FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Household.

CEMENT FOR GLASS.—Take quicklime, whites of eggs and old thick varnish; grind and temper well together, and it is ready for use.

CORN MUFFINS.—Six ounces flour, three ounces Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one tablespoonful melted butter, one egg, one-half pint milk, three teaspoonfuls baking powder.

MACAROONS.—Blanch and pound eight ounces of almonds in rose or orange flower water; beat the whites of eight eggs; then mix with two pounds of sugar sifted with the almonds to a paste; lay a sheet of paper on a tin and put the mixture on with a spoon.

ICING.—To one pound of pulverized sugar add a tumbler of cold water, and boil till it ropes. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and stir very fast into the boiling water and sugar; stir till nearly cold, flavor with lemon, and when perfectly cold frost the cake.

OLD FASHIONED GINGERBREAD.—Two cupfuls New Orleans molasses, one cupful melted butter, two eggs, two even tablespoonfuls soda dissolved in hot water, one tablespoonful ginger, a little salt, and flour sufficient to roll out; bake in two square tins; mark with a knife half an inch apart on top.

TO CLEANSE THE HEAD.—A dime's worth of pulverized borax, dissolved thoroughly in a pint of water. Cleanse the head, especially the partings, once a week, afterward rinsing with cold water. Will keep the head very clean, and impart a glossy look to the hair, especially if each application is followed by a vigorous brushing.

CREAM PUFFS.—Stir into one-half pint boiling water four ounces butter; six ounces flour; stir quite smooth; when cool, add five eggs, well beaten, and one even teaspoonful of baking powder; put in pattypans, and bake in a very quick oven; when cold, cut open and fill with the cream. For the cream—one pint boiling milk, one cupful sugar, three eggs well beaten, half cupful corn starch; flavor with lemon or vanilla.

WATER RISINGS FOR BREAD.—Take a quart pitcher and a spoon, scald them; fill the pitcher half full of boiling water; let the water cool to the temperature of good, hot dishwater; stir in flour to make a batter as thick as for pancakes; add a quarter teaspoonful of salt and as much soda; cover closely; set where it will keep quite warm, stirring occasionally; it will rise in five or six hours. Some prefer this to hop or brewers' yeast.

HARRISON PUDDING.—One and one-half cupfuls of chopped suet, one cupful of molasses, one and one-half cupfuls of chopped raisins, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, or two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted through the flour thoroughly; spices, and stir as thick as for pound cake, and boil three hours. Sauce made of egg, sugar and cream, or any other rich recipe.

APPLES IN RICE.—Scoop out the cores and pare very neatly half a dozen good sized apples; boil them in thin, clarified sugar; let them imbibe the sugar, and be careful to preserve their form. Make a marmalade with some other apples, adding to it apricot marmalade and four ounces of rice, previously boiled in milk, with sugar and butter, and the yolks of two or three eggs; put them into a dish for table, surround it with a border of rice and marmalade and bake it.

LEMON PIES.—Two large fresh lemons; grate off the rind; if not bitter, reserve it for the filling of the pie; pare off every bit of the white skin of the lemon (as it toughens while cooking); then cut the lemon into very thin slices with sharp knife, and take out the seeds; two cupfuls of sugar, threee tablespoonfuls of water, and two of sifted flour. Put into the pie a layer of lemon, then one of sugar, then one of the grated rind, and lastly, of flour, and so on till the ingredients are used; sprinkle the water over all, and cover with upper crust. Be sure to have the under crust lap over the upper, and pinch it well, as the syrup will cook all out if care is not taken when finishing the edge of crust. This quantity makes one medium sized pie.

Salt on Wheat.

Mr. W. C. Fish, of Onondago county N. Y., gives the *Country Gentleman* the following report of his experiments in sowing salt on spring wheat. It is evident that his success comes mainly from the power of the salt to attract and retain the moisture of the atmosphere. He says: "For over twenty-five years' farming on soil too hot and dry for spring wheat to fill well (in the usual manner of cultivation), it proved a very uncertain crop. Becoming nearly discouraged in trying o raise it, I began four years ago sowing salt. The first year three bushels were scattered on the ground, just as the wheat was fairly up and the ground was dry. Twenty-five bushels per acre was the first year's yield. The second year four bushels of salt were sown, and twenty-nine bushels of plump wheat were raised to the acre. The third experiment was four bushels of salt, and thirty of wheat to the acre. For the past summer in Onondaga county the thermometer has marked eighty degrees and upward for thirty-eight days, fifteen of which were over ninety degrees, and it was a scorching time for spring grain. For the first trial I drilled, on six acres of corn stubble ground, one and three-fourths bushels of wheat, and sowed six bushels of salt broadcast to the acre. A strip was left without any salt, which was very light. On this ground the dew dried off quicker and the wheat headed out two days later, with the straw darker colored and badly crinkled down. The yield this year was twenty-six bushels per acre."

For Wounds.

A correspondent sends the following: A few weeks since as I was driving in an open wagon, my horse took fright and the bit broke, so I was entirely at the mercy of circumstances. I was thrown from the wagon, my face severely cut and scratched and my body sadly bruised. I insisted on walking home so as to keep my blood in vigorous circulation, and not allow my fall and bruises to stiffen me. On my arrival at home I had the glue pot put on the stove, and after washing my wounds carefully covered them with old linen on which the glue had been spread. All pain ceased from the moment of the application, and in an hour from the time of the accident I was at my work again. The wounds healed without any scar, and were not disturbed in any way. As fast as they got well and the linen peeled up I cut it off with scissors. For many years I have tried the virtue of glue in slight abrasions, but this test of its value as a healing application I thought worth giving to your readers.

Farm Notes.

Leached ashes seem to be particularly favorable to oats. They are beneficial to most any crop, however, and these effects are permanent in their nature.

If carefully packed in barrels and headed up, says the *Rural Home*, apples will keep full as well as any other way, and, unless decaying very badly, we question the policy of assorting them at all until the latter part of the winter. We do not approve of assorting apples in the cellar frequently, unless they are upon shelves, in single tiers.

Cases of death to cattle from eating smutty corn fodder are reported in numerous towns in the northern part of Connecticut, and some of the cases in New Canaan, which were supposed to be a new cattle disease, are doubtless due to this cause. The unusual amount of smut on corn the past season is said to be due to wet weather during silking time.

Made Happy.

"Oh, mamma, if I only could have one of those new style of dresses made to button down the back from the neck to the heels."

"Well, my daughter, you can."

"What! I can?"

