A LITTLE GRAVE.

Softly—tread coffir | A baby's as Rop Under the datales and grass Under the defiles and green of the company of the c

Softly—tread saftly, nor wake from his rest, att.
Under the dalsies and grass,
This beby sleeping with flowers on its breast,
Knowing of quiet the sweetest and best. Nover the sorrowful secrets of His.

Never the mystery clinging to death.

For this wee sleeper. He's done with the strife Grave, guard him closely your blossoms beneath. Some mother misses this babe from her breast, Under the daisies and grass.
Often at twilight she husbed it to cest.
Singing the some that a taby layes best.
Ah i but she arms of the Mother of all
Wrappeth the little one close to her breast;
Kind Mother Earth! when the night-shadows

Gather us all to your bosom to rest. Scene in a New York Police Court. "Louisa Maeder! William Maeder!

shouted Clerk Johnson in . the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.

A pale, hunchbacked woman, with babe in her arms stepped slowly forward and took her seat upon the witness stand. She was dressed in a suit of black, and her large eyes looked out piteously upon the three justices and

the steaming crowd of spectators

A respectably dressed and gentlemanly man stepped from the prisoners pen to the bar. His eyes fairly started wife. "Louisa," he murmured in a soft, heart-broken tone, but no answer came from the witness stand.

Justice Cox conducted the examination. Turning to the deformed woman "Where do you live?"
"No. 21 City Hall place."

"Have you been beaten?" "I have been beaten very often," was the plaintiff's answer. "He always tries to kick me in the body, but this time he kicked me in the face." "Louisa," came in tender tones from

Louisa turned and met her husband's gaze. She burst into tears. Turning to their Honors she said :

"Please put him ander bail to treat "Where did you get that scar on the nose?" asked Justice Shandley, "did he hit you there?"

Yes, sir; please put him under Justice Cox turned to the prisoner

and said : William, the Court finds you guilty and sentences you to the penitentiary for one month."

William's fortitude forsook him. He began to weep. Two officers took him and forced him from the room. The poor hunchback wife and mother sprang from the seat, and with deep emotion exclaimed, "Please sir, don't do that." Three little girls, the eldest not more than eight years old, ran up to the bar and began to cry for "papa!" The prisoner had by this time been forced half way across the Bridge of Sighs. The scene was too much for the Justices Mr. Cox spoke:

"Bring that man back." He returned, tears of genuine grief in his eyes. William," said Justice Cox. "in con sideration of your wife and children the Court will suspend judgment on

Then followed a tableau such as court room seldom sees. The prisoner took his children in his arms and kissed them lovingly. His deformed wife haug on his arm, and the family went from the room, in which many an eye

The Value of Salt.

Salt is one of the necessities of life and any thing we eat, except bread, could be more readily spared. It is interesting to know how salt has been valued in former times. Dr. Letheby

Animals, in fact, will travel long distances and brave the greatest dangers to obtain it. Men will barter gold for it; indeed, among the Gallas and on the coast of Sierra Leone, brothers will sell their sisters, husbands their wives, and parents their children, for salt.

In the district of Acera, on the Gold Coast of Africa, a houdful of salt is the most valuable thing upon earth after gold, and will purchase a slave or two. Mungo Park tells us that with the Mandingoes and Bambaras the use of salt is such a luxury, that to say of a man, "He flavors his food with salt," is to imply that he is rich; and children will suck a piece of rock-salt as if it were sugar.

No stronger mark of respect or affection can be shown in Museovy than the sending of salt from the tables of the rich to their poorer friends. In point of fact the value of salt in a dietetical and sanitary point of view has been recog-nized from the earliest time. In the book of Leviticus it is expressly commanded as one of the ordinances of Moses, that every oblation of meat upon the altar shall be seasoned with salt, without lacking; and hence it is called the salt of the covenant of God.

The Greeks and Romans also used salt in their sacrificial cakes; and it is still sed in the services of the Latin church -the parva mica, or pinch of salt, being in the ceremony of baptism put into the child's mouth, while the priest says, "Receive the salt of wisdom, and may it be a propitiation to thee for eternal

Everywhere, and almost always, indeed, it has been regarded as emblematical of wisdom, wit and immortality. To taste of a man's salt was to be bound by the rites of hospitality; and no oath was more solemn than that which was sworn upon bread and salt. To sprinkle the meat with salt was to drive away the devil, for, in the quaint language of an old divine, "He loveth no salt on his meat, for that is a sign of immutability;" and to this day nothing is more unlucky than to spill the salt.

