In an article on the medical aspect of smoking tobacco in the Food Journal, Dr. E. B. Gray saks:

"Is smoking injurious?" This is an every day question apt to be put by patients to their doctors. Like most broad questions of the kind, it involves far too many considerations to admit of being answered by a plain yes or no. A medical man, who has long been a mod-erate smoker, and watched the effect of the habit on himself and others, here offers what he believes to be the true

answer to the question.

First of all, there must be an understanding about the quality of the tobac-co to be smoked. Bad—namely, rank, quickly intoxicating, and prostrating tobacco (certain kinds of shag and cavendish, for instance) must always be in-Few can smoke them at allnone, habitually at least—with im-punity. So, too, with regard to quantity, even good tobacco smoked to excess will to a certainty be injurious to the smoker. sooner or later, in some way or other. Of the various evil efforts of excessive smoking, more will be said presently.

Next, as to the smokers. There are people to whom any tobacco, however smoked, is simply poison, causing, even smoked, is simply poison, causing, even in small doses, vomiting, pallor, and alarming prostration. Such people never get seasoned to its effects, even after repeated trials; and if they are wise, they will forever let it alone. They will display at the cause of th will display still further wisdom by not presuming to make laws for others who have not the same idiosyncrasy.

No one can enjoy smoking, or smoke with impunity, when out of health. The phrase "out of health," though it may sound vague, is definite enough to frame a general rule. At the same time, it is useful to know what, if any, are the particular disorders and conditions of health in which tobacco does special harm. As far as the writer's knowledge goes, these have never been specified by medical writers as clearly as is desirable

To begin, a man with a bad appetite will, if he smoke, most assuredly eat still less-a noteworthy fact for smokers or others recovering from wasting illness or "off their feed" from whatever cause. This effect of tobacco by the way, while an evil to the sick man who cannot eat enough, becomes a boon to the starved man who cannot get enough to est; an ample illustration of this was furnished among the French and German soldiers in the recent war. Again, no man should smoke who has a dirty tongue, a bad taste in his mouth, or weak or disordered digestion. In any such case, he cannot relish his tobacco. It should be a golden rule with smokers, that the pipe or cigar which is not smoked with relish had better not be smoked at all. Indigestion in every shape is aggravated by smoking, but most especially that form of it commonly known as atonic and accompanied with flatulence. Diarrhosa, as a rule, is made worse by smoking.

One of the commonest and earliest effects of excessive or untimely smoking is to make the hand shake. This gives the clue to another class of persons who ought not to smoke-persons, namely, who have weak, unsteady nerves, and suffer from giddiness, confusion of sight, tremulous hands, tendency to stammer, or any such symptoms. And if tobacco does harm in mere functional weakness, still less allowable is it in actual organic disease of the system; as, for instance, where there exists any degree of paralysis or other sign of degenerative change in the brain or spinal cord. The improper use of tobacco does beyond question somehow interfere with due nut nerve substance. An illustration of this, familiar to oculists and medical men, is the so-called tobacco amaurosis, a failure of vision occuring in excessive smokers from mal-nutrition of the retina. Another class of persons who ought not to smoke are those who have weak or unsteady circulations and complain of such trouble as palpitation, cardiac pain, intermittent pulse, habitually cold hands and feet, or chronic languor.

that the habitual use of tobacco is likely to retard the due growth and development of the body. If so, no one should become a smoker till he is well past the period of puberty. Boys, moreover, have no excuse for smoking, for they are spared the hard wear and tear

Now, after eliminating those who from idiosyncrasy cannot, and those who from bodily ailment or from tender years should not smoke, there will still always be a large residuum of happy folk who can smoke, enjoy smoking, and are indeed the better for it. These are they who use tobacco without abusing ituse it, that is to say, in moderate quantity, in due season, and honestly for the sake of the comfort which it gives them -a comfort every bit as legitimate as that which drinkers of tea, coffee, or wine extract in each case from their favorite beverage.

