" He fetched his little spade, Saying, 'Gracie, come with me, We will dig, and plant this money-seed And make it grow a tree.'

To help the poor, you know; So tell us please, dear gardener, How soon will pennies grow?"

Robbie and the Tonds

Little five-year's-old Robbie had great affection for all kinds of animals and owned a cat and a dog which h could never bear to have out of his sight. and it was all that mamma could do to induce him to allow Prince and Tabbie to go to the stable at night instead of sharing his bed. Last Summer, however, while he was in the country, spending a few weeks with grandpa, he formed a new friendship, which for a time drove all thought of his old play-

One day, while he was playing in the garden, he espied a big, fat toad sitting under a lettuce-leaf, and busily engaged in swallowing a large worm which he

had just caught.

Now Robbie has an inquiring mind, so instead of rushing up and scaring him, as most children would have done, he stood quietly by to watch him.

The worm was large and strong and had a decided objection to being swal-lowed. The toad was, however, firm in his purpose; he struggled, and swal-lowed a half inch at a time, while the worm writhed around above his head and seemed about to crawl forth from his confinement, as the toad's jaws were losing their grip. But he was not to be defrauded of his dinner; so, bringing his right hand to his aid, he succeeded after a little effort, in getting hold of the worm in his stomach from the outside, and held fast while he made an end of

Robbie at once ran to the house and told his grandpa and mother what he had seen. They could hardly credit it, but the next day when grandpa went out to hoe his potatoes, Robbie followed to collect the earth-worms for his pet, who made his home under a large clump of lilac bushes close by the parlor win-dows. He had no trouble with the small ones, but when given an enormous old fellow, grandpa with his own eyes saw the same performance Robbie had witnessed the day before. After that, Mr. Toad lived on the fat of the land, so to speak, for whenever worms or bugs were found they were thrown to him.

In these same lilacs a yellow-bird had made her nest, and now there were four beautiful baby birds. Their mother was very fond of them, and spent all of her in caring for them-bringing them food, covering them from wind and rain with her soft wings, or singing them to sleep with the most delightful music.

The nest was small and the birds got bigger very fast, and it seemed some-times, when the branches swayed more than usual, that they must fall out. One afternoon when Robbie went to look at them from the parlor windows, there were but three in the nest. One had gone, but where? He looked all around under the bushes, but could not find it. The next day another one was missing, and the day after the nest was empty. But as grandpa was hunting for them on the ground, he saw something just disappearing down the toad's throat that looked suspiciously like the legs of a suspiciously like the legs of a very small bird. The thought came to him that he might possibly be respon-sible for the death of all the downy darlings, and at once determined to have

Robbie begged for his life, but grand-pa would not relent and called John to come with the ax. When Mr. Toad came to be dissected, two of the birds were found in his stomach, and they felt no doubt as to what had been the fate of the others.

In one corner of the front yard there was a large fountain, and oftentimes, just at night, the shrill notes of a treetoad could be heard coming, seemingly, from the middle of the basin. After much search, Robbie found him perched on the edge of the fountain, where he was just moistened by the spray. He seemed quite at home there, and grew so much accustomed to having people about that he would sing even though they came quite near.

He sang a great deal, and as his voice was strong and shrill, he could be heard at quite a distance. Mrs. Spencer, who lived across the street, was an invalid and very nervous, and he annoyed her so much that she often threatened to have her husband shoot him if he were not disposed of in some other way. The tree-toad belongs to the genus

Hyla, possesses great ventriloqual pow-ers, and has the faculty of changing its color to that of the object on which it

Toads can live for a long time without food, and some people suppose without air also. They are often found imbedded in clay, solid trunks of trees, and even in rocks, where they are thought to have been for many years, perhaps centuries, yet on being let out of their prison they hopped off as lively as ever.

The opinion of most scientific naturalists, however, is that this is either untrue or inaccurate. That they can exist for some time without food is true, but in cases where they have been found imbedded in those apparently solid substances, there was, in fact, some slight crevice where they obtained air, and small insects sufficed to prevent starvation.