ANOTHER GAS STORY .- At a hotel in New York, recently, an old gentleman came down stairs and inquired of the clerk whether he had any tallow can-dles. Being informed that he could be supplied with tallow dips, the old gen-

tleman said:

"Then I wish you'd give me some; I want something I can blow out, for I've been blasting away at that cussed jigger in my room till I've no wind left!" The clerk, by a spasmodic effort, kept his countenance and ordered a pound of dips to room No. --.

There is nothing like a good definition, as the teacher thought when he explained the meaning of "old maid" as a woman who had been made a very long time.

Death in Life.

About two years ago, the alternate Portland, Oregon, was a young man whose convivial weakness neutralized his every good intention, and made him a contempt to himself, and a burden to all who cared for him. With mental capacity much above the average, and moral sensibilities to keep alive his sense of shame at his own degrading excesses, the miserable young fellow's career was but a succession of sore repentances and renewed indulgences until his once comfortable home had become repulsive with debt and despair, and his poor young wife could have prayed that death would claim both of them while it could yet come without infamy. Reckless, unprincipled borrowing of money for dissipation from the nearest practicable possessor is one of the first as it is amongst the last signs of a character lost to all honor and self-respect in the brutalization of dram-drinking, and the subject of this sketch had practised it until the toleration of his most patient

rietims was exhausted.

Thus it ensued that when, one day in his maudlin extremity, he applied to a much-tried acquaintance for a further sum, and intimated that he should destroy himself if his request was refused,

the hasty answer was—
"Well, that is perhaps the best thing you could do."

The words seemed to shock and arouse to the bar. His eyes fairly started the hapless wretch, as suggesting a new, from his head as he looked toward his awful, and prophetic idea. With a ghastly smile, and frightened stare, he muttered-That's so, I believe you're right,

and turned away, partly sobered.

In an hour thereafter, at nightfall, he was seen on the edge of the wharf. People near at hand heard a heavy splash in the water, and word was sent to the waiting wife at home that her hapless husband had committed suicide. In the morning the river was dragged for the body, but not until a week following did the waves cast ashore the disfigured remains which, to the eyes of the near relatives only, had a semblance to the lost drunkard.

A decent funeral came next, by grace of Christian charity, and the weeping and penniless widow was left alone to battle with the world for a livelihood. In this she might have reached an early grave herself, being wholly unused to severe toil, but for the chivalry of a friend, who, after exerting himself to obtain employment for her, allowed his interest to assume gradually a deeper character, and finally prevailed upon her

to become his wife. So passed away from current record the very name of the first husband; not to find mention again until recalled by revelation of the last week.

The person whose final refusal of nency to the importunate borrower had een accompanied by such fatal words, and who had never forgiven himself the utterance of those words, chanced to be in Chicago on business lately, and was greatly startled at noticing, in the features of an humble workman upon one of the new buildings there, an exact likeness of the long-ago suicide of Wil-lammette river. Noticing his involunary start and stare, the workman unesitatingly advanced toward him, with extended hand, saluting him by name. The dead was alive again; the former self-destroyer of Portland, Oregon, was now a sober but prematurely aged bricklayer in the City of the Great Fire, and frankly confess d his identity before the other could accuse him thereof. Dead. however, to his former unworthy self, and unworthily treated relatives, he wished still to remain, and would never | wonderful charm. was met, and many a sympathetic heart had been touched.

resume his old name nor return to his former home. His wife must procure a idence of good taste. The general avdivorce from him, and have her second marriage solemnized anew; as, in preending suicide, he had taken leave of her, and all his other youthful associ-ations, as perfectly as though he had

really died. The idea of suicide, as suggested by his friend's impulsive reply to his last disgraceful importunity, had taken such a hold upon his conscience, that only a sudden hope coming to him as he was preparing to plunge into the dark water ad prompted him to cast a heavy stake into the tide instead, and then fly forever from the scenes of his past ignommy and despair. It was well for those he left behind that the body of some dead stranger, cast up by the wavas, was subsequently taken for his own, and confirmed his mortal departure. From Dalles by stage to Kelton, and from thence by rail to Chicago, he had made pilgrimage into a new life—a life of rigid self-control, penitence, and honest, if humble, toil; in which, under a new name, and far from all that he once was or ever again shall be, he has determined to spend the remainder of days vouchsafed to him in this world, and strive to merit rehabitation in the world

to come. "You need not reproach yourself for those words of yours," he added, when his old friend spoke regretfully of them, "for they only warned me in time of what must have been my end if they had not been said just as they were, and

How to Live on \$1,200 a Year.

