OUR GROWING COUNTRY.

Its Industrial, Commercial, Railroad, and Agricultural Development.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Latest Reports from Leading Business Centres.

The negotiations between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Mutual Union Company for an arrangement between the two companies have been completed in the lease of the Mutual Union lines to the Western Union. The lease is perpetual, and the considerations are the guarantee of the principal and interest of the $5,000,000 bonds of the Mutual Union and 1½ per cent. yearly upon its $10,000,000 of stock. The Western Union assumes all contracts for service, press and individual, and for leased wires made by the Mutual Union. The fixed yearly charges assumed by the Western Union are as follows: Three hundred thousand dollars interest on the Mutual Union bonds, $150,000 dividends on stock, and $50,000 to meet the requirements of the sinking fund provided for in the bonds, a total of $500,000. The present gross earnings of the Mutual Union lines are officially stated to be at the rate of about $1,600,000 a year, of which at least two-thirds is required for operating expenses, leaving net earnings not much in excess of the requirements of the bonded debt. The Western Union will also receive about $100,000 a year of the dividends and interest payments upon stocks and bonds of Mutual Union which it owns. The lease was ratified on Saturday by the directors of both companies, and will be ratified by three-fifths of the stockholders of both, as required by law. The Mutual Union will, of course, maintain its formal organization, and one or two of its original directors may in time be elected into the Western Union directory. The property will be turned over to the Western Union as soon as the details of the lease can be arranged. It consists of about 46,000 miles of wire and offices between Portland, Me., and Chicago and St. Louis.

The business in dressed meats has grown to enormous proportions in Chicago. More than 7,000,000 hogs and 2,000,000 head of beef cattle have been slaughtered there in a year. These are conveyed to the stock yard by eighteen different railroads. The killing is now usually done by shooting the animal just back of the ear, and machinery does nearly all the work of dressing. It is only three to five minutes from the time a bullock is shot until he is quartered ready for the ice-box. The furnishing of fresh beef to the Eastern market began only a few years ago, when one firm undertook to send choice cuts to several hotels near Chicago, and found that the plan worked well enough to prove the feasibility of shipments to more distant points. There were delays and losses at first, but a suitable refrigerator car was soon invented, and now there are no difficulties in the traffic. After the best parts of the carcass are shipped, the coarse meat is canned or made into sausage, the blood dried, and the bones ground for fertilizer, the horns sold to combmakers, and every scrap turned to account in some way. "We are selling the best loins for eleven cents a pound," says a leading slaughterer, "and adding a cent for freightage, they cost the New York dealer twelve cents. That is for the very best quality, such as he sells for about twenty cents."

The new flour mill to be built by Starr & Conext summer on the southern shore of the Straits of Carquinez, near South Vallejo Junction, California, will be built upon a hard rock foundation, above water at low tide, on concrete arches, through which the tide can flow and ebb. The main building is to be of hard brick, 150 by 180 feet, and six stories in height. The two other brick buildings, 150 by 60, are to be used as warehouses. The capacity of the mill is to be 2,000 barrels of flour per day, with a possible future enlargement to 6,000 barrels per day. The mill will have wharfage for schooners and barges on the east and west sides, while on the north will be the deep-water berth for ocean-going ships to load flour for Europe. Adjoining the mill to the west will be a large grain warehouse and deep-water wharf 600 by 200, where grain ships will load for Europe. But the most interesting feature is to be a regular wheat elevator, where wheat will be graded not only as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for shipment in bulk, but also into the various qualities required for all milling purposes. The cost of the building will be about $500,000.

