Modern Wedding-Rites.

"Wilt thou take this brown-stone front,
These carriages—this diamond,
To be the husband of thy choice,
Fast locked in bonds of Hymen?
And wilt thou leave thy home and friends
To be his loving wife?
And help to spend his large income
So long as thou hast life?"

"I will!" the modest maid replies,
The love-light beaming in her eyes.

"And wilt thou take this waterfall,
This ostentatious pride,
And all these unpaid milliners' bills,
To be thy chosen bride?
And wilt thou love and cherish her
While thou hast life and health;
But die as soon as possible,
And leave her all thy wealth?"

"I will!" the fearless swain replies,
And eager waits the nuptial-ties.

"Then I pronounce you man and wife;
And whom I've joined together,
The next best man may disunite,
And the first Divorce Court sever."

Farm, Garden and Household.

Stocks, budded last year, should be cut back to within three inches of the bud.

Cauliflower.—Early Paris and Early Dwarf Erfurt are good early sorts. Treat the same as cabbage.

Root-grafting ought to be got out of the way as soon as possible, so that no delay will occur in grafting trees in the open ground.

Washing and Scraping.—

Thus guarded, one may milk an ordinary kicking cow with safety to his person and to the pail. We do not approve of ties, ropes or spancels, which irritate the cow, and very often make the matter worse. But still the spancel is so much used that the term has found a place in the dictionary both as a noun and a verb. It is a loop of rope, one end of which is passed around the leg of the cow, and the other end, drawn through it, embraces that leg tightly; the loose end is then passed around the other leg and fastened with a wooden pin, so as to embrace that leg. The two legs are thus so tightly tied together that the cow cannot kick.

Items of Interest.

The mourning color of the Turks is blue.

In the U. S. woolen mills $60,000,000 is invested.

California's wine product in 1870 was five million gallons.

Many young men are removing from Alabama to Texas.

It is asserted that Boston Corbett is still living in Camden, N. J.

Since the Illinois Legislature convened, six of its members have died.

Four-fifths of the 10,000 school-teachers in Massachusetts are women.

There are 2,000 rag-pickers in New York streets, some of whom are well off.

A married woman's note, according to the ruling of the courts, has no legal force.

U. S. public debt has been re-

Incidents of the Earthquake.

A gentleman who left the morning of the disaster gave a correspondent details of the California earthquake, which have probably not been before narrated, and which from their truth seem heart-rendering in the extreme. His house, or rather the house at which he had been staying, he said was crumbled in an instant into a confused mass of broken furniture, bricks, pieces of board, &c., and it was by the greatest miracle that he escaped as he did, totally unhurt. In the house were two inmates beside himself, a farmer and his daughter. After the shock the latter he saw laying insensible upon the ground at a distance of some twenty feet from the site of the dwelling. The father was terribly bruised, and blood was pouring from a wound on his forehead, where a falling brick had struck him. Wiping it away, the two began rubbing the hands and chafing the temple of the senseless girl, but it was all to no purpose. She had evidently been killed instantly, having falling on her back. The groans of the unhappy parent as the realization burst upon him, and he bent over and rained tears upon the fair upturned face of his child, were agonizing even to hear. At that instant, as he says, a number of men rushed by. Seeing the two standing there they dragged them with them, listening to no remonstrances, and saying that they needed all the help they could get to rescue a lot of miners who were in the bowels of the earth, at the time of the disaster. The rest I give in his own words, as closely as I can recollect them. "I could think of nothing," he said. "The noise and rumbling and

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

Once More Northward—Notes by the Wayside—An English Hotel Card, etc.

Our course was now once more towards the North. From Liverpool it had been southward toward Naples, then northward to Berlin by the way of Vienna, thence again South to Verona and Milan, and now once more northward with Amsterdam and Holland in view.

We took a small steamer at Arona for our trip up the lake to Magadino. The day was lovely and the sail delightful. After we had been under way half an hour, we beheld to the left and but a short distance from the lake, on a height overlooking the surrounding country, a colossal statue, that we were told was that of St. Carlo Borromeo, who was born here about three hundred and fifty years ago. It is 70 feet high, and rests on a pedestal 42 feet high.

The head, hands and feet of the statue are of bronze, and the robe of wrought copper. After passing Stressa, where the boat stopped a few moments, we reached Isola Madre, on the Borromean Islands. The scenery at this point rivals that of the Lake of Como, and surpasses it in softness of character. "In nothing do judgments vary more than respecting the Borromean Islands in Lago Maggiorio." Hazlitt sneers at Isola Bella as "a piece of confectionery hung about with wreaths and flowers," and Matthews glorifies it as "the magic creation of labor and taste—a fairy-land which might serve as a model for the gardens of Calypso." De Saussure thought it "a magnificent caprice, a sublime conception, a sort of creation;" and in grafting trees in the open ground.

Washing and Scraping.—When the weather is suitable, give the trees a thorough scraping, and afterwards apply a wash, made with soft soap.

Sponge Jelly Cake.—Take three eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, three tablespoonsful of boiling water.

Potato Cakes.—To a scant half-peck of potatoes grated, add two eggs, salt, thicken with a little flour, and fry in a spider, or bake. Boiled grated potatoes may be used, but are not quite so nice.

Asparagus.—Give the beds a good coating of manure, if not applied last Fall; spread also a dressing of salt. Set out new beds of one-year-old plants, two or three feet, after the ground has been plowed and manured.

Hogs.—A strange disease has appeared in the hogs at Plainville, Minn., and vicinity. The disease operates to paralyze them in their hinder parts. The best remedy so far discovered seems to be saltpetre mixed in their food.

Beets may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked. The best early beet, the New Egyptian Blood, is from one to two weeks earlier than the Bassano and Early Blood Turnip, which are both good. Sow in drills, one foot apart.