"Yes, dear."

"Button clear down?"

"Certainly, my darling."

"With smoke pearl buttons?"

"Yes, pet."

"And galoon trimmings?"

"Yes, dearest."

"Oh, mamma!"

They hug.

Surprisers Surprised.

A Baltimore paper says: As Charles Mules and his wife were in their home, the door was opened in answer to a knock, when in rushed pell-mell twenty masqueraders in the most grotesque and horrible costumes possible to imagine. Mrs. Mules was seated with a child upon her lap. The little one becoming frightened screamed, and the mother, who recognized among the masqueraders many of her most intimate friends, male and female, vainly endeavored to quiet it. Mr. Mules owns an enormous Newfoundland dog, which at once bounded up stairs and made an attack upon the intruders. There is no record of any former panic where the means of egress were taken advantage of more quickly than on this occasion. In two and three-quarter seconds the house was clear, and the street, for two blocks either way, was filled with flying figures of every description. A devil slipped on the ice as a harlequin ran over him followed by a clown. A negro crawled on his hands and knees under the steps of an adjoining house, and other characters scattered in every direction. Mules says if they ever get that party together again he will be glad to see them, and will chain up the "purp."

A Loose Lord.

Why did not some rich American girl buy up Viscount Maidstone, who sold himself to the queen for a shilling? asks a London correspondent. This young man is the eldest son of an earl, undoubted heir to the estates and title, handsome, graceful, well educated and young. At the conclusion, it is supposed, of a family row, he presented himself at the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, and, receiving the queen's shilling, 'listed as a common soldier. When it came to stating who he was, you can imagine the flutter the incident created. In the course of the day his father got wind of it, and came down to barracks, paid "smart" money—a pound or two—and got his young lordship off. The young man's plea was that he was allowed but £10 a week income, and a lord could not live on that. The very next day he enlisted again, but again he was turned from his purpose by the commanding officer exercising the prerogative vested in him of refusing any recruit he does not deem suitable. The report is that the viscount has now enlisted in a cavalry regiment, where, in addition to other hardships, he will be obliged to perform a stableman's duties.

An Absent Minded Senator.

United States Senator Goldthwaite, says an exchange, has long been afflicted with absent mindedness. He has great difficulty in keeping track of his wearing apparel. He constantly loses his coat or hat. One or two pages are kept running a good deal of the time to supply the gentleman's lack of intellect. If he goes to the House, he will take his hat and cloak there, and be sure to leave one or both of them on a sofa or on some member's desk. He has often had to wait for hours while pages and messengers were hunting up stray garments. He ever has the habit of taking other people's coats by mistake, particularly if they happen to hang near his own peg. One day a senator missed his coat, containing about $3,500 in money. The disappearance was attended by such peculiar circumstances that the detectives called at Senator's Goldthwaite's house, and asked him if he had his own coat. After searching his closet for a time they returned his lost coat, saying: "This does quite look like my coat." The lost money was found safe in the pocket. This story told was by an officer of the Senate.

How the Indians Climb Trees.

In South America even the weakest woman may be not uncommonly seen plucking the fruit at the tree tops. If the bark is so smooth and slippery that they cannot go up by climbing, they use other means. They make a hoop of wild vines, and putting their feet inside they use it as a support in climbing. The negro of the west coast of Africa makes a larger hoop around the tree, and gets inside it, and jerks it up the tree with his hands, a little at a time, drawing his legs up after it. The Tahitian boys tie their feet together, four or five inches apart, with a piece of palm bark, and with the aid of this fetter go up the cocoa palms to gather nuts. The native women of Australia climb the gum trees after opposums; where the bark is rough they chop holes with a hatchet, then one throws about the tree a rope twice as long as will go around it, puts her hatchet on her cropped head, and, placing her feet against the tree and grasping the rope with her hands, she hitches it up by jerks, and pulls herself up the enormous trunk almost as fast as a man will climb a ladder.

The Composition of the Sun.

If we could approach the sun at the moon's distance from the earth, says Professor Young, apparent jets of flame would reach us. Could we reach its apparent surface, we would find it composed of clouds of fine particles or globules of molten metal, tossing and heaving, rising and falling. Thousands of flashes of lightning or of peals of thunder would be as nothing to the light and noise. But the nearer the center should be approached, the more quiet all would become, and we would discover that the main body of the sun was composed of molten metal in a sort of gaseous state, which, bursting out here and there into eccentric action, produces the strange appearances we so often observe. It is estimated that the sun is contracting at the rate of 125 feet per year. At this rate, after the lapse of a few million years, it would be no longer a sun. But God has made some law to regulate this as well as all the other heavenly bodies. What it is, no man can say. We can follow God a little way in His works, but after all it is only a little way.

An Amusing Incident.

A rather amusing incident is told as having occurred recently at a church in Connecticut not many miles from Fairfield. The clergyman, it would appear, desired to call the attention of his congregation to the fact that it being the last Sunday of the month he would administer the rite of baptism to children. Previous to his having entered the pulpit he had received from one of his elders, who by the way was quite deaf, a notice to the effect that as the children would be present that P. M. and he had the new Sunday-school books ready for distribution, he would have them there to sell to all who desired them. After the sermon the clergyman began the notice of baptismal service, thus: "All of those having children and desiring to have them baptized will bring them this afternoon." At this point the deaf elder, hearing the mention of children, supposed it was something in reference to his books, and rising, said: "All of those having none, and desiring them, will be supplied by me for the sum of twenty-five cents."

The President's Salary.

The United States House committee on appropriations, in the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, provide $25,000 only for the salary of the President, and accompany it with a provision repealing the section of the revised statutes which increased the salary to $50,000. The Senate failed to pass over the veto of President Grant the bill restoring the salary to the old figure, although it passed both houses by a majority. It is likely that the provision, as it stands now in the appropriation bill, will be agreed to, and the next President will have to be content with $25,000 per annum.

Plunket was once engaged in a case, when, toward the end of the afternoon, it became a question whether the court should proceed or adjourn till the next day. Plunket expressed his willingness to go on if the jury would "set." "Sit, sir, sit," said the presiding judge, "not 'set'; hens set." "I thank you, my lord," said Plunket. The case proceeded, and presently the judge had occasion to observe that if that were the case he feared the action would not "lay." "Lie, my lord, lie," exclaimed the barrister, "not 'lay'; hens lay."

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Message of President Grant—A Four Per Cent. Bond Recommended Exchangeable for Legal Tender Notes.

