was exposed by his associates, taken to Milwaukee, and sent up for five years. He served four years and four months, and was then discharged for good behavior. He has served fourteen years in various prisons, a part of the time closely confined in dungeons. He has been in ten different State prisons, four city prisons, twenty police stations, and seventy calabooses. He declares that he intends now to reform, and to devote himself to the publication of a book of crime, exposing the manner in which burglars operate, illustrating it by scenes from his own experience.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHISKY.—A well-known physician suggests the following test for those who are skeptical as to the effect of whisky and other similar spirits upon the stomach. Hold a mouthful of whisky, he says, in your mouth for five minutes, and you will find it to burn severely; inspect the mouth, you will find that it is inflamed. Hold in ten or fifteen minutes, you will find that various parts of the mouth become blistered; then tie a handkerchief over the eyes, and taste, for instance, water, vinegar, milk or senna; you will find that you are incapable of distinguishing one from the other. Such a simple and easy experiment as this ought to convince any one that alcohol is not only a violent irritant, but also a narcotic; for in this experiment you have objective evidence that it has inflamed and blistered the mouth, and for the time being paralyzed the nerves of taste, and, to a certain extent, those also of common sensation. Now this is not an experiment or fact upon which any doubt has ever been or can be thrown; and can any one believe that the still more important internal organs of the body can be less injuriously affected than the mouth? Another well-known physician says that even the moderate use of such liquors, if long continued, and grown habitual, cannot fail to have ultimately a prejudicial effect upon the health, while it may be confidently asserted that there are no circumstances of ordinary character by which it can be justified as beneficial or necessary.

THE ECONOMY OF COOKING FOOD.—When wheat-straw is fermented by means of green, moist vegetable matter, as fresh clover or grass placed in layers amongst it, its quality as feed is much improved. It is found that the process not only renders more soluble the fiber of the straw, but actually converts part of it into starch, sugar and gum. Accurate experiments—according to Professor Voelker, in Transactions of Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1871—have proved that the fermenting process enabled fifty per cent. of the vegetable fiber to become soluble, while of the unprepared straw only twenty-six per cent. is soluble. When chaff of straw is steamed in an ordinary feed-chest, under a pressure of fifteen pounds per inch, and allowed to cool gradually, the same effect is produced, and one ton is equal in nutriment to two tons unsteamed. Besides, by mixing with it meal of any kind, or bran, the flavor is diffused amongst the mass, and it is rendered much more palatable. In this way, even wheat-straw may be used as fodder, and a great saving effected.

A BURNING COAL MINE.—About a hundred years ago a coal mine at the Bank Colliery near Rotherham, England, took fire, and all efforts at the time and subsequently were ineffectual to extinguish it. Not long ago it was ascertained that the flames were approaching the bottom of the shaft. In order to prevent, if possible, the fire from extending to other parts of the working a wall was built 1000 yards in length, and varying from nine inches to five feet in thickness. Metal pipes have been inserted in this wall, securely plugged; but by removing the plugs the state of the air, and even the position of the fire, can be ascertained. The heat arising from this fire is so intense that two or three crops a year can be obtained from gardens over the colliery.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.—All the Havana journals the same evening published the following: "The Cuban Junta pays montly $2,000 to a Madrid journalist to write in a disguised manner in favor of Cuban independence. The telegrams published in the American journals are either forged in New York, or sent by Azcarate from Madrid. A former Havana correspondent of a New York journal will manufacture letters there to create the impression that the insurrection has partisans among the Spaniards here, and to allay suspicions regarding the real author. The articles published in the New York journals as editorials favoring the insurgents are written by the insurgents, who pay a third above the usual advertising rates in order that the articles shall not appear as advertisements, because they understand the discredit under which they would be held.

SHIPWRECKED.—The brigantine Phebe Ellen of Londonderry, N. S., from St. John, N. B., for Havana, with a cargo of shooks, was capsized and dismasted. The cook was lost and the others lashed themselves to the wreck, which two days after struck a ledge on Cropley Point, east of the entrance to Digby Basin. Capt. Dill was drowned in the serf while attempting to get ashore. Three of the crew were frozen to death, and only the mate and two men were rescued.

The product of Philadelphia industries is put at the large sum of three hundred and fifty million dollars.

Items of Interest.

THE Duke de Persigny is dead.

THE Tichborne case has been resumed in England.

THE Spanish Government has decided to retain Valmaseda in Cuba.

MAINE has 225,508 children between the ages of four and twenty-one years.

THE address to the Crown has passed both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath.

EXTENSIVE strikes are in progress in Charleroi, Belgium, and Stuttgardt, Germany.

THE number of Roman Catholics in Europe is 148,000,000, of Protestants, 71,000,000, and of Jews 4,800,000.

THE Red Republicans are becoming active in Lyons. The opposition to the tax on raw materials is increasing.

FIVE churches, the Court-house, and many other buildings in Monticello, Ark., were destroyed by a tornado.