Cabbage plants, wintered in a cold frame, or started in early hot beds, may be set out as soon as the ground opens, if well hardened off. For early sow Jersey Wakefield, or Winningstadt, and Marblehead, Drumhead, and Flat Dutch for Winter.

Beans.—Do not plant in the open ground until all danger of frost is over. One of the earliest sorts is the Valentine: the Dwarf Wax is the best bush for snaps; the asparagus is a pole variety, excellent for late snaps, as is the black butter. Large Lima is the best of all beans.

Sheep.—Sheep in Colorado have long fleeces, in which the dust and mud of the summer accumulate. The seeds of grass are wafted into them by the wind. When the rains of winter fell, the grass sprouts, and thousands of sheep are now to be seen on the plains, carrying their pastures on their backs.

Mirrors sometimes cast unpleasant reflections. One did in Boston the other day, when a young woman, seeking slyly to appropriate a pair of kid gloves while the clerk's back was turned, was thus detected by him, but when she handed him five dollars to pay for another pair she had bought, he smiled and said, "That will pay for both pairs." The maiden blushed and hastily retired.

Cocoanut Pudding.—Soak for two hours in a pint and a half of milk, a teacupful of fine bread crumbs, and the grated meat of a cocoanut, then add the well-beaten yolks and whites of six eggs, a teacupful of sugar, the grated rind of a lemon, and a pint and a half of milk. Stir well together and bake in a hot oven. Like all other custards, this must not be allowed to remain in the oven long enough to become watery.

The Roller is not used as much as it should be in the spring, though it is sometimes used where it does more harm than good. It is easier to break clods when wet, but when dry, the pulverizing effect is far greater. Clayey land rolled when wet, forms a hard crust. Sandy soil that needs compression, may be rolled when quite moist. No amount of rolling will injuriously pack or consolidate a perfectly dry soil.—*Agriculturist.*

Steamed Pudding.—Two eggs, two teacupfuls of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, flour enough to make it quite thick, or it will be heavy. Beat this smooth. Add cherries, rasberries, currants, or any dried fruit you may have. Steam two hours, taking care that the water is kept over the pudding or bag all the time, and that it does not stop boiling. Eat with cream and sugar, hard sauce, or any liquid sauce you may prefer.

Pigs.—Last fall's pigs should have a liberal allowance of corn-meal and mangolds, to keep them growing rapidly till they can get clover. Breeding sows should be kept in good thriving condition. Succulent food, and bran or fine middlings, are better than corn. It is desireable to keep the bowels somewhat relaxed. Daily exercise is very desirable. The young pigs should be taught to eat from a small trough, separate from the sow, as early as possible, or at any rate when three weeks old.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.—Add the width of the bottom of the crib in inches to the width across the corn in the upper part, also in inches; divide the sum by two, and multiply it by the height and length of the corn in the crib, also in inches, and divide the product by 2,750. The result will give the heaped bushels of ears, two of which will make a bushel of shelled corn. By multiplying the average width, height, and length, in inches, together, the cubic contents in inches is found, and 2,750 cubic inches make a heaped bushel.

Sheep Skin Mat.—The skin should be taken off carefully, and no cuts or gashes made in it, spread on a table, and scraped from adhering flesh or fat, and sprinkled on the flesh side with alum and salt powdered fine; it should be folded in the center, and rolled up and tied tightly with a string, and allowed to remain forty-eight hours, then rubbed with a piece of chalk until dry and soft. The skin should then be tacked with the wool outwards on to a board of the size the mat is desired to be. The bath of dye is then prepared, the wool washed in pure soap and water moderately warm, until freed from all dirt and grease, and the mat carefully dipped in the bath until the wool is immersed, but not the skin, in which position it is allowed to remain until it has taken the dye sufficiently, which will vary with different dyeing materials. To prevent a streaky or cloudy appearance, the mat should be gently moved to and fro in the bath occasionally without lifting or depressing

to the ruling of the courts, has no legal force.

The U. S. public debt has been reduced $15,000,000 during the present month.

Several branch societies of the Internationals have just been organized in Washington.

Spotted fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in many of the villages of Western New York.

There is a woman in Washington Territory who shot and killed eight Indians with her own hand.

John McKenna has been elected by the Albany printers, their representative in the National Convention.

During the past four years the Erie Railway has brought 42,000,000,000 gallons of milk to New York City.

Good Friday is a legal holiday in Pennsylvania, but the Legislature of that State held a session on that day.

But for diseases, wars and famines, there would not be standing room for our people on this continent by the year 3000.

The U. S. House Committee of Appropriations recommend an appropriation of $50,000 to observe the transit of Venus.

In the beautiful climate of Oak Lake, Minn., a little child recently had both hands frozen while it was asleep in its cradle.

Travelers say that Russia is now more like an immense camp than a nation that is simply considered on a peace footing.

The Toronto *Globe* is very confident that Riel and Lepine were bribed with Dominion Government money to leave Manitoba.

President Thiers has abandoned his project to transfer the Government to Paris. He will, however, hold his receptions there.

It is positively announced that negotiations for the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops are about to begin.

Three thousand seven hundred and thirty-two homeless persons were furnished lodgings by the police of New York in one week.

Rev. Myram D. Wood, who was convicted of seduction, at Atlanta, Ga., was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

In Jersey City a mixed jury, composed of six negroes and six white men, was empanelled to try a case wherein a negro sued a white man for wages.

Mr. Dillon, of New York, is at Council Bluffs endeavoring to secure land enough in Western Iowa for the establishment of an Irish colony of 500 families.

The people of Wisconsin, at their next general election are to decide whether, they will increase the number of Justices of their Supreme Court from three to five.

The new members of the Spanish Cortes are classified thus: Ministerialists, 229; coalitionists, 137; doubtfuls, 18. A few other returns have yet to come in.

The French government has just been warned that several German officers have been for some time back busily engaged in taking plans of the fortresses and strategical routes in Savoy and Franche Comte.

