Value of Wood Lots.

The Canada Farmer says: "Time was when the wooded part of a farm was considered the least valuable, and was well nigh regarded of no account until cleared. Now the opposite condition of affairs is fast coming to be ac cepted as the true state of the case. Partially cleared farms are bought with the timber estimated as a most important item in the purchase account. Bush land is no longer a drug in the market. Most of it is either already within such easy access by railroad, or it is expected soon will be, that proprietors are figuring up the profits ci cordwood, and buyers are doing the same. The consumption of wood as fuel by locomotives, makes a steady, enormous drain on our forest resources Already the price of cordwood in our towns and villages has reached what were city rates five or ten years ago. As wood becomes more scarce, its value will go up, until it reaches the coa standard, and that is likely to be raised, from the large demand made for it in manufacturing and railroading."

Kindness to Cattle.

A Massachusetts farmer says, in re gard to the management of cattle: "My cattle like my company. When in the pasture they will follow me until I leave the lot, and, as a general rule, they come up to the barn-yard every night about sunset, and, in their way, call for a lock of hay. Though I give them all they want, they take but a few which satisfies them; and l am confident it does them a great deal of good. It keeps their bowels regular, and they thrive well and are happy. They do much better than they when I changed pastures once a week; they now have a change of food every day instead of once a week. Cattle need kindness, and they pay well for it. I can handle my steers and others as I please. They will come up to me while I am milking, and invite me to play with them. The time, I think, is not far distant when soiling cattle will be the most profitable where most of the farm can be cultivated. Provide a small lot for them to run in, feed green fodder, save all the manure, and our farms will grow richer."

Dr. Hartwig, who has made numerous experiments to determine the point. states that March and April are the best months in which to cut timber for building purposes, as it then contains its lowest per cent of moisture, which he states to be forty-seven per cent. During the three previous months it has fifty-one per cent., and in the three following ones forty-eight. He further states that properly seasoned timber should not contain more than 20 to 25 per cent. of moisture, and never less than 10 per cent. If the moisture is removed to a still greater extent the wood loses its strength and becomes meeting: the ladies knelt and offered brittle. An English authority states that if trees are felled as soon as they are in full leaf, and allowed to remain undisturbed until the leaves dry up and fall off, the timber will be found well seasoned, the leaves having exhausted all the moisture in the wood.

Storing Ice.

A cellar under ground, with a stone wall two feet thick, may be filled with ice by turning water from a spring into it, a thin layer at a time, and allowing it to freeze. If only half the cellar is to be occupied, it will be necessary to put a double partition across it, leaving a space of eight inches or a foot to be filled with sawdust. A lining similarly filled should be made around the part in which the ice is to be stored. bottom of the cellar will need to be well drained, and a heavy layer of sawdust will be needed upon the top of the ice. But the difficulty which will occur in cutting out the ice for use, and which will arise from want of drainage, will cause more trouble than the labor of cutting the ice and packing it in the usual way. The cellar would make an excellent storeh use for ice put up in the customary manner; but the plan may be worth a trial.

Roast Ham.

Scrape, soak, and wipe the ham. Put it in a dish; pour a bottle ci Madeira wine all over; cut a carrot and two onions in slices, which put over also, with two bay leaves, two cloves, and six stalks of parsley. Bastenow and then, and leave thus for twenty-four hours; then remove the bone at the larger end trim off fat and lean, and put it in a bake-pan; turn the seasonings over it, put in the oven, baste now and then until cooked, which you ascertain with a skewer. Dish it, strain the gravy over it, and serve with a Madeira or Champagne sauce. Proceed in the same way as if cooked on the spit. A ham, either baked, boiled, or roasted, be served warm with mashed spinach or mashed potatoes, or any other vegetables. It is also served with apple sauce, or current jelly, or

A man in Hindostan was accused of stealing a sheep and was confronted with the reputed owner in presence of the Judge. Not being able to decide the ownership, and knowing the cus-tom of the shepherds and the habits o. the sheep, the Judge sent one of the the ownership, and knowing the custom of the shepherds and the habits of the pearls. The newly-made Duchess of the shepherds and the accuser to call it. sheep, and asked the accuser to call it young, and the dress must be exquisite m; and the animal would not go, but the man in the other room gave a peculiar "cluck," at which the sheep a thousand," and it cost—a mere trifle bounded to him at once and the owner-in royal expenditure—the little sum of

The Women's Whisky War.

