Seasonable Hints. Constant cultivation is very important for corn. No other shows so much bene-fit from it. Our plan is to cultivate on the level, going close to the rows. If there are many weeds in the rows be tween the stalks, we throw a little earth to the plants to smother the weeds. Afterward, if necessary, this soil may be leveled with the hoe at the last weeding. Hilling corn is not, as some farmers think, needed to steady the plants.

Potatoes suffer more from weeds than any other crop. One weed will take up and evaporate a good deal of moisture from the soil, and rob the crop of what it greatly needs. The loss of moisture is not often thought of in considering the effect of the weeds, but it is very important. When too late to be killed by cultivatios, the weeds should be hand pulled.

Peas and cats, grown for fodder, may be cut with the reaper if they have not lodged. Otherwise the best plan is to out them with the scythe, not as grass is mown, but by drawing them toward the mower in bunches, with the blade of the scythe, when the loose bunches may be left to dry until ready to haul to the barn. When cut in blossom and well cured, this mixed crop is worth more

than clover hay. The best time for cutting wheat is a matter of dispute. We choose that time when the greater part of the grain is in such a condition that it can easily be crashed to a soft powder between the thumb and finger nails, and there is no sign of milkiness or mushiness about it. If cut earlier than this the grain shrinks, if cut later it is lost by shelling, although its quality for seed and for arming best when cut dead ripe. The time of cutting is a matter of economy and can-

One of the common small wastes of the farm arises from careless binding and shocking grain. Sheaves fall to pieces, or shocks overture, and grain is wasted as well as much time. See that the bands are strong enough, long enough, and well bound, and the shocks well put up and sately capped. Although the caps may not be needed, caps may not be needed, the grain is safe, and in case of a sudden thunder shower one can rest easy, knowing that no harm can happen to this crop.

To thrash the grain as soon as it is drawn from the field, and to market it, if it is dry enough, is generally the best plau. The loss of weight, and that from vermin and other risks, are saved; the labor of stacking or putting it in the barn, and a second handling are also saved, and with the cash in his pocket, a farmer avoids any loss in value, and it he misses a rise, he will on the whole have saved mere than this might have amounted to, and has had the use of the money pesides.

Farm Notes.

Sixty-five in every hundred acres in Ireland, and forty-two acres in every hundred in England, are pasture.

The largest farm in England measures 3,000 acres, and is divided into four great crops-wheat, barley and oats; seeds, beans and peas, etc., and roots. The live stock consists of sheep, horses, bullocks and pigs. The sheep are claimed as the most profitable of the stock.

Horses average about four hundred pounds of meat each. Six thousand eight hundred and sixty-five were given over for consumption in Paris last year. The raising of winter wheat is claimed

as a success in Arkansas. The farmers of Missouri cannot make the raising of winter wheat profitable. The wheat belt is enlarging its area. There is a general tendency to raise

more and buy less throughout the States. In China agriculture is considered one of the noblest of arts. The soil there, cultivated for thousands of years, produces as well now as when in its virgin state, because the people save, manufacture and apply manure to it, wasting nothing, either liquid or solid, that will make plant food, or that contains elements of fertility.

At the annual meeting of the Flax Supply association of Ireland, the chairman reported a decided diminution in flax culture. In Denmark there are six institutions

for giving instructions in dairying. Southwestern Minnesota for the fourth time is visited by the grasshoppers.

Potato bugs are appearing in immense quantities in many places in the Delaware river valley.

Farmers in Georgia report a prosper ous year. An increase of ten per cent. tall, erect, strong and healthy, is claimed in the acreage planted to we feed them on rich cake and corn, and the acreage in oats has increased thirty-five per cent. over that of last year. Wheat has an increased accrate of eighteen per cent. Forage whole the acreage of the cotton crop i-Sorghum and sugar cane crops are in the condition, with an increase of fully

increase of over one-third.