A man named Grubb, with his wife, sister and three small children, attempted to ford Lick Creek, near Tadonia, Ill. The water being very high, the wagon box floated off; the three children were drowned.

The farmers of the Saguenay region below Quebec, Canada, are in great distress, and relief by a loan of $10,000 from the Government is suggested, otherwise they will be compelled to leave their farms and come to "the States."

The mortal remains of Aaron Burr lie in the graveyard at Princeton, N. J., where, a few years ago, a monument of marble was erected by stealth at night, by whom, it was unknown, but other unknown persons have mutilated the shaft.

Information of a shocking accident in Cornwall, England has just been received. An explosion occurred in a safety-fuse manufactory, where a number of females were employed, causing a loss of life. Seven women were killed and one is missing.

According to Gibbon, the population of ancient Rome, in the height of its magnificence, was 1,200,000; the population of Pekin is supposed to be about 2,000,000; that of London is over 3,000,000, one-twelfth of the population of the whole United States.

The Mexican revolutionists still hold Saltille, Monterey, Camargo, Mier, Guerrero, Nuevo Laredo, and Piedras Negras. They are endeavoring to concentrate their forces, now estimated at 12,000 men, and will probably try the fortune of war once more.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Atherton near Bolton, England, by which twenty-eight men were killed outright. Eleven were rescued, but they are fearfully burned, and nearly all will probably die. There is great excitement in the vicinity of the mine.

Doctor Marvin and Samuel Boyd, of Omaha, Neb., have been found guilty of causing the death of Miss Oliver, of Wood River, Nebraska, by producing an abortion. The former was sentenced to three and a half years and the latter to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Dr. William C. Minor, the American who killed a working-man in London recently, was tried on the charge of murder. The counsel for the prosecution expressed his belief that the prisoner was insane, and the jury, accepting that opinion, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The London *Globe*, a conservative organ, states that the American government has estimated in its case the loss caused by the Alabama cruisers at $14,-

lect them. "I could think of nothing," he said. "The noise and rumbling and confusion seemed to perfectly bewilder me. We hurried along, leaving the poor dead girl where she lay, and the father with us, moving mechanically, as if he was not in his right mind. We soon reached the mine, and to our relief found that the entrance at least had not been closed by the convulsion. Several of the party groped their way down, and after waiting a time—it seemed an age, it could have been but a few moments—they reappeared, a half-dozen of the miners with them. These last had been struck motionless by the terrible rumblings, which were they were must have been heightened a thousand fold. Had not assistance come they say they should have remained where they were goodness knows how long, so completely helpless with fright were they. As it was, two poor fellows were missing and we have heard nothing of them since, the passage to the place where they were being completely closed up. I left the place as soon as I could get away. I have never been able to get rid of those horrible sights and frightful shocks. They cling to me now. In my sleep every night I see the whole scene repeated. The groans of that poor farmer are ringing in my ears yet, and that pale face of his dead daughter is before me constantly."

Fashion Notes.

A new style of necklaces is made of Dead Sea shells and pebbles.

A new style of artificial flowers are called "Chicago smoke buds."

Tameness in women is, with most men, the most unpardonable offence.

Ladies are becoming afraid to wear their diamonds on the public promenades.

The new street costume takes thirty yards of wide silk to trim it *a la mode.*

Black silk costumes, richly embroidered in colored silk floss, are among the Spring novelties.

Parasols this year are trimmed with lace to match the color of the material of which it is made.

The accidental breaking of a wedding ring is said to be an omen that its wearer will soon be a widow.

Many extravagant young city ladies pay $35 and $40 for the making up of a fifty cent calico.

A new kind of trimming for lace scarfs and veils is a lace fringe, which is very pretty and effective.

The newest style of neckties are of black lace interspersed with small knots of colored ribbon or crepe de chine.

The Dolly Varden bonnets are said to be the prettiest and most becoming head gear that has been worn by women for centuries.

The latest fashionable ornaments are of amber, and will, in a few months, completely supercede the tortoise shell jewelry, which has held its own for an unusually long time.

Self-colored cashmere of soft shades, especially mouse and felt gray, are made up into tunics and skirts to match. Both skirt and tunic are trimmed with flutings of white muslin. These flutings are pleated upon a narrow bias, or gathered over piping cord, so that they are easily removed for washing. Plain muslin bias are also used for trimmings, and are simply tacked upon the material.

Cotton Raising.

It may interest our Agricultural readers to note the cost of raising cotton on a Southern plantation, as given by a cotton planter of many years experience. Investment to purchase 400 acres of land, with 200 acres in cultivation, and the first years' expenses and incomes:

400 acres of land at $15 per acre	$6,000 00
10 mules at $160	1,600 00
10 plows at $9	90 00
4 scrapers at $10	40 00
10 hoes at $1	10 00
10 set of plow harness at $5.20	52 00
4 harrows at $10	40 00
2 two horse wagons $100	200 00
2 set two-horse wagon harness at $25	50 00
500 bushels of corn at 90 cents per bushel	450 00
250 bushels of oats at 75 cents per bushel	187 50
12 hands at $25 per month, ten months	3,000 00
134 bales ginned, at $4 per bale	536 00
134 baggings and ties at $2.50	335 00
20 per cent loss on first cost of mules and farming utensils	428 40
Incidental expenses	100 00
Interest on $6,000 one year at 8 per cent	480 00
Total	$13,998 90
PER CONTRA.	
134 bales of cotton, 450 lbs. each, at 20 cents per lb	$12,000 00
4,020 bushels cotton seed at 25 cents per bushel	1,005 00
1,400 bushels corn grown in cotton at $90 per bushel	1.260 00
Total	$14,325 00
Gross income	$14,325 00
Gross expenditure	13,998 90
	$326 10

A Terrible Earthquake.

A telegram received from Constantinople, states that a most appalling earthquake has occurred at Antioch, and that half the City of Antioch is destroyed. The number of lives lost cannot be yet ascertained, but as near as can be estimated the total killed will be not less than fifteen hundred.