A MONTREAL man offers to bet $2,000 on George Brown, of Halifax, against any single sculler who may compete with him.

THERE are five thousand one hundred and nine postmasters in this country whose salaries are at least two hundred dollars each.

THE Wisconsin legislature is again investigating the Dells improvement frauds, which caused so much controversy last year.

IT is said that in Paris alone there are three hundred thousand children between the ages of seven and thirteen who go to no school.

IN 1850 the Jesuit body through ou the world was a little in excess of four thousand. At present there are nearly nine thousand members.

A DWELLING burned at Bradford, Ont., by which five lives were lost—a woman named Tenier, her two children, a niece, and a man who boarded in the house.

A BAG of two hundred letters has just been found in a corner in the Knoxville, Ill., post-office. The letters contained drafts and valuables, and were about three years behind time.

THE Dutch Reformed Church was the first organized in the United States, antedating the German Reformed fully a century. The foundations of the latter were laid about the year 1720.

A STRIKE occurred among the compositors engaged in the printing office of Stuttgardt, Germany. Some 300 persons left work, and the language used by them leads to fears of disturbances.

THE ex-Empress of the French has sold her jewelry to a celebrated firm of jewelers in London for $400,000. Curiosity is excited as to her reason for requiring so large a sum of money just now.

MRS. MARTIN, wife of the man who died at Cleveland from trichina spiralis, also died from the same disease. The boy, aged 6 years, is in a critical condition, and the girl, aged 4 years, it is believed, will recover.

IT is pointed out by the Paris *Temps* that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 Communists prisoners at the hulks still waiting to be brought before the courts martial, although seven months have already elapsed since the fall of the Commune.

A CORRESPONDENT in London telegraphs that the Mordaunt divorce case is to be re-opened with the convalescent Prince of Wales as co-respondent. It is also affirmed that the Duke of Edinburgh is to be co-respondent in another similarly disgraceful suit.

THERE is still a house standing in Greenland, N. H., which was built in 1638, and is consequently 232 years old. It is a two-story brick building, with high gable ends. It is 30 feet in length by 22 in width. The walls of the lower story are eighteen inches thick.

A YOUNG girl named Green, seventeen years old, made her way from Beliot, to Clinton, Wis., where live her mother and sister. As soon as her mother heard her daughter was in town, she made complaint against her daughter as a vagrant, and the girl was sent to jail for ninety days.

THE paper is to the people what a sign-board is to the traveler. The paper tells who is in business, and where to trade, and the sign-board tells the name of the place and direction. Then, if you want people to buy of you, tell them through the paper where you stay, and what you have.

A MEMORIAL was presented in the U. S. House showing that the consumption of distilled spirits is two or three times greater than the product returned for taxation, with a consumption not less than 130,000,000 gallons per annum. It is assumed as not possible nor probable that the product is only 50,000,000.

THE Grand Duke Alexis has abandoned his projected buffalo hunt in company with Sheridan and Spotted-Tail, and in obedience to the orders of the Czar has repaired to St. Louis, whence in company with Admiral Possiet he expects an immediate recall in consequence of the disruption of our relations with Russia.

BEEF and mutton are scarce and therefore dear. One of the causes of the scarcity of beef is the great destruction of pasturage and consequent starvation of cattle by the severe weather of last month in Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. The cause of the scarcity of sheep is the high price of wool, farmers being loth to part with their sheep until they have been sheared.

JOHN BEVER, who separated from his wife a year ago, and has since threatened her life, went to her house at St. Cloud, Minn., and drove the children out. He then seized his wife by the hair and dragged her into a back room, where he literally cut her head to pieces with a hatchet. When arrested he made no resistance, but said he came there to kill her and had done it.

THE U.S. Secretary of War gives an estimate of the probable cost involved in the passage of the House bill granting bounty land warrants to soldiers of the late war redeemable in certificates and indebtedness. The estimate puts the amount at $391,467,600; and, if in addition thereto, the same benefits be extended to the heirs of 327,148 officers and soldiers who died in the service, the amount will be increased to $456,904,400. This is exclusive of seamen, marines, wagon masters, and teamsters.

CONDENSED MILK.—In the year 1846 condensed milk was first put upon the American market. Mr. Borden, of White Plains, was the originator, and is now the most successful manufacturer of this milk. The condensed milk is prepared with sugar, and is hermetically sealed for distant transit; while that used for daily consumption has no sugar in it, and though not sealed, will keep sweet from two to four days, according to the condition of the weather. One pound of condensed milk is equal to three pounds to four pounds of natural milk. Seventy-five per cent, of the bulk of the milk is evaporated.

TO PREVENT FRAUDS.—A novel, but simple device, for the prevention of frauds in voting, has been suggested. A book of printed forms is to be provided, each being numbered, and a space left for the name and address of the voter. A coupon, correspondingly numbered, is attached, and this is given to the voter when he registers, to be presented when he offers to vote. It would be impossible for repeaters to vote on another man's name, and would make a clean and distinct record for every voter.