It appears from statistics which have recently been compiled that the United States possesses in round numbers 38,000,000 cattle, India 30,000,000, and Russia 29,000,000. Russia has 20,000,000 horses, the United States 10,500,000, and Austria 3,500,000. Australia possesses 80,000,000 sheep, the Argentine Republic 68,000,000, and Russia 63,000,000. The United States comes fourth in this list with 36,000,000, but in the matter of swine she heads the world, having 48,000,000. The goat is an important animal in many countries. India is credited with no less than 20,000,000, Africa with 15,000,000, and Mexico with 6,000,000. From the above figures it will be seen that the United States comes first in the list of nations with the two most important articles of flesh food—cattle and hogs—while she is second in horses and fourth in sheep. In regard to the latter two animals, however, she is making rapid strides to a higher position.

Another great bridge is in course of construction across the Missouri River twenty miles north of Council Bluffs, Iowa. The winter weather, though severe, has not interfered with the work. The bridge is for the use of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad into Nebraska. When completed it will cost nearly $1,000,000. The piers are iron, the caissons being filled with concrete masonry, and are 110 feet high. The superstructure will be of iron, 1,000 feet long, about one-third less than the Union Pacific Railroad bridge at Council Bluffs. The masonry and piers will all be up by Aug. 1, and the bridge will be ready for use by Nov. next. The peculiarity of the soil and banks of the Missouri River make the problem of engineering one of the most perplexing character, but the success in bridging the stream at Council Bluffs has settled the question of the practicability of another bridge.

A long litigation in reference to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad has been virtually terminated at Chillicothe, Ohio, by the election of a board of nine directors and changing the name of the road to the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railway. This is pursuant to the orders of the Ross county common pleas court and the laws of Ohio. As will be seen by the following list of directors, the new organization will be on good terms with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The board of directors are Robert Garrett, T. Edward Hambleton, Samuel Spencer, J. Carroll Walsh, all of Baltimore; George Hoadley, J. D. Lehmer, J. L. Keck, of Cincinnati; W. F. McClintick, of Chillicothe, and Orlando Smith, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Smith has been elected president, Chas. F. Low secretary, and W. E. Jones treasurer.

Fir, pine, oak, and cedar of unsurpassed quality and practically unlimited in quantity clothe the mountains, overhang the rivers, and shadow the plains of the Puget Sound district in Washington Territory. On a moderate estimate it is calculated that this region will yield the almost unimaginable quantity of 160,000,000,000 feet of valuable timber. The trees attain a remarkable development both in height and beauty. The yellow fir is frequently found growing to a height of 250 feet, the white cedar to 100 feet, with a girth of over sixty feet; the white oak is seventy feet in height, while ordinary-sized specimens of the sugar pine yield from 6,000 to 8,000 feet of cut lumber.

Steel manufacturers are anxiously awaiting the result of a trial of paper rails to be made on a prominent Western road. Car-wheels of this material have long been in use and are reported to give satisfaction. The rails are said to be made wholly of paper pulp subjected to a pressure which renders it solid as metal. It is claimed that the paper rails are not affected by atmospheric changes, that they are more durable than steel, and that they can be manufactured at one-third less cost than those of steel.

The trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for 1882 give the following items interesting to American commerce: Wheat imported from the United States during 1882, $95,724,835; Indian corn, $32,219,350; raw cotton, $150,239,530; tallow, $2,500,000; and hewn timber, $2,721,075.

The American Iron and Steel Association has received reports from all the makers of pig iron in the United States, and officially announces that the quantity of pig iron made in 1882 was 4,623,323 tons, which is almost half a million tons more than ever before made in one year in this country. The production of 1881 was 4,114,254 tons.

A soap mine has been discovered in California. The substance is a deposit of white earth, free from grit, and impregnated with a small percentage of potash. It is easily sliced into bars, and, for cleaning purposes, is a fair substitute for manufactured soap.

Some idea of the service which the hen renders to humanity may be obtained from the statement that New York city consumes $18,000,000 worth of eggs annually, and the consumption of the entire country is estimated at about $75,000,000 worth.

Much of the roast beef of Old England comes from America. One firm in New York ships 1,000 carcases weekly to Liverpool, while Chicago sends 400, and 12,000 head of live cattle are yearly exported to supply the English market.

