THE SILVER KING.

How James Fair Became Ope of Weakingest Men in the World.

There is a man alive at this present moment who, if he were so minded, could give his daughter a marriage-por-tion of one hundred and fifty million dollars. He would then have about fifty millions left for himself. He lives half way up a mountain-side in Nevada, and his daughter lives with him. Seven and his daughter lives with nim. Seven years ago he was a poor man; to-day he is the silver king of America. He has dug two hundred million dollars' worth of silver out of the hill he is living on, and has about two hundred millions more yet to dig. If he lives three years longer he will be the richest man in the world. His name is James Fair, and he is the manager, superintendent, chief partner, and principal shareholder in the consolidated Virginia and California Silver Mines, Virginia and California Silver Mines, known to men as the "big bonanzas." He has an army of men toiling for him day and night, down in the very depths of the earth, digging, picking, blasting and crushing a thousand tons of rock every twenty-four hoars. He works as hard as any man of them. The man who, by his own unaided exertions, can rise to such marrallous wealth in so such marvellous wealth in so short a time is worth knowing something about. It is worth while to hear how such a fabulous fortune can be accumalated.

Seven years ago there were two little Irishmen in the city of San Francisco, keeping a drinking-bar of very modest pretensions, close to one of the principal business thoroughfares. Their custom-ers were of all kinds, but chiefly commercial men and clerks. Among them was an unusually large proportion of stock and share-dealers, mining-brokers and the like, and there was no place in Inid. San Francisco where so much mining-talk went on as in the saloon of Messrs. Flood & O'Brien, which were the names of the two little Irishmen. Keeping their ears wide open, and sifting the mass of gossip that they listened to every day, these two men picked up a good many crumbs of information, beside getting now and then a direct confidential tip; and they turned some of them to such good account in a few quiet little speculations, that they shortly had a comfortable sum of money lying at their bankers'. Instead of throwing it away headlong in wild extravagant ventures, which was the joyons custom of the average Californian in those days, they let it lie where it was, waiting till they knew of something good to put it into. They soon heard of something mod arough On Fair's advice they good enough. On Fair's advice they bought shares in a mine called the Hale and Norcross, and were speedily taking out of it fifteen thousand pounds ster-ling a month in dividends. This mine was the property of a company, and though it had at one time paid large and continuous dividends, it was now supposed to be worked out and worthless. Mr. Fair, however, held a different opinion; and when he came to examine opinion; and when he came to examine it carefully, he found just what he ex-pected to find—a large deposit of silver-ore. Thereupon he and Flood and O'Brien together bought up all the shares they could lay their hands upon, and obtained complete control of the mine. It was immediately put under Fair's management, and it prospered, and the three partners waved very rich and the three partners waxed very rich.