THE COMET.—Referring to the fact that the head and nucleus of Encke's comet—now visible through the telescope—are turned away from the sun, while the longer axis is directed almost exactly toward it, the Astronomer Royal, of England, remarked, in a late address: "This appears to be the almost universal rule with the smaller class of comets. Unlike the sheep of little Bo-Peep, they carry their tails before them."

THE ORCHARD.—Will a heap of well-rotted manure, composed of one-fourth pig and the balance horse manure, prove injurious to an orchard of small fruit trees? The *Rural* says it will not.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Sights and Scenes in the Old World—Beautiful, Beautiful Venice—Interesting Personal Experience—Up the Mediterranean.

ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Here we are in Venice, thus far in our pilgrimage of sight-seeing. After picking out a gondola, and putting in it the ladies of the party, and also our small packages, we returned to the station-house and pointed out our trunk to one of the porters, who put it on a truck and soon had it on board of the gondola. Our gondoliers soon worked their way out from the other boats, and there we were on the grand canal on our way to the Hotel Barbesi. The first thing that we noticed was the absence of noise. As we went swiftly along towards our destination, the only sound we heard was the sharp cry of the gondoliers as they approached a corner, to give notice that they were coming, so as to avoid a collision. We thought we would be taken the length of the Grand Canal, but after going a short distance we found our boatmen were taking a short cut to the hotel.

ON THE GRAND CANAL.

As we rowed along the stillness became absolutely painful. Not a sign of a horse, cow, or dog to be seen anywhere. Neither was a glimpse to be had of a carriage, cart, wagon or vehicle of any description.

At first the novelty of the scene was interesting, but in a short time it began to have a depressing effect upon all of our party. At last we arrived at the hotel, and in a few moments were comfortably located in a pleasant apartment, looking out on the Grand Canal and across it to the beautiful church of St. Maria della Salute. After breakfast, we made arrangements with the proprietor of the hotel for a gondola with two oarsmen and a commissioner, for which we were to pay him fifteen francs ($3) a day. The weather was beautiful, and the first thing we did was to take a long row round the place to get a general idea of the city. The very essence of comfortable locomotion is to be found in a gondola. With their soft cushions and luxurious benches, you can repose at full length. Over you is an awning which protects you from the heat of the sun, while the gentle breezes cool your brow as you are swiftly propelled by your sturdy gondoliers through the watery highways of Venice. We rowed out to the Armenian Convent and saw the monks at work in their garden, and also busy setting type and printing the books used by them in their different Convents.

It was at this place that Lord Byron remained for six months, while he was in Italy. The good brother who took us round the Convent showed some manuscript written by Byron in the Armenian language, and also a portrait of him, which they prize very highly.

On our way back to Venice, we stopped at a place called Lido, which is the Long Branch of Venice. During the Summer, it is a favorite place of resort of the Venetians who desire to indulge in the luxury of surf bathing. We afterwards rowed up the Grand Canal, which is about two miles in length and from one hundred to two hundred feet wide, and intersects the city from North-west to South-east, dividing it into two unequal parts and resembling an inverted S in shape. It occupies the same position to Venice that the Corso at Rome, the Toledo at Naples and the Boulevards do to Paris.

Thousands of gondolas are here to be seen, moving in every direction, and on each bank rise handsome houses and magnificent palaces, but I must say, somewhat the worse for wear.

THE RIALTO BRIDGE.

We made several trips on the Canal during our stay, and found them both entertaining and instructive. In front of nearly every palace or house are to be found posts painted in various colors, to designate the proprietor. We thought they were put there to fasten the gondolas to. At last we arrived at the celebrated bridge known as the Rialto. Our guide informed us that the present bridge was about 300 years old, and was the only one that crossed the Canal till 1854. It is about 160 feet long and 50 feet wide, and consists of a single marble arch of 74 feet span and 32 feet high. We left the gondola and walked across the bridge, and found it covered with small retail stores of every description. We saw many "Merchants of Venice" there, several of whom we thought lineal descendents of Shylock. We found the churches of Venice numerous and full of interest, but our time being limited, only a few were visited, and those imperfectly seen.

THE CHURCHES OF VENICE.

One of the finest was the Jesuits church. The columns that support the roof are of white marble, and inlaid with verd antique representing a climbing vine. The altar rests on twisted columns of verd antique, a material very rare and expensive, and the pulpit is of verd antique and carrara marble, fashioned so as to produce the effect of drapery in folds. The effect is very fine, but rather too theatrical, we thought, for a church.

TOMBS AND STATUES.

In the church of Santa Maria del Frari, we saw the tomb of Titian, and in the body of the church is the monument to the unfortunate Doge Foscari, who has been immortalized by Byron.