The toad feeds on worms and insects, and generally goes about at night after his food. It swallows its prey alive, and oftentimes they may be seen to twitch, on account of the tickling caused by a large beetle or cricket in the stomach. They are of great service in the garden, and so much are they prized in England that they are collected and sold in the markets, a shilling being the usual price.

The toad differs from the frog in having a long, well developed tongue and no teeth.

The killing of a woman in a Woonsocket (R. I.) variety show is an exhibition of markmanship has led to the pre-sentation of bills in seven Legislatures forbidding similar performances. In several cases the proposed law includes all dangerous feats, such as the use of the trapeze and the tight rope; but gen-erally only shooting and knife throwing

Chinamen who have returned to their native country, after a residence in the United States, have introduced the growing of wheat to take the place of rice as a food staple. It is claimed that growing of wheat to take the place of rice as a food staple. It is claimed that with the close care given to agriculture in that country, the yield seldom falls below forty bushels to the acre and that labor is so low that twenty-five cents a bushel returns an average profit. bushel returns an average profit.

OSTRICH FARMING.

How the Business is Carried on in South

Formerly the ostrich was hunted by men on horseback; but of late years the demand for the feathers of these birds has elevated the breeding and raising of ostriches to the position of one of the great industries of Southern Africa, Ten years ago a gentleman named Douglass, residing near Grahamstown, in Cape Colony, conceived the project of what is now known as ostrich-farming. Having experimented with a few wild birds, and found that they would lay in confinement, he next set to work to devise some method of artificial hatching. For three years he met with but little success, but finally he invented the patent incubator, since when he has prosecuted his scheme in a manner that

By means of the incubator the eleven birds with which the experiment was first tried have been increased to 900, and these being scattered throughout the district, have made ostrich farming nearly as popular among the residents of Cape Colony as diamond mining or sheep-raising. The farm of Mr. Douglass is situated a short distance from Gra-hamstown, and occupies about 1,200 acres of rough ground, formerly devoted to wool-growing. The country around was, until within a short period, used as sheep walks, but a certain deterioration in the grasses rendered it unprofitable for such purposes. The quality is yet, however, sufficiently good to satisfy the ostrich, a much less fastidious creature

There are at present on the farm about 300 birds, which are allowed to run in large enclosures. One of these is 3,000 acres in size, and has within it a troop of 240 birds. Once a week they are al hunted up by men on horseback, armed with large boughs of thorn to keep the birds off, as many are very savage, and their kick is dangerous. One man goes in front, with a pack-horse loaded with Indian corn, to lead them. The farm itself is divided into paddocks, and, with those which are breeding, one cock with two hens occupies each paddock. The young birds-for they do not breed till they are three years old-or those which are not paired, run in flocks of thirty or forty each. They are subject to diseases which, of course, require attention, and are apt to damage themselves, sometimes breaking their own bones and getting themselves caught in the wire fences, Otherwise they are hardy creatures, which can stand much heat and cold, can do for long periods without water, require no delicate feeding, and give, at existing prices, ample returns for the

care bestowed upon them. The first necessity in artificial ostrich hatching is to procure the eggs. For this purpose the farmer provides himself with an assortment of dummy eggs, consisting of egg shells blown and filled with sand. By means of these he is usually successful in alluring the hens to lay. The birds are so large and the land is so open that there is little difficulty in watching their maneuvers and obtaining the eggs as soon as they are in existence. As each egg is worth from \$20 to \$25, there will in course of time be naturally much temptation to theft. As yet, however, there is no market for the reception of the stolen goods, and to steal an ostrich egg with no means for hatching it would be a useless piece of dishonesty.