The following is the President's message on the subject of the resumption of specie payments:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: By the act of Congress approved January 14, 1875, "To provide for the resumption of specie payments," the first of January, 1879, is fixed as the date when such resumption is to begin. It may not be desirable to fix an earlier date when it shall actually become obligatory upon the government to redeem its outstanding legal tender notes in coin on presentation, but it is certainly most desirable and will prove most beneficial to every pecuniary interest of the country to hasten the day when the paper circulation of the country and the gold coin shall have equal values. At a later day if currency and coin should retain equal values it might become advisable to authorize a direct resumption. I believe the time has come when by a simple act of the legislative branch of the government this most desirable result can be obtained. I am strengthened in this view by the course trade has taken in the last two years and by the strength of the credit of the United States at home and abroad.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the exports of the United States exceeded the imports by $120,213,102, but our exports include $40,569,621 of specie and bullion in excess of the imports of the same commodities. For the six months of the present fiscal year from July 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877, the excess of exports over imports amounted to $107,544,869, and the imports of specie and bullion exceeded the imports of the precious metals by $6,192,147 in the same time. The actual excess of exports over imports for the six months, exclusive of specie and bullion, amounted to $113,737,040, showing for the time being the accumulation of specie and bullion in the country amounting to more than $6,000,000, in addition to the national product of these metals for the same period—a total increase of gold and silver for the six months not far short of $60,000,000. It is evident that unless this great increase of the precious metals can be utilized at home in such a way as to make it in some manner remunerative to holders, it must seek a foreign market as surely as would any other product of the soil or manufactory. Any legislation which will keep coin and bullion at home will, in my judgment, soon bring about practical resumption and will add the coin of the country to the circulating medium, thus securing a healthy "inflation" of a sound currency to the great advantage of every legitimate business interest.

The act to provide for the resumption of specie payments authorized the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds of either of the descriptions named in the act of Congress approved July 4th, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," for not less than par for gold. With the present value of the four and one-half per cent. bonds in the markets of the world they could be exchanged at par for gold, thus strengthening the treasury to meet final resumption and to keep the excess of coin over the demand, pending its permanent use, a circulating medium at home. All that would further be required would be to reduce the volume of legal tender notes in circulation. To accomplish this, I would suggest an act authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue four per cent. bonds, with forty years to run before maturity, to be exchanged for legal tender notes whenever presented in sums of $50 or any multiple thereof, the whole amount of such bonds, however, not to exceed $150,000,000. To increase the home demand for such bonds I would recommend that they be available for deposit in the United States treasury for banking purposes under the various provisions of the law relating to national banks.

I would suggest further that national banks be required to retain a certain per cent of the coin interest received from the bonds deposited by them with the treasury to secure their circulation. I would also recommend the repeal of the third section of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, approved July 22, 1876, limiting the subsidiary coin and fractional currency to $50,000,000. I am satisfied that if Congress will enact some such law as will accomplish the end suggested they will give a relief to the country instant in its effect and for which they will receive the gratitude of the whole people.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 3, 1877.

A Western Lynching Case.

Phil. Ames, living in Iowa on the Platte, had a wife and a five-year-old, but loved his sister-in-law. The little girl died suddenly; there was a rude country funeral in a bitter cold wind under leafless trees, and the heartbroken mother went back to her cheerless home crushed and despairing. Her husband had no words for her, but consoled his sister-in-law. The neglected wife opened her heart to a village gossip, and a vigilance committee visited the house at midnight, dragged the faithless husband from his bed, and would have hung him to a tree if his wife had not pleaded for his life. They took the rope from his neck and set him free. After the neighbors had departed he took a heavy curb bridle from the barn and going up stairs struck the poor woman as she was kneeling at prayer with a photograph of her child in her hand. He dragged her to the head of the stairs, threw her down, and used the bridle until she was dead. Her sister now appeared on the scene; two horses were saddled, the sister-in-law was put on one and the corpse on the other; he led the ghastly cavalcade to the river, where he cut a hole in the ice and dumped the body. A villager espied him at his work and bore the tidings to the settlement. Armed men started in pursuit and came up with the murderer and his companion just as they were mounting their horses at the bridge. Shots were exchanged; the woman fell dead; the murderer's horse was shot down; a rope was brought forward, and the confession was wrung from him that his little daughter had been poisoned by her aunt. He was hanged without delay, and his body was burned. Such is life in the breezy West.

How to Prevent Colds.

Popular Science Monthly gives good advice in regard to the prevention of colds. The mistake is often made of taking great care to put on extra wraps and coats when preparing for outdoor exercise. This is not at all necessary in robust persons. Sufficient heat to prevent all risk of chill is generated in the body by exercise. The care should be taken to retain sufficient clothing after exercise, and when at rest, to prevent the heat passing out of the body. Indeed, persons very often catch chills from throwing off extra clothing after exercise, or from sitting about in garments the material of which is not adapted to prevent the radiation of heat from the body.

His Patent Nose.

In the battle of Gettysburg a soldier received a saber cut across the face which mowed off a section of his nose. He was taken in hand by a Parisian artist, who restored the nose to lifelike proportions. In the composition of the artificial organ rubber and gum were used, and the nose maker did not think it necessary to caution the nose buyer against a temperature of one hundred and eighty-five degrees Fahr. The soldier took a Turkish bath in San Francisco, and on looking in a mirror after a long bake in the hottest room, discovered that his nose was blistered, bulged, puckered, shapeless. It was impossible to detach the artificial section, and the poor fellow will have to go to Paris to have it repaired.

"Ullo, Fwed! What on earth are you walking about with that beastly sausage under your arm for?" Fwed: "Well—aw—the fact is, the othaw day I saw in the papaws that a fella'd been sent to the workhouse—aw—because he'd got no visible means of subsistence. Put me in a regular blue funk, you know! So I got this sawsage to protect myself."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The Electoral commission is now full and complete, and consists of the following gentlemen: Judges Clifford, Dem.; Field, Rep.; Miller, Rep.; Strong, Rep.; and Bradley, Rep.; Senators Bayard, Dem.; Edmunds, Rep.; Frelinghuysen, Rep.; Morton, Rep.; Thurman, Dem.; and Representatives Abbott, Dem.; Garfield, Rep.; Hoar, Rep.; Hunton, Dem.; Payne, Dem. All of the above are lawyers except Mr. Payne, who, though trained to the bar, is properly a capitalist.