Those who suppose the Western women, who are waging a war on whisky, have an easy time of it, are sadly disappointed. Here is an account from Ohio, which shows what they have to contend against. A letter writer says: Hillsboro, Highland County, awoke to a sensation the other morning. Scattered in all the hallways and posted in the most conspicuous places was this placard:

NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF HILLSBORO. Whereas, Many of you, among whom are Mesdames Wm. Scott, Wm. Trimble, (seventy-eight more names follow) who are aided by the following named gentlemen: Messrs. E. L. Ferris, H. S. Fullerton, and many others. And who, although not directly participating in your daily proceedings, are never-theless counselling and advising you in your unlawful proceedings by subscriptions of money, and encouragement in the commission of daily trespasses upon my property since the 24th day of De cember last, by reason of which my legitimate business has been obstructed, my feelings outraged, and my profession and occupation sought to dered odious, by reason of which I have suffered great pecuniary damage and injury. Therefore, you and each of you, together with your husbauds (or such as may have them), and the per-sons who are thus aiding you with their sons who are thus along you with their money, encouragement, and advice in your unlawful proceedings, are hereby notified that I cannot nor will not longer submit to your daily trespasses on my property and injury to my busi-

While I am willing to excuse your action in the past, I can not submit to such outrages in the future. Cherishing no unkind hostility toward any one, but entertaining the highest regard for the ladies of Hillsboro, distinguished heretofore, as they have been, for their courtesy, refinement, and Christian virtues, I feel extremely reluctant to have to appeal to the law for protection against their riotous and unlawful acts. You are therefore hereby notified that if such action and trespasses are repeated, I shall apply to the laws of the State for redress and damages for the injuries occasioned by reason of the prac-

tices of which I complain. All others aiding or encouraging you by means of money or otherwise are also notified that I shall hold them responsible for such advice and encouragement. Yours respectfully, W. H. H. Dunn.

A DETERMINED DOCTOR.

Great was the flutter over this procla mation. "What does it mean?" and "Will he prosecute?" were questions continually repeated. Strange to say, there was quite an even division of public sentiment on the streets. But the temperance circles' universal sentiment was, "It is the only desperate shot be fore retreat or surrender. Dunn is trying to scare the women, and if he can not accomplish that he will quit." I am afraid they are mistaken about that.

Up to the store I found Mr. Dunn

dancing around like the proverbial hen in the hot griddle; for Mrs. W. Doggett (wife of the Mayor), and Mrs. Con-den (wife of the Methodist minister) had reached the store before he did and insisted on a parley. There must have been a goodly amount of the gentleman in him by nature or he never could have kept his temper; but he managed to do so after a fashion. There, for nearly an hour, the two ladies alternately argued, pleaded with him, and prayed, while half a dozen men stood in the rear end of the store, and others came and went through the side door. The Doctor's remarks were all in one strain: "I am doing a legitimste business, according to the laws of Ohio, and all well-recognized rules of morality. I am not a Heathen Chines that you need to come and pray with me. I tell you again and again in the presence of these gentlemen, that I don't want you to pray in my house or come into it except on business. I have treated you as well as I know how, until my patience is worn out. I now tell you again to leave, and I will prosecute all who interfere with my business,' &c. Meanwhile the church bell range meeting; the ladies knelt and offered up a fervent prayer for the Doctor and the temperance cause, and departed for the church.

Wagner and Beethoven.

Wagner is not the only musician whose failure to find sympathy and appreciation among the multitude has reacted on himself and stimulated in him what seems to a superficial glance, a towering egotism. Beethoven thus expressed himself:-"I despise the world which does not understand that music is a more sublime revelation than all wisdom and all philosophy. * As for me, I am the Bacchus who crushes out the delicious nectar for mankind; it is I to whom they owe the frenzy of mind, and when it is over, behold! they have fished up a number of things which they bring back with them to the shore. * * I have no friends, I am alone with myself, but I know that God is nearer me in my heart than he is to others."