Under the heading of "Household Expenses," the New York Times has called out a long list of commications, showing how a middle-class family may be maintained in good houses, and have every comfort, on \$1,200. The following plan strikes us as the most feasible and commonly practised:

"Your inquiries are by far more numerous than the replies as to the method of making both ends meet when keeping house or living on a small salary or income. I have for the past two years kept house with a wife, three children, and two servants on an income of less than \$1,260 per annum, and from present appearances shall do it again this year. My plan is this: I spend what I need to live well, keeping a monthly account with the butcher, greeer, etc. I let the bills accumulate for a period of say two months, and at this time the tressury is empty, and the bills considerable. Then (and this is the great idea) my wife collects the bills, and goes, with tears in her eyes, to her father, pleads poverty, talks the old gentleman out of a check, and the crisis is met. The next time, to give him a rest, one of the two inevita-ble well-off brothers-in-law is called in requisition. This, you will see, only happens twice a year to each and it don't hurt them much, so we swing along. The above is the only feasible plan I see, and is, I know, the most common way. No young man, in my opinion, has a right to get married unless his father-in-law keeps a bank account, and unless the marriage brings him a couple, at least, of moneyed brothers-in-law."

A Study of Society-Comparisons with our English Consins.

(Mrs. Stowe in the Christian Union.) Saratoga is like a great city; the throng is so great, the succession so con-stant, that one has a comfortable sense that one can do as one pleases without exacting a passing remark. When the bread colonade, two or three hundred feet long, is full of promenaders, with every variety of toilet, positive, comeast you can do answers every purpose, since nobody gives more than a passing glance at anything. It is a constant tide of faces and forms ebbing and flowing, and the second blots out the first, and the third the second—as the waves of the sea efface each other.

As a study of American society a visit

distinctly American, and resulting directly from the habits of republican society, which are worth notice. One of equaintance. In an English hotel or ly glutted, and that they intend another watering-place, for example, it would | year to get into better business. classes in England are fenced in by of first-class fruit. every national custem and regulation, and as completely secluded as the ladies are no common parlors where all may neet—no common railroad cars. An English family travels like an island surrounded by water, or as if genii lifted up the house and took it from place to place. The family, whole and compact, roes everywhere and keeps by itself. One may travel on the same railroad, put up at the same hotels, with the best English families, and see no more of A servant secures a compartment-car for their sole and separate use. Close-veiled, and looking neither to the right nor left, they enter it. At the hotel their suite of apartments is engaged. They pass from the retirement of the car to

pear in mysterious shadows. The fifteen hundred gentlemen and ladies who were making Congress Hall their home while we were there were of our best class—and we say, with honest pride, that the best class of English society has no better. There was no flash and dazzle, no predominance of shoddy aristocracy; all was quiet, easy, genial, and refined. The American family of the best class was there well represented. The father and mother, the young collegian, the pretty daughter. here we must stop and indulge in a little gush of admiration at these dear. charming, high-bred American girls. Their beauty is of a style so delicate; it is so much the expression of character it has so many positive intimations of suppressed power and ability, that it is all the more interesting. We watched several of these little queens from day to day without detecting an inharmonious movement or an unbecoming ges-ture—everywhere and always they ap-peared coolly mistresses of the situa-

tion. This piquant little air of entire

self-possession and ability to look any position in the face, is one of the pecu-

the retirement of the hotel, and disap-

idence of good taste. The general av- which an offensive effluvium would be erage was in that precise distance be-hind extremes which marks good sense room, when the wind was in a certain and refinement. The female costume of the season, by the by, is in a much more hopeful and beceming way than it was two or three years ago, when the demimonde of Paris sat as a queen, and had seen no sorrow. It has not now that scraggy, wild, high-flying air, that quantity of jingle and tinsel and furbelow that was at one time the desolating fashion. Toilets of modest colors and harmonizing shades of one color have taken the place of the startling contrasts and theatrical fashions that once obtained, and there have been few instances of vulgar over-dressing. Indeed, nothing has been more suggested by the whole tone of dress, air, and manner among the hundreds who thronged our halls or sat at our tables than the idea of culture and refinement. Quiet ease, self-possession, and good breeding have marked the tone of so-

Letters.

ciety.