A caving bank of earth on the Lachine canal, Canada, killed two laborers......The President sent a communication to Congress urging the passage of a bill to appropriate $40,000 to carry on the experiments on iron and steel at Watervliet arsenal, and instances the Ashtabula disaster as indicating our lack of properties of iron......President Grant has given an unconditional pardon to John McDona'd, of whisky fraud notoriety, confined in the Missouri penitentiary......The volcano on Vriey island, at the entrance to Yedo bay, Japan, which is generally in a smoldering condition, is in an active eruption......It has been ascertained that there are 1,200 lodges of hostile Indians under Crazy Horse encamped on the Yellowstone, about forty miles from Gen. Miles' post. It is impossible for a campaign to be carried on against them, however, owing to the severity of the weather. Gen. Crook is personally engaged in enlisting friendly Indians to carry on the warfare which they can do so much better than regular troops. He is meeting with good success, and hopes to wind up the Indian troubles in this manner......A public meeting was held in New York to express sympathy with the Christian Bulgarians who are now being crowded to the wall by the Mohammedan Turks......The American ship Dakota, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was struck by lightning and burned. The crew were rescued by a German bark.

The Hudson river ice crop was successfully housed, and con is of 1,403,000 tons of firm ice, from twelve to fourteen inches thick. This gave occupation to 8,580 men, 1,320 boys, 614 horses and forty-eight steam engines......An extensive plot of the Charlestown (Mass.) State prison convicts to break jail was discovered and frustrated......The coroner's jury over the victims of the Brooklyn Theater fire has just found a verdict in which they find no particular fault with the theater building; the police officer in command at the time is censured for not so distributing his men as to aid the escape of the unfortunates; that the fire originated from one of the drop scenes coming in contact with the border light, and that "the said fire gained headway and failed to be extinguished because of the inexcusable neglect of the management of said theater."......John Carroll, a New York desperado only fourteen years old, committed a brutal assault upon a little girl of seven years, and when the child's father went to her rescue, in answer to her cries for help, the young scoundrel stabbed him in the neck......New Jersey Central railway stockholders are called on to take $3,000,000 of certificates to save the company......The longshoremen of Brooklyn having struck on account of their wages being cut down, their places were filled with men from New York city. The Brooklyn men attacked the laborers from over the river at every opportunity, and numbers were injured. The interference of the police was necessary to prevent extensive rioting......The Mexican government has, contrary to the expectations of every one, paid the first instalment of $300,000 due this government under the verdict claims commission....The inhabitants of Cali, Colombia, South America, having revolted against the Liberals, were overpowered and three hundred of the insurgents cut down. The town was then sacked by the victors who committed many outrages......The Kansas Legislature elected Col. Plumb to the United States Senate. The new senator is a printer by trade, and formerly published the Emperia *News*.

Two members of a band of train wreckers have been arrested in Missouri. Their plan was to throw a train from the track and rob the passengers during the consequent excitement......J. T. Hill, treasurer of the Seaboard and Roanoke railway, has disappeared from Norfolk, Va., and is reported to be a defaulter to a large amount......The officers of the defunct Security Life Ins. Co. of New York were indicted by the grand jury and arrested for embezzlement and perjury......Notwithstanding the dullness of the times the annual ball held in New York for the benefit of charity, was attended by an immense throng of fashionable society people dressed in great elegance. The net receipts were between $10,000 and $15,000. ......Patrick Dolan, residing with his sister and mother near Dorp, Staten Island, while out of his right mind, killed his mother with a club and beat his sister in a shocking manner......The khan of Khiva has applied for the formal complete incorporation of his territory into the Russian empire......A terrible suicide is reported from La Crosse, Wis., where a young woman confined in the county jail took a live coal from the fire and deliberately set fire to her clothing, being so frightfully burned as to cause death a few hours later......The families of the men killed on the steamer Moctezuma, seized at sea by the Cubans, have made a reclamation upon the Nicaraguan government for damages on the ground that if Nicaragua had not given the steamer protection she would have fallen into the hands of a Spanish gunboat and the murders averted. The owners of the cargo put in the same plea for damages....The public debt statement for February 1st shows the total indebtedness to be $2,220,570,579.28; coin in treasury, $86,477,680.36; decrease of debt during January, $2,069,669.71.

By a collision between the Mississippi steamers Charles Morgan and Aggie, two of the latter's passengers were killed and a third seriously injured......Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky, has recognized Nicholls as governor of Louisiana by issuing a requisition upon him for the return to Kentucky of Maurice A. Schwab, arrested in New Orleans for alleged fraud committed in Louisville......Three Christians have been appointed provincial governors by the Turkish Porte...Comptroller Kelly reported to the State Senate that New York city's debt is $148,167,557.79, and the sinking funk is $28,179,102.79. ......The Sioux and Arrapahoa Indian scouts who fought for the government during the last Indian campaign have received their pay and been discharged. They were well pleased with their treatment, and have become convinced that loyalty "pays" better than hostility...... A ship carrying one hundred immigrants sailed from New York for New South Wales to open a colony under the authority of the Australian government. The colonists consist of mechanics and laborers out of work......John F. Chamberlain, the noted gambler of New York, has gone into bankruptcy with immense liabilities and trifling assets......Henry E. Speir, a New York merchant residing in Jersey City, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple on account of business embarrassments.

A project is on foot to inaugurate a line of steamships between New York and Brazil...... Marvin's safe establishment in New York was damaged $20,000 by fire. An explosion of gas in the cellar severely injured five firemen...... Minnie and Annie Stirley and Nellie Voorhuse, aged five, eight and ten years, were drowned at Salem Mass., by breaking through the ice...... The Tennessee supreme court has decided railroad property to be subject to State, county and municipal taxation......James Flood, of New York, who had been separated from his wife for years, kept close watch of her and learned of her intimacy with a German storekeeper. One morning recently, suspecting she was in the German's sleeping apartment, he gained access to the door, which he attempted to force. The woman instinctively knew who the intruder was and putting on a skirt ran out into the street. The husband heard her, and rushed after her by a different passage. The woman ran to the door of a house opposite, frantically screaming "Open the door." As she reached the steps her husband caught up with her and plunged a long, sharp steel instrument into her breast, in the full sight of the neighbors who had been called to their windows by the woman's screams. Mrs. Flood lived but a few hours. The murderer escaped......A large building in Trenton, N. J., used as a shelter for rolling stock, was destroyed by fire, with eight locomotives and three cars belonging to the Pennsylvania railway. Loss, $200,000. ... Train wreckers threw a train from the track of the Western Maryland road near Canetown, Md., but no one was injured.