A Peculiar Strike.

The ship-carpenters of Philadelphia now on a strike have determined to make direct contracts for the repair of vessels as well as ship-building. They guarantee that all work shall be done in a first-class monner, as they are composed of the skilled mechanics of every ship-yard in the city. Their offer is as follows: "Bills for material to be presented as purchased, without adding a profit to the same ; wages \$4 per day, the same as owners have been paying hetetofore to the firms. Every article used to be wheighed or measured by the Captains or owners, and nothing charged for but what is squarely and honestly used."

WHAT SHE WORE .- Ladies, of course, are interested in knowing "what is worn" by the Grand Duchess Maria, the newly made wife of the Duke of Edinburgh. One of a number of rich Parisian dresses which formed part of her elegant trousseau will serve as a sample. It is of sky-blue terry velvet, covered with a tunic of India muslin draped in antique fashion. The material is so light and fine that the whole tunic will ly adapted for her youth and royal state. Probably it is literally "one of five thousand dollars in gold!

XLIIId CONGRESS.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., presented a petition for the extension of the money-order system to every post-office in the United States and the reduction of the charges in such offices. the reduction of the charges in such offices. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and

Post Routes.
Mr. Morrill, of Me., introduced a bill to Mr. Morrill, of Me., introduced a bill to establish a uniform registry of sea-going vessels, to afford a protection to life on shipboard, and to govern rebates on duties on merchandise damaged on the voyage of importation.

Mr. Norwood, of Ga., introduced a bill to restore the franking privilege. It proposes simply to repeal the repealing act of Jan. 31, 1873. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kan., introduced a bill to confirm homestead titles in all cases where the claimants have settled on railroad land grants

claimants have settled on railroad land grants in good faith and made valuable improvements thereon. Referred to the Committee on

Public Lands.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to convene a court of inquiry to be composed of five officers of the army, to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard, contained in the letter of the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives of December 5, 1879.

of December 5, 1873.

Mr. Cooper, of Tenn., introduced a bill to refund internal revenue taxes improperly assessed and collected. Referred to the Committee on Finance. It directs the recommittee on Finance. It directs the remission or repayment of all taxes assessed or collected on or from citizens in the insurrectionary States contrary to the provisions of the Treasury Department circular No. 16, issued June 21, 1867.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., introduced a bill in re Mr. Sargent, of Cal., introduced a bill in re-lation to certain deposits in the Post Office De-partment. It authorizes the Postmaster-Gen-eral to collect certified checks on national banks deposited by bidders as security for the faithful performance of contracts, and to place the pro-ceeds in the Treasury of the United States, to remain there until the contracts are awarded, after which the amount shall be returned to the bidders depositing it.

The House joint resolution for a committe

of inquiry in the case of General Howard was Senater Goldthwaite, of Ala., introduced a bill amendatory of the act of March 3, 1865, imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the circula-tion of State bank notes. Referred to the

imposing a tax of ten per cent on the citation of State bank notes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, to establish a Bureau of Health. It proposes to establish at Washington, under the direction of the Interior Department, a Bureau of Health.

The following is the text of Senator Sherman's Finance bill:

-Be it enacted. &c., That on the 1st day of January, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay on demand to any holder of United States notes to the amount of \$1,000. or any multiple thereof in exchange for such notes an equal amount of the gold coin of the United States, or in lieu of coin he may at his option issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and of such denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such ooin at the rate of five per centum per annum, and the Secretary of the freasury may reissue the United States notes so received, or if they are canceled, may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt, or to meat the current payments for the public meet the current payments for the public service, and the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or legal authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed

upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of Sec. 2. That from and after the first usy of July next the limit of the aggregate circulation of national banks now prescribed by law is repealed, and all banks thereafter organized shall deposit as security for their circulating notes bonds of the United States issued under this act or under the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the debt, approved July 14, 1870."

July 14, 1870."