Early in the morning an appalling rumbling noise was heard, followed immediately by three successive shocks, and earth-waves, which caused the buildings to rock to and fro. The people rushed terror-stricken from the falling houses, and shrieked in dismay as they endeavored to make their from the city to the open country.

The river Orontes rose and swept over the lower portions of the city. The two bridges across the river were carried away, and great portions of the city walls have been thrown down. Assistance was rapidly being sent from adjacent cities to the scene of the disaster.

Sad Indeed.—The incidents of a little romance are thus given in a despatch from Boston: "In a boarding house in this city, the wife of Thomas Williams, a mechanic, whom she had labored to support and nurse during a long and incurable illness, died in his presence from an overdose of laudanum taken to quiet her nerves and procure rest. The husband was unable to render aid or

thought it "a magnificent caprice, a sublime conception, a sort of creation;" and to Simond it suggested "a Perigord pie stuck round with heads of game." Most visitors will assent to the truth of Murray's criticism: "To taste it may have little pretension; but to a traveler fresh from the frigid climate of the North, this singular creation of art, with aromatic groves, its aloes and cactuses starting out of the rocks, and above all, its glorious situation, bathed by the dark blue waters of the lake, reflecting the sparkling villages on its banks, and the distant snows of the Alps, cannot fail to afford pleasure."

Even the most cynical and censorious will admit that the views from the terrace combine everything which can be imagined as the perfection of a romantic and luxurious abode. The deep, clear, blue water laps gently round the rocks. Vistas of distant, sunny hills and valleys open out from beneath the shade of bowers of roses, through gaps in the olive and the cactus. Purple mountains and snow peaks glimmer from afar through the flickering leaves and the blossoms of an orange grove. It may be a mere piece of confectionary, in execrable taste, but there is no denying that it is a lovely spot.

After passing the islands, the boat touched at several other places, and at six P. M. we reached Magadino. We stopped at the Hotel Belvidere to get supper before taking the diligence for Bellizona.

While waiting in the sitting room, we found a "notice to Travelers" issued by the proprietor of the house, and as a specimen of English-Italian, insert the concluding portion of it: "M. A. Meschini proprietor of the Hotel Belvedere et Post at Magadino in order to better persuade the Travellers to put confidence in him in making the agreements Keeps at their disposals for inspection a small ALBUM; full of certificates, and letters of thanks, received by Post, in which his way of dealing in keeping his engagements for the transport by carriages by the accelerated means of the convention is proved to be satisfactory and fair.

"Mr. A. Meschini avails of this opportunity to recommend to his Hotel, being fitted up according the requirements of comfortability of the present times with a pretty english garden, many newspapers and the *Times.* The Hotel is situated in the front of the steamboats station, in pure air and a beautiful sight are enjoyed there families also boarded."

After supper, a quick drive of two hours brought us to the Bellinzona, where we were glad to find shelter under the hospitable roof of the Hotel de Ville. It being Sunday evening, the square in front of the hotel was filled with the inhabitants of the place, listening to the "dulcet strains" of a very excellent band who were playing opposite the hotel. The following morning we awoke refreshed, and after spending the forenoon in wandering round the village and viewing the walls and castles, three of which still exist and appear to be in a good state of preservation. We set out about noon for the village of Faido, situated on the St. Gotthard Pass. After riding about an hour we came to Cresciano, near which, we saw several picturesque waterfalls. Our road lay alongside the river Ficino, and the ride by its banks was a most delightful one, in the pure and bracing air of the mountains.

As we neared Bodio, the Valley of the Ticino becomes wider and is called "Riviera," or river valley. The luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries and fig trees, remind us of the fact of our close proximity to the garden of the earth—fair Italy. We noticed that the vines extend their dense foliage over the wooden framework supported on stone pillars, ten and twelve feet high. I suppose they are made so high on account of the frequent inundations of the river Ticino, which happen so often as to make the district unhealthy. As we drew near to Faido, the road passed through beautiful scenery. Numerous campanili, in the Italian style, appear in the most picturesque manner on the surrounding heights. Cascades are precipitated from the cliffs on both sides of the road, and the one at Cribiaschina resembled a veil in form. At six P. M., we reached Faido, thoroughly delighted with the ride and the scenery. It commenced raining just as we were in sight of the village, and continued all the evening. Early next day we called on Prof. Joaquim Solari, who is at the head of the Educational Department of the Canton of Tessin, and with him visited all the various objects of interest in the vicinity. The village is thoroughly Italian in its character, and is the principal place in the Leventina, as the entire Valley of the Ticino is termed. We visited the two churches of the village, which are quite unassuming edifices, and in one of which we were shown two magnificent silver lamps, presented by Solari, of New York, proprietor of the well-known restaurant, who was born in this village, as was also Delmonico. New Yorkers will always owe a debt of gratitude to the Canton of Tessin for having given them a Solari and a Delmonico.

B. M.

Morgan Again.—Everybody has heard of Morgan, the man who was murdered, exported, spirited away, smothered, maimed, and in all possible ways mal treated by the Free Masons. Everybody, too, has heard of how travelers in Egypt, Malta, and India have found him alive and well at each of those places, now living as an humble dervish, now as a knight, and now as a lonely hermit. Everybody will therefore be surprised—or not—to hear the San Francisco *Examiner* say that Mr. H., a lawyer of San Francisco, told his son long ago that Morgan was not killed, but was put on board a British man-of-war. From this son the *Examiner* has learned that in 1848 he, the son of Mr. H., went to Hobartown, in Van Dieman's Land, and there met an old friend with whom he conversed about Morgan. The old friend laughed and said, "Morgan is living here; I will introduce you to him." And so he took him to the office of the Hobartown *Advertiser*, where he met the gently moved to and fro in the bath occasionally without lifting or depressing it. A dye that will color wool may be used. Scarlet, blue and yellow may be used to advantage, and are the favorite colors for mats. When dry, the skin is cut from the board, and the mat is finished.—*Hearth and Home.*