The steamship George Washington, of the Cromwell line, running from New York to St. Johns, N. B., touching at Halifax, sailed from the latter port January 18th, and three days afterward went ashore on Mistaken Point, Cape Race. The vessel went to pieces, and it is supposed the entire crew, consisting of twenty-three persons, with the two passengers on board, perished. Fourteen bodies have already washed ashore. The Washington was a wooden screw steamer of one thousand tons, and her cargo consisted of sundries. The George Cromwell, of the same line, has been missing for over a month, and fears are entertained for her safety......Midhat Pasha has been dismissed from the office of grand vizier of Turkey...... Thomas R. Agnew, a well-known New York grocer, has been declared a bankrupt on his own petition. The liabilities are put at $884,000; assets, $460,000......The British iron steamship Ambassador collided with the American ship George F. Manson, off the East Indian coast, and sunk in consequence, carrying down twenty-two of the crew. The Manson was dry docked at Bombay for repairs...... Some one of the patients in the insane asylum at Northampton, Mass., killed a keeper named D. E. Barret......The directors of the great bridge between New York and Brooklyn are buying the ground on the New York side for an approach to the structure.

A Fall.

A naval officer of her majesty's ship Royal Adelaide had a most uncomfortable berth at Stonehouse, England, on January 8. A police sergeant and two constables saw him open a window on a third floor early in the morning, get out on the sill in his nightdress, and then drop out of the window, holding on by his hands. One of the officers endeavored to enter the house, while the others stationed themselves under the window to break the man's fall. He held on for three minutes and then fell, turning over in his descent and coming down headforemost on the sergeant. There was a clash of skulls, and both men were thrown on the pavement and badly bruised. The naval officer was a somnambulist.

The world would be a dreadful silent place if people talked as little as they thought.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of George F. Hoar, elected United States senator from Massachusetts for a term of six years from March 4, 1877, to succeed Senator Boutwell, and Mr. Bayard (Dem.), of Delaware, presented the credentials of the Hon. Eli Saulsbury, elected United States senator from the State of Delaware for six years from March 4, 1877.

A large number of petitions were presented by various senators, signed by male and female residents of the different States, asking the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, all of which were referred to the committee on privileges and elections

Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, at the request of several senators, submitted a resolution directing the committee on rules to inquire what, if any, rules should be adopted for the admission of persons to the Capitol during the canvassing of the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, and that the committee be directed to confer with the committee on rules of the House of Representatives. Agreed to.

Mr. Cooper (Dem.), of Tennessee, presented the credentials of the Hon. Frank Hereford, elected United States senator from the State of West Virginia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Allen T. Caperton.

The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of John R. McPherson, elected United States senator from New Jersey for six years from March 4, 1877.

The president *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from certain associate justices of the supreme court, stating that they had selected Hon. Jos. P. Bradley to be a member of the Electoral commission.

Various petitions were presented in favor of the repeal of the law imposing taxes on banking capital and deposits, all of which were referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Robertson (Rep.), of South Carolina, presented resolutions adopted by a meeting of the white and colored citizens of South Carolina, which was held at Barnwall court house on January 15, and asked that they be read and referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The reading commenced, but Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, objected, declaring they were not in respectful language. The senator from South Carolina was required to sign the resolutions, and they were then read and referred. The report set forth the reasons why those who assembled at the time mentioned voted for Wade Hampton for governor.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, called up the House bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the District of Columbia, and it was passed—yeas, forty-five; nays, nine—Messrs. Alcorn, Booth, Cockrell, Cooper, Hitchcock, McCreery, Maxey, Ransom and Withers voting in the negative.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States, and it was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Senate after some discussion passed a bill reported by the committee on finance relating to public accounts, which provides that all claims against the United States which the accounting officers of the treasury, or the heads of any department or bureau, are authorized to examine and decide, shall be barred unless presented within six years from the time the same accrued.

The credentials of Henry G. Davis, re-elected United States senator from West Virginia for six years from March 4, 1877, and of Alvin Saunders, elected United States senator from Nebraska for six years from March 4, 1877, to succeed Mr. Hitchcock, were presented.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend section eight of the Post-office Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1877, in regard to the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class, so as to fix their compensation upon the basis of stamps canceled, instead of stamps sold. Placed on the calendar.

House.

The House passed the bill appropriating $500,000 to be paid to James B. Eads for the construction of jetties, etc., at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, chairman of the committee on election frauds in New York, made a report in connection with the alleged tampering with the mails in the New York post-office, exonerating Postmaster James and his subordinates from all suspicion of fraud or tampering with the said mails. Adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House the bill abolishing the board of commissioners of the metropolitan police of the District of Columbia. The question was put: "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's veto?" and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 158; nays, 78.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President, saying that the commission appointed to reorganize the army had reported that it was not at this time prepared to submit a plan for the reorganization. Referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the four associate justices designated by the Electoral bill as members of the judicial branch of the commission, announcing that they had selected Justice Joseph P. Bradley as the fifth member of the judicial branch of the commission.

After discussion, the majority resolution declaring that Colorado is a State and that Mr. Belford is entitled to his seat in the House was adopted. Mr. Belford was then sworn in.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, called up the papers in the Florida election case, and the titles of the papers were read as follows: "An authenticated copy of an act to declare and establish the appointment by the State of Florida of electors for President and Vice-President," and "Wilkinson Call *et al.* against Charles H. Pearce *et al.*—Records of proceedings in the nature of a *quo warranto*." Mr. Conger (Rep.), of Michigan, objected, and the Speaker then placed the papers in the petition box.

Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, introduced a bill repealing all taxes on bank capital. Referred.

Mr. Foster (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to amend the Legislative Appropriation bill by striking out of the first section the paragraph which fixes the compensation of senators at $4,500. The amendment was agreed to—133 to 31. After an argument a like amendment was made in the items for salaries of members of the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President on the financial question, which was referred to the committee on ways and means. It recommends that no earlier date shall be fixed than that now provided for by law for the resumption of specie payments, but that Congress shall pass a bill authorizing the issuance of four per cent. bonds, to run forty years before maturity, to be exchanged for legal tender notes, the whole amount of said bonds not to exceed $150,000,000.

Mr. Bliss (Dem.), of New York, presented a memorial of many eminent citizens of Brooklyn asking for an appropriation for a monument over the remains of the victims of British cruelty on board the prison ships in New York harbor during the Revolutionary war.