Mr. Fair, being an experienced and clever practical miner, spent most of his time down in the mine, laying out and directing the work for his men. It was necessary that he should know all there was to be known, and see all there was to been, about the property; and he made such constant and thorough ex-plorations of it, that he very soon got it made such constant and thorough ex-plorations of it, that he very soon got it by heart. In a little time there was not while going to a fire, through any street, an mch with which he was not thoroughly acquainted, not a trace of mineral in shaft or tunnel of which he was not personally aware. By and by, being a reflective kind of man, who noticed everything and forgot nothing, he took to thinking over things, and putting odds and ends of observation together, and comparing notes, and rummaging in old out-of-the-way corners of the mine, and making all sorts of examinations in all sorts of abandoned places, and generally carrying on in a curious way, until he finally persuaded himself that somc-where, close by the Hale and Norcross, there ran a gigantic vein of silver-bearing ore, whose value he could only cal-culate in figures that frighter ed him to look at. Week after week he hunted for this vein without success, and under difficulties that would have disheartened an ordinary man ; but he stuck to the search, and ultimately found a clue. He followed it up for ten days, and then struck the Bonanza, a huge sheet . glittering stephanite, one hundred feet wide, of unknown length and depth, and of the estimated value of six hundred millions of dollars-the mightiest for-tune that ever dazzled the eyes of man. In a week he and his partners were the absolute owners of three-fourths of it, the prospective possessors of four hun-dred and fifty million dollars ! Figures like these stun the imagination. In the excitement caused by this astounding discovery it is scarcely more than the hard truth to say that San Francisco went raving mad. The vein in which the bonanza was found was known to run straight through the consolidated Virginia and California mines, dipping down as it went, and could not be traced any further. But that fact was nothing to people who were bent on having mining stock; and, vein or no vein, the stock they would have. Con-sequently they bonght into every mine in the neighborhood, good and bad alike, sending prices up to unheard-of limits, and investing millions in worthless pro-perties that have never yielded a shilout: ling in dividends, and never will. When Flood had bought a large quantity of the bonanza stock, and had assured to himself and his partners the controlling interest in the mines, he recommended all his friends to buy a little, and O'Brien did the same. Those who took the advice are now drawing their proportion-ate shares of dividends, amounting to about two million five hundred thousand dollars a month. The majority of those who bought into other mines are, in Cali-fornia parlance, "busted." What these three men and their latest partner, Mac-kay, are going to do with their money is a curious problem, the solution of which will be watched with great interest in a very or two to come. The money they year or two to come. The money they hold now is yielding them returns so enormous that their maddest extrava-gances could make no impression on the amount. Every year they are earning more, saving more, and investing more. They have organized a bank with a capital of ten millions of dollars; they control nearly all the mining interests of Nevada and California; they have a strong grip of the commercial, financial, and farming interests all along the Paci-fic slope; and by a single word they can at any moment raise a disastroup panic, and plunge thousands of men into hope-less ruin. It will be an interesting thing to wait and watch how this terrible power for good or evil is to be wielded. -Home Journal.

This name includes several distinct but similar species of the minute moths belonging to the family *Tincida*, which in their larval state, are very destructive to woolen goods, fur, hair and similar substances. Among them may be men-tioned the clothes moth (Tinea vestianella), the carpet moth (Tinea tapetze", la), the fur moth (T. pellionella), and the hair moth (*Tinea crinella*). These tineans have slender bodies and lanceo-late, freely fringed wings that expand six-tenths or eight-tenths of an inch. The antennæ and palpi are short and thread-like, and there is a thick orange thread-like, and there is a thick orange or brown tuft on the forehead. The colers range from buff to drab and dark gray. The eggs are laid in May and June (the moth dying immediately after-ward), and hatch out in fifteen days. ward), and hatch out in fifteen days. The young worms at once proceed to work, gnawing the substances within their reach and covering themselves with the fragments, which they shape into hollow rolls and line with silk. These rolls are by some carried on their These rolls are by some carried on their backs as they move along, and by others fastened to the substance they are feed-ing upon; and they are enlarged from time to time by additions to the open extremities and by portions let into the sides, which was split open for this purpose. In such ambush the worms carry on their work of destruction through the summer; rest, in seeming through the summer; rest, in seeming torpor, during the winter; and change to chrysalids early in the spring. The transform again in twenty days, and issue from their shelter as winged moths, to fly about in the evening till they have

Clothes Moths.

too,) through. paired and are ready to lay eggs. Then follows an invasion of dark closets, chests

and drawers, edges of carpets, folds of curtains, and hanging garments, and the oundation of a new colony is swiftly

The early days of June should herald vigorous and exterminating warfare against these subtle pests. Closets, against these subile pests. Closets, wardrobes, all receptacles for clothing, should be emptied and laid open, their contents thoroughly exposed to light and air, and well brushed and shaken before being replaced. In old houses much infested with moths, all cracks in floors, wainscots, shelves or furniture should be brushed over with turpentine. Cam-phor or tobacco should be placed among all garments, furs, plumes, etc., when laid aside for the summer. To secure cloth-linings of carriages from the at-tacks of moths, sponge them on both sides with a solution of corrosive sublimate of mercury in alcohol, made just strong enough not to leave a white mark on a black feather. Moths may be killed by fumigating the article containing them with tobacco or sulphur, or by putting if practicable, into an oven heated to about 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

Fires in America.