Vermont produces more marble than any other State in the Union. Last year the amount produced aggregated 1,000,000 cubic feet. Nearly $1,000,000 was paid for the labor required to quarry the stone and take it to market.

Custer county, Montana, is the largest county in the United States. Its area is 36,000 square miles. It is larger than the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island combined.

Hunnewell, Kansas, shipped during the last season 4,000 car loads of cattle, averaging twenty-two head to the car. The cattle brought $35 per head at market, making over $3,000,000 worth shipped from this one point.

The deposit of salt just discovered in the Wyoming valley, New York, underlies a tract fifteen miles long and two or three wide. It has a depth of from 1,200 to 1,600 feet. The vein at Warsaw is seventy feet thick.

There are in Maine at present fifteen corporations engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, with a capital of $10,840,000, and fourteen woolen goods manufacturing corporations, with $2,124,000 capital.

Connecticut is rapidly forging ahead in the cultivation of oysters. About 90,000 acres are now planted, and thirty steamers and many sailing vessels are engaged in the trade.

The sheet mill of the Reading Iron Works indefinitely suspended work on Saturday, throwing 300 men out of employment. Dullness in the trade is assigned as the cause.

Seven artesian wells, varying in depth from 800 to 1,800 feet and possessing considerable medicinal properties, are now running in Peoria, Ill.

The 150th anniversary of the settlement of the State of Georgia was celebrated at Savannah on Monday by a parade. Gov. Stephens made an address.

A census of Providence, R. I., just completed, gives the population as 116,765, a gain of 11,898 since the enumeration in 1880.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. S. A., Freesoil, Mich., and many others.—As we have repeatedly stated, it is absolutely impossible for us to state the particular cause of delay in each claim. Delays are often unavoidable and are caused by various reasons. No two cases are alike, and to ascertain how each case stands would consume our entire time and that also of the officials of the Pension Office, as we have hundreds of inquiries in regard to such matters. The work of the Pension Office is progressing rapidly. We can but counsel patience on the part of all, as it seems very probable that these claims will soon be acted upon. In cases where claimant has an attorney the latter is the one to whom he should apply for cause of delay.

E. H. S., Morris, Ill.—The regiment mentioned was present and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. For names and addresses of officers and soldiers of the Regular army from 1862 to 1865, you might write to the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., for the information desired. The First United States Infantry is now serving in Arizona with headquarters at Fort Grant, A. T. If you write to the adjutant of said regiment, as above, enclosing stamp for a reply, you can learn what you desire to know.

W. H. P., Locke's Mills, Me.—A claim designated as "special" takes precedence over all other claims not so designated, and when anything relating to the claim is received at Pension Office it is *at once* taken up and acted upon. It is advanced in settlement several months by being a "special" case. Please use some other kind of ink in case you write us again. Your letter was so blurred that we had much trouble to read it.

C. P., Luzerne, Iowa.—1. Act of August 7, 1882, was intended to afford relief, by amending record, in cases of a certain class of soldiers reported as deserters. 2. There is a G. A. R. Post at Batavia, New York.

W. C. C., Bucksport, Me.—It is almost impossible to answer a hypothetical question such as you propound. When all the testimony has been filed there still remain several matters to be attended to before it is considered complete by the Pension Office. In most cases it is necessary to verify the service and presence of officers or comrades who have testified by obtaining reports from the Adjutant-General, U. S. A. This may require several months.

A. M., Lafayette, Ind.—1. We have referred your complaint to your attorney, who will write you in regard to the matter. 2. We do not know what is meant by "*sub*" evidence. We never heard the term used. 3. When claim is allowed the claimant will be notified of the fact in a few days. 4. It does not make any difference; each can testify for the other if each is competent so to testify. 5. A hospital steward's testimony in place of regimental surgeon's testimony is valuable, and is sometimes accepted as proving fact of treatment in service.

Wooden Walls, New Castle, Del.—If the disability for which you are now drawing a pension should cause your death your widow would be entitled to $8 per month for herself and $2 per month additional for each child under sixteen years until they arrive at that age. If your death should be due to causes not incident to your service pension would cease with your death.