The incubator is rather an awkward

piece of pine furniture, some eight or nine feet long, and standing on four legs. At each end there are two drawers. The eggs are first covered with some arrangement of flannel, and are then laid in the drawers, the latter being connected with a screwing apparatus, by means of which they are raised or lowered to He would come again and his case would whole of the upper part of the machine, gy prostrated by the excessive use of is a tank filled with hot water. Each liquor.—Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune. drawer, which contains about fifteen eggs, when filled and closed, is screwed up so as to bring the side of the egg in contact with the tank. In this way the necessary warmth is applied. Below the machine and in the center of it lamps are placed, which keep the temperature of the water up to the right degree. The incubating room is a large building so constructed as not to be affected by change of weather. Here several incubators are at work. The work of hatching the eggs is most complicated, and requires not only care but a capacity for tracing results, which is by no means a common gift. The ostrich turns her egg frequently, so that each side of it may receive due attention. The ostrich farmer must, therefore, turn his eggs, This he does about three time a day. A certain amount of moisture is required, as in nature moisture exudes from the sitting bird. The heat must be moderated according to circumstances, or the yolk becomes glue and the young bird is choked. Again, when the moment arrives at which the young ostrich is ready to emerge from its shell it is frequently necessary to assist in this difficult performance. After they are introduced into the world the young ostriches require the most tender care. Deprived of the attentions of their natural guardian, it becomes necessary to replace her by a substitute, who is usually chosen from among the coolies connected with the farm. To each lot of about thirty birds a man is told off, who from sunrise to sunset goes about in the lucern fields with them, cutting up the lucern for them, or breaking bones for them, and finding them gravel and water. They become immensely attached to their nurse, and, as a general thing, he is devoted to them; for each bird when hatched is supposed to be worth not less than When full grown the value of an ostrich is from \$300 to 400. The birds are plucked before they are a year old, but the age at which they cease to yield their periodical harvest of graceful plums has not apparently yet been de-termined. There are ostriches on Mr. Douglass' farm which have been robbed of their feathers at proper intervals for

sixteen years, and yet the quality of their plumage does not depreciate. When plucking time has come, the necessary number of birds are enticed by a liberal display of mealies—as maize or corn is called in South Africa-into a pen, one side of which is movable. The birds will go willingly after mealies, and will run about their paddocks after any one they see, in the expectation of these deli-cacles. When the pen is full, the movable side is run in, so that the birds are compressed together beyond the power of violent struggling. They cannot spread their wings, or make the dart forward which is customary to them when about to kick. Then the men go in among them, and, taking up their wings, pluck or cut their feathers. Both processes are common, but the former is most so, as being the more profitable. There is a heavier weight to sell when the feather is plucked; and the quill

tion. The plucking has to be endured by the victim twice a year; that is, the tail, and the primary wing feathers, which are the only white ones, are plucked, and also the secondary wing feathers, these being the black ones, which are valuable, but not so much so as the others. When the harvest of plumes has been collected they are taken into the feather room and sorted into lots of various qualities. The white primary rim from under the bird's wing produces the best plumes. These are frequently sold for as high a price as

\$125 per pound.

In spite of the difficulties to be contended with, Mr. Douglass has been enabled to make ostrich-farming in his own particular case a complete success. As said elsewhere, there are now at his establishment about 300 birds, which, counting both young and old, are worth about \$150 apiece. These produce on an average feathers to a value of \$75 per annum. The labor about the pl is performed by coolies, except that which falls to the lot of the owner and that two or three young men who are with him and are learning the work under his instruction, The coolies live each in his own hut with his wife and family. They receive a sum amounting to about \$7 per month and rations; these consist of two pounds of meat and two of mealies a day. He is also given permission to build his hut upon the place and to burn his master's fuel. Coffee he may buy from his master's store, provided he desires the luxury.—Harper's Weekly.