The most singular tomb is the one erected in memory of the Doge Giovanni Pesaro. It is an immense affair, about eighty feet high, and like the front of a building. The principal objects that strike your eye, are four enormous negroes, of black marble, but dressed in blouses and pantaloons of white marble, and which appear to be torn about the elbows and knees, and through the rents can be seen the skin of black marble. There is a sarcord phagus resting upon agons, and on each side of it two skeletons supporting sepulchral scrolls. In the centre, and above all this, sits the late Mr. Pesaro.

Next to this burlesque in marble, is a monument to Canova, his own design, and originally intended for Titian. It is a pyramid of marble, with an open door in the centre, into which several male and female figures are seen as if walking in funeral procession.

CHURCH OF ST. MARK'S.

The most singular and interesting church we visited, was that of St. Mark's. It seems a fair representation of architecture run wild. Its style or styles are partly Christian and partly Saracenic—its form is that of a Greek cross, and it is crowned with domes and minarets like a mosque. The facade is rich in mosaics and crowded with works of sculpture and elegantly carved pillars. Over the centre door stand the celebrated bronze horses, four in number, of which much is surmised and but little known. Few horses have traveled as far, for they have gone from Rome to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to Venice. Napoleon I. carried them off to Paris in 1797, and put them on top of the Triumphal Arch in the Place Carrousel. After his defeat in 1815, they were brought back to Venice by the Emperor Francis, of Austria, and restored to their former position. The interior of St. Mark's is very dark, and everything seems crowded. There is a vast amount of gilding, mosaics and columns, and of the last, there are nearly five hundred, the guide informed us, all of marble, and some very rare and costly. The mosaic floor is depressed in many places, owing to the sinking of the piles on which the church is built. From the church it was but the walk of a moment before we were at the

DUCAL PALACE.

This, you know, is an immense edifice, filled with vast and desolate apartments. The walls are crowded with paintings of colossal size, mostly from the pencil of Titian, Paul Veronese and Tintoretto. The scenes represented on the canvass are descriptive of events that have taken place in the history of Venice. There were very few, if any, religious pictures in the collection. In one of the largest rooms are painted the portraits of the Doges of Venice, in panels near the ceiling, and extending around the four sides of the apartment. In the extreme corner of the room, opposite the entrance, is a black panel, which marks the place that should have been occupied by the portrait of Marino Faliero. In one of the rooms we were shown an aperture in the wall, which was, in the palmy days of Venice, occupied by the celebrated Lion's Head, in whose mouth were put anonymous communications to the Council of the Three Inquisitors of the Republic. We were also shown the dungeons under the palace, and they were most fearful looking places, and afterwards we walked on the Bridge of Sighs. The prison on the other side of the bridge was filled with convicts, but no political prisoners are now confined in it.

THE SQUARE OF ST. MARK.

That evening we went to the great square of St. Mark, which was but a moment's walk through narrow alleys from the hotel. Cafes and shops line the three sides of it, and the sidewalk being covered by an arcade, is always a place for promenading in any kind of weather.

It was with great difficulty we were able to get a seat in front of Florian's Cafe, and after ordering some refreshment, spent the evening there, listening to the military band that plays there two or three evenings in a week, from 8 to 10 o'clock, during the Summer months. Innumerable ladies and gentlemen were walking up and down the square, while the band was discoursing most eloquent music. The shops mentioned above were all brilliantly lighted, the air filled with music and happy voices, and, take it altogether, it was one of the most cheerful sights we saw in our travels.

FINE ARTS.

One morning was spent in the Academia della Belli Arti, wandering through the rooms hung with the finest works of the Venetian artists. One of the most striking paintings in the collection, is that of Titian's Ascension of the Virgin. It is a work of great power and beauty, and is the principal attraction. There was also a large painting by Paul Veronese, occupying one end of the largest room of the academy, representing the Supper at the House of Levi. The coloring is brilliant, and the perspective so admirable that after gazing at it intently for a short time, you actually think you are looking at a scene in real life. The figure seems to stand out from the wall as if seen through a stereoscope.

OFF FOR TRIESTE.

After leaving the academy, we rowed to the Arsenal. We found it filled with an extensive and curious collection of helmets shields and cuirasses, covered with elegant workmanship; leather quivers, filled with arrows such as were used during the Fourteenth Century; also, several swords, presented by the Popes to newly elected Doges. We were also shown pieces of the Bucentaur, or State galley, in which the Doge went out once a year to marry the Adriatic. The gilding on this galley cost forty thousand dollars, which will give an idea of the cost of the entire vessel. There were very few workmen around the Arsenal, and the place seemed dull and lonesome. We spent our last evening in Venice in the Grand Square, listening to the music. Returning to our hotel, we packed our trunk, paid our bill, which was $27 for three days, including the guide and gondola, and at 10 P. M., embarked on board the steamer for Trieste. Fare, $7, including berths.

The Fish Question.

The following are the rules for supplying fish in New York State:

In delivering spawn and living fish from the State Hatching House, the following rules have to be obeyed exactly.