Letters are of very ancient origin. The first letter of which we have any record is that written by David to Jonah, directing him to place Uriah in the front of the battle. A bad beginning, surely. Cicero wrote a letter, as he did everything, with ease and ele-gance. Seneca and the younger Pliny also excelled in this art. The Romans used tablets of wood coated with wax; sometimes ivory or parchment. The Spartans sent their secret dispatches in time of war on a long strip of parch-

acht. This was first wrapped around a staff, rolled slantwise and written lengthwise, then taken off, and carried by a special messenger to the commander who had a similar staff. It would, of course, be perfectly unintelligible when unwound, and so would cause no trouble if it should fall into the hands of an enemy, but when wound on the staff of receiver it would reveal its mean-

Herodotus tells of a cruel practice resorted to, to convey secret intelligence with safety. The head of a trusty messenger was shaved, and the writing was impressed on his skull. This was not a rapid method of transmitting news, for the poor fellow's hair must grow long enough to conceal the writing, and on arriving at his destination he must again be shaved. It is probable that little anxiety was manifested in those days to secure the position of a letter-

In oar time, the cheap postage makes letters valueless as literary productions. But in the "dear" old times, when one felt it his duty to make his epistle worth twenty-five cents, the letters were not only long and newsy, but worth keep-ing, and the letters of the past, pub-lished for our delight, form one of the most charming branches of our lighter literature. The French, as a nation, are the best letter writers, and a woman, Madame De Sevigne, is their brightest star in that respect. But English readers can boast of Lady Mary Montague

AGRICULTURAL

THE VALUE OF FINE PRUIT .- It to ommon event that fruit is found on an overstocked market. Some years it is one kind of fruit, sometimes another : but there is always a day during the season when there was absolutely no sale, and the fruit on hand had to be

thrown away. But this is true only of common fruit. parative, and superlative—you feel that the most you could do, had you the means, would be nothing here; and the good prices. No matter how the market with a ready sale, at There never yet was a time when fine good prices. No matter how the market may be gorged, the large luscious ecimens are always sought after, and found to yield an excellent profit to the raiser.

The "moral" of all this is, that fruitgrowing, in order to be a good business, of the sea efface each other.

As a study of American society a visit at Saratoga is a thing quite worth one's while. There are peculiarities in it distinctly. American and resulting distinctly. American and resulting distinctly. American and resulting distinctly. has but to set out strawberries or plant orchards to get some fruit; but to get fruit which is emphatically good, a fair these is the ease and independence of the life. Nobody is afraid of anybody. There are no visible bolts and bars, no is possessed no one need fear making There are no visible bolts and bars, no boundaries of frigid reserve such as obtain in society which has been broken into classes, each one of which feels it when so many complain that every aveccessary to keep off the other from its enue to the popular demand is complete-

be impossible, as here, to get at the heart of English society and observe the who understand it best succeed; and in daily manners and goings on of the best fruit-raising the principal avenue to succlasses. What are called the better cess is in the direction of the production

NECESSITY OF GREEN FOOD TO of the Grand Seignor's harem. There Fowls.—The first requisite in the shape of diet is a regular supply of green food. Here, again, fowls kept on grass will need no attention; but for birds penned up, the daily provision of it is an absoute necessity, though most beginners are ignorant of it. We well remember, in our own early experience, how our fowls died, yet we could not at first tell why; and one fine buff Cochin cock whose only fault was a strong vulturethem than if one were anywhere clse. hook was, in particular, greatly regret ted. An experienced friend let us into the secret; and after that we had no difficulty in keeping fowls, even where it is often said they cannot be kept in health-viz: in a yard paved with large flagstones. The best substitute for natural grass is a large turf thrown in daily to each four or five hens; and even in fowns it is often possible to procure this, by giving children a few pence every week to keep up a regular supply. Where turf is not allowed to be taken, grass may be cut or pulled; but in this ase must be cut into green chaff with shears or a chaff machine. The latter plan is how we actually managed for years in a yard only sixty-eight by thiry-five feet, divided into six pens; payng some child a few pence to bring fresh cut grass daily, cutting it up and mixing it with their soft meat.-Exchange.