Useful Hints. TO WASH COLORED TABLE LINEN. Erc -One teaspoonful of sugar of lead dissolved in one gallon of water. Soak the article to be washed thoroughly in the solution, then dry. The color will be set so that the article may be washed in the ordinary manner.

RATS.-A handful of fresh chloride lime sprinkled in rat holes will keep them away for months.

FOR BEETLES OR ROACHES .- Mix equal parts of brown sugar and Indian meal with paris green.

TO WASH COLORED GOODS,-Black calicoes should be washed with the contents of a beef gall put into one pail of warm water. This will set the color. Stiffen with a weak solution of brown glue. This manner of washing is nice for n .vy blue dresses and dark batistes.

Postal Matters.

The report of the committee of conference on the United States Post-Office Appropriation bill recommends the adoption of the following provision concerning third-class mail matter :

All third-class mail matter except unsealed circulars shall be transmitted at the rate of one cent for every two onnees, or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces, and the sender may write his name therein, or outside, preceded by the word "from" or may write briefly, or may print on any package, the number and name of articles inclosed, and publishers of magazines, etc., may print thereon the time at which subscrip tions were paid, and the address on postal cards or unsealed circulars may be written, printed or affixed, at the option of the sender.

The section prohibiting the sale of envelopes and newspaper wrappers be-low actual cost, including clerk hire, legal postage, and all other expenses connected therewith, is retained without

A Merchant's Magnanimity.

A young man stole \$2,000 in May last from a Brooklyn warehousemau. When the case was called the court was astonished by Mr. Robinson, the com-plainant's, statement that he did not wish to prosecute the complaint. Mr. Rob-

inson said: "I think that the ends of justice would be served just as well, probably better, if Lyons was let go. I always entertained strong hopes for the young man. He was a bright, intelligent boy, and I never thought that he would turn out as he did. But as the case stands now, the money is gone, his parents are poor, and I don't ever expect to get one

and intelligent young man, but he had several little weaknesses, and on three New York, and a respected member of the boy, but if he turns out badly he will never have it to say that it was I who put upon him the brand of a crimihis feelings that he could not speak further. Justice Delmar gave the boy a sound

The Newspaper.

admonition, and discharged him.

I am a farmer. My farm is named Pasturefield. I take great pride in it and work as steadily as I can, for I am sixty-six, and was not inured to farm labors in early life, but trained to the dry goods business. Well, no matter for this. I work and enjoy it. Then I get tired, then I smoke, and then I sit down to the newspaper. Ah, then my fatigue is forgotten; I revel in enjoyment and am recreated. The great, good newspaper! I used to read books, but neglect them now. What becomes of all the books published? I used to take agricultural journals, but there was too much agriculture. I get hints enough in the home newspaper to satisfy

All around me are men who work hard and are honest and faithful in their aims and ways, who take no newspaper. How do they do to live? I should have died twenty years ago without them. I lend and give mine to my neighbors.

And the newspaper grows and grows, and will continue to grow. Better and better men continue to go into its labors. The best only will live. Oh, men of the newspaper, great teacher of the peo-ple, accept the law that "honesty is the best policy." Cast out the cowardly, the weak, mean, and wrong headed, and let but the brave, the manly, the cleareyed, and courageous help in making this great, growing gospel, this big book, this daily teacher, this household preacher, this hope, comfort, help, and enjoyment of the common people, the American newspaper! Make it clean

and true, and faithful. As I believe the newspaper has already lengthened my life, I doubt not it will still lengthen it, to the extent, probably, of twenty-five years, which will give me a quite respectable span. And I think of what its character must be to me! But then I know the strong, the true, the brave will live and flourish, and that the puerile, foolish, and false will soon die, - Sun.