C. H. M., Macedon, N. Y.—It is disgraceful that you should be annoyed in the manner you mention. It is disreputable for any firm to act as you state the firm mentioned have done. We would advise you to pay no attention whatever to their letters. Their threats are thin as air. If you will report the facts, the same as stated to us, to the Commissioner of Pensions, we think you will cease to be annoyed in the future. They will not publish as threatened. Drop them and refuse to receive any letters from them, as you are right in your action.

A Subscriber, Mt. Carmel, Ill., wants to know "whether it be right for a woman to preach, pray, or speak publicly in a church?" We refer our correspondent to verses 34 and 35, chapter 14, St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, (I.) This authority is somewhat older than THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

E. C. W.—Commutation of rations cannot be paid where the original furlough is not in existence. The document itself is necessary to the claim. No affidavit from any source will answer in place of the furlough.

E. R. K., Lancaster, Mo.—The law does *not* provide a pension for wound received, "however slight," unless such wound causes a *disability* that interferes with the performance of manual labor. If you are disabled one-eight of total you are entitled to $1 per month. If the disability is less you cannot be pensioned for it. There is no law by which you can recover money value of arms, &c., charged against you on the pay-roll. This was stated by us in this column February 1, 1883.

C. C., Rome, N. Y.—A suit at law, such as you mention, by the United States is never outlawed. The party can be proceeded against at any time. Such suit is not barred by any statute or law of the United States.

F. V. R., Westford.—In claims where more than one disability is alleged, or where the disability is complicated with another, claimant is often examined several times to enable the Pension Office to thoroughly understand his case. Where the disability is plain and the case is a simple one he may be ordered for examination but once. The Pension Office "reaches" a claim as often as testimony or other matter relating thereto is filed therein.

W. H. H., Glendale, Ky.—If he sends the testimony to the Pension Office himself, by mail, he can rest assured that it is there. We know no other way for him to ascertain whether any particular testimony is on file than to write and find out.

L. W. A., Reinbeck, Iowa.—We believe he is in good standing at present; further than that we cannot say.

Subscriber, Hartford, Conn., wants to know how long it takes to settle an "accrued pension" after application is made? We give it up. Explain more fully what you desire to know.

R. W. W., Cherry Fork, Ohio.—It was *Emerson* who said of Lincoln, "His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hide the memory of a wrong." Is this what you refer to?

Old Soldier.—1. Yes; rejected claims are generally reopened when new and important testimony bearing upon the cause of rejection is filed. 2. It depends entirely upon the ground of rejection. We cannot give a definite answer without all the facts in the case. 3. There is such a person. We know nothing of his reliability. We believe he does business in a small way.

G. W. G., Long Branch, N. J.—Place the matter in the hands of some reliable and well-informed attorney.

A Subscriber, Elmira.—The price of the Roster of Army Surgeons is $1.50 per copy.

S. N. C., Scarsdale, N. Y.—Sec. 4696 R. S. provides that pension shall be paid for the rank actually held at the time. If under a commission, (though not actually mustered in as such,) a vacancy must have actually existed at the time to entitle to pension in accordance with rank for which commissioned. The Commissioner of Pensions in his last annual report recommended legislation by Congress giving an officer the actual benefit of his rank whether a vacancy existed or not. This has not yet been acted upon.

A. S., Scottdale, Pa.—The President's Cabinet is composed as follows: Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State; Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War; Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy; Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster General; Henry M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior; Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney General. There is no Vice-President of the United States; Senator David Davis, of Illinois, as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, is Acting Vice-President. By "Star Route" is meant that certain mail-routes, where it was considered expedient to increase the number of trips per day or week, were designated with a star. This increase of service entitled the contractor to increased pay. In the "Star Route" trials it is claimed by the Government that there was a conspiracy to defraud the United States; that many routes so designated were not necessary, and in others that no additional service was rendered, but that large sums were paid which went into the pockets of the parties on trial.