Only public waters, and no private ponds, can be supplied.

The impregnated spawn of salmon trout and whitefish can be sent in October, to such places as have conveniences for hatching it. Living salmon trout and whitefish can only be delivered at Caledonia, and all persons wanting living fish of any kind, must send a man for them, as there are 646 lakes in this State, not to speak of streams and rivers, and the means at the disposal of the Commissioners are too small to justify the attempt to deliver fish at the expense of the State. To avoid dissatisfaction, no exception will be made. The expenses of the person coming for the fish will be 50 cents at Caledonia and $2 at Rochester, beside traveling expenses.

Young whitefish are in condition to transport from the 1st to the 10th of February, salmon trout from the 10th to the 20th.

Oswego bass, strawberry bass, white bass, rock bass, and a limited number of black bass, pike-perch or wall-eyed pike and bull-heads can be delivered at Rochester at any time during the winter. Application to be made at 16 Mortimer street.

Milk cans are used for carrying whitefish and salmon trout, and milk cans and pounding barrels, or other clean barrels, are suitable for carrying other kinds of fish. A five-gallon milk can will hold 2,000 whitefish or 1,000 salmon trout, or from 20 to 100 of the other fish above named, according to their size.

All communications must be addressed to the undersigned, and must describe particularly waters to be stocked, giving names, locations, and size, and stating whether the ponds have rocky or muddy bottoms, or have eel grass, flags and pond lilies. The wall-eyed pike, rock bass, white bass, black bass, whitefish and salmon trout are suited to clear waters with rocky bottoms where the crawfish is to be found, and Oswego bass, perch, strawberry bass, and bull-heads will only live on muddy bottoms with flags and lilies. It should also be stated what kinds of fish are found in the lake.

It is almost useless to stock rivers which overflow their banks and flood much extent of country, as the fish are stranded by the receding waters, and get into pond holes, where they perish in dry weather.

All fish should be deposited as near the head of the lake as possible, so they will not go into the outlet before they become familiar with the water. The fish should be deposited during the night, when most large fish do not feed, and will find hiding places before morning.

HOW TO MAKE LIGHT. — The Paris "Figaro" gives the following method of obtaining light instaneously, without the use of matches and without danger of setting things on fire: Take an oblong vial of the whitest and clearest glass, put in it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil, heated to the boiling point, filling the vial about one-third full, and then seal the vial hermetically. To use it, remove the cork and allow the air to enter the vial, and then recork it. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. As soon as the light grows weak its power can be increased by opening the vial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared the vial may be used for six months. This contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

GRINDING WHEAT WITHOUT MILL STONES.—A mill for grinding wheat without mill stones has been devised in Great Britain, and one of the machines is now in successful operation at Edinburg. This mill reduces wheat by percussion, while it is unsupported and falling freely, being projected through the air. The wheat, in passing through the machine, is struck by a series of bars moving at immense speed in opposite direction. It is so instantaneously reduced into a state already for bolting that no injurious heat is caused and the flour produced is of much superior quality to that obtained by ordinary grinding, while the cost of its production is considerable less. The advantages of this invention are the very slight and rarely needed repairs it requires against the keeping in order of millstones; the fewer men required, and the consequent saving in wages; the exemption from loss by scorching, and greatly diminished fire insurance; the small ground and space occupied, and the much less driving power needed in the one case than the other.

A FARMER recently took to a Detroit museum a curiosity in the shape of a ball of striped snakes which he had unearthed in a bit of marsh. In going into winter quarters they had rolled themselves into a heap, being tangled and knotted like a net, and were without life or motion; seven heads could be counted in the ball.

A LADY says the first time she was kissed she felt like a tub of butter swimming in honey, cologne, nutmegs, and cranberries. She felt as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little Cupids in chariots by angels, shaded with honeysuckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbows.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions from several of the States for the reduction of the tariff to a strictly revenue basis, and especially for the repeal of the protective duties on iron, coal and salt.

Several petitions were presented asking for reductions in the duty on coal, iron and salt. Chinese residents at San Francisco send a petition for reduction of the duty on rice, which was not received on the ground that, coming from foreigners, it should be addressed to the Secretary of State.

Petitions of a temperance nature were introduced; one forbidding the election to office of any person who drinks intoxicating liquors.

Petition presented of citizens of Boston for a national prohibitory law.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to repeal the duty on iron and salt, with amendments, which he asked to have printed, and moved its recommittal. By a vote of 31 to 19 the bill was recommitted.

Bill introduced to indemnify Kentucky and other States for expenses incurred by them in the defence of the United States.

Bill introduced to admit tea and coffee free of duty, also a bill for the encouragement of the fisheries.

The Judiciary Committee made an adverse report to the petition of certain women who asked the right to address the Senate from the floor on the subject of women suffrage.

The Finance Committee reported a bill defining the Eight-hour law.