A Kicking Cow.—When one becomes possessed of a kicking cow, says *Hearth and Home*, or has been unwise enough to raise one for himself, what then? If the owner of such a beast is not a good-tempered, patient and reasonable man, he had better sell her at once; but if he can control himself, let him take the following precautions: Never milk until the cow is tied up. Place the pail at a safe distance, where the cow cannot reach it with her foot. Hold the left arm against the cow's leg while milking, so as to exert a gentle pressure. Don't sit, but stand in a stooping position, with the head pressed against the cow's flank.

ment has estimated in its case the loss caused by the Alabama cruisers at $14,000,000 and the expences of their capture at $200,000,000. The *Globe* trusts that Mr. Gladstone will be asked in Parliament whether this is so or not.

A hotel-clerk in Pittsburg, Penn., has manifested enterprise, but unhappily turned it into wrong directions. He has just married two wives, set up in a boarding-house with the second, victimized sundry shop-keepers, not to mention his friends, and wound up with eloping with one of his sisters-in-law.

The destruction of cattle by the drought in Western Texas seems to have demoralized the farm laborers of that section. They refuse to work on the farms, but are found roaming over the country in squads, searching for carcasses to skin. It is said that the stench is so great in the vicinity of watering places that but few can stand it, and fear exists that sickness will follow.

quiet her nerves and procure rest. The husband was unable to render aid or call for assistance and died himself. Mrs. Williams is said to have married against the consent of her parents, who are people of wealth living in Newport, and who cast her off; but while both were dying a letter was on the way offering the assistance too long withheld. The bodies were taken to Newport for burial."

Who Knows.—A priest who was examining a confirmation class in the south of Ireland, asked the question, "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered, "'Tis a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and a better world." "Put her down," said the curate, "put her down to the fut of the class." "Lave her alone," said the priest; "for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be parfictly right."

And so he took him to the office of the Hobartown *Advertiser*, where he met the veritable Morgan, who told him that he could not return to America, even if he would. He could not get a permit, and even could he do so he would be killed on the passage.

Fooled by it.—The organ was a big thing among the Indians after they had reached their village. The chief had a man to sit in front of his hut and grind it every night. It was set to play "Yankee Doodle" and "Yankee Doodle" it played every night, week in and week out, without variation. One night in fooling with the machine the Indian grinder shifted the stop, and when he resumed the crank out came "Pop Goes the Weasel." The old chief listened a moment and supposing the machine was spoiled, seized his tomahawk, leaped from the door of his hut, and with a fierce yell brained the discoverer of the new tune upon the spot.

An English Story.

At her Majesty's, Queen Victoria's drawing-room, 1863, one of the most elegant ladies presented to the Queen was Lady Twiss, bride of the Queen's Advocate Sir Travers Twiss, and understood to be the daughter of an eminent general of Saxony, where her husband had recently married her. Again, six years later, in 1869, the same lady attended a royal drawing-room, so that in the interval she must have remained unimpeached in her social dignity. Indeed, it was not until the spring of last year that rumors began circulating at the clubs and among lawyers respecting certain strange stories of the early life of Lady Twiss, which an old and nominally respectable solicitor named Alexander Chaffins was said to tell with unqualified boldness. Not only did Chaffins tell these stories to all who chose to question him on the subject, but he repeated them far and wide with an evidently malevolent intention, and finally took the trouble to warn the Queen against receiving Lady Twiss again by sending a written copy of his accusations in detail to the Lord Chamberlain. English cable news of recent date showed Sir Travers breaking his strangely protracted forbearance at last by causing the arrest of the daring defamer of his wife on charge of malicious slander; but, alas, in a day or two thereafter came the report that at his preliminary examination, Chaflin's revelations had been of such a sustained and damaging character as to induce a hasty discontinuation of the prosecution. The next word was that the lady had hurriedly left London, and probably England; and the next that her husband had resigned his office of Queen's advocate and retired heart-broken to some obscure refuge. From the affidavit of the man who has wrought all this sudden and hopeless ruin it appears that Lady Twiss was known to the dissipated younger London of a dozen years ago as a foreign adventuress, under the name, real or assumed, of Maria Gelas Haffins. In company with equally suspicious members of her own sex it was her custom to frequent Cremorne Gardens, the Holborn Casino, the music halls in the Haymarket, the Argyle Rooms and other resorts of low caste, where she danced in the most extravagant French style, bandied epithets with the rabble, and sometimes drank. It was in 1859 that Chaffins became acquainted with her, and soon thereafter he learned that Travis Twiss, a rising lawyer, had fallen into her toils. From this last event the elder lawyer seems to have seen little more of Maria, and it may be inferred that malignant jealousy actuated him thenceforth toward both herself and her new friend. The feeling of Twiss must have been of the strongest and most devoted kind; for, after an acquaintance of three years with the woman, he boldly determined to crown his work of reclamation by making her his wife. Apparently, however, he had not the courage to do this in a frank, manly way, but determined to practice a fraud upon society. At his instigation Maria went to Dresden, in March of 1862, and there, assuming to be the daughter of a Saxon general in the German army, adopted the appearances suitable to her supposed social station. In the August following, Sir Travers, now risen to considerable dignity at court and in his profession, appeared at the Saxon capital, and was there married to the object of his chivalrous affection at the British legation. In the following year, as has been shown, the bride was presented to the Queen, and for several years thereafter the world knew nothing of the skeleton in the household of the Queen's advocate; but there is now reason to believe that soon after the marriage Chaffins approached Sir Travers with threats of the stories he could tell of My Lady's past, unless paid to remain silent; and it is currently reported that he did exact various sums, until the victim whom he was torturing refused to pay more.