C. W., Battle Creek, Neb.—1. It depends upon circumstances. We cannot give an opinion without all the facts in the case. 2. It is predicted to be a general storm extending both on land and ocean. 3. An Examining Surgeon, if temporarily absent, cannot designate any surgeon to take his place, unless by special authority of the Pension Office.

W. H. D., Bath, N. Y.—Any honorably discharged soldier, who is disabled, is entitled to admission to Soldiers' Home. You will probably be admitted to Dayton, if you apply by letter to the Governor thereof.

Rob Roy, Canajoharie, N. Y.—You have lost the wager. The lines you refer to of Sir Walter Scott were the words of Marmion, as he lay wounded and dying at Flodden Field, and are as follows:

"O, woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

They are different, as you will observe, from your rendition.

D. C., Tipton, Iowa.—Jeff. Davis is, we believe, at his home in the South. He is not holding any United States office. He is not eligible to hold any office, as his political disabilities have never been removed.

[To insure replies, correspondents should give full names and post-office addresses. Replies to inquiries will be given either in this column or by mail. If reply is published the initials of the party writing will only be used. Correspondence invited on any subject, which shall have our prompt attention.]

THE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week in Wall Street and Closing Prices.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The market looks today, more than ever, as if it had cracked ice applied to it. The chill has been very perceptible, and the public are more apathetic than ever. It is given out that the big operators are "accumulating stocks." No doubt they are, but, no doubt, they don't want to. Necessity and personal vanity are the prime motives in such a course. However, the outcome of stocks is more in the nature of a drizzle than a shower, and it is easy occasionally to put on a spurt, and we regard it as a fair gamble to buy on these little breaks as well as to sell on these little rallies. In other words, it is a trading market on a descending plane. Money 3@4 per cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

[Reported for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE by H. H. Dodge, No. 539 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D.C.]

	High't	Lowest	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
Al. & T. H.	.....	.....	67	68
" pref.	.....	.....	96	98
Can. Sou.	67½	66¾	67	67½
Cen. Pac.	81¾	80	80⅝	80¾
Ches. & Ohio	.....	.....	21¾	23
" 1st pref.	.....	.....	30½	31
" 2d pref.	24	22¾	24	25½
Chic. & Alt.	.....	.....	135	136
C. B. & Q.	119¾	117¾	118¾	119
C. C. C. & I.	.....	.....	76	77⅛
Col. Coal	33¾	33	33¼	33½
Del. & Hud.	108	105¾	106	106⅛
D. L. & W.	120½	119	119½	119⅝
Den. & R. G.	.....	.....	43¾	43⅞
Dubuque & S. City	.....	.....	86	89
East. & Tenn., Va. & Ga.	.....	.....	9	9¼
" pref.	.....	.....	16	17
Erie	36½	35⅞	36⅛	36½
" pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2ds.	.....	.....	95¼	95½
H. & St. Jo.	.....	.....	40	41
" pref.	84½	83	84¾	85
Houst. & Texas	.....	.....	73	79
Ill. Cent.	144½	143¾	144¼	144½
I. B. & W.	.....	.....	29¾	30½
Lake E. & W.	.....	.....	28½	29
Lake Shore	108⅞	108¼	108⅜	108⅝
Lou. & Nash.	54½	53¾	54⅛	54½
Mich. Cent.	94¾	94¼	94½	95
M. K. & T.	31½	30½	30⅞	30¾
Minn. & St. L.	.....	.....	26	28
" pref.	.....	.....	60¼	60½
Mo. Pac.	102½	101¼	102⅛	102½
Mob. & Ohio	.....	.....	17	18
Nash. & Chat.	.....	.....	59¾	60⅛
N. J. Cent.	73⅞	71½	72¼	72½
N. Y. Cent.	125⅜	124⅞	125¼	125½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	.....	.....	10⅞	11
" pref.	.....	.....	24	24½
Norf. & West.	.....	.....	.....	.....
" pref.	41	38¾	39⅝	40
North Pac.	47¾	47¼	47⅛	47¾
" pref.	82¾	82¼	82⅝	82⅞
Northwest	130½	129½	130	130½
" pref.	144¾	144¼	144½	144¾
Ohio Cent.	12	11½	11½	12
Oregon Trans.	84	83½	83½	84
Ont. & West.	26	25¾	25¾	26
Pac. Mail.	42¼	40	42¼	42½
Peo. D. & E.	.....	.....	23	23¼
Reading	54⅞	53⅜	54	54½
Rock Isl.	.....	.....	122½	123½
Rich. & Dan.	55½	55	55	57
Richmond Terminal	.....	.....	25	25½
Roch. & P.	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	20
St. L. & S. F.	.....	.....	30	30¾
" pref.	.....	.....	50	50¾
" 1st pref.	.....	.....	90	95
St. Paul	101⅛	100¼	100¾	100⅞
" pref.	.....	.....	117¼	117⅜
St. P. & Omaha	46	45¾	45¾	46
" pref.	103¾	103	103¾	104¼
St. P. M. & M.	.....	.....	140	141
Texas Pac.	39½	38¾	39¼	39¾
Union Pac.	93½	92⅞	93	93⅛
Wab. Pac.	31⅞	30¾	31	31¼
" pref.	51¾	50¾	51¾	51½
West Union	.....	.....	81⅞	81¾