An English magazine says : The exceeding dryness of the atmosphere in the United States produces such an in-flammability in buildings, that when a fire breaks out it proceeds with surprising velocity. Owing to this circum-stance, Americans have organized the most perfect system in the world of extinguishing fires, though all their efforts are often in vain. A stranger in New York or Boston would be astonished at the immense uproar caused by an outbreak of fire. Bells are rung, gongs sounded, and steam-engines rush along the streets, regardless of everything. The unaccustomed stranger is apt to make a run of it when he sees the ensites coming; the American simply steps to the "sidewalk" or into a "store" for a moment. It is provided by the city government that "the offilane, or alley," etc.; and most unre-servedly do the said officers and men make use of this permission. If any old woman's stall is at the corner of a street round which the steamers must go, there is no help for it; over it goes. If a buggy is left standing at a corner, the owner must not be surprised if but three wheels are left on it when he returns. Accidents of this latter kind, however, are rare; people recognize and yield willingly the right of way; and the quicker the engines go to a fire, the better pleased everybody is. It is quite a point of rivalry among the fire-men who shall get the first water on a fire, and it is mentioned always in the report of the engineer.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

The Man who Didn't Know When to Sto A very fair singer was Mynheer Schwop. Except that he never know when to stop He would sing, and sing, and sing away, And sing half the night and all of the day-

This " pretty bit " and that " sweet air," This "little thing from Tootovere." Ab ! it was fearful the number he knew. And fearful his way of singing them throug At first, the people would kindly say :

"Ah, sing it again, Mynheer, we pray "---[This "pretty bit," and that "sweet air," This " little thing from Tootovere."] They listened a while, but wearied soon,

And, like the professor, they changed their tune. Vainly they coughed and a-hemmed and stirred Only the harder he trilled and slurred,

Until, in despair, and rather than grieve The willing professor, they took their leave, And left him singing this "sweet air," And that " pretty bit from Tootovere ;"

And then the hostess, in sorry plight, While yet he sang with all his might, Let down the blinds, put out the light, With "thanks Mynheer ! good-night ! good-

night !" My moral, dear singers, lies plainly a-top ; Be always obliging, and willing-to stop. The same will apply, my dear children, to you Whenever you've any performing to do,

Your friends to divert (which is quite prope

Do the best that you can-and stop when you're

-Mary Mapes Dodge, in St. Nicholas.

The Plaything of an Empress. More than a hundred years ago the

great country east of Germany, known as Russia, was ruled by the Empress Anne. It is a very cold country and the winter is very long. The capital is St. Petersburg, and through it the river Neva burg, and through it the river Neva runs. This river freezes in winter, and the ice is frequently so solid that it will bear an army of several thousand men with all their heavy guns and mortars, and these be discharged without so much as cracking the ice. At the close of the year 1739, during an articipal work of the year 1739, during

an extremely cold winter, the empress ordered one of her architects to build an ice palace. The great square in front of the royal palace was chosen for its site. Blocks of the clearest ice were selected. carefully measured, and even ornament-ed with architectural designs. They were raised with cranes and carefully placed in position, and were cemented ogether by the pouring of water over them. The water soon froze and made the blocks one solid wall of ice. The palace was fifty-six feet long, seventeer and one-half feet wide, and twenty-one

feet high. Can you imagine anything more beautiful than such a building made of transparent ice and sparkling in the sun? It was surrounded by a balastrade, behind which were placed six ice cannon

on carriages. These cannon were exactly like real metal ones, and were so hard and solid that powder could be fired in them. The charge used was a quarter of a pound of powder and a ball of oakum. At the first trial of the caunon an iron ball was used. The empress with all her court was present, and the ball was fired. It pierced a plank two inches thick at a distance of

sixty feet. Besides these six cannon in front of the palace, there were two mortars which carried iron balls weighing eighty pounds with a charge of one-quarter of a pound of powder. Then, too, there were two ice dolphins, from whose mouths a flame of burning naptha was thrown at night with most beautiful effect. Between the cannon and dolphins, in front of the palace, there was

unnatural cries. This is done by means of pipes into which air is forced. On the left of the palace (stands a small house, built of round blocks of ice resembling logs, interlaced one with another. This is the bath-house, with-out which no Russian establishment is complete. This bath-house was actually heated and used on several occasions. When this wonderful ice-palace was completed it was thrown open to the

completed it was thrown open to the public, and such crowds came to see it that sentinels were stationed in the house to prevent disorder.