How a Minister Lost a Thousand Dollars.—The Lehigh Valley (Penn.) *Gazette* publishes this: A wealthy Williamsport gentleman became so much attached to a clergyman of that city that he asked him to preach his funeral sermon, no matter where he might be. The pastor promised that no matter what the distance that separated them, or the difficulties that might be placed between, he would, when informed of the death of his old friend, drop all else and hasten to the spot that was to be the resting-place of his mortal remains. The pastor afterward removed from that vicinity, and a short time ago received the sad announcement that his friend was dead. Instead of keeping his promise, he replied that he was unable to be present, as he could not close his church, &c The funeral took place in due season, but the pastor was not there to perform the last sad rites over the body of his departed friend. The ceremonies, however, were performed by another, and afterward, when the will was opened, it appeared that the old man had been faithful in death as he was in life, and bequeathed $1,000 to his old friend, provided he preached his funeral sermon. His feelings can better be imagined than described, we suppose.

How Western Railroad Officials Do It. — There is much excitement among the officials and employes of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, all along the line from Burlington to Council Bluffs, caused by the ferreting out of a bold and successful conspiracy between the ticket agents and conductors for swindling the company out of money for passenger fares. The station agents would sell tickets to passengers without stamping the dates upon them, and the conductors would collect these without putting the cancelling punch into them, and then return them to the station agents to be sold again. The agents and conductors divided the money between them. The officers of the road employed detectives to ferret out the affair, and the result is several of the principal agents and conductors have been arrested and others discharged. Among those arrested are a ticket agent at Burlington and a conductor residing at that place. They are now in jail. The ticket agent at the other end of the road is also in jail at Council Bluffs Several other arrests have been made.

A terribly fatal accident is reported from the West. The steamboat Oceanus, from Red river for St. Louis, when near Brooks Point, twenty miles above Cairo, exploded her boilers, tearing the boat fore and aft, completely wrecking her, and scalding and drowning a large number of her passengers and crew. The number of the crew is not stated, but it is known that there were sixty-five passengers on board. Only thirty-one of the passengers and crew arrived at Cairo, and it is believed the loss of life will be fifty persons killed.

Narrow Escape.—The passengers on an English road lately had a very realizing sense of danger. At a point on the line where there was no station, the train "slowed up" and finally stopped. After an unaccountable delay of some minutes, the passengers finally grew uneasy, and one going up to the engine, found the engineer and firemen both helplessly drunk and asleep, the steam exhausted, and the fire out.

In the case of Arthur O'Conner, the youth who recently presented a pistol at Queen Victoria, evidence was tendered by his father as to the boy's predisposition to insanity, and Dr. Harrington testified that the prisoner was both mad and dangerous, but the jury found him guilty. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor and to receive twenty strokes of the cat-o'-nine-tails.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Cunard dock, Jersey City. The tugboat Davenport was towing four barges out of the dock when, with terrible force, her boiler bursted, utterly demolishing the tug, sinking one of the barges, instantly killing six men, and injuring a number of others.

The New York Republican State Convention will be held in the City of Elmira, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Republican Convention, which is to meet at Philadelphia on Wednesday, June 5, next.

In Ohio, if property was equally divided, every man, woman and child would possess over $1,000.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Bills were passed for the relief of settlers on the public lands in Iowa under the Homestead act, and granting the right of way through the public lands for a railway from Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon.

A large number of bills appropriating money to compensate parties for loss or damage to property during the recent war, were passed. While the Indian Appropriation bill was being discussed, Mr. Windom, of Minn., said that the Teton Sioux Indians were led by a chief called "Sitting Bull," who admitted that he had instigated the massacre in Minnesota in 1862, and if they could be got at with powder and lead he (Windom) would infinitely prefer to deal with them in that way, but as the case stood he preferred feeding them as the cheapest way of keeping them quiet, and he would add that if the peace policy succeeded with them it would succeed anywhere, for they were the very worst Indians in the country. He read a statement from the War Department showing that the expeditions against the Indians in 1864 and 1865 cost more than $6,000,000, and said that if the appropriation of $500,000 would keep them at peace it would plainly be much cheaper than fighting them.

The House bill confirming the act relating to the Baltimore and Potomac railroad in Washington was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. A remonstrance was presented against the renewal of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine patent. The Senate considered the bill reported from the Military Committee and passed a number of them. The House bill awarding $190,000 to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama was passed.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the House message denying the right of the Senate to amend a tariff bill was referred to the Committee on Privileges. He said that it was first time it was ever disputed that the Senate had such a right. Mr. Frelinghuysen introduced a bill giving the American and East Indian Telegraph Company the right to have and maintain lines of cable between the American and Asiatic coasts.

A resolution adopted by the West Virginia Constitutional Convention in favor of amnesty was presented, an adverse report from the Committee on Petitions upon the bill to pension the widow of Admiral Farragut was received, the case of Senator Abbott was discussed, and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was amended and passed.

HOUSE.

In the House the bills passed appointing shipping commissioners, and the bill reported by the Naval Committee paying the officers and crew of the Kearsarge. Also bill awarding to Mr. R. M. Green $10,000 for the government's use of his patent-machine for bending chain-cable links, &c. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which elicited a strong debate. The bill passed without a division.

In the House a resolution declaring Dr. Howard an American citizen and instructing the President to demand of Spain his immediate release and restoration of his confiscated estate was referred to the Foreign Committee, and another adopted instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate the recent conspiracy in Wall street, New York, to lock up currency. Thirty-three of the Senate's amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill were disposed of. Mr. Cox has introduced a bill into the House providing for the expenses of laying a cable to a point three hundred miles from Nantucket to a relief ship, whence timely warning of the approach of disastrous easterly gales might be telegraphed.