DELICACY OF BUTTER.-It is well known to all dairy-women of experience that butter, to be sweet, requires the cleanest and most delicate handling and care. A farmer's wife says: "Of all the products of the farm, butter is the most liable to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people laid some veal in the cellar from which a little blood flowed out and was neglected until it had commenced to smell. The result was that the jar of outter which I was then packing smelled liarities of our young ladyhood, and and tasted like spoiled beef. Another when veiled by perfect modesty is a lady reader observes that there was a pond of filthy, stagnant water a few nundred feet from their house, from room, when the wind was in a certain direction, the result of which was that cream and butter would taste like the disagreeable odor coming from that pond. As soon as the pond was drained we had no more damaged butter."

LIME IN CROPS .- There is said to be carried off from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty-five bushels of wheat, nine pounds in fifty bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty-eight bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of rye grass, one hundred and twenty-six pounds in two tons of clover, and one hundred and forty pounds in twenty-five tons of turnips, and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes. Some soils contain abundance of lime for a thousand years, while other soils require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

ROTATION IN CROPS .- A five years rotation, adopted in England, for light, loamy land, is: "First year, roots second, barley; third and fourth, clover fifth, wheat. The advantages of the system are, that the land gets a thorough leaning, and a mellow seed-bed is prepared for the barley; and a young sod is held to be, when broken up by a single ploughing, a good preparation for a sound seed-bed for the ensuing wheat crops. In the west, roots are not raised as a part of the rotation, but the corn crop should be used for the same purpose that roots are in England—one of which is, clearing the soil from weeds.

BUTTERMILK .- Persons who have not een in the habit of drinking buttermilk consider it disagreeable, because it is slightly acid, in consequence of the presence of lactic acid. There is not much nourishment in buttermilk, but the presence of the lactic acid assists the digestion of any food taken with it. The Welsh peasants almost live upon oat-cake and buttermilk. Invalids suffering from indigestion will do well to drink buttermilk at meal time.

EXTREMES IN DRESS .-- No surer sign f vulgarity exists than an inordinate love of showy dress. Toilets even when tasteful as to color and style, denote, if habitually rich and showy, mental vul-garity, their transparent design being, by superficial material means, to impress the beholder. The refined beholder is unfavorably impressed, suspecting such outward richness to be a mask of inward poverty. Hence, a prevalent fashion of ostly dressing betrays general vu!garity. The finest type of ladyhood recoils offended, from her mirror, if seeing herself besilked, and befeathered, and bejeweled, for a morning walk or drive. She will be simply elegant in her attire, indoors or out, as in her manners, and will not exhibit, either in the one or the other, the slightest effort to outvie her neigh-

The St. Louis Globe tells its readers that "Louisville mules, after kicking and Walpole. Gray, Cowper, Scott, Byron, Southey and Burns have all distinguished themselves by their letters. the countenance off their drivers, calmly haul the corpse to an undertaker's shop, where it can be attended to."

the best medicines in the world, more the potencies of the materia medica, are given and accepted without the happlest results warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, to "keep up" as long as they disease, to "keep up" as long as they can move a foot or crook a finger, and it sometimes succeeds; but in others the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate, and slow and typhoid fever sets in, and carries the patient to a premature grave. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and a cool room are the first indispensable steps to a sure and speedy re-

A lawyer and a parson were talking about which way the wind was. The former said, "We go by the Court House vane." "And we," replied the parson, "go by the church vane." "Well," said the lawyer, "in the matter of wind, that is the best authority," and the parson went to cogitate.

covery. Instinct leads all beasts and

birds to quietude and rest the very mo-

ment disease or wounds assail the sys-

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lealer in Rum Bitters. But no; to proclaim their real mission would ruin them, so they sail under false colors, and do their deadly work surreptitious-Fortunately their triumphs over credulity are nearly at an end. Ever since the introduction of Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters the sale of all the burning fluids advertised as tonics" has been rapidly declining. They are still the unwholesome solace of individuals who wish to satisfy a morsid appetite for strong drink, without compromising their respectability; but the sick are everywhere discarding them and adopting the VINEGAR BITTERS. The success of this wonderful vegeta-ble remedy astonishes Dr. Walker himself. He believed, when he gave it to the world, that it was an unequalled tonic, free from the objections urged against the medicated fire-waters and dilutions of strychnine, quinine and other powerful alkaloids employed in modern practice; but he scarcely expected that it would prove a specific for chronic dyspepsia, liver-complaint, incipient consumption, confirmed rheumatism, gout, scrofula, nervous affections, general debility and all diseases that disorders, without destroying, the vital machinery. Yet this, unless thousands of witnesses have conspired to deceive the public, is actually the case.