Mental Food. Good bread is the staff of life, and if

we lean on that we grow strong and healthy. If we ring up our children on plain, wholesome diet, they grow we feed them on rich cake and fancy pastry, and fill their stomachs with all sorts of tra-h, spiced up to tempt the appetite beyond what nature requires, their appetites become depraved, and cross have also an increased acreage, they loathe the food best calculated to make them grow healthy and strong ; tou per cent, less than last year, and, in consequence, they grow pale, poor, puny and wak, Just so with the Our minds eaght to become twenty-five per cent., and rice sh we an ear and strong, sulightened and elevated. There is food that is healthy and nutritious for the mind. But the literary cooks have served the public with so much highly seasoned food that the tastes of their readers, especially the young, have become vitrated, and they turn with disgust from goo i, solid, in structive reading, which would improve their mental powers, and make them intellectually strong, and help them to become useful members of society. But they eagrely devour literary pastry, if highly spiced. They crave sensational reading ; romance and fiction ; pathetic, comic, and tragic. And this exciting reading, so stimulating to the brain, is tempting and they read too much. The consequence is, their minds become dwarfed and sickly. They gain no real knowledge, but the brain is weakened, the memory ruined, and intellectual vigor destroyed; and these mental dyspeptics are about as unfit to grapple with the stern realities of life as a worn-

a campaign against the Modocs. Atlantic and Pacific.

out, haggard, physical dyspeptic is to endure the bardships of a soldier's life in

Some of my birds have been talking to the sea gulls and they have brought

me this news: The Atlantic ocean was named after mighty mythical giant named Atlas, who, as the Greeks believed, carried the world on his shoulders-the great Atlas who has a great mountain range in Africa

for his namesake. The other great ocean didn't have to go to Greece for a name. It just stayed where it was and behaved itself, until at last, from its peaceful aspect, it was

called Pacific. This is as it should be, my little Americans—power on one side of us, and peace on the other. And what is better yet, they are permanent institutions. Fifty centennials from now, Jack, or somebody else, will find trig and trim An excursion was advertised in Boston between its oceans, with the peace of power its brightest virtue, and the pow-"to go down the bay and see the water of peace its proudest boast.—St. once cut by the keel of the Mayflower."

A RAID IN BULGARIA.

savage Nature of the Great War Now Be-

ginning in Europe A correspondent, in a letter from Constantinople, gives an account of scenes witnessed by himself at a place which he calls Bravno, on his way from Rout-schouk to the Turkish capital. Bashi-Bazouks and their brethren in theft, the Tchirkesses, have been let loose all over this unhappy country to punish the insurgents and to awe the villagers from imitation. It would be disbelieved were I to state all the horrors whose vestiges penny of it back, so you can see that I saw during the four-and-twenty hours that is not the motive which moves me | which I spent near Dravno. Corpses of to this course. The boy is young yet, and there may be hope for him. I prefer to lose my money and give him these savages have passed. At Karaki-that chance. It may be the salvation of lissi one entire school of fifty children is him, and I think that justice would be better served if the stain of imprisonment was not placed upon his name. He will have a chance to begin again, and will, I have no doubt, turn out better yards away, was the headless body of a than if placed among criminals for a term of years."

half burned down, and, not a dozen yards away, was the headless body of a peasant, whose telt showed that he had been taken while in arms. I intend to term of years."

"This is certainly a very Christian act on your part, Mr. Robinson." said Justice Delmar.

"It is "hat I feel to be my duty, sir," said Mr. Robinson, his voice beginning to waver. "I have been in where the raiders were making a gallant to waver the raiders were making a gallant and the raiders were making a gallant to collect the exact dates and sites of the recent atrocities in Bulgaria, for the edification of those who still think that the raiders were making a gallant to the raiders were the raiders were making a gallant to the raiders were the raiders were the raiders were making a gallant to the raiders were the raiders were the raiders were the raiders were making at the raiders were making at the raiders were business forty one years in this city, and stand; they were only about four hundring that time I have been robbed dred in number; their enemies mustered probably fifty times by clerks. Never have I prosecuted one of them, and I had, besides, a couple of cannon, with have found out that in nineteen cases which they were pounding away at the out of twenty my action has been the old monastery in which they had taken salvation of them. Why," he continued, after a moment's pause, "I had once in my employ an unusually bright inhabitants, which used to do a flourishing trade in the cotton business, but it certainly is not at present a commeroccasions he stole money from me. I cially attractive place. Built at the foot of a spur of the Balkan, it is sheltered from the bleak mountain winds by a succession of hills by which the monas society. I will take my chances in this case. Probably I may be mistaken in ings, are entirely commanded. On these beights Hussein Bey, who