A Brilliant Man's Sad Story. He came into the editorial rooms of the Tribune about noon to-day, a poor, shattered, tattered victim of rum. had been a journalist, published a magazine, been prosperous and successful, was a college graduate, had been successful in business, held public office in another State and had, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-eight, lived a life in itself. He had turned from the ousiness of publishing a magazine to the traveling representative of a wholesale liquor house, and the appetite had grown upon him. Whisky, he said, had got the better of him, but Dr. D'Unger was experimenting with cinchonia upon him, and he had new hope. He wan ed work. Would the city editor try to find it for work its perfect cure first. And then he told the story of his ill-spent life, while his nerveless hands and arms trembled in the tattered sleeves of his faded coat. He had a new hope, he said, and felt that there was new life dawning upon him. Beneath his old coat and dirty shirt there was energy and ability yet, he continued, if he could only break loose from the evil that had beset him. Would the editor like a poem? The editor would see after it was written, and then he scratched off the following in a legible

Tis a dark, stormy night, yet over life's ocean A meteor bright through the darkness appears As chips that are saved from the billows' com-Or stars that shine out through the heart's

And this bright star will guide me while all else is fleeting, While friendship may change and kind fortune fail, s I hope for a home where a bright sun is beaming, Unknown to a cloud and ne'er swept by a

To the bright star of Hope o'er my pathway now beaming.
A guide to my boat over the dark ocean wild,
Then I think of a home where a sad mother dreaming So often beholds the loved form of her child.

Would the Tribune publish it? Yes the extent of two or three inches. Above | be examined, and he went out a pitiable the drawers, and extending over the specimen of ability, education and ener-

The general character of life is that of monotony. Whether we regard the life of man, or the life of beasts, we are struck by the same remarkable fact, that life, to all outward appearance, is a monotonous succession of scenes and movements-all but inehtical. We wonder how the interest is kept up. But we never tire of going to bed at night; and we are very sorry when we get tired of getting up in the morning. We never weary, except with regret, of breakfasting, dining, and supping; and et these actions are repeated incessant-y three hundred and sixty-five times in the year, with renewed excitement on every succeeding occasion. We take off our clothes once every day, and we put them on once every day. We do this, at nearly the same hour, in daily succession; and when health is good the pleasure from so doing is not marre by the repetition of the act; for the ebbing and flowing of our bodily sensations prepare us, without any efforts on our part, for all the vicissitudes of our existence. When hungry, food is agreeable; when weary, sleep or rest is a treat; when warm, the cool air is agreeable; when cold, the pleasure derived from a cheerful fireside and a comfortable supper is delicious. The excitement is kept up by the contrasts; and we purchase the enjoyment of one feeling by encouraging the reverse. With health, and youth, and prosperity, we should never be weary. It is age, and weakness, and poverty that prepare us for death; and even that comes easy, upon most men at least, like a sleep, and the heaviness of the heart gives even the last sleep a welcome.

A Cheap Commodity.

Advice is cheap, consequently, many people are fond of giving it away. "If he had only taken my advice," says Mr. Wiseacre, "things might have been different." True, they might have been much worse. For do we not all know, or believe we know, our own affairs, our own necessities, our own desires, better than any other mortal can ever know them, " ven though that other may be our most intimate friend? And no matter how unreserved our confidence, how frank our admissions regarding the circumstances in which we are placed, will there not always be some point or points on which we cannot be fully explicit to any human ear? So, even while we imagine that we have perfectly explained our own position, or haves as perfectly comprehended the situation of another, some detail will always be wanting, whose omission changes the whole case; perhaps makes the counsel which seemed so judicious entirely impracticable. Don't worry yourselves, then, over the good advice so often wasted on your friends, but try to remember that you never can occupy their exact standpoint, so you never can be an infallible judge of their proper conduct. To be sure, in some cases, your advice may be necessary; give it then humbly, not arrogantly, and be content that it is accepted even with reluctance; for advice, at best, is a nauseous pill to swallow.

A USEFUL GLOSSARY.

rechnical Words and Phrases Used in Lav and Business, with Their Meaning. ADMINISTRATOR. One who manage settles the estate of an intestate.