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill to encourage the establishment of marine schools.
The motion of Mr. Oglesby. of Ill., to strike

out from the bankruptcy bill the words, "or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days," so that persons of that class should not be considered bankrupts, was rejected by 34 nays to 18 yeas.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wis., introduced a bill, of which he had given previous notice, to restore the rights of the State of Louisians, and said he desired to have the bill printed and lie on he desired to have the bill printed and lie on the table. Early next week he would ask to take it up for reference, and would ask the in-dulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill. The bill was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., introduced a bill to authorize the sale of certain public property. It directs the Secretary of War to sell to the highest bidder all the lands and tenements be-leasing to the United States at Anguesta. Me.:

longing to the United States at Augusta, Me.; Dearbornville, Mich.; Pikesville, Md.; and Sag Harbor, L. I., now or heretofore used for

HOUSE.

Mr. Coburn, of Ind., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to convene a court of inquiry of not less than five officers of the army to investigate fully all the charges against Brig.-General O. O. Howard, contained in the communication of the Secretary of War of Dec. communication of the Secretary of war of Dec. 5, 1873, and to report their opinion as well on the moral as the legal responsibility for such offenses, if any may be discoveved. After a lengthy discussion the resolution was amended giving Gen. Howard the right of challenge, and as amended, passed by a vote of 172 to 64.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., offered a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers air. Cox, of N. Y., offered a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers and crew of the steamship Atlantic of the White Star line for saving the crew of the brigantine Scotland in mid-ocean. Passed. The resolution ordering an investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia was adopted.

adopted.

Mr. White, of Ala., presented articles of impeachment against Richard Busteed, United States Judge of Alabama, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary

Committee. The charges were presented by Alexander White, a citizen of Alabama.

Mr. Stowell, of Va., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution authorizing the Post-Office Committee to report on the 12th of February a bill for the free distribution of printed matter, &c., and make i ta special order from and after that day. Agreed to—

164 to 66. 164 to 66.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., introduced a joint resolution providing that in all cases, under civil service examinations for Government positions, when a disabled soldier, his wife, or the widow of a soldier who died of wounds of disability contracted in the service shall pas the examination at the required standard fixed by the rules, such person shall have the precedence to appointments. Passed. When the army bill came up Mr. Cox, of N.

Y., discussing the relative cost of soldiers in the English and American armies, declared the American being to the English as three to one.

He declared that for all the purposes of an army, a force of 15,000 men formed as good a nucleus as a force of 30,000. Mr. Potter, of N. Y.. declared himself in favor of the smallest N. Y. declared himself in favor of the smallest appropriations suggested for the army. He had been informed by a distinguished member of the Administration party that there were a thousand enlisted men in the District of Columbia. Let them be placed on the frontier, they were not wanted about the drawing-rooms and stairways of Washington officials. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, wild the proposed for the control of Washington officials. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said that an amendment would be offered restricting the army to 25,000, and he indicated as the places from which troops could be removed, the harbor of New York, where there are now 1,221 men. and the Canada border, where there are 1,000 men, and not a British soldier on the line from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Pembina. Mr. Wheeler moved to add to the bill a provision that no money appropriated by it should be paid for recruiting the army beyond 25,000 enlisted men. Agreed to.

The House took up the resolution from the Election Committee, declaring Asa Hodges entitled prima facie to his seat as Representative of the First Congressional District of Arkansas. The resolution was adopted without debate, and Mr. Hodges took the modified oath as a member.

political moths die other moths take their places, had the laugh turned against him by the retort that that depended on whether there were navy yards in their districts.

An item for the preservation of army clothing from destruction by moths being under discussion, Mr. Cox. of N. Y., amused the House with a scientific, political, and humorous dissertation on the habits of the moth.

The Trichina in Indiana.

Report of an Examination Made by

Dr. George Sutton, of Aurora, Dearborn County, Indiana, has made the following report to a local paper respecting the cases of trichinosis in that