was the leader of the Turkish forces, had established his guns, which, although Mr. Robinson was so overcome by they had been at work for some six hours, had apparently as yet done no damage. They were firing at the walls instead of shelling the roof, and the hollow shot seemed powerless to injure the massive granite which had stood there for centuries. The practice was wretched, and nobody had any clear idea of the distance, for many of the projectiles fell short, although the battery was at not more than two thousand yards' range, but the guns made a noise, and after every discharge there rose a yell of satisfaction from the troops, mingled with a volley of curses against the unbelieving dogs who dared to dispute Moslem authority. The bey, who was quite polite, told me that the raiders had attacked and killed severel small detachments on their way from the In a few moments more the dimmest river, and that he had only come up with them here, where they had stopped to rest and eat, for the poor fellows had marched some fifty miles without meeting the re enforcements which evidently they had been led to suppose would join them in the interior. The Bashi Bazouks had been hanging on their rear for several hours, but had been repulsed, and so resigned themselves to play the part of bloodhounds. Brought to bay at last, they had thrown themselves into the old monastery, where they meant to sell their lives as dearly as possible. One assault had been tried, but the result had not been satisfactory, and Hussein Bey thought that it would be far safer to trust to starvation and to a

distant "bombardment," as he called it. have been burned without any effect, and as I began to get tired of the monotony, I went down into the town, where the women and children were huddled into corners moaning with fear of what was to come. There were a good many Tchirkesses, in high fur caps and long pellises, with cross belts stuffed full of cartridges, looking about for booty, and an occasional scream told of some act of violence or murder, but even my zaptiehs could not have protected me, if had ventured too intimately among these demons, who were greatly exaspe rated by the loss of several of their number in the attack which they had made early in the day. The besieged, as a rule, kept very quiet, the occasional singing of a bullet being the only indication of the resistance still offered in the church. It must have been about eight P. M., when my attention was at tracted by a bright glare on the southflagration), a tumultuous rush of redifs, It did not last more than fifteen minutes, and then there was a dead silence, almost painful in contrast to the noise monastery were in flames, and before morning nothing remained but the blackened walls and a few charred raftters. As soon as the first light appeared I rode over to the headquarters, and, a little later, to the field.

It was as I had supposed; finding that succor from outside was hopeless, without food or water, and fully aware of the fate in store for them if captured, the besieged had determined to cut their way out and get to the mountains, So they applied the torch to the old church, and, under cover of the flames, dashed into the ranks of the Turkish soldiery, which had crowded down in disorder to witness the burning of the Giaours. With their yatagbans between their teeth and revolver in hand they actually fought their way through nearly ten times their number. I counted 130 dead Bulgarians, but did not see a single The Turks say that the prisoner. The Turks say that the wounded shot themselves rather than surrender. I cannot vouch for the truth of this is every instance, but there certainly was one case in support of the with his thigh broken by a ball, was lying on one side of the church amid the bodies of five Turks, an empty revolver in his hand, and a bullet in his head, as if he had blown his own brains out. How many men the Turks lost it between five and six hundred killed and not make good apples. at such close quarters that, until the inscarcely make use of their muskets. I they are. noticed, however, that the fatigue parties were very busy on the field, and that the best houses of Dravno were deprived of their ordinary inmates in chemical society, in New York, Mr. order to serve as hospitals. I rode away Rufus S. Merrill, of Boston, stated that as soon as the fight was over, for I had no wish to witness atrocities which I this country last year, victims of coal was powerless to prevent, but from the oil accidents. He claimed that oil should