# The "Seven Dials."

This is the name given to a hard locality in London, similar to the Five Points in New York. Every great city has its grotesque forms of vice and misery; so many pens have touched upon them that one almost recoils from them : but London's street life furnishes types which exist in no other city, and could flourish under no civilization save that which could necessitate such a satire as "Ginx's Baby." This locality in the west part of London affords one In the town of Burnley there are 3,000 of the worst places, probably, that civi- members of building societies, owning lization shines upon; and it is a section through which one must go daily, if he Oldham there are 66 societies, each conlives in or above Oxford Street, and detaining, on the average, 100 shares worth section of the Seven Dials, the streets are at all seasons of the year filled with a species of thick, black mud; there is an unpleasant flavor of decaying animals cieties manifestly play an important women and children; the sun rarely if hands." It is the same in other parts of ever penetrates there; and there are England. Newcastle, Sunderland, Livernameless compounds are concocted for the poor. The people themselves seem of the very lowest class: they say but little to each other, and what they do say is usually unfriendly. Street fights are of daily, nay, almost hourly occurrence, in some parts of this choice locality, and so common are they that people do not look out of the window to see who has been worsted. There is a Western insousiance about this which some people find charming, but which really can only disgust. In the Seven Dials, people seem to know but very little of the rest of London, and absolutely nothing of the rest of the world. They are isolated community, shut out from their fellows of the poor by the wealthy, whose possessions lie on all sides of

The Struggle for Existence.

All plants and animals tend to increase in a high geometrical proportion, and the old problem of the nails in the horse's shoe teaches us what an astounding affair is a geometrical rate of in-orease. Man is relatively a very slow breeder, yet, if the population of the United States were to go on increasing at its present rate for 657 years, it would cover the whole terraqueous globs so cover the whole terraqueous globe so thickly that four men would have to stand on each square yard of surface. But this is a mere bagatelle. When we consider the reproductive capacity of inscots and plants, the nails in the horse's shoe are left nowhere. When Arctic travellers tell us that the minute protooccus multiplies so fast as to color blood red many acres of snow in one night, such a rate of increase appears astonishing. But it is a mere trifle compared to what would happen if reproduction were to go on unchecked. A plant rielding one hundred seeds yearly would in twenty years, if all the seeds were to reach maturity, produce ten duodecil-lions of adult plants! As this is one of those stupendous figures before which the imagination stands hopelessly baf-fled, let us try the effect of an illustration. Supposing each of these plants to be from three to five inches in length, so that about twenty thousand would reach

a mile, the whole number just mentioned would reach to a distance fifteen quatril-lion times as great as that which is supposed to separate the earth from the re-motest telescope star. The ray of light which passes from the sun to the earth in eight minutes, would be 750 thousand millions of millions of centuries in passing this line of little plants! And in similar wise I think it might be shown of many insects, that their unchecked reproduction could not long go on with-out requiring the assimilation of a greater amount of matter than is contained in the whole solar system. We may now begin faintly to realize how prodigious is the slaughter which unceasingly goes on throughout the organic world. may now understand what is meant by the "struggle for existence." Battles far more deadly than those of Gettys-

burg or Gravelotte have been incessantly waged on every square mile of the arth's life-bearing surface since life first began. It is only thus that the enormous increase of each species has been kept within bounds. Of the many offspring produced by each plant and animal, save in the case of those highest in the scale, but few attain maturity and leave offspring behind them. The most perish for want of subsistence, or are slain to furnish food for other organ-There is thus an unceasing struggle for life—a competition for the means of subsistence—going on among all plants and animals. In this struggle he greater number succumb, but a few