APPRECIATE, A rise in price.
ARBITRATION. The hearing and determination of causes between parties in controversy by a person or persons chosen by the parties.

Assignment. The transfer of property to assignees for the benefit of credi-

ATTACHMENT. A seizure of goods or roperty by virtue of a legal process. Brans. Those who scheme to depress or bear down prices.

Bequest. Something left by will;

appropriately real estate.

BILL OF EXCHANGE. A written order from one person to another to pay money to a third person.

BOND. A sealed instrument by which a corporation or person binds itself or himself and its or his heirs or assigns to himself and its or his heirs or assigns to

pay a sum of money on the day or days

BONDSMAN. One who gives security for another.

Bulls. In stock gambling, those

who scheme to raise prices.

CERTIFIED CHECK. A check stamped good by the bank on which it is drawn. CHATTELS. Every kind of property except real estate. CHECK, An order on a bank for

COLLATERALS. Bonds or other valua bles left with the loaner of money for security. Conservator. One who protects an incapable,
Coupon. An interest certificate attached to a bond, to be cut off when

DEED. A sealed instrument in writ ing transferring property.

Demonstrate. To take from a coin by legislation its legal-tender quality or

function. DEPOSIT. A sum of money left with a ank or banker subject to order. DEVISE. To give real estate by will. DISCOUNT. Interest paid in advance

DRAFT. A written order by one man ipon another, or upon a bank. EXCHANGE, The cost charged for paying money in some other place.

Executor. The person appointed by a testator to execute his will after his

decease. FACTORIZE-GARNISH. When B has money or chattel property of A in his possession, C, a creditor of A, serves a egal warning on B not to allow the property to pass from his hands.

FEE. Property. FEE-SIMPLE. A title to property without condition or limits.

FLAT. When bonds are sold, as usual, at a price which covers accrued interest they are sold, in brokers' phrase flat. Forectosure. Deprivation of the right of redeeming a mortgag d estate. Forge. To make falsely. Most frequently by signing another's name on a ote or document.

erty or in fee. GRACE. The three days allowed be yond the time specified for the payment of a note. GUARANTEE. An engagement that

FREEHOLD. A life estate in real prop

mother shall perform when he has stipulated. GUARDIAN. One who has the care of another, especially of children. INDORSEMENT. A name written on the

back of a note. INSURANCE POLICY. A certificate of INTEREST. What is paid for the use f money after use.

INTESTATE. Without a will. LEASE. A contract for letting property for a limited time.

LEGACY. A gift by will of personal Lessee. One who receives a lease. LESSOR. One who gives a lease.

Lien. A legal claim on property to cure a debt. MORTGAGE. A pledge of property to ecure a debt.

Mortgagee. One who takes a mort-

MORTGAGER. One who pledges proprty for a debt.

NOTARY. A public officer who attests deeds and other writings. Nore. A written, unconditional prom ise to pay money.

ORDER. A direction in writing for the obtainment of goods or money. PATRIMONY-INHERITANCE. An estate erived from one's ancestors. PERSONAL ESTATE OR PROPERTY. MOV ables, chattels.

Power of Attorney. Authority given by one person to another to transact PROBATE COURT. A court for the probate or proving of wills. PROTEST. A written declaration by

notary public to all parties concerned of the non-payment of a note or draft. QUITCLAIM. A deed of release or relinquishment of a claim. REAL ESTATE. Immovable property. as lands and tenements.

RECEIPT. A written acknowledgment f goods or money received. RED TAPE. Pertaining to official fornalities, especially in law. REMONETIZE. To restore to coin former legal-tender function.

SCALING. The term has a new meanng, and signifies the reduction of a debt without a corresponding payment. STOCKS. The capital of a bank or other empany in the form of transferable

STOCK CERTIFICATE. Shows how many shares one has standing in his name on the company's books. SUE. To prescute in law; to make legal claim.

Taxes. A levy made upon property for the support of the government.