bayonets was not calculated to prolong

Custer, the Cavalryman. them wounded, and all suffering from thirst and hunger, fought under the broiling sun of the Kansas plains against a combined body of Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arrapahoes. Ten days previously this party had pitched their camp, after a long day's march, on the banks of Pond creek, a small stream in the extreme west of Kansas that helps to form the Smoky Hill river. Having seen no Indians for many days they felt seenre, and their first evening on the seen no indians for many days they left more concern than the prospect upon secure, and their first evening on the little stream was passed in singing, in Eugland a division of opinion and smoking and telling stories. At dawn of the next day the two men who were pathy of the North or South during the on guard saw three shadowy forms stealing in among the herd of horses pickalarm the guards started in pursuit, but sober support from all sides, but already had gone only a few hundred yards when the ministers are threatened with the they were surrounded by at least a hundred redskins, and before relief could themselves ready to sacrifice our safety reach them borne off captives, never in the East rather than England should more to be heard from. In those broiling July days water wa

rapidly giving out, but mule flesh had

camp fire; of the dreaded foe on the nor can we now present the argument in bluffs of the little stream. Day after day the naked and hideously painted if they will take it into consideration, devils charged fiercely on the little corral of chained and slightly barricaded wagons, their wild yells and storm of must gladden those who are as much hurling arrows being met by the unerring bullet of the soldiers, and many a brave bit the dust. Thus for ten long days was the unequal conflict kept up, hundreds against a handful; and while hope waned, the row of newly made mounds just outside the wagons increased in number, and the wounded Their only hope was in the efforts of the catan and started for the distant Platte, where Custer, with the gallant Seventh regiment, was protecting the settlers along the fertile Republican and Little Blue rivers. The scout's last words were: "If I ain't back in five days you may know that I've gone up." He was never known to break his word. The evening of the ninth of July was also the evening of the fifth day of their imprisonment. Just before sunset, a cloud of dust floated heavily over a distaut eminence. Beneath its shadow the too weak to bear a carbine, cried out: "It's Custer! thank God, it's Custer!"

eye could make out the slight form and bold carriage of the debonnair cavalryman, as, with his long hair streaming in the wind, crowned with its white sombrero and black plume, he dashed up to the corral and cried out: " Here we are, boys; are we in time?" "Yes, thank God!" was the answer, and cheer after cheer from the rescued band rang out on the evening air. Even the wounded crawled from their tent to see and cheer the noble Seventh with Custer at its head.

The Cuban Rebellion.

Inssein Bey thought that it would be a safer to trust to starvation and to a listant "bombardment," as he called it.

An immense amount of powder must independence. The demands of Spain independence. The demands of Spain independence. The demands of Spain independence independence in September 1868, and grew out of an earnest desire of the Cubans for independence. The demands of Spain independence independence independence independence independence independence in September 1868, and grew out of an earnest desire of the Cubans for independence independence independence independence independence in September 1868, and grew out of an earnest desire of the Cubans for independence independence independence independence independence independence in September 1868, and grew out of an earnest desire of the Cubans for independence independence independence in September 1868, and grew out of an earnest desire of the Cubans for independence independence independence independence in September 1868, and grew out of an earnest desire of the Cubans for independence independence in September 1868, and grew out of an earnest desire of the Cubans for independence in September 1868, and grew out of an earnest desire of the Cubans for independence in September 1868, and grew out of an earnest desire of the Cubans for independence in September 1868, and grew out of an earnest desire of the Cubans for independence in September 1868, and grew out of a september 1868 have always been specially severe upon the unfortunate island, and whether her treasury was to be filled or her armies to be replenished the demands upon Cuba have been out of proportion and in excess of those upon other portions of the empire. The rising was general among the native rural population of Cuba, and on the tenth of October, 1868, Manuel Carlos Cespedes, a lawyer of Bayamo, issued an address to the Cubaus, in which he declared the independence of the island and its final ser aration from the mother country. twenty-seventh of that month the first conflict between the insurgents and the national troops occurred at Las Tunas, which resulted in a success for the Cubans, and a provisional government was established at Bayomo, which promised the speedy abolition of slavery. In April of the following year a constit-uent assembly proclaimed Cuba to be a ern side of the village; there was a loud shout of "Yugan var!" (there is a condent. Among other acts of the assemdent. Among other acts of the assembly was the total abolition of slavery and Tchirkesses and Bashi Bazouks in that the introduction of absolute freedom in direction, the artillery ceased firing, and matters of religion. Since then the war the sharp rattle of musketry succeeded. has been carried on with great severity, especially on the part of the Spaniards, who have given the insurgents no quarter, and inaugurated a series of butche of the last six hours. The church and ries unknown to the annals of even civil war. The insurgents have up to this time beld their own remarkably well.