The Military Committee reported a bill granting the issue of artificial limbs to all persons who lost either their arms or legs in the armies or navies of the United States, below the grade of captain.

HOUSE.

Mr. Townsend (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill for the sale of useless vessels and other materials in the navy and the construction of 20 new vessels. Referred.

Several important bills were introduced, including one to allow respondents in criminal courts in the United States courts to testify in their own behalf, one to remove all political disabilities, others the tenure-of-official acts, to abolish the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and to allow American registration of foreign-built vessels. Mr. Hale's motion to remit the duty on all articles used in the construction of American-built ships was discussed for a short time. Mr. Dawes offered an amnesty bill, but the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 131; nays, 70—less than two-thirds. The proposed bill removes all disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment.

Bill passed appropriating $10,000 for the employment of six experienced surfmen at each alternate life-saving station on the New Jersey coast.

The House appropriated $50,000 for surveying and marking the boundary between the territory of the United States and possessions of Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The House discussed at length the question of American shipping interests without decisive action.

A bill was passed providing that the time from which pensions heretofore granted, or that may hereafter be granted, shall commence, shall be the date of the discharge or of the death of the soldier, and extending the time for application for pensions to July 1, 1874.

Another bill was passed—108 to 85—establishing the principle of granting a pension to the widow of a soldier after she had contracted a second marriage and entered a second widowhood.

During the week the tariff bill was under discussion daily.

The Post-Office bill appropriates $28,225,750, among which are the special items—$500,000 for the China mail, $150,000 for the Brazilian mail, and $75,000 for the Sandwich Island mail. Mr. Clark, from the same committee, reported the Pension bill, which appropriates $30,480,000.

Scarcity of Beef and Mutton.

The simple statement that matured beef cattle are worth here and elsewhere 2 cents per pound more than during the month of November, and but a fraction less than they were one year ago, and that sheep for the last two weeks have ruled 2 cents per pound higher than in November, and much higher than in January of last year; and that these advanced prices have not induced any marked increase in the supplies at any of the market places, East, West, or South, is enough to suggest an inquiry into the cause or causes for this apparent scarcity, and actual important appreciation of prices.

If the Western markets were more fully supplied, and the scarcity of stock only applied to the Eastern markets, the lack of sufficient transportation facilities would account for our short supplies here; but Western markets are as bare as our own, and the conclusion is forced upon us that there is an actual scarcity of fat beeves and sheep in the United States, the late returns of the Department of Agriculture at Washington to the contrary notwithstanding. The severe weather of last month in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and other Southwestern States, nearly destroyed the pasturage on thousands of acres; and it is estimated that 200,000 Texas and Cherokee cattle have died of starvation since November. The low prices ruling in October operated to lessen the number of cattle in the hands of feeders who usually supply our markets in winter, and it is now more than probable that the consumers will be compelled to pay high prices for beef, for at least three months to come.

The cause for the scarcity of sheep is apparent enough. Wool has advanced almost beyond precedent, and nothing but lack of feed or extraordinary high prices for mutton will induce the farmers to part with their sheep until the crop of wool is taken off; so that mutton must be scarce until after April next, at least.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Dairy Products of the United States.

CHEESE: Product of, in the United States, in 1860, 103,548,868 pounds.

Product of, in the United States, in 1860, 240,000,000 pounds.

Value of product in 1869, $38,000,000.

Value per pound in 1869, about 16 cents.

BUTTER: Product in 1860, 458,827,799 pounds.

Product in 1869, about 700,000,000 pounds.

Value of Product in 1869, about $210,000,000.

Average value per pound, about 30 cents.

Value of milk in 1869 not used in the production of butter and cheese, if estimated at a low value at the point of consumption, about $300,000,000.

Total value of dairy product in 1869, estimated, $548,000,000.

Average value of butter in Boston, 35 cents per pound.

Average price of cheese in Boston, 15 cents per pound.

Average price of milk in Boston, 7 cents per quart.

Mr. X. A. Willard, of Little Falls, N.Y., President of the State Dairyman's Association of New York, and Lecturer on Dairy Husbandry at Cornell University, gives the following estimate, premising that prices are now somewhat less than in 1869.

Milk consumed as food at 3 cents per quart	$275,000,000
Butter	195,000,000
Cheese	28,800,000
Condensed milk	1,000,000
Whey and buttermilk used in production of pork	10,000,000
Total	$509,800,000

LIGHT IN THE WATER.—An English telegraphist has invented a photometer which has proved that light penetrates to a depth of one hundred fathoms below the surface of the sea. Hitherto it has been supposed that 30 fathoms was the furthest depth to which the sun's rays could reach, but an apparatus, of which the main feature is chemically prepared paper, has proved that the sun is more than three times as powerful as was supposed.

Coal Mine Explosion.