I send you a few facts which led to the detection of triching in the pork which they had been eating, and which may be of interest to some of your readers. On Friday, Jan. 23, Dr. Rectanus informed me that he bad three patients in one family who he strongly suspected had been made sick by eating diseased pork, and that the symptoms in these cases resembled the disease arising from trichinæ spiralis. He called o direct the attention of the Board of Health to the supposed cause of the disease. In the afternoon of the same day, Dr. Lamb informed me that he had four patients in one family, who he believed had been made siek by esting of the same pork which the first patients had been eating. I obtained a piece of this meat and gave it careful a microscopic examination with a magnifying power of 600 diameters, but could find no trace of trichine.
"The next day I visited these pa

tients with Dr. Lamb. They had been unwell about fourteen days. There was diarrhea, with dysenteric symptoms, nausea and vomiting, pains in the abdo-men, soreness of the muscles, slight fever, quick pulse, red tongue, and thirst. All the patients had eaten of the same pork. Mrs. Threnart, a widow, also one of the sick, informed me that she had two hogs which had been fattened during the fall; that one of those hogs about two months before being killed appeared diseased, but she thought it had entirely recovered, as it ate well and fattened. Thinking it pos-sible that we had examined meat taken from the healthy hog—as all the meat was salted together in the same barrel— I obtained a piece of meat from each of the four hams. In the first piece examined no trace of triching could be found. My son, in examining a thin slice from another piece, detected trichine, and in a small piece which I examined, about the third of an inch in diameter and the twelfth of an inch in thickness. I found five well defined trichinæ. He also pointed out twelve in a piece a little larger, showing that there must have been thousands in a cubic inch of this meat. These facts are interesting, as they show that it is highly probable that a hog may be fattened in the same pen, and kept in close contact with one diseased with tricking, without contracting the disease. They also show that pigs apparently healthy may be awarming with richine, making their meat poisonous. It is said that salting and smoking meat does not always kill trichine, but there can be no doubt that all trichine must be destroyed in meat that is thoroughly cooked.

The Patrons of Husbandry.

The committee appointed at the last annual convention of the Patrons of Husbandry, in Washington, to revise the ritual, met in St. Louis. It consists of T. A. Thompson, of Minnesota, the Chairman; J. R. Thompson, of Washington; O. H. Kelley, (who is also Secretary of the convention); Rev. Mr. Grosh, of Washington; General Wilson, of Des Moines, Iowa; D. H. Robertson. of St. Paul, and Mr. Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange. From the last named gentleman the St. Louis Republican has obtained the following information:

The convention or National Grange is the seventh annual meeting. In the works of the order it is denominated Sixth Degree Flora (charity), com-posed of Masters of State Granges and their wives who have taken the degree of Pomona. Past Masters of State Granges and their wives, who have taken said degree of Pomons, are honorary members and eligible to office, but not entitled to vote. There are granges established in thirty-two States and two Territories. There is also in operation a provincial grange organized

Mr. Adams said there were between 11.000 and 12,000 organizations and not far from a million members. The organization originated in Washington. It has flourished more prosperously in Iowa than any other State. Newton Grange was put in operation in 1868, at Newton, Iowa, but it didn't live, It was not until December, 1869, that he (Mr. Adams) organized Grange No. 3. During the next July he went over into Winneshiek County and organized No. 4. By the January following there were organized and in full blast ten State Granges. The next year the number was run up to a hundred. Iowa now Ho has more than all the other States put together.

There is a company in England formed for the purpose of making brick from iron slag. The bricks are put on B the market at from £3 to £5 per thou- oc sand, though they can be made at a profit for 50s. The slag brick weighs H is claimed, will bear a much greater But strain.

Nil Desperandum.

A real healthy man or woman, is a rarity; and what wonder? when we realize that it is the custom to overload the stomach, and then produce chronic disease by the use of spirituous liquors, "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restoratives," etc. Having first produced disease by indiscretion, the victim wonders why "nothing does him good." Just so; and the reason is that they all, or nearly all, find a basis in alcohol-or Poison. To all thus discouraged, we can conscientiously say, "make one more trial," Discard spirituous medicines, and give NATURE a chance, aiding her in the struggle by using one of her own pure and unadulterated herb remedies, in debate, and Mr. Hodges took the modified oath as a member.

Mr. Beck, of Ky., offered an amendment to the item for transportation, in the army bill, providing that only actual traveling expenses at the rate of ten cents per mile shall be allowed to any person whatever in the service of the United States, and declaring illegal all allowances for mileage and transportation in excess of the smount actually paid. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Platt, of Va., inquired whether when the shape of VINEGAR BITTERS. The

The Senate of Wisconsin has adopted resolution requiring all its members to return their free railroad passes, and to refrain in future from receiving any such favors.