A French Tichborne. Four hundred years ago there was cause celebre in France which, like the Tichborne case in England, divided public opinion while the trial lasted, though cleared up at last. A Frenchwoman who had been deserted by her husband, Martin Guerre, received him again, as she supposed, after an absence of eight years, and it was not until she had lived with him three years and borne two children that she made up her mind he was one Arnaud who had taken possession of herself and property. We read that in the trial which followed one hundred and fifty witnesses were large number, including the family of Martin, swore positively to the identity, recognizing him by his voice, manner, appearance, and perfect knowledge of the family history. The real Martin had a crooked finger-nail, two scars under his eye-brow, the left eye bloodshot, and certain warts, etc., all which peculiarities the accused possessed. Quite as much contrary evidence was, however, adduced, and to increase the perplexity Lastly, there is reason for believing of the situation another man suddenly appeared, declaring himself to be the real Martin. This one, however, had a wooden leg, and his answers were not so clear as those of No. 1. He was indeed quite confused when confronted with the rival claimant, who browbeat him, and charged him with being an impostor. And yet Wooden-leg was the gen-uine article, and succeeded in proving it. He had lost his leg in battle, and Ar-naud, who had been his companion, had wormed out all the family secrets and turned them to his own account.

# Building Societies Prosperous in Eng-

In London, there are 52,000 members of 2,000 Building Societies which have made returns, possessing £4,217,000 of assets; and the number of societies is believed to be really double the number stated, many very important societies being omitted in the returns. In addition, there are Land Societies, which serve a similar purpose, and owning £2,000,000. The Building Societies of London alone will thus own about £10,000,000, divided among 100,000 members, who constitute a very large item in the population of the metropolis. Many of the members are of the middle class, clerks and shop-

Building Societies are even more developed out of London than in it. Lancashire alone is estimated to have 1,428 societies, with nearly 50,000 members; about \$150,000 worth of property; in sires to arrive at the Strand. In this £120 each, or nearly £800,000, which in all the region round about, the houses part, the chief supporters, according to are mean and very dirty; so are the unanimous testimony, being the "mill numberless humble bake shops, where pool, Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford have all powerful societies; one society in the latter town is spoken of as having £621, 000 out on loan, and another has £290, 000.

> The taking photographs of the features of criminals in jails and penitentiaries, which for many years has been one of the most effective agencies in the detec-tion of crime in America, has, strange to say, just been adopted by Great Britain by an act of Parliament, which will go into effect in November next.

> Good remedies-for corns, easy shoes; for bile, exercise; for rheumatism, new flannel and patience; for gout, toast and water; for the toothache, a dentist; for debt, industry ; for love, matrimony.

#### FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO IMPROVE A FARM .- Many our farmers spend money freely in pur-chase of special manures—guano, super-phosphates, bone dust, gypsum, etc., and usually find, or think they do, that realize a profit by it. I do not wish to say one word to discourage them from a continuance of the practice; but would advise them to be a little more careful in their experiments and statis-

If a farmer puts a hundred dollars worth of either of those special manures, or any other manures that drain his pocket of the dollars, he should be able to ascertain that he gets his money back with a profit on it of at least twenty per cent. to pay for his labor and risks. He cent. to pay for his labor and risks. He can only ascertain this by cultivating a measured part of the same field without manure of any kind, giving it the same care and attention as the portion manured. After he shall have done this and measured or weighed the crops, a little arithmetic will bring out all the facts; there should be no guess work or hope so about it.

If a merchant invests a portion of his

capital in any description of goods he will know when these goods are disposed of, whether he has gained or lost by the operation; if the speculation has been unsuccessful he will seek some other investment for his capital. To be a successful farmer it requires as much shrewdness as that of a merchant or any

other pursuit in life. Now, brother farmers, allow me here to be a little critical. You will acknowledge that there is no manure that you can buy, that will give such satisfactory results as the manure made in your own barn yards. Will it always bring the answer-wet season, or dry season? Yes, then, why do you not make more of it? or, why do you not take better care of what you do make? I have seen some of your manure heaps levelled out to a feather edge, which edges should have been shoveled up into a compact heap, so as to expose as small a surface as possible to rain and sun-shine. These remarks will apply as well to your milking and feeding yards as to

the main manure heap.