Another coal-mine explosion in Great Britain and eleven lives lost! Science seems helpless to prevent these disasters in the bituminous mines of England and Wales. In America nearly all our accidents are the result of gross negligence and defiance of statute laws on the part of the companies; nearly all of them occur, too, among the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania. Our bituminous coal is mostly taken from near the surface of the ground, the "shaft" being often merely a horizontal passage cut in the side of a mountain, with ramifications on the right and left. Even our anthracite mines have in few cases extended deeper than six hundred feet. In England and Wales, however, the shafts sometimes extend a distance of three thousand feet—more than half a mile underground. The miner's life is like that of the pearl-diver; he constantly faces well-understood danger for the sake of livelihood. In entering the mouth of a pit he leaves behind him not only the light and beauty of the world, but the sense of security on which the comfort of most men depends. He passes even beyond the protection of science, as it now is. Science, however, has done much for him. It has provided him a safety-lamp, and its efforts to ventilate the mines have been partially successful. How many more lives must be lost before the success is complete? The record of the last year has not been encouraging.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The Great Buffalo Hunt.

Gen. Sheridan, the Grand Duke and party are on their famous Buffalo hunt in the far West. The permanent camp for the Buffalo hunt is on Red Creek. The camp consists of two hospital tents, ten wall-tents, and a tent for servants and soldiers. Three of the wall-tents are floored and the Grand Duke's is carpeted. Box-stoves and Sibley stoves are provided for the hospital and wall-tents. The hospital tents are used as dining tents. An extensive culinary outfit is also taken along; and also 10,000 rations each of flour, sugar, and coffee, and 1,000 pounds of tobacco for the Indians. Company K, of the Second Cavalry, under command of Captain Egan, is at the camp. They went out several days ago and have everything in the best possible shape. Company E, of the Second Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Stover, acts as escort for the party to the camp. The whole is under the command of General Palmer, of the Omaha Barracks. Lieutenant Hays is quartermaster of the expedition. Cody alias "Buffalo Bill," met the Duke and party and will act as guide. A relay of horses is at Medicine Creek, about halfway to the camp. The party expect to make the trip in eight hours. The buffaloes are in great numbers within ten miles of the camp. Four hundred Indians were reported at the camp, with their families. It is expected that the war-parties of Spotted Tail, Whistler, War Bonnet, Black Hat will be there with their respective chiefs and bands.

MAKING DWARFS.—China is a curious place, and divers and various are the customs of that celestial region. A common business there is the making of dwarfs and beggars. The process of making dwarfs is beautiful in its simplicity. In the first place, a child of three or four years is taken and then a heavy porcelain vase is put over him so that the head alone is free. With an unexpected consideration for the prospective dwarf's feelings, this vase is removed at night so that he may sleep (the child, not the vase) but both are restored to their former relationship in the morning. The child thus advances in age in his inflexible mould until he can no longer grow, when the vase is broken.

THE DIFFERENCE.—"What do you mean, Colonel," said S. S. Cox to the late Colonel Fisk, "by the place where the woodbine twineth?" to which interrogatory Fisk responded: "You see I was before that learned and dignified body, the committee on Banking and Currency, and when Garfield asked me where the money got by Corbin went to, I could not make a vulgar reply and say up a spout; but observing, while peddling through New England, that every spout of house or cottage had a woodbine twining about it, I said, naturally enough, where the woodbine twineth."

FISH CULTURE.—The Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York are now ready to deliver all the fish and spawn that can be used for propagation. They have an unlimited supply of the spawn of solmon trout, and also large quantities of fresh water bass and lake pike. Black bass and salmon trout are suitable for lively water, and will not live in ponds and lakes. Oswego, or yellow bass, live in ponds. All communications should be addressed to Seth Green, superintendent, Rochester, N. Y., who will provide a circular of particulars.

DISSIPATION.—Beecher says there are three kinds of dissipation in the world—white, red and black. White dissipation is the waste of nerves and brain abuse—that is, pious dissipation, scholarly dissipation, business dissipation, the dissipation of men who, with salutary shudder, thank God they are not as other men are. Red dissipation is the dissipation of the increase of blood—all those various passions and indulgences which come of luxurious living. Black dissipation is that of the grosser indulgences which criminal men seek.

A little Danbury girl, when asked by her mother about suspicious little bites in the sides of a dozen choice apples, answered. "Perhaps, mamma, they may have been frost bitten, it was so cold last night. The mother retreated.

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritates its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflamation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such remedy as shall remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by first-class Druggists. 581

THOUSANDS of cattle perished by the flood in the Sacramento Valley.