The amendment to the Legislative Finance bill fixing the salary of senators at $5,000, was agreed to, as was like amendments in regard to the salary of members of the House. The amendments increasing the compensation of the President to $50,000 was defeated—yeas, 47; nays, 126. The Appropriation bill was then passed.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

The joint convention of the Senate and House met in the House chamber on February 1st to canvass the electoral votes. The president of the Senate took the chair, having the Speaker on his left, and then, when the senators and members were all seated, the president of the Senate rose, and, using the gavel to enforce order and silence, said: "The joint convention of the two houses of Congress for counting the votes for President and Vice-President will now come to order."

Then, while perfect silence reigned in the chamber, the president of the Senate said:

"In obedience with the Constitution, the Senate and House of Representatives have met to be present at the opening of the certificates and the counting and declaring of the results of the electoral votes for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencingon the fourth of March next. In compliance with the law, the president of the Senate now proceeds, in the presence of the two houses, to open all of the certificates of the several States, and in their alphabetical order, beginning with the State of Alabama." The canvassing begun by States in alphabetical order, Alabama being first. No objection was made to the declaration of the vote of this State for Tilden and Hendricks, Arkansas ditto; California, Hayes and Wheeler, Colorado ditto; Delaware, Tilden and Hendricks.

Then Florida was reached. The reading of the first certificate showed the four votes of Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. Then the presiding officer handed to the teller another certifictae received from the same State, which, on being read by Mr. Stone, showed the four votes of Florida for Tilden and Hendricks. The former certificate was authenticated by Gov. Stearns; the latter by Attorney-General Cocke. A third certificate was an authentication of the act of electors who voted for Tilden and Hendricks, and is made by Gov. Drew.

The presiding officer asked whether there were objections to counting the vote of the State of Florida.

Mr. Field (Dem.), of New York, rose and sent to the clerk's desk a written objection to the first certificate (for Hayes and Wheeler) signed by Senators Jones, Cooper and McDonald, and by Representatives Field, Tucker, Jenks and Springer.

The presiding officer—Are there further objections to the counting of the votes of the State of Florida? (After a pause.) If there be none the certificates and papers, together with other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will now be transmitted to the Electoral college commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber so that the House may separately determine the objections.

The Electoral Tribunal.

The Electoral tribunal commenced its proceedings with the query from the presiding justice: "What is this case?" He would take the liberty of saying that it consisted of three certificates from the State of Florida, which the joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives being unable to settle had sent before that tribunal. He laid down the rules of procedure in managing the case, and Mr. David Dudley Field made the opening appeal for Tilden. He said the election in Florida on the seventh of November last was quiet and orderly, and the result of the election was a majority of votes in favor of the Tilden electors. Nevertheless a certificate comes to the tribunal in favor of Hayes. He proposed to show how this was accomplished. In his argument he rested the whole case upon the returns from Baker county, and proposed that the commission should examine into the facts concerning the throwing out of the precincts there. Mr. Tucker, who followed Mr. Field on the same side, argued that the judiciary of Florida and its Legislature were a part of the legal machinery for determining the result of elections, and that their action must therefore be taken into account.

The two speeches for the Republicans were made by Mr. Kasson and Mr. McCrary. Mr. Kasson said that the arguments of the Democrats raised three questions: First, is the commission a general convassing board to recanvass the vote of Florida? Second, is it a national court of appeal from the board of State canvassers? Third, is it a judicial court of appeal from the State courts of Florida in *quo warranto* proceedings? The Democrats had assumed an affirmative answer to all these questions. Mr. Kasson maintained that the commission had no power to inquire how the people had voted in any State; it is not popular votes but electoral votes that Congress has power to count; if it should be held, however, that the commission could investigate the county canvass and the voting in the precincts, he would be prepared to prove frauds in the interest of the Tilden electors of the grossest description. He hastily ran over a number of counties which could be brought up to offset the single one selected by Mr. Field. Mr. McCrary followed up the argument against the power of Congress to go behind the returns, citing authorities to show that the proceedings on a writ of *quo warranto* do not invalidate the acts of a public officer done before the case is determined.

Arguments were made by Messrs. O'Conor, Merrick and Black, in behalf of the Democrats, and Stanley Matthews and Mr. Stoughton in behalf of the Republicans, on the question of going behind the Florida certificates, and admitting evidence. The most notable arguments were those of Mr. Merrick and Judge Matthews.

Mr. Merrick, in behalf of the Democratic counsel, pointed out that there were two propositions with respect to going behind a duly authenticated return of a State. One was, that the Federal government could invalidate the return, or in other words, reject a vote on its own motion, without the consent of the State. The second proposition was altogether different. It is that a State itself may undertake proceedings to invalidate the certificate of the governor. After a State, of its own will, has impeached the governor's certificate, the Federal government may go behind it. This he claimed had been done in the case of Florida, where the State had done everything in her power to overturn the Hayes certificate, and has made it the duty of the commission to complete that work. Mr. Merrick claimed that the power of counting votes, granted by the Constitution, carries the power to determine what are votes, and that this determination is the first duty of the commission.

Charles O'Conor made an offer to produce evidence before the commission, but this was objected to by Mr. Evarts.

Judge Matthews in his remarks reviewed the series of acts by which electors are appointed, asserting that the final declaration by the returning board is in the completion of the appointment. That appointment completed, cannot be set aside, except in the interval of time between the final act of appointment and the day on which, under the law, the electors perform their functions by casting their votes. The authority of the State over the electoral vote closes, he said, when the electors have voted. Whatever is done with the votes after that time is done in accordance with the Federal Constitution and Federal law. In respect to counting the votes the question is not who shall count them but how shall they be counted. The commission had a certain discrimination, but it must be careful not to undertake a judicial examination such as is required in trying a writ of *quo warranto*, which involves going to the very bottom and ascertaining the number of legal votes cast. If the court attempted to sift the facts concerning the States submitted to them to the very bottom, how long a time would be required? He declared that this power was not conferred upon Congress. The only question for the commission to determine was, who were the *de facto* electors in Florida on the sixth day of last December.

Mr. Stoughton spoke for half an hour, following Mr. Matthews, and declared that the Florida returning board was the final authority established by the Legislature of Florida to declare who were the electors, and the tribunal had no power to go behind the appointment by the State as declared by the provisions of State law. The commission was appointed to count electoral votes, and not to count the votes by which electors were elected.