Collect all the vegetable matter from every nook and corner of the farm that your stock will not eat, and incorporate it with the manure heap, or, with swamp lime and gypsum from a compost heap collect leaves from the woods which contain more potash than many of the phosphates in the market. Fork over this compost heap once or twice in the course of a year, and top dress your grass land with it. Leave a strip across the field not so top dressed, and if "book farming" will not satisfy you, you will

begin to learn by "example." To do this work will require labor, favored ones in each generation survive and labor costs money; labor is always and propagate to their offspring the worth money when well directed and qualities by virtue of which they have properly applied. By pursuing this survived. you improve the appearance as well as enrich the farm.

I would direct attention first, to makng and saving all the manure that can made by collecting and applying to the manure or compost heap every spear of vegetation that is grown on the farm; this, you will soon find, will pay; then buy as much of the fertilizers as may prove themselves to be profitable by the

tests above named. The introduction of so much laborsaving machinery into the farming sys-tem is, I fear, making our farmers a little lazy, and they would rather take a hun-dred dollars out of their pockets to buy disengages it from the branches. The moss is gathered as an article of comfertilizers than to do the extra work of merce, and is largely used for beds and collecting the material and making comthe regular routine of farming; and secure the profit to themselves, as to send their money abroad and give the profits to others; this, too, will keep the aboring men in their own neighborhood; a class that ought to be encouraged by constant and well-paid employment; productive labor being the found-

ation of national success. Plowing down red clover is one of the cheapest and quickest methods of improving farm land. This plan cannot be too often, nor too strongly urged on the farming community. I have tried and seen it tried by others often, and always with success. The best time to do this is when in full bloom, and the seed about commencing to form. Not only the green crop plowed under, but the roots enrich and mellow the soil, putting it in good condition for the reception of any crop.—American Stock Journal.

WHICH IS THE BEST BREED OF

Fowls?—This is a question that has been addressed to us by several suscribers of the Intelligencer, who desire an answer through our columns. To answer this question properly requires a short description of the different breeds or an enumeration of the peculiar points of each. The large Asiatic breeds are by some considered the most valuable on account of their large size and quiet, domestic habits. They weigh at maturity from 20 to 26 pounds, and occasionally exceed the latter weight. The hens are good layers, but want to set frequently. They are good setters, but are rather clumsy though careful mothers. The chicks are very hardy, and more easily reared than those of any other class of fowls. They are, however, great feeders and not inclined to hunt their food. Their flesh is of good quality, though coarser grained than that of some breeds. The chicks, when small, are quite bare, and are not fit for the pot nearly as young as the Games are. They are andsome birds, and the males present noble, majestic appearance. The Brahmas-light and dark-and Cochins are at present the most prominent breeds of this class. The Brahmas we consider the most valuable. For laying, the non-setters are decidedly superior to all others. They will lay more eggs in a year than other breeds. The chicks of some breeds of this class are non-hardy, but still much more difficult to rear than the Asiatics. To this class belong the Bolton Greys, or Creoles, the Spanish— White-faced Black, and White—and the Polands. Of this class the White-faced Black Spanish are the most prominent They are good layers, make a handsome appearance, but in this climate must be well sheltered in winter. The chicks are semi-hardy. The Polands are hand-some fowls. They have very large crests or top-knots. One variety is en-tirely black, except the top-knot, which is white, and so large as to cover the eyes. The Bolton Greys are the best layers of all fowls. No breed yet introduced will lay near so many eggs as they. They are decidedly the most val-uable, though not the most prominent of this class. They are difficult to be

The Leghorns are a valuable breed They are good layers, medium-sized, and the chicks tolerably hardy. They are

pure white. The Games are fair layers; the chicks hardy, though in a less degree than the Asiatics. For the table they surpass all other fowls. Their flesh is more juicy and better flavored, and they are always fat. While the young of other breeds will not take on fat, and are unfit for the table until nearly grown, Game chicks are fat when quite small, and always remain in that condition. There are many different breeds of Game, some handsome, some otherwise. For beauty none can equal the Sumatra Pheasant Games. They are excellent layers, pa-tient setters and careful mothers. The chicks are hardy and easily reared. They can fly like a bird, and an ordinary fence is no obstacle in their way to any garden. Nor can they be surpassed as scratchers. These are their objection able features. But they have no equal, even among the Games for the pot.
They are, however, not considered dead
game, hence they are discarded by those
who breed Games for the pit.
The new French breeds—Houdan,
Lafleche, and Creve Cœur, we have not

tested ourselves, but hear them spoken of by those who have, as excellent lay-The Bantams are only ornamental ers. The Bantams are only ornamental.