TESTATOR-TESTATRIX. A man or woman whe leaves a will at death. TRUSTEE. One to whom property is intrusted. Usury. The excess of interest taken above the rate fixed by law.

WAIVER. The relinquishment of a right to be released from one's obligaons as indorser on a note. Will. A legal declaration for the disposition of one's property after his

Increase in Agricultural Products.

The following table shows the increase

in the agricultural products and farming stock of the United States during the past eight years: Acres cultivated. 90, 771.608 Horses. 7,145,870 Mules 1,125,415 Milch cows. 8,935,332 1,637.500 Milch cows..... 14,885,276 28,477,951 25,134,569 Cattle..... eep.....

247,277,400 26,295,400 15,473,600 405,200,000 35,600,000 22,100,000 24 525,000 A lady joked the other day about her nose, said, "I had nothing to do in shaping it. It was a birthday present."

A Pithy Dialogue.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Observer has a strong belief that the regular tramps securing the country are regularly organized, that they have a general understanding with one another, and make themselves known to each other by means of a series of questions and answers. The Observer's local paid a answers. The Conserver's local paid a visit, in company with the sheriff, to the jail where a number of the brother-hood had recently been committed, and records the following dialogue as having aken place :

"From whence came you?"
"From a town in New York, called Jerusalem. "What's your business here?"

"To learn to subdue my appetite and to sponge my living from an indulgent public." "Then you are a regular tramp, I

"I am so taken and accepted wherever I go?"
"How am I to recognize you as a "By the largeness of my feet and

general carnivorous appearance."
"How do you know yourself to be a tramp?"
"In seeking food; by being often denied, but ready to try again."
"How gained you admittance

this town? By a good many long tramps." "How were you received?"
"On the end of a night policeman's billy, presented to my head.
"How did the policeman dispose

"He took me several times around the town to the south, east and west, where he found the chief of police, mayor and the jailer, where a great many questions were asked."

"What advice did the judge give "He advised me to walk in upright, regular steps, and to renounce tramp-

Will you be off or from?" "With your permission I'll be very quick."
"Which way are you traveling?"
"East."

"Of what are you in pursuit?"
"Work—which, by my own endeavors

and the assistance of others, I hope shall never be able to find." "My friend, you are now at an insti-tution where the wicked are always troublesome and the weary are as bad as the rest. You will now be conducted to the middle chamber by a flight of winding stairs, consisting of five or more steps. Instead of corn, wine and

oil-the wages of the ancients-yours will be bread and water for five days, When your company escape from this place divide yourselves into parties of three each, take a bee line for Norfolk or Richmond, where in winter they usually run free soup houses, and you may be pardoned on condition of your never returning. (Pointing to the turnkey) follow your conductor and fear no danger—If you behave your-

A Dwarf with a Huge Head. The name of the dwarf is Levi Burdsall Hopkins. His father is with him and attends to the taking in of the quarters of those who come to see his son. The boy lies upon a short bed, in a room otherwise vacant. He is indeed a mon-strosity. Probably no person with so large a head has ever lived to attain this person's age, the size being thirty-three inches—nearly a yard. His body is very small, and seems to have entirely shrunk away. He has but one limb that he uses, and that is the left arm. The others li as lifeless as so many sticks. They are insensible to pain of any kind, and never suffer from cold or heat. The development of the head seems to be entirely in the upper region, which gives it the appearance of a pear. The chin and cheeks are about the average size, as are also the eyes, ears and nose. The "swelling" begins just above these organs, and extends gradually to the top of his head, which is well nigh flat. The skin seems to have been drawn up by the action, and hence has kept the eyes in quite

peculiar shape. He sees straight when he, lying in bed, looks at those standing at the head of it. You say he is twenty-three years old?" said a reporter to the boy's father.
"When was he born and where?" "He was born in Worth county, Mo., in 1855.'