A New and Destructive Tree Worm. The Columbia (Tenn.) Herald has the following: Allthrough the extensive cedar forests in Marshall, north of the river, and in the extensive belt of cedars in the northeast portion of Maury county, untold millions of a kind of worm, incased in a cocoon or web, have attached themselves to the cedar treeshauging to the limbs of the trees-in many thousands apparently to the tree. The trees appear to be thickly covered with these destructive insects. In sections containing many hundred acres of the finest red cedar in the State-the timber attacked-much of it is already killed, and nearly all that the pests are upon appears to be in a dying condition; grave fears are expressed by many that they will, in the future, almost de stroy the cedar timber as they multiply. They seem to be indigenous to the cedar, having as yet molested no forest assertion. A powerful looking Bulgarian, with his thigh broken by a ball, was been attacked, the fly having apparently laid the eggs on the bloom or apple, Thousands of little oblong cocoons may now be seen sticking to the young ap ples; within the ball or eocoon is a small black looking worm. The apples that is impossible to state, as they always to black looking worm. The applies that conceal the truth, but I should think searred and stunted in growth, and canscarred, and stunted in growth, and canwounded. The sally had taken them quite by surprise, and the fighting was ple, as there are now many acres of timple, as the now many acres of timp ber that have been already killed by surgents had almost reached the outer them. Some one skilled in entomology circle of their enemies, these could would confer a favor by explaining what

Coal Oil Victims. In his address before the American nearly six thousand persons perished in screams and yells which I heard in the stand a test of three hundred degrees in burning suburbs I well knew that pan- order to be safe, and that no device could demonium was at large, and the sickenbe contrived which would render safe ing sight of Bulgarian heads carried the burning of an article inherently about on the ends of Arab lances and dangerous.

A War of Race and Religion.

The Pall Mall Gazette concludes gloomy leader on the war now imminent Custer, the Cavalryman.

Nine years ago a party of forty-eight disheartened and weary men, most of them wounded, and all suffering from thirst and hunger, fought under the image of the was a follows: It is to be a war of race and religion. This is what they are trying to make of it in Russia; this is the conception of it, which will be installed into the minds of the vassal pop-American war was as nothing. time like this whatever government eted just outside the camp. Giving the | ruled in England would need steady and hampering of enthusiasts, who declare shame herself by doing anything in opposition to so hely an enterprise as the obtained only by the darkness of mid-night, and then in small quantities and at the greatest risk. Provisions were imperil a civilization like our own, spread over half the world, is not been found not unpalatable. Night after night were seen the innumerable siasts of humanity are likely to consider; any proper form, but we shall be glad the foes of the English as of the Turkish empire.

A Curious War. It is a curious war, this of the Turks, and both sides are getting allies in a remarkable contest on European soil. Two regiments of Egyptians, which mouned and tossed under the thin tent. have lately been fighting in Abyssinia, are on their way to Constantinople to aid bold scort, who, under cover of dark-ness, had stolen from the environed who, though nominally dependent on Turkey, is in reality independent, and possessed of absolute power, has informed the sultan that he also will dispatch a regiment to his assistance. Add nese to the European army of the sultan, and then add the troops which he is drawing from the Asiatic portion of his empire, and it will be seen that he is ecaring support from three continents and many races. On the other side, the Prince of Servia is supported by his Montenegrin and Herzegovinian allies and by the insurgents of Bulgaria; and forms of horsemen were discernible, and it now looks as though he were to secure the intensity of suspense was redoubled. aid from Roumania, the government of At last one ghastly, blood stained, which has sent troops to the frontier to smoke begrimed and wounded man, prevent certain apprehended movements prevent certain apprehended movements f the Turks. Prince Milan recently announced his expectation of receiving co-operation from the Greeks; but the king of Greece has taken the pains to assure Turkey of h s peaceful intentions. Taken altogether, it is a singular war.