This beautiful palace stood from the This beautiful pance stood from the beginning of January until the end of March. Then, as the weather became warmer, it began to melt on the south side; but even after it lost its beauty and symmetry as a palace it did not become entirely useless, for the largest blocks of ice were transferred to the ice houses of the imperial values and thus houses of the imperial palace, and thus afforded graceful refreshment during the summer, as well as a pleasant reminder of "The Plaything of an Empress."-Wide Awake.

A friend of mine who has been in the habit of hunting deer in the Adirondack mountains, is of the opinion that the deer is often more than a match for the dog in sagacity. The deer seems to be well aware that the dog is guided by his faculty of scent in tracking him; and all the deer's efforts are directed to have all the deer's efforts are directed to baf-fling and thwarting this keen and wonsense with which the dog is gifted.

With this purpose, the deer will often make enormous leaps, or run around in a circle so as to confuse and puzzle his pursuers. He will mount a stone wall, and run along it for some distance, well aware that the dog cannot scent him so well on the rock as on the grass. If he can find a pond or stream of water, the deer will plunge in and swim a long dis-Wheat : tance, so that the dogs may loose his No. 7 Aniiwankee..... Bariey: State... Barley Malt... Onts: Mixed Western..... trail. It is a joyful sound to the poor, hunt-

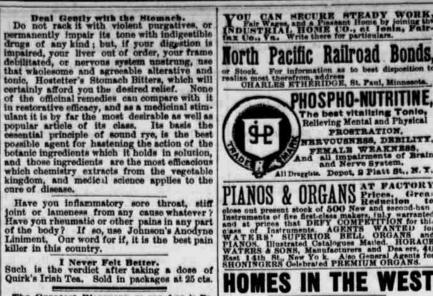
ed deer when the dogs send up that sad, dismal howl, which they give utterance to when they have lost all scent of the deer, and despair of finding it. He is then a happy deer. He hides quietly n some covert among the bushes, and he will take care to place himself where the wind will carry all odors of his body away from the direction where he say away from the direction where he supposes the dogs to be.

So you see the deer is by no means a stupid animal. He knows better than many a little boy how to take care of himself and get out of the way of danger. From a correspondent in Springfield, Mo., I have a letter, in which the writer says : "I suppose the Boston boys don't have deers for pets. I have a young one named Billy, and he eats corn out of my pocket. When I come home from my pocket. When I come home from school he always runs to meet me, Although he can jump over fences, he never tries to run away. He wears a collar with a bell on it; so we can hear him when he is down in the orchard eating apples, of which he seems to be very

fond .- Uncle Charles, in Nursery.

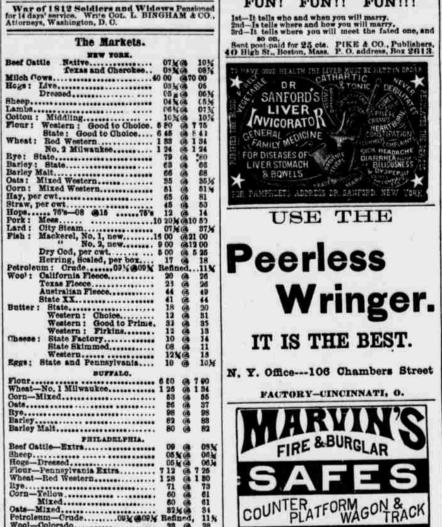
Only Practicing. Two intimate friends met on the street the other day, after a short separation and the following curious conversation ensued: "Ah, how d'ye do, old fellow ?" cried the first one, heartily. Second friend (shrugging his shoul-ders)—"O, tray bang." 'Nice day, is it not ?' sure.

First do. (doubtfully)-" You are not ill, are you ?" Second do. (with indignation)-" Oh, nong !"