Mr. Evarts made a lengthy argument, the substance of which was as follows: The only evidence for the commission to consider is that which goes to the basis of fact and record on which the governor's certi cate is founded, the decision of the State canvassers. Beyond this it cannot go, for if this boundary of final determinative State action be passed, there is no limit to the investigation until it is ascertained how every man voted; if the governor's certificate is a forgery, or if it certifies to a falsehood, the commission can go back of it to the fact to be certified; that fact is the finding of the lawful canvassing authority; the State's own record of the result of its election is conclusive; there could exist no adequate power to go beyond it that would not of necessity be judicial in its nature, and no plenary judicial powers have been conferred by law upon any tribunal except those inferior to the supreme court; the commission is not a court, and has no power to adopt methods of trial for determining the rights of individuals; a *quo warranto* proceeding involves a trial by jury, and the common law interposes a barrier to the commission assuming to go into such an issue; as to the alleged ineligibility of Humphries, one of the Florida electors, that has been looked into by the State canvassing board, which has examined him under oath and found him to be qualified; there is no act of Congress for ascertaining whether an elector is qualified or not; Congress cannot entertain questions of proof; if a disqualified elector passes the observation of the voters and the guards of the State law, his vote must stand unchallengeable; if the certificate should show that the electors were senators or representatives in Congress, their votes would be rejected, because no element of extraneous proof would be needed, but the disqualification would be a matter of ocular and personal knowledge; the instituting of *quo warranto* proceedings in a State court while duly appointed electors are performing their duties cannot affect the legality of their action; no power can touch, arrest or reverse their vote after it is sealed up and sent forward. The bottom of the system of electing a President is that the whole business shall go forward without delay, and the office be filled at the appointed time. If every step in the process can be hindered by judicial proceedings, the sovereignty of the people will be supported by a government of judges, and there will be no resort but that which the children of Israel had—to pray for a king.

Mr. Chas. O'Conor followed Mr. Evarts, in substance as follows:

Each house of Congress has full power to investigate the facts as to what was the actual vote of Florida; it may institute any inquiry necessary to ascertain what the result of the election was; the House of Representatives is the sole judge of whether a President has been elected, and the Senate of whether a Vice-President has been chosen; the commission is possessed of all the power in the matter invested in Congress, and may go as far in its inquiries as it thinks proper to get at the truth; to say that it is precluded from hearing evidence by lack of time is to set up the argument of convenience to screen fraud, an argument which, if valid here, would be equally valid to prevent courts of justice from acting in *quo warranto* cases; the commission can fix the limits to the inquiry, extending them only far enough to secure the ends of justice; there is no legal or constitutional barrier to its powers in this direction. It is proposed to prove by evidence that the Florida canvassing board did not act within its authority; that unless Presidential electors be held to be State officers the board had no right to deal with the returns at all, and the only evidence of their election is the county canvassers' returns; that if it be admitted that they are State officers, then under the Florida law the board's action is subject to correction by the courts of the State, and the *quo warranto* proceedings annulled its authority; therefore the time arrived when the action of the Florida electors could take effect; their lack of title was ascertained and their unlawful performance could not be carried forward after its invalidity is established. He closed by saying that there was not a person in this country, with the faculty of blushing who could look an honest man in the face and say that the Hayes electors were fairly chosen in Florida.

May They Be Happy.

There is nothing more depressing or mortifying to a young man than to be jilted by a girl. His agony seems unendurable when she not only throws him overboard but also ships a rival. His case may become desperate if, after she has named the happy day, and he has bought the ring, secured fitting wedding raiment and engaged the parson, she gives him the slip and marries another fellow. Some men think of firearms or cold poison under such circumstances, but not so a St. Louis young gentleman named Hickland. Miss Jennings had consented to marry him. The day was fixed, was near at hand, the viands cooked, the wedding dress complete, and the minister notified. But the very day before the expected wedding Miss Jenning went out at evening, married a Mr. Cather, and by midnight the couple were speeding away on their bridal journey. Did Mr. Hickland despond and grow desperate? He told the parson to be on hand just the same, forthwith proceeded to the house of his affianced, asked in marriage the hand of Miss Haywood, there residing, was accepted, told the old people to keep the viands hot, fetched the parson, and, while Mr. and Mrs. Cather were hasting away, a merry company witnessed the wedding of Mr. Hickland and Miss Haywood. The supper was the most elegant which had been lately served in all that region, and love clasps his hands in joy over two wedded pairs instead of one. Mr. Hickland is a philosopher. May he and his bride live long and be happy.

A Philadelphia policeman, convicted of murder, is to have a new trial because at the time of the deed, in the language of the judge, "his reason had been torn up by the roots and judgment jostled from her throne."

Evening Song.

Look off, dear love, across the sallow sands,
And mark you meeting of the sun and sea,
How long they kiss in sight of all the lands,
Ah! longer, longer, we.

Now in the sea's red vintage melts the sun,
As Egypt's pearl dissolved in rosy wine,
And Cleopatra night drinks all. 'Tis done,
Love, lay thine hand in mine.

Come forth, sweet stars, and comfort heaven's heart;
Glimmer, ye waves, round else unlighted sands.
Oh, night! divorce our sun and sky apart
Never our lips, our hands.

Webster and Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind gave a concert at Washington during the session of Congress, and as a mark of her respect, and with a view to the *eclat*, sent polite invitations to the President, Mr. Fillmore, the members of the cabinet, Mr. Clay and many other distinguished members of both houses of Congress. It happened on that day several members of the cabinet and Senate were dining with Mr. Bodisco, the Russian minister. His good dinner had kept the party so late that the concert was nearly over when Webster, Clay and Crittenden and others came in; whether from the hurry in which they came, or from the heat of the room, their faces were a little flushed, and they looked somewhat flurried. After the applause with which these gentlemen were received had subsided, and silence was restored, the second part of the concert was opened by Jenny Lind with "Hail Columbia." This took place during the height of debate and excitement on the slavery question and the compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay, and this air as a part of the programme was considered peculiarly appropriate for a concert where the head of the government and a large number of both branches of the legislative department were present. At the close of the first verse Webster's patriotism boiled over, he could sit no longer, and rising like Olympian Jove, he added his deep, sonorous voice to the chorus, and, I venture to say, never in the whole course of her career, did she ever hear or receive one-half of the applause as that with which her song and Webster's chorus were greeted. Mrs. Webster, who sat immediately behind him, kept tugging at his coat tail to make him sit down or stop singing, but it was no earthly use, and at the close of each verse Webster joined in, and it was hard to say whether Jenny Lind, Webster or the audience was the most delighted. I have seen Rubini, Labdache and the two Grisis on the stage at one time, but such a happy conjunction in the national air of "Hail Columbia" as Jenny Lind's tenor and Daniel Webster's bass we shall never hear or see again. At the close of the air Mr. Webster rose with his hat in his hand and made such a bow as Chesterfield would have deemed a fortune for his son, and which eclipsed D'Orsay's best. Jenny Lind, blushing at the distinguished honor, courtesied to the floor, the audience applauded to the very echo. Webster, determined not to be outdone in politeness, bowed again, Miss Lind recourtesied, the house reapplauded, and this was repeated nine times.