An interesting discussion took place in the House on the One Cent Postal-cards reported from the Post-office Committee. With a view to prevent such cards being made the vehicle for slanderous communications it was proposed that a flap or cover should be attached to the card, and although it was suggested that the adoption of such a plan would be equivalent to a general reduction of letter postage to one cent the proposal was carried. An amendm[illegible] requiring the Postmaster-G[illegible] advertise for proposals for furn[illegible] cards and to contract with th[illegible] bidder was also adopted, and the b[illegible] passed. The House went throu[illegible] seven sections of the bill revising and amending the laws relative to the coinage. Sixty-two sections of the bill remain to be considered.

Mr. Peters, of Maine, proposed a preamble and resolution declaring it to be the desire of the House that the claims against Great Britain for consequential damages be waived. The subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the house there was a discussion of the bill abolishing the franking privilege. Mr. Carroll opposed it as anti-republican. Mr. Potter regarded the present bill as a buncombe measure. Mr. Butler also opposed it, and explained his former vote in favor of such a bill by stating that he knew the Senate would kill it. The bill was re-committed.

The House passed a bill—97 to 71—to prevent cruelty to animals in transit, considered a bill to encourage the planting of trees and the preservation of woods, and discussed the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. An amendment to reduce the sum of $50,000 for the perfection and enforcement of the President's civil-service regulations to $10,000 was adopted by 92 to 59.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report to the House a resolution that in the opinion of the House the President should demand the unconditional release of Dr. Honard, and the restoration of his property which has been confiscated to the Spanish government.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N.Y., will send his book on Chronic Diseases free to any address. 593

We may yet be condemned to hear a teacher call herself a teachist, a barber a barbist, a broker a brokist.

You can obtain a weekly report of the New York Money Market by enclosing a stamp to Charles W. Hassler, No. 7 Wall Street, New York.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .12½ a	.13½
First quality	.12 a	.12½
Medium	.11½ a	.11¾
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10½ a	.11
Inferior	.10 a	.10½
Milch Cows	50.00 a	85.00
Hogs—Live	.06¾ a	.08
Dressed	.06 a	.06¾
Sheep	.07 a	.10½
Cotton Middling	.23½ a	.24
Flour—Extra Western	6.95 a	7.15
State Extra	6.95 a	7.25
Wheat—Red Western	1.71 a	1.78
" State	1.71 a	1.90
Rye—Western	.88 a	.90
Barley—State	.72 a	.80
Corn—Mixed Western	.72 a	.73
Oats—Western	.40 a	.53
Hops '71's 35 a 65—'70's	15 a	.30
Pork—Mess	13 57 a	13.75
Lard	.8¾ a	.09¾
Petroleum—Crude 12	Refined	.23
Butter—State	.33 a	.35
Ohio W. R.	.18 a	.20
" Fancy	.22 a	.24
Western ordinary	.10 a	.14
Pennsylvania fine	.32 a	.37
Cheese—State Factory	.17½ a	.19
" Skimmed	.12 a	.15
Ohio	.15 a	.17½
Eggs—State	.24 a	.25
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	5.75	6.75
Sheep	3.50 a	6.75
Hogs—Live	4.30 a	5.00
Flour	5.50 a	6.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.30 a	1.45
Corn	.59 a	.60
Oats	.40 a	.45
Rye	.70 a	.75
Barley	.70 a	.93
Lard	.09 a	.10
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.75 a	1.90
Rye—State	.85 a	.90
Corn—Mixed	.70 a	.73
Barley—State	1.00 a	1.03
Oats—State	.50 a	.53
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—	6.50 a	8.50
Wheat—Western Red	1.85 a	1.87
White	2.00 a	2.10
Corn—Yellow	.65 a	.68
Mixed	.57 a	.60
Petroleum—Crude 15	refined	.21
Clover Seed	8.25 a	10.00
Timothy	2.75	
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middling	.22½ a	.22½
Flour—Extra	7.75 a	8.75
Wheat—Amber	1.85 a	1.88
Corn	.66 a	.67
Oats	.56 a	.60

The first theatre ever established in America was at Williamsburg, Va., in Sept. 1752.

Winning Golden Opinions.—Perhaps no man living has won more golden opinions than Dr. Walker, as the enormous and widely increasing sale of his California Vinegar Bitters attests. We never look into one of our exchanges, but there is a panegyric of the Bitters staring us in the face. Our readers will say there must be a reason for all this praise. They are right. The efficacy of this celebrated medicine is established by evidence which it is impossible to doubt. Among the thousands who have borne testimony to its excellence, there is not one dissentient voice. In very many phases of inorganic diseases it seems to be unfailing. All diseases arising from a vitiated state of the blood are surely eradicated by it. It is an effectual remedy for pulmonary complaints, bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism and dyspepsia. It purges the body of all unhealthy humors, gives tone to the system, and where the vital powers are enfeebled, restores their functions to vigorous and healthy action. All this it does the more effectually because its operation is not interfered with by the presence of alcohol. The Vinegar Bitters is perfectly free from any such hurtful ingredient. We have always believed that plants contain the true remedies for disease, and *all* the remedies necessary. Dr. Walker is on the line of real progress, and we hope that he will not rest on his present discoveries.—*Com.*

An Important Invention.—The monstrous and almost incredible impositions to which ruptured persons have long been subjected in their efforts to find relief have induced us to investigate the merits of the newly invented Elastic Truss and Supporter. If any of our readers will send for a Circular to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York, we are confident they will thank us for this information, for we believe that with this instrument there need be no further suffering from Hernia, as the price is within the means of all. The day of metal spring trusses has past.—*N. Y. Independent.*

How to Ornament the Hair.

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening, and perpetuating the human hair, is effected by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which literally compels a rapid growth of the fibres, while its emollient action renders them silky and elastic. *It is the cheapest and best hair-dressing and invigorator in the world.* So say the masses who use it. Your druggist has it.