"Housekeeper" of Health.

"Housekeeper" of Health.

The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their tearors, and by their persevering and somewhat pro-"As a number of persons are now lying sick in our city, with symptoms closely resembling the remarkable disease known by the name of trichinosis, I send you a few fasts which led to the

DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM MEIGSVILLE, Morgan Co., O., March 24, 1872.

MEIGSTILLE, MOTGAN CO., U., MARCH 22, 1872.

Dear DR. PIERCE:

When I was 12 or 15 years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I first found your name in the Ohristian Advocate, and sent 10 miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am 28 years old and doctored with five doctors, and not one of cines I ever used. I am 28 years old and doctored with five doctors, and not one of them helped me so much as your bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do s good day's work.

JOHN A. WILSON.

A terrible season for weak lungs; coughs and colds were never so prevalent. Fortunately HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will cure the worst of them and the people know

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

The fame of Niagara's thundering cataract is universal. So is the good repute of the PAIN-KILLER. It is spoken well of by people in the city where it is manufacture and by people in all parts of the world. Its advertisements claim a good deal for it; but, in the face of so many commendations as it has secured, no one can say no to their assertions. Try the Pain-Killer and prove the truth of them for yourself .- [Com.

"How fortunes are made in Wall st., is the title of a new book, explaining how any person can make money in stock speculations by investing from \$10 to \$100. Mailed free to any address by L. W. HAMILTON & Co., Bankers, 48 Broad street, New York.—Com.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE tands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supercrogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—Com.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give imme-diate relief to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head. Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—Com.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufac-ture of which is a secret. About the ouly ex-ception we know of is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. This, we believe, all endorse, and many of them use it in their practice with

Persons requiring purgatives or pills Fersons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. Parsons' Purgative Pills will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.—[Com.

DYSPEPSIA cured by PERUVIAN SYRUP .- [Com.

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros Rostor Dr. John Ware. celebrated Vecetabli Pulmorary Balsan, for Colds and Consumption. THIRTY YEARS' EXPLRIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING SYRUP IS HHE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARKHEZA IN CHIL-DREM, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will ac-sompany each bottle. Hone Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND BICK

from no other cause than having worms in the BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.
CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors

No. \$15 Fulton Street, New York. Bold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at Twanty-Piva Cents & Box. HOUSEHOLD | Why will You Suffer 1

PANACEA

FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY

LINIMENT. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

To all persons suffering rom Eheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colie, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would SAY THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT IS of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above com plaints in thousands of cases There is no mistake about it.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
eef Cattle—Prime to Extra	.12 a .12 .10 % a .11 .09 a .10 .07 % a .10	
filch Cows	.06% a .06%	ı
heep otton-Middling lour-Extra Western State Extra Vheat-Red Western No. 2 Spring	.06 ma .08 1.5 ma .16 ma .06 2	
arley—Malt. ats—Mixed Western	1.75 a 2.20 .60 a .62 .83 a .85 18.10 a 28.40	
traw—per ton	15.00 a18.00 .08 a .15 14.00% a16.12 .09 a .00% Refined .16	
utter—State Ohio Fine " Yellow Western Ordinary Pennsylvania fine	.34 a .42 .28 a .35 .25 a .32 .24 a .25 .34 a .40	
heese—State Factory	.10 a .16 .04 a .13½ .10 a .14> .22 a .23	
BUFFALO.		ı
oef Cattle	3,62 % a 5,80 5,00 a 7,00 5,75 a 6,37 % 7,00 a 9,50 1,43 a 1,45 73 a 79 48 a .55 1,00 a 1,05 1,80 a 2,00 .09 a .09	

PHILADELPHIA, -Penn, Extra.....-

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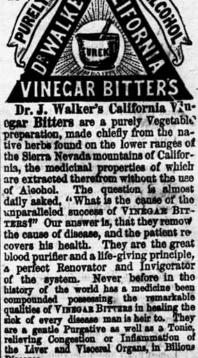
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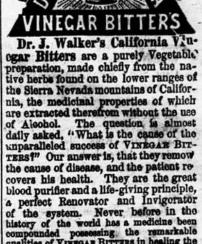
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