The Seabrights—Silver and Golden are the handsomest.

We have a cross between the Brahmas and Sumatra Pheasant Games, which we consider superior to any pure breed ever bred by us. They are a large size, weighing from 15 to 20 pounds a pair, excellent layers, unsurpassed as setters and mothers; chicks as hardy as the pure Asiatics. They are not as clumsy as the pure Asiatics, but cannot fly over a fence four feet high. For the table, they are equal to pure Games. They have all the points without the objec-tionable ones, of both parent breeds No fowls or eggs for sale.

In conclusion, then, if eggs are the principal object, Bolton Greys, or a cross between them and some other good variety, will give the best results if fowls for the table, then the Games or some cross with them, will be most satisfactory. A cross between the Asia-tic and Games, between the Asiatic and Bolton Greys, or between the Games and Bolton Greys would be better adapted to the wants of farmers in general than either of the full breeds.—Lancaster Weekly Intelligencer.

#### Spanish Moss.

This peculiar formation, which called cypress moss, is one of the curiosities of the southern forests, abounding in the swamps and in the valleys of the large rivers. In the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico it hangs from the branches in long wreaths, and so bountifully clothes the forest as to well-nigh conceal every other object—giving to the woodland scenery a uniformly gray and sombre appearance. The moss derives no sustenance from the tree from which it is suspended-it merely hangs upon the branches; and we have frequently seen the upper part of the festoon dry and shriveled, while the lower part was enjoying a rapid growth. It is, there-fore, an atmospheric plant, and gathers its support by absorption from the at-mosphere. It grows indiscriminately upon the trees of the lowlands, though it seems more thrifty upon the fir and cypress. A green tree is necessary to its preservation, as the decay of the bark post, as they consider this a little out of in the winter season. Cattle, in times but of scarcity in the winter, feed upon it, they may as well hire labor to do this and trees upon which it is abundant are sometimes felled to supply them.

# Went for Him.

A rough looking specimen of humanity was recently promenading up Chatham street, New York, when he came plumply upon a Jew.

Without word of warning the rough knocked him sprawling into the gutter. Picking himself up, and taking his bleeding nose between his finger and thumb, he demanded an explanation. "Shut up. I'll bust yer agin!" said

the aggressor, approaching him again.
"I have never done nothing mit you so, what for you mash me in de nose? demanded Abraham. "Yes yer hev; yer Jews crucified alry Condition
Jesus Christ, and I have a mind to go all else fails.

for you again." "But, mine Cott, dat vash eighteen hundred years ago," said the Jew. "Well, I don't care if it was; I only heard of it last night !" replied the unwashed, and he went for him again.

Mutilated \$5 bills are in circulation -so ingeniously manipulated as to pass without detection, unless attention is specially directed to them. The following description of the process of mutilation, given by Peterson's Detector, makes detection easy: The "dodge" consists in making ten bills out of nine, and is so managed that there is but one pasting to each of the manufactured notes. The nine whole bills are taken, and from the right of the first one-tenth is sliced off; from the right of the second two-tenths; from the right of the third three-tenths, and so on to number nine, from which nine-tenths are taken from the right, or what amounts to the same thing, one tenth from the left. Number one is passed as it is, with a tenth gone from the right; the one-tenth taken from number one is pasted to the residue of number two, from which twc-tenths had been taken; these two-tenths are made to answer the place of the threetenths taken from number three, and so on through. Thus nine \$5 notes are completed, leaving the original number nine, with a tenth gone from the left, as a tenth note. It will be seen that but a tenth is gone from each bill, and different place on every one, and a it is ingenious pasting makes the loss : ceptible to ordinary observers. certain that large numbers of these mutilated bilts have been put in circulation.