OUR COMMERCIAL REPORT.

State of the Markets at Leading Trade Centres East and West.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Cotton is quiet at 10¼@10⅛c. Southern flour fairly active; good to choice Extra, $5 40@7. Wheat firm for spot, opened ¼@½c. better for futures, ruled easier, and declined ¼@½c., closing firmer at a shade below the best; moderate export and fair speculation; No. 2 red Certificates at $1 24¼, February $1 19⅞@1 20⅛, March $1 20½@1 21⅜, April $1 22⅝@1 23¼. Rye more active and firmer at 77c. for State. Corn firm for spot, opened firm for futures, declined ½@¾c, and closed firmer at a reaction of ¼@½c. from the lowest; steamer mixed 71⅜@71½c., No. 2 mixed in Elevator 72@72½c., white Southern 73c., February 72@72½c., March 71⅝@72¼c., May 69⅞@70½c. Oats dull and ¼@½c. lower; mixed Western at 47@50c., white do. 50@55c. Stocks—Wheat 5,160,294 bushels, Corn 998,776, Oats 929,062, Rye 236,330, and Barley 71,795 bushels. Coffee excited and unsettled, closing weak; February $7 80@8, March $7 90@8 15, April $7 75@8 30. Refined Sugars firm at 8½c. for standard A, 9¼c. for cut loaf. Petroleum lower at 6⅝@7⅛c. for crude, 7¼@7½c. for refined, 98½c. for United. Tallow dull and weak at 8¼@8 5-16c. for prime city. Pork dull and drooping; mess at $19 spot; entirely nominal for futures. Lard 5@7 points lower and less active, closing more steady; prime steam $11 40@11 45 spot, $11 41@11 45 March, $11 52@11 56 April. Freights to Liverpool dull; Cotton per steamer ¼d., and Wheat 7d.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Wheat easier; regular $1 05⅞@⅞ February, $1 06⅛@1¼ March, $1 07⅛@1¼ April, $1 11⅜@½ May; No. 2 Spring, $1 05⅜@⅝; No. 2 red Winter, $1 08. Corn easier and slow at 55½@⅝c. cash, 56⅛@¾c. March, 58½c. May. Oats slow and easier; 35¾c. cash, 36⅜c. March, 40½c. May. Rye steady at 64c. Dressed Hogs in good demand, heavy lots weak; light $7 50@7 70, heavy $7 70. Pork lower at $17 80@17 85 cash, $17 87½@17 90 March, and $18 05@18 07½ April. Lard lower at $11 12½@11 15 cash, $11 15@11 17½ March, and $11 30@11 32½ April. Bulk Meats are in fair demand; Shoulders at $6 90, short rib $9 45, and short clear $9 65. Whisky steady at $1 16. At the closing call Wheat a shade easier. Corn advanced ⅛@¼c. Oats steady. Pork generally easy. Lard quiet.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Beeves—Receipts 5,500 head. Sales slow at an advance of $1 per head; extremes $5 50@6 84 per 100 lbs. live weight for common to strictly prime, with a car load premium, 1,604 lbs., $7 35. Market closed weak. Shipments 100 live cattle and 1,200 quarters of beef. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 11,200. Market barely steady; Sheep $4 50@7, Lambs $6 50@8 per 100 lbs. Swine—Receipts 9,600; none offered alive, nominally dull at $7@7 40 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Hogs—Receipts 22,000, and shipments 6,500; market strong on heavy, steady on light; common to good mixed $6@6 55; heavy packing and shipping $6 60@7 10, and light $6@6 65. Cattle—Receipts 5,500, shipments 3,200; market weak on shipping account and 10c. lower; exports at $5 70@6 25, good to choice shipping $5@5 60, butchers' and canning active and stronger, good to choice $4@4 60, stockers and feeders $3 45@4 70. Sheep—Receipts 2,600, and shipments 2,200; market strong for prime and weak for low grades; medium to good $4 40@4 90, choice to extra $5 25@6.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Cotton—Receipts to-day 7,650 bales, 7,000 American. Sales 10,000 bales, 7,200 bales American. Market easier but not quotably lower; middling Uplands 5 11-16d., and Orleans 5¾d. Cotton to arrive opened dull and closed dull. February delivery, Uplands 5 43-64@5 41-64d.; February and March 5 43-64@5 41-64d.; March and April 5 45-64@5 43-64d.; April and May 5 48-64@5 46-64d.; May and June 5 50-64@5 48-64d.; June and July 5 54-64@5 52-64d.; July and August 5 58-64@5 56-64d.; August and September 5 62-64@5 59-64@5 60-64d.; October and November 5 47-64d. Turpentine Spirits 40s. per cwt.