A DEATH'S HEAD AND CROSSBONES

ught to be the trade mark of every

TALE AT THE TOILET .- Every lady's maid knows that 'the bewitching beings who pave their triumphant way with conquered hearts, regard a splendid head of hair the most effective of all womanly facinations. They believe, and they are right, that they can lasso as many beaux with the luxuriant ringlets and glossy braids as they can "kill at sight" with their beaming eyes. Hence in their "tollet talk" among themselves and with their attendants, the merits of preparations for the hair are free-ly canvassed, and the latest result of this discussion seems to be the almost universal adoption of Lyon's Kathairon as an article better adapted to promote the growth and beauty of the "Chief Glory of Woman" than any of the "Chief Giory of Woman data any other at present before the world. They say that without irritating the skin of the head it eradicates dandruff, and that it penetrates be-low the surface to the roots of the hair, endowing them with new life and vigor.

Edward Bayer, Esq., Horton, Kings Co., N. S., writes that an astonishing cure has been effected on his daughter by the use of John-son's Anodyne Liniment. The whole spine became diseased, she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was rounded up like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after having been innoculated for the kine pock. She is now

We pledge our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful ex-amination of the recipe, will say that Parson's Purgative Pills possess more merit than any other pill now offered for sale.

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DR. Wistan's Balsam of With Chenny is "a combination and a form indeed" for healing and curing diseases of the threat, lungs and chest. It cures cough by loosening and cleaning the lungs, and allaying irritation; thus remaping the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind Nature's Appeals for Help.

Every indication of debitity and exhaustion is mute appeal of Nature for medicinal aid to arrest the gress of decay. How are these silent appeals of physical weakness to the resources of the healing art usually mot? Too often, unfortunately, the druge prescribed aggravate the symptoms. Whoever recommonds drastic purgatives, or mineral salivants, or poisenous alkaloids, under such circumstances, is an ally of the atiment and an enemy of the patient. Who-G Sylvason & Co... Fin Art Publishers. Portland. Me over, on the contrary, advises the broken down and

LIE DOWN AND REST .- Dr. Hall says | crant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for aid and comfort, is a true philanthropist. It is rafe to say that efficient in the cure of disease, than all there never was an instance in which such salvies was thousands have been restored to vigor, health and sheerfulness by the renovating operation of this wholosome stimulant and alterative. All its medi-cinal ingredients are remarkable sanative proporties, and in combination form an absolute specific for inand in sometimation form an assentic specific for in-digestion, liver complaint, nervous affections, rheu-matism, intermittent and remittent fevers, general and local weakness, and every species of disorder in-cident to change of season or climate. The stimulative element of this invaluable protective and restors tive is not an impure excitant, but the thoroughly rectified essence of sound rye, admitted by all good chemists to be the most healthful of exhibitants.

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ing to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point

means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

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mation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Billout Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Erupzions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitlated Blood whenever you find its imparities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pere, and the health of the system will follow.

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Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Save a distinguished obscinced

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, larking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors did slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermitages, no anthelminities, will free the system from worms like these Bit ters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Pumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Minerals as they advance in He, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitturs once or twice a week as a Preventive.

Billions, Remittent, and Intermittent

or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Billous. Remittent, and Intermittent
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great rivers throughout the United States, especially
those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Misseuri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Braros,
Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summaries, throughout our entire country during the Summanessent heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied
by extensive derangements of the somach and liver, and
other abdominal viscers. There are always more or less
obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state
of the simmach, and great torpor of the bowels, beingclogged up with visitated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon
these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is
no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's
Viswana Birtyrans, as they will speedly recursor the
dark-colored vision matter with which the bowels are
loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of
the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions
of the digestive organs.

the digestive organs. Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Gotter, Scrofilony Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their creat Carally a power in the sort of the Skin Sore and the Skin Sore Eyes, etc., etc. great curative powers in the most obstinate and intract

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Cammative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diutetic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorino, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best afeguard in all cases of emptions and malignant fevera, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wied, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Directic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducta, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by puffing all its fluids with Vinacax Bittrans. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast heef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

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