# New York Markets,

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was 5 a 10c. lower and rather more active for export in the shipping extras, but otherwise dull, and the family brands were reduced in some cases 25c. 4 bbl. Rys flour advanced 10 a 20c. 4 bbl. Rys flour advanced 10 a 20c. 4 bbl. Rys flour advanced 10 a 20c. 4 bbl., but corn meal remained dull. We quote: Superine State and Western, 8c 25 a 8c.85; extra State. &c., \$7.20 a \$7.40; Western spring wheat extras, \$7 a \$7.30; do. donble extras, \$7.50 a \$8.25; do winter wheat extras and double extras, \$7.50 a \$8.25; do winter wheat extras and double extras, \$7.50 a \$8.25; Rys flour, fine and superine. \$5 a \$7.75. Rys flour, fine and superine. \$5 a \$6.50. Corn meal—Western, &c., \$3.90 a \$4.30; Brandywine, &c., \$4.30 a \$4.40.

COTTON—Was steady on favorable Liverpool advices. Middling uplands, 20 &c.; low do., 19 &c. of this class. They are difficult to be obtained in their purity. A cross between them and the Brahmas would probably be a more valuable fowl for the farmer than any known pure breed.

GRAIN—Wheat showed a partial and irregular decline, but closed firm, with a good export demand; sales at \$1.57 or spring No. 2 and No 1. \$1.55 at 52.57 for amber Illinois and Michigan, and \$1.72 at \$1.74 for prime to the farmer than any known pure breed.

tive, closing firm; sales Western mixed in store and affort, at 74% a 750.

Provincexa—Pork was dull and mechanged; sales at \$12.02% for mess, and \$10.25 for prime mess. Reef in fair demand and firm; new prime mess, \$20 a \$22.27 iterce. Baseon in fair demand and firm at \$55 a 5% c; sales, including long clear on the spot, at 9c. Cut mess; quiet and anchanged; pickled hams, 12a 12% c. Lard a shade firmer; quiet on the spot, active for future; and anchanged; pickled hams, 12a 12% c. Lard a shade firmer; quiet on the spot, active for future; properties at 10 a 10%, for prime city and Western, Posser and the rendered, and 10c. for prime Western steam, December and January delivery. Bressed hogs active at 6 a 6½c. Butter dull at 10 a 20c. for Western, and 18 and 36c. For State and Orange county. Cheese in good demand; factories at 10 a 14c.

Geocultes—Rio firm but less active at 15% a 18½c, gold, duty paid. Rice selling at 5% a 2c. for demestic, and 7 a 7½c. for foreign. Molasses dull. Sugara a shade lower and active; fair to good refines, 8 a 9% c., sales mostly low grades at 8% a 9% c. Refined sugars quiet; hards 12% a 15%; white A, 12% at 12% c. for shade achieve, was conted.

124 a 125c.

SURDINIER—Petroleum—Refined sold better; sa'c.

at 235c. for short delivery; crude was quoted a
145c., and naphtha 105 a 11c. Tallow-City was
quoted at 95, a 25c. Whiskey dull at 21. Freight
—Rates rather firmer; 11 a 11 5d. for wheat to Liv
erpool by ateam. Erpool by steam.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—The market for beeves was dell and depressed, and except for strictly prime and extra steers, which were scarce, the raling prices were suity 4c, \$\rightarrow\$ is lower. Some Texans were sold at 5 a Sc. \$\rightarrow\$ be, and common to prime native steers at 9 a 11c, with a few extras at 11\rightarrow\$ a 12c.

Sheep were weak a 4h a 6c. \$\rightarrow\$ is a 12c.

114 a 12c.

Sheep were weak a 45 a 6c. P B., and lambs dull
at 6 a 7c%, P B., ano-ing a decline of 4c. P B.