WANTED—ADDRESSES.

Advertisements inserted under this head at the rate of twenty-five cents for three lines. Address replies to advertiser, care of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WANTED.—The address of Capt. Jacob Ziegler and Serg't C. Camp, or any member of company B, Independent battery, Pa. Light Artillery, by George Lynch. 78-4t

WANTED.—The address of Capt. R. B. Davis, late of company F, 10th Tenn. cav., by Marshall Burch.

WANTED.—The addresses of Thos. Gregory, late captain of the iron-clad St. Clair, and Thos. Gibson late captain of gun-boat Marmora, of Mississippi squadron; also of Dr. Baker, assistant surgeon at Fort McHenry, Md., in 1862, and John M. Evans, assistant surgeon 66th Ohio; also O. J. Mason, late captain company A, 94th N. Y., by M. A. Ober. 77-2t

WANTED.—The address of J. W. Moore, late surgeon of Claremont smallpox hospital near Alexandria, Va., in 1865, by Ezra Troutman.

WANTED.—The address of Capt. David P. Book and Jacob Ottenard, or any member of company C, 100th Pa. inf., by Solomon Thuringer.

WANTED.—The address of W. W. Sharpley, late surgeon of 42d Ind. vols., by Wm. N. Mills.

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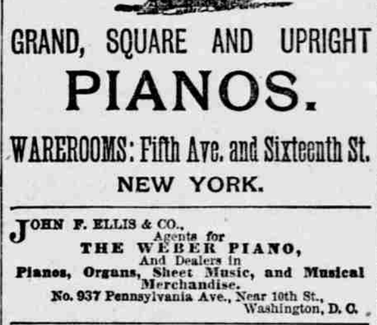

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