Luttrell was once asked whether a certain acquaintance of his was not always very disagreeable. "Well," said he, "he is always as disagreeable as the circumstances will permit."

"Ransalvation," the little boy thought it was. It bothered him, especially as as he heard it sung very often. And so he asked his Sunday-school teacher. The mystic word turned out to be part of the line: "Glory, honor and salvation. But the lad said he wished they would sing it plainer.

American Standard Shot of superior finish, also lead pipe and sheet lead, manufactured by the Colwell Lead Co., successors to the New Lead Co., 63 Centre street, New York.

"Old Reliable."

There are many reputed remedies for that very prevalant disease, chronic nasal catarrh, but none which have given general satisfaction and become acknowledged standard preparations, except Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It continues to enjoy an unprecedented popularity. This reputation has been earned through the permanent cures which it has wrought, having proved itself a specific in the worst forms of the disease. Pierce's pocket memorandum books are given away in drug stores.

From Chester G. Parker, of Oneida, N. Y.

"For several years I was troubled with an affection of the lungs and throat, accompanied by a severe cough, which threatened serious inroads upon my constitution, when I was induced to make use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. To the astonishment of myself and my friends I was entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend the BALSAM to the public as a safe, sure and reliable medicine for all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, coughs, colds, etc."

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Coughs and Colds.

Sudden changes of weather are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," let the cough, cold or irritation of the throat be ever so slight.

A VALUABLE GIFT—To every reader of this paper who is sick, or has an invalid friend, will be furnished free, by mail, a book which will explain how scrofula, humors, nervous and other chronic diseases may be permanently cured by a simple process of nature. Address P. O. box 1627, Boston, Mass.

We notice in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this liniment as applied to consumption.

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "reconstruction policy" at the close, as the War department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the use of the cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

The itch which commonly prevails among people of unclean habits and impure blood, and usually defies the ordinary expedients for its removal, can be quickly expelled by a few ablutions with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Sold everywhere. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Is there one reader of this paper suffering from rheumatism? If so, write to Helphenstine & Bentley, druggists Washington D. C., for a circular of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. This medicine is taken internally, and will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the green earth. Price one dollar a bottle.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

Patentees and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros., in another column.

MEXICAN, FLORIDA and BLACK-HAWK War, Soldiers and Widows write Col. L. BINGHAM & Co., Att'y's for Claims, Patents, Land Titles; Washington, D.C.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Native	07½ @ 12
Texas and Cherokee	09½ @ 09¾
Milch Cows	45 00 @ 70 00
Hogs—Live	06¾ @ 06⅞
Dressed	07⅞ @ 08⅛
Sheep	06 @ 07
Lambs	— @ —
Cotton—Middling	12⅞ @ 13
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	6 20 @ 8 00
State—Good to Choice	6 15 @ 6 30
Wheat—Red Western	1 53 @ 1 53
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 43 @ 1 43
Rye—State	88 @ 92
Barley—State	78 @ 78
Barley Malt	1 20 @ 1 0
Buckwheat	95 @ 97
Oats—Mixed Western	38 @ 55
Corn—Mixed Western	60 @ 62
Hay, per cwt	75 @ 80
Straw, per cwt	75 @ 85
Hops......76's—20 @25 ......75's	10 @ 15
Pork—Mess	16 75 @ 17 50
Lard—City Steam	11⅛ @ 11¼
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	19 00 @ 20 00
" No. 2, new	10 00 @ 10 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @ 6 90
Herring, Scaled, per box	13 @ 15
Petroleum—Crude......12 @12½ Refined	15¾
Wool—California Fleece	18 @ 31
Texas "	24 @ 26
Australian "	34 @ 41
Butter—State	20 @ 25
Western—Choice	24 @ 25
Western—Good to Prime	18 @ 24
Western—Firkins	12 @ 17
Cheese—State Factory	8 @ 14
State Skimmed	05 @ 07
Western	08 @ 14¼
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	28 @ 28

BUFFALO.

Flour	7 00 @ 10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 60 @ 1 60
Corn—Mixed	53 @ 53¾
Oats	42 @ 42
Rye	90 @ 90
Barley	65 @ 65
Barley Malt	1 00 @ 1 10

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06½ @ 07
Sheep	04½ @ 07
Hogs—Dressed	08½ @ 09¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 00 @ 7 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 45 @ 1 50
Rye	77 @ 78
Corn—Yellow	56 @ 6¾
Mixed	56 @ 56
Oats—Mixed	39 @ 42
Petroleum—Crude......11 @16½ Refined	26¾

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75 @ 8 50
Sheep	2 75 @ 6 25
Lambs	2 75 @ 6 25

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and healing properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, free from every fibrous contamination, and in this respect differs from every other known remedy. In one short year it has found its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and wherever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarrh. The proprietors have been waited upon by gentlemen of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have, at considerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good news throughout the circles in which they move. When you hear a wealthy gentleman of intelligence and refinement say "I owe my life to Sanford's Radical Cure," you may feel assured that it is an article of great value, and worthy to be classed among the standard medical specifics of the day.

"The benefit I derive from its daily use is to me invaluable." HENRY WELLS, OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.

"It has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering." GEO. W. HOUGHTON, WALTHAM.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price $1.00 per package. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

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AN Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with the celebrated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not palliate, they CURE. Instant relief afforded in

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Weak and Lame Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.

So confident are the proprietors in the great value of this Plaster over all other Plasters that they do not hesitate to WARRANT it to possess greater, far greater, curative properties than all others combined, while the price of each, viz. 25 cents, is within the reach of every sufferer in the land. Insist, therefore, upon having what you call for.

Sold everywhere. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped and warranted, on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston.

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Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIES BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

N.B.—The Tar-Balm has no BAD TASTE or smell.

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"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute. Sold by all Druggists.

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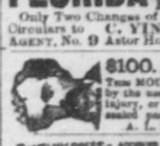

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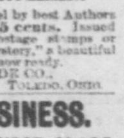

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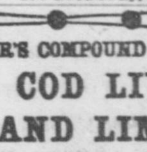

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