worm, saitrheum, and other cutaneous affec-tions cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniter Tan Soar. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worth-

This is often a serious question with the in-alid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recom ment. He reads the papers, circulars and claimed to have been wrought by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be reme-died. In the land where all are free, the good the truly valuable—must come into competi-tion with the vile and worthless, and must be tion with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is advertising. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the spostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a ussless outlay amount of experimenting and a uspless ontla of money. As presumptive evidence in favo of Dr. Pierce's family medicines, the proprie tor desires to say that they are prepared by new and recentific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the ville consideration and the vice consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the ville consideration. tainly to rank them high above the vile com-pounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaies rum, sour beer or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be im-paired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appro-

Married ladies, under all circumstances, will find Parsons' Purgative Pills sate; and in small doses, a mild esthartic. They cause no griping pains or cramp.

Nothing is more harassing than ulcers or beits. Fortunately they can be quickly healed by the use of GLENN'S SULPHUS SOAP, which purges the sore of its poisonous virus or proud flesh, and thus removes the only ob-stacle to its hesing. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York. Grow young in ten minutes with Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringless. - Com.

Which Shall I Take. priate season, when they are flush with medi-cinal properties. In support of these claims, the following testimony is offered: Newark, N. J., 1876.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

Newark, N. J., 1876.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

Dear Sir-I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such remarks as "Sage's Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing;" or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for etrengthening her voice and says "there is nothing equals it;" and so I night give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, being in the store, said to me: "I don't want no doctors 'round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all your doctors." And I might go on. I am, most respectfully, yours, ATRA B. CROOKS.

SCHENCE'S SEA WEED TONIC .- In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the The little worm effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsis, it is invaluable. Many eminent physiclans have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permamently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corre-sive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric jules that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric nice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digreted; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantities, indi-gestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tomo performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schemck's Sea Weed when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea onic sold by all Druggists.

HALF A UOLLAR CHICAGO



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The Markets. NEW YORK

NAW TORK		
Beef Cartle-Prime to Extra Bullocks	US No.	10%
Common to Good Texans	U8 @	08%
Milch Cows	00 0668	
Hogs-Live	0834	08%
Dressed	97369	69
Sheen	04 14 68	0554
Lambs	00美國	1914
Cotton-Middling	115.66	11%
Plant-Extra Western	8) 66 7	00
State Extra		
Wheat-Red Western	10 @ 1	
No. 2 Spring	10 @ 1	16
Rye-State	18 (8	13
Barley -State	- 3	-
Barley-Malt		35
Outs-Mixed Western	89 (8	63
Corn-Mixed Western	\$8 @	68
Hay, per cwt		00
Straw, per cwt		20
Hops75's10 213 olds	04 @	.08
Porh-Moss	00 @3	
lact	11 (2	11
Fish-Mackered, No. 1, new 1		8 00
No. 2, 188		
Dry Cod, per ewt	175 (6)	5.25
Herring, Scaled, per box	23 (4)	23
_maroteums—Christe0876-809	Refined,	15
Wool-California Figure	14 @	26
Tens "	34 8	25
Australian "	- 0	-
Butter-Sufe	20 (6	26
Western Dairy	21 @	32
Western Yellow	18 6	22
Western Ordinary	12 @	15
Cheese-State Factory	18 6	1936
State Skinined	1:18 (数	0.0
Wostern	04 65	1.63%

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