"Was his head of unusual size when he was born?" "No, but it soon began to grow, continued to do so until the child was fifteen months of age. While it was growing there were great seams in his head, and he cried a great deal. Now

he does not appear to suffer."
"What are his habits?" "They are very few and exceedingly simple. He has never been able to turn himself in bed since he was born. Every want has to be supplied, and he requires the most watchful care. He seems to live only in his head and stomach. He is almost incapable of sensation outside of his own natural wants. He eats and drinks with good appetite, and sleeps about as regularly as other people. His health has always been good, with one or two exceptions, when he had chills." "Is he intelligent?"

"Oh, quite so. He talks and sings,

as you can very easily demonstrate by speaking to him."

The suggestion was adopted, and the conversation was then carried on between the reporter and the dwarf. He speaks with some difficulty, and about as intelligently as the ordinary backwoods boy. He is more like a child than a man, yet lacks the vivacity of a child. He enjoys the society of children to a great extent, and has many of the customs of children. He has destroyed all his teeth by eating candy. - Denver Tri-

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!!! Den't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

Strong Nerves an Attainable Blessing.

There are many who have never known the blessing of strong nerves, having been born with weak ones. Those who have, and, through disease or some other cause, have suffered a loss of nerve power can, by contrast, more fully appreciate the magnitude of that loss. The true way to repair it is to invigorate the system through the medium of improved digestion, secretion, and the establishment of a regular habit of body, three results invariably accomplished by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures the thorough conversion of the food into pure nourishing blocd, frem which the nerves, in common with every other part of the bodily economy gather vigor, the grand prerequisite of health. The great objection to sedatives and narcotics is, that they not only evert ne tonic influence, but are always followed by a hurtful reaction. Such is far from being the case with the Bitters, the primary action of which is most salutary, and whose after effects are beneficial in the extreme.

"Decley's Yeast Powder,"

"Dooley's Yeast Powder,"
Said a lady, "has made itself indispensable in our kitchen. Our biscuit, cake, w files, muffins, and such like things with its aid are always enjoyable and good. We would not be sithout it in our family. We have used it for over fifteen years, and it has never disappointed us yet."

A few months, or even weeks since, her pallid countenance was the very type of ruddy health—the delight of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcome wherever duty or pleasure led her. Diligent, punctnal, and exemplary, in the class room, obecient and loving at home, she won the hearts of all. But alss! those glowing cheeks and lips are now blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and broken by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch and gently take her bloodless hand in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion imparting beauty, vivacity, health, and strength, to the system, is delicate to the touch. The enervated heart feebly propels the thin scanty blood. Must we lose her while yet so young and so fair? No. There is relief. But something more is required than the observance of hygienic rules, for enfeebled nature calls for aid and she must have it. Administer this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. It allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through her whole being. The blood is enriched, nervous power increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. Her face brightens—the blood is returning, her voice is clearer and her requests are no longer delivered in that peevish, fretful toneso deadening to sympathy. Her step is still faltering, but strength is rapidly returning. Let us take her out in the warm life giving sunshine. In a few weeks she will go without our aid and be able to join her companions in their pleasant pastimes and feel her whole being "warmed and expanded into perfect life." The change is so great that we think she is sweeter and nobler than ever before. And the medicine which has wrough this transformation, we look upon as a bleesing to humanity, for there are other loved ones has raised her. It will raise others. CHEW The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Ping
Toracoc.
The Pioneer Toracoc Company,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

WORTH KNOWING .- One thirty-five cent bot-WORTH KNOWING.—One thirty-five cent bot-tle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will effec-tually cure bronchitis, inflammatory sore throat, sore lungs, bleeding at the lungs, chronic hoarsoness, hacking cough, whooping cough and lame stomach.

How to Make Money.—Twenty-five cents' worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, fed out sparingly to a coop of fifteen hens, will increase the product of eggs more than one dollar in value in thirty days.

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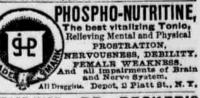
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