Hogs.—Prices fell off to 45 a 5c. P B., alive, and
6 a 65c. dressed, with pigs sold at 65c., net.

#### The Aiken Premium Land Sale.

A very timely enterprise-for winter is at hand, now-is the "Great Premium Land Sale," of the Derby Farm Property, at Aiken, South Carolina. Few New Yorkers are better known, none more highly esteemed, than Mr. J. C. Derby, the originator of the enterprise referred to. Aiken, S. C., merits even more than St. Augustine, Florida, the appellation long since bestowed upon the latter placethat of the Montpeller of the United States So salubrious is its climate, so free from sud-den transitions of temperature, that had the ancient Greek mythologists been aware of the existence of the spot upon which Alken stands, it is reasonable to suppose that they would there have placed the residence of their would there have placed the residence of their goddess Hygeia—she who presumably presid-ed over the health of human beings. The en-terprise arranged by Mr. Derby affords a chance to any person willing to expend the small sum of five dollars in the purchase of a share, a chance of winning at this charming share, a chance of winning at this charming place a real estate prize ranging between the values of \$25,000 and \$300. The tickets are limited to 19,000. In addition to the real es-tate prizes—all of which are systematically named and described in Mr. Derby's prospectus—the sum of \$5,000 in greenbacks is to be distributed in over five hundred prizes, vary-ing from the first one of \$1,000, to the minimum one of \$5. Further, every holder of a \$5 tick-et will receive an engraving or other work of art, 'ully equivalent in amount to that sum. The distribution of these various prizes is positively arranged to take place on the 1st of November next. About that time of the year it will be a pleasant thing for some shareholder to have become the possessor of the "Derby Mangion" a heavily leaves the possessor of the "Derby Mangion" a heavily leaves to have become the possessor of the "Derby Mangion" a heavily leaves to have become the possessor of the "Derby Mangion" a heavily leaves the possessor of the "Derby Mangion" a heavily leaves the possessor of the "Derby Mangion" a heavily leaves the possessor of the "Derby Mangion" a heavily leaves the possessor of the "Derby Mangion" and "Derb Mansion," a beautiful country house, embow-ered in trees, and ventilated with the health-ful breezes that are wafted to it from orchards, graperies, and gardens gorgeous with brilliant flowers. This, the first prize, is valued at \$25,000. Any moderate person might perhaps be satisfied to obtain for his five-dollar bill the second prize—Roseville Farm—the very name of which is fragrant with Southern zephyre and suggestive of the delicious atmosphere breathed by dwellers in that happy latitude to which the ruthless winters of our more north ern regions never come. The amount to be given away in this enterprise is \$100,000, and the best guarantee of the fairness with which it will be conducted is the fact of its being under the general management of Mr. J. C.

The disguised drams, falsely called medicines, sold in bar-rooms as "tonics" and "stomachics," have nothing in common with Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. That famous invigorant does not owe its stimulating properties to fiery and adulterated Alcohol, but to medicinal roots and herbs never heretofore combined. The effect of the Bitters in cases of constitutional debility, chronic indigestion, liver complaint, and all diseases tending to consumption, is so marvellous that except to those who have felt or witnessed it, the result seems incredible.

Do not Hoard your earnings, but invest them in first-class Railroad Bonds, paying you good interest. Write to Daysney you good interest. Write to Daysney you good interest. Write to Daysney in Constitution.

Estimates sent on application to E. W. FOSTER, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

CHRONICER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULGCER, SALTRHEUM and ALL OTHER CERS. ALLTRHEUM and ALL OTHER CERS. SALTRHEUM and ALL OTHER CERS. ALLTRHEUM and ALL OTHER CERS. SALTRHEUM and ALL OTHER CERS. The disguised drams, falsely called

paying you good interest. Write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St. New York.

Cramps and pains in the stomach are the result of imperfect digestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a

Heavy oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will do this when

Mystery.—The greatest mystery in the world to us is that housewives will use any other lightening, save J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder.

# Vegetine.

It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing from the foundation, correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a he lilly formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted part.

# TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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