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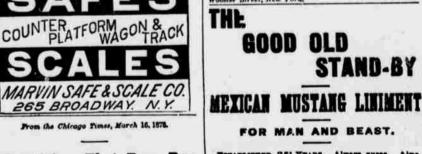
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For Loss of Appetite, Use

For Nervous Affections, Use

For Female Complaints, Use

Hogs-Dressed Flour-Pennsylvania Extra. Wheat-Red Western. Rys. Corn-Yellow.

First friend (looking a little startled) "Second do .- "Ah we, say bang

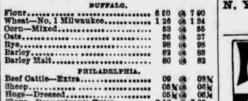
First do. becomes uneasy ; thinking

Sheep.....

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BRIGHTON, MASS. 06% 07% 100% 05% 07% 100% 07% 00% 100% 07% 08



The Markets

NEW TORE.

Isy, per cwt.....

The Friendly Goat.

For several weeks past a goat belong-ing to a family on Fourth street has been on very intimate terms with a family on Cherry street. He has had the run of the yard, poked his nose into the house, and been very successful in dodging clubs and brick-bats. Yesterday forenoon, when the said goat had finished eating up a good share of the week's washing, the man of the house was heard to remark:

"I will now go into committee of the whole and fix that beast so that he will never bother man again !"

He ran to the greecry, purchased an old pack of firecrackers, and at the end of ten minutes "William" was fixed. He had firecrackers tied to his legs, tail and neck, and the plot was about to thicken. He went off with the first cracker, charging across the street. After cleaning out a grocery he upset a boy, went into a house by a front door and came out of the back window, reached the street and rushed a dog a half a block, and finally disappeared in the same cloud of smoke with a runaway horse. A policeman was pacing Third street with a slow and solemn step when a boy came thundering along and called

"Turn in a fire-alarm !"

"What's up ? What's up ?" inquired the officer.

"Conflagration down here-big goat all on fire from basement to fourth story -boys rolling him in the mud, but the flendish flames still creeping heaven-wards-turn in an alarm for two engines and a hook and ladder !"-Detroit Free Press.

Fate of a Centennial Relic.

All who visited the Centennial Exhibition will remember the tremendous and uncouth figure of Washington on an alleged eagle or some such bird which The huge work was no caricsture on anything American, but was executed in good faith by Signor Guarnerio in Italy who thought to get some thousands of dollars for it from the United States grand openings. Government. The Italian Government transported it free from the studio to the gates of the Centennial and the Signor had to pay ninety dollars for re-moving it from thence and placing it in Memorial Hall. The colossal figure was removed thence to the Main Exhibition

a balustrade of ice ornamented with square pillars. Along the top of the palace there was a gallery and a balus-trade which was ornamented with round balls. In the center of this stood four

beautiful ice statues. The frames of the doors and windows were painted green to imitate marble. There were two entrances to the palace, on opposite sides, leading into a square vestibule which had four windows. All the windows were made of perfectly transparent ice, and at night they were hung with linen shades on which gro-tesque figures were painted, and illum-inated by a great number of candles.

Before entering the palace one na-turally stopped to admire the pots of flowers on the balustrade, and the orange trees on whose branches birds were perching. Think of the labor and patient particular to the particular the percent patience required to make such perfect

imitations of nature in ice ! Standing in the vestibule, facing one entrance and having another behind, one could see a door on either hand. Let us imagine ourselves in the room on Let us imagine ourselves in the room on the left. It is a sleeping room appar-ently, but if you stop to think that every article in it is made of ice you will hardly care to spend a night there; and yet it is said that two persons actually slept on the bed there for an entire night. On one side is a toilet-table, Over it hangs a mirror, on each side of which are condelabra with ice condless Over it hangs a mirror, on each side of which are candelabra with ice candles. Sometimes at night these candles were lit by being dipped in naptha. On the table is a watch-pocket, and a variety of vases, boxes, and ornaments of curious and beautiful design. At the other side of the room we see the bed hung with cur-tains, furnished with sheets and a cover-lid and two milows, on which are placed