MINNESOTA, with a population of half a million inhabitants, has fifteen hundred miles of completed railroad in operation. St. Paul, the Capital, has a population of over twenty-five thousand. There are eighty newspapers published in the State, and the St. Paul Pioneer, which is the oldest paper in Minnesota, has an aggregate circulation exceeding the combined circulation of ALL THE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE STATE, and its weekly edition exceeds that of any newspaper in the Northwestern States.—*Com.*

Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park Row, New York, receives advertisements for all the newspapers in the United States, at the lowest cash rates, furnishing circulars and estimates free.—Brooklyn (E. D.) *Times.* It is a model business house. They give more for the money than any other house in the world.—*City Item*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Public Speakers and singers will find "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* are effectual.—*Com.*

Rupture can be cured without suffering. Elastic Trusses are superseding all others Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y.—*Com.*

For Dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.—*Com.*

A Sad Falling Out.—It is indeed a sad falling out when, after years of the closest intimacy, the hair parts company with the head. Fortunately the lamentable separation may be easily prevented and the twain more closely united than ever by a timely and systematic use of Lyon's Kathairon, the most potent invigorant of the hair and promoter of its growth and beauty known to modern pharmacy. It completely obviates the dry and parched condition of the roots of the hair, which is preliminary to its coming out, by supplying the precise degree of moisture requisite to its preservation in a healthy state. It is the only true dissolvent and evaporant of dandruff and other impurities of the scalp, whose presence is injurious to the hair. As a beautifier of the head the Kathairon has no equal. It not only increases the quantity of the hair, but improves its quality immediately, imparting a lustrous appearance and silky texture which are exceedingly attractive.

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DON'T DELAY.

One Week, one day, and it may be too late, Consumption with its long train of satellites is waiting to carry you to the long home of its many victims who have gone before.

HOW CAN YOU STOP IT?

WHERE IS THE REMEDY?

Allen's Lung Balsam can produce more evidence of real merit than any other article for the purpose. It is sold everywhere by Druggists and general store-keepers.

Read the following extract from a letter received from Mr. S. E. Burwell, a well-known merchant of Ontario:

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:

Dear Sirs.—Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my Lungs and produced a distressing cough for which I gave trial to a number of Cough Medicines without any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam, which I am happy to be able to state gave almost immediate relief, and performed a perfect cure in a short time.

Yours truly,
S. E. Burwell.

Fingall, Ont., March 4, 1871.

Dr. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medical preparations which have become very popular and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are "Hall's Balsam for the Lungs" and "Liverwort and Tar." For the past ten years a better Lung remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from Dr. Scovill referring to it:

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Gents—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of Allen's Lung Balsam in curing the most deep-seated Pulmonary Consumption. I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to raise, without irritating those delicate organs (the Lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Yours, Respectfully,
A. L. SCOVILL.

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PERRY DAVIS & SON,
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General Agents for New England States.
FOR SALE BY
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Thousands fall a prey to disease not because the maladies that affect them are necessarily fatal, but because they lack the requisite amount of active vitality to make a valiant resistance to the enemy. It is a wise precaution to keep the body always in a state of defence—always prepared to "fend off" the germs of epidemic and other disorders, and to baffle the evil influence of damp miasma and sudden thermometrical changes. There is no difficulty in doing this. It is a fact as well authenticated as that two and two make four, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose, and for the simple reason that its invigorating and regulating properties are superior to those of any other medicine in the world. During the twenty years that it has been in general use, ample opportunities have been afforded to compare its medicinal properties with those of other preparations claiming to be of a similar class, and the result has been its adoption by the American people as the standard tonic of the age, its introduction into every civilized portion of the western hemisphere, and an annual sale which dwarfs into insignificance the demand for all its would-be competitors.

The record upon which its popularity rests is a curiosity in medical literature, for it includes an almost unlimited variety of human ailments and disabilities. In fact, no other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues, and it is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine.

If a man wants a Bottle of Whiskey, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "Bitters," or "Cordial," and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, (an Iron Tonic,) that will vitalize the blood and give durable strength to the system.

Special Notices.

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

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Not every one can be President, but all can buy SILVER TIPPED Shoes for their children and thereby lessen their Shoe bills two-thirds.
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WHO WILL SUFFER! It is now 24 years since DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT was put before the public; warranted to cure Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, and it never has failed. Sold by Druggists. Depot 10 Park Place, New York.

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A Watch for $1.—50,000 Sold.

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveller, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote correct time and to keep in order—if fairly used—for two years. Nothing like it! This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the Sole American Agents, KING & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

Timbered Land for Sale.

6,000 Acres of Land, timbered with Pine, Spruce, Cedar, Cherry, Birch, &c., situated in Franklin Co., N. Y., on a Large River (the St. Regis) and convenient to Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R., is offered for sale by the undersigned at $6.00 per acre; title perfect and taxes paid to date; or the above Land will be exchanged for City property. A commission of 5 per cent. is offered for the sale of the Land on terms satisfactory to the owner. Address GEORGE PLUMB,
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Something New for Agents.

Agents who want to make money can sell nothing so rapidly as our new and beautiful Steel Engraving,

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It is the finest subject ever engraved and surprises every beholder with its wondrous beauty. Size 22x30 in. Price $2.50. Agents who find that "*Books go hard,*" can make $10.00 per day with this splendid work of art. Male and female Agents wanted. Write for circulars to HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct.

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Offers rare advantages to all going West. Lands exceedingly fertile, good water, wood cheap, markets accessible, climate unsurpassed, ague never known, temperance community, churches and schools right off, settlers get homesteads for nothing, reduced transportation, membership fee small, no other assessments. Large number going; apply at once. Endorsed by Vice Pres't Colfax, Gen. Howard and Jay Cooke. Send for full particulars to L. H. TENNEY & CO., Managers,
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These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

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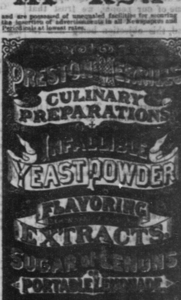

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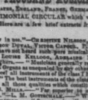

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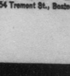

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