Ladies the way to a man's heart is down his throat. Use J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder, and you will find this true.—*Com.*

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.—*Com.*

SHORT CUTS TO THE GRAVE.—The shortest cut to the grave is the acoholic stimulating system. It was under a sense of this fact that DR. J. WALKER introduced his famous CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, composed exclusively of roots, herbs, and barks, unprocurable in any other part of the world. Instead of depriving the blood, like the stimulants of which rum is the basis, they impart vigor and vitality to the circulation. No case of Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Intermittent or Remittent Fever, or Nervous Weakness, can long resist their salutary operation.—*Com.*

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*—A purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick-headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., the celebrated and popular New York Advertising Agency, engage to advertise in gross and detail for large customers in a better and cheaper mode than they can do it themselves. This we sincerely believe they can do, because it is their sole business—*their specialty*; because they get space at lowest wholesale rates, and because of their intimate and confidential relations with publishers. If we wish to spend ten thousand dollars in general advertising over the country, notwithstanding our own experience and knowledge of advertising styles and of rates, we would employ them under certain directions. We would save money, trouble, worry, and the business would be done at least as well, if not better, than we could do it ourselves.—*American Manufacturer's Review and Pittsburgh Price Current,*

There is money in "How to Make the Farm Pay." Send to GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa.

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the headache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*"—*Com.*

For the Best and Cheapest Stump Puller and Rock Sifter, address, T. W. FAY, Camden, N. J.

Capt. Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.

Re-animating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophe is to use LYON'S KATHAIRON, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily re-animate the hair and prevent it from falling out. Besides that, this inimitable resuscitant and strengthener of the Hair nourishes and stimulates its young and tender fibers, removes all obstacles to their growth in the shape of dandruff and dirt, and ultimately produces a new crop of hair, stronger, glossier, and twice as abundant as the old. As a hair dressing it is notably the most agreeable, refreshing and serviceable article ever placed upon a dressing-table.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., 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 Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .11½	a .12½
First quality	.11	a .11½
Medium	.10	a .11½
Inferior	.06	a .09
Milch Cows	30.00	a70.00
Hogs—Live	.07	a .07½
Dressed	.09	a .10
Sheep	.05	a .07½
Cotton—Middling	.21½	a .22½
Flour—Extra Western	6.35	a 7.00
State Extra	6.50	a 6.80
Wheat—Amber Western	1.60	a 1.63
" State	1.60	a 1.65
White Genesee Extra	1.55	a 1.75
Rye—Western	.90	a .96
Barley—State	.88	a 1.20
Corn—Mixed Western	.73	a .80
Oats—Western	.55	a .58
Pork—Mess	13.50	a14.75
Lard	.9	a .10
Petroleum—Crude	13	Refined .23½
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	7.50
Sheep	3.50	a 7.25
Hogs—Live	4.30	a 5.00
Flour	5.50	a 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.28	a 1.45
Corn	.57	a .58
Oats	.40	a .45
Rye	.70	a .75
Barley	.60	a .65
Lard	.09	a .10
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.50	a 1.70
Rye—State	.90	a .95
Corn—Mixed	.72	a .75
Barley—State	.85	a .90
Oats—State	.43	a .45
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	7.00	a 7.50
Wheat—Western Red	1.62	a 1.64
White	1.66	a 1.68
Petroleum—Crude	.16½	refined .22½
Clover Seed	11.50	a12.50
Timothy	3.00	
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middling	.20	a .21
Flour—Extra	7.50	a 8.50
Wheat—Amber	1.75	a 1.80
Corn	.65	a .70
Oats	.52	a .54

A protruding toe is not a sightly thing, say nothing about health and comfort. SILVER TIPPED Shoes never wear out at the toe.
For Sale by all Dealers.

Throw in Reinforcements.

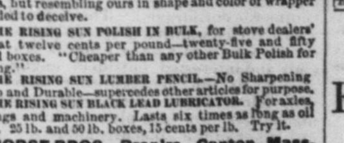
The Citadel of Life is in a state of seige all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in midwinter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires wholesome stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great Vegetable Tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to the concoctors of preparations which can not by any possibility reach the lungs! but as a specific for the constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease, it is literally infallible. The most insiduous and terrible enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords it an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, Vital Energy—the life-principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the *great safeguard of health*. It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it waxes weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's Bitters.

The Atlantic Cable unites two worlds but not so close or sure as the celebrated CABLE SCREW WIRE unites the sole to the upper of Boots and Shoes—they will not rip or leak.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 South Third street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

THE RISING SUN

STOVE POLISH.

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS, under other names, but resembling ours in shape and color of wrapper intended to deceive.

THE RISING SUN POLISH IN BULK, for stove dealers' use, at twelve cents per pound—twenty-five and fifty pound boxes. "Cheaper than any other Bulk Polish for nothing."

THE RISING SUN LUMBER PENCIL.—No Sharpening Cheap and Durable—supercedes other articles for purpose.

THE RISING SUN BLACK LEAD LUBRICATOR. For axles, bearings and machinery. Lasts six times as long as oil alone. 25 lb. and 50 lb. boxes, 15 cents per lb. Try it.

MORSE BROS., Prop'rs., Canton, Mass.

BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT.
An Invaluable Cure for
Burns, Scalds, Sprains,
RHEUMATISM, INFLAMMATION, &c.
A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Epilepsy or Fits

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. MCDONALD & CO., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

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

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

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