the mother. It is an old aud well-tried remedy. Signs. People who still adhere to the look-at-your-tongue-and-feel-of-your-pulse doctor some-times express not a little curiosity in regard to Dr. R. V. Pierce's original method of distin-guishing all forms of chronic disease without personal consultation. Some even suppose that he accomplishes this through clairvoyance or some other species of professional jugglery. All this is utterly false. He claims to de-termine disease by the rational methods of science only. Says Comley, in bis Biographical Encyclopedia of New York State, speaking of this di-tinguished physician : "He perceived that in each of the natural sciences the inves-tigator proceeds according to a system of signs. The geologist in his cabinet accurately determines and describes the cleft of rock, which he has never seen, from the minute specimen on his table. And the chemist in his laboratory notes the constituents of the sun with the same precision that he analyzes a crys-tal of rock salt. The analogous system de-veloped by Dr. Pierce in Medical Beience is worthy of his genina, and has made his name instly celebrated." For a full explanation of this ingenious system of diagnosis, see the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent, post-paid to any address on receipt of one dol-lar and fifty cents. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. The heareful Econemy. lid and two pillows, on which are placed two night-caps. By the side of the bed on a foot-stool are two pairs of slippers. Opposite the bed is the fireplace which beautifully carved and ornamented. In the grate lie sticks of wood also made of ice, which are sometimes lighted like the candles by having naptha The homekeeper or cook who studies cono-my in the kitchen, can do so in one direction by always using Dooley's Yeast Powder. It will be found a truly economical and valuable assistant in baking biscuits, rolls, bread, cake of all kinds, waffles, mufins, and most all arti-cles prepared from four; and why? Because, in using the Dooley Powder you save in eggs, in shortening, in patience, in everything ; and when the baking is done, it is turned out light, palatable, and wholesome, so that every mor-sel is daten up and no waste. poured over them.

The opposite room is a dining-room. In the center stands a table on which is a clock of most wonderful workmanship. The ice used is so transparent that all the wheels and works are visible. On each side of this table two beautifully carved sofas are placed, and in the cor-ners of the room there are statues. On one sides we see a sideboard covered with a variety of ornaments. We open the doors and find inside a tea.set, glasses and plates which contain a variety of fruits and vegetables, all made of ice but painted in imitation of

nature. Let us now go through the opposite

door and notice the other curious things outside the palace. At each end of the balustrade we see a pyramid with an opening in each side like the dial of a

Perhaps the greatest curiosity of all is the life-like elephant at the right of the palace. On his back sits a Persian holding a battle-axe, and by his side stand two men as large as life. The elephant, too, is hollow, and is so constructed that in the daytime a stream of water is thrown from his trunk to a height of removed there to the Main Exhibition building after the Centennial closed. The other day an attempt was made to sell it at auction on account of non-pay-ment of duties. The highest bid was the magnificent sum of one dollar. The magnificent sum of one dollar.

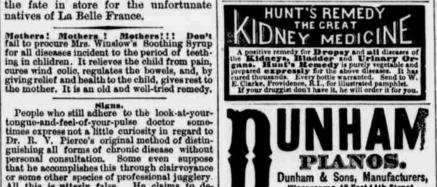
his friend is mad, he says-" Well, good day," and moves away. The Second smiles from ear to ear, shrugs his shoulders and replies : " Ah,

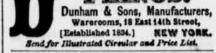
WANTED Men in each State for the De-crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp and address Ameri-can an'i European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O. bung zure, mong amme." All the day Number One feels ex-tremely bad about his neighbor's unfortunate condition, and he does not discover the truth of the matter till the evening, when, as he is reading of the Paris Exhibition, he suddenly recollects

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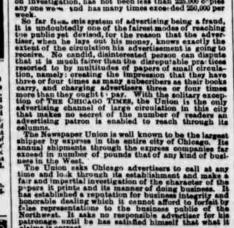
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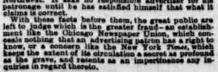
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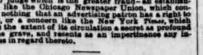
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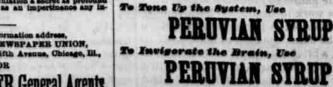
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