FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Among the latest importations are quaintly-colored French cashmeres wrought all over with polka dots of the same color; these come in gray, brown, olive and blue. They are to be used for the principal part of a costume that may be completed with silk, satin, or velvet. There are also separate embroidered pieces representing vines, flowers and foliage, though all of one color, and scalloped on the edge; these are to be used for side-panels, aprons, scarfs, and for edging the square-cornered revers now made lengthwise in front and side breadths.

In selecting velvet, it is desirable to get that with elastic pile, that will be least easily flattened by use. Some of the richest velvets, with thickest pile, are often the most easily marred. The way to test this is for the purchaser to obtain samples, and crease them by pressing a sharp-edged paper-knife against the pile, or in other ways, and also moistening it slightly. If the pile does not come up after the pressure is removed, it certainly will not resist that which comes with even the most careful usage.

The Oriental cashmeres are so popular that they are now imported in pale rose, blue and gold tints to combine with the light colors of evening dresses. The white *toile religieuse*, or nun's cloth, which is really all-wool French bunting, is very popular this winter for full-dress toilets for young ladies, and this is especially effective when combined with pale cloth of gold, which is really Oriental cashmere with many gold threads in it. Some velvet, either dark garnet or peacock blue, is then added to give character to the dress, and a most picturesque toilet is formed.

For street suits that have figured cashmere basques there is now the Tallien overskirt of plain silk or wool widely bordered with the figured material. This new overskirt is merely a long but very scant round overskirt caught up high on the left side almost to the waist, leaving the opening very far forward. The short skirt is then made of lengthwise plaitings in alternate clusters of the plain fabric and the cashmere.

The Spanish marriage has brought Spanish colors and styles into vogue in Paris, and modistes are combining red and yellow in very rich toilets. The newest Parisian costume is a skirt of dark Capucine satin de Lyon, with a basque of garnet velvet. The Spanish veil is also much in favor, and is shown by modistes here in both black and white Spanish lace. Red and yellow ostrich plumes also trim black satin or lace bonnets.

Long black kid gloves with a bracelet of small yellow rosebuds at the top is one of the caprices of semi-dress toilets. For a debutante to wear with white and blue toilet, white undressed kid gloves had a band of tiny blue forget-me-nots forming a bracelet at the top of each just below the elbow.

The newest lace cravat is a large lace bow called the Merveilleuse, in imitation of the bows worn during the French revolution. It may be made of any trimming lace by sewing the straight ends together, and of this forming an ordinary bow of two long loops and two ends strapped in the center; below this the lace is then formed into a point shaped like a fan, the two shell-like rows coming together in a point below. This point reaches nearly to the waist line, while the large bow is high about the throat—indeed, just under the chin.

Another bow, called the butterfly, has two little plaited pieces of white India muslin strapped tightly where they are joined, and this forms the center. Wide lace, either Languedoc, or duchesse, or Valenciennes, is then sewed to the plaited ends, and when the bow is worn the upper end of this lace is pinned high about the collar, and it is allowed to fall open below and display the pretty design wrought upon it. The butterfly bow is also made of black China crape edged with the black hand-painted lace which is new this season.

Artificial bouquets for the corsage are worn both in the house and street, and are seen on the dresses imported from the best Parisian houses. Natural flowers are, however, greatly preferred, and ladies who can obtain them use fresh natural flowers all winter. Small yellow chrysanthemums, as bright-tinted as buttercups, are as popular as the daisy bouquets worn during the summer, and will remain fresh several days. Large creamy tea-rose buds, and the darker Isabella sprunt rose are worn with garnet, peacock blue, invisible green, or black toilets on dressy occasions.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Healthy Women.

A writer, in urging the necessity for more attention to the physical culture, notes as a favorable sign, to the fact that "the pale and interesting" type of female beauty is fast losing its popularity, and that men of position and influence are declaring for the healthy standard of womanly beauty, such as was ever recognized by Greece and Rome. This is certainly an important and happy change in public taste, and already the effects of it are to be detected in an improved condition of feminine health, for it will hardly be denied that on an average the women of to-day are physically superior to what they were a few years ago, when tight-lacing and similar destroying customs prevailed.

Young women take more exercise than they formerly did. They ride and walk more and are more in the open air. They have not the insane dread of the sun's rays which they once had. But there is much room for improvement yet. Many homes are still presided over by invalid wives and mothers, who furnish a constant spectacle of sadness and misery to their family and friends, and are a subject of unlimited expense to their husbands. In such homes the greatest of all blessings that could be hoped for would be the health of the mistress restored; but too often it is the one blessing which never comes.

American homes, more than any other, perhaps in the world, have been saddened by sickly women. If this shall be so no longer, it will be a great blessing to the nation. And the remedy is simple. American men are as strong and healthy as those of other nations; there is no good reason why American women should not be. All that is needed is proper attention to dress and exercise. Let women dress, as men do, so that their bodies shall not be squeezed and pressed together, but have free room for motion, and let them go out into the air and sunshine, as men do, and exercise their bodies, and the race of American women will not become extinct, as it once threatened to.

On the contrary, it will be improved, built up and beautified, and a time will shortly come when a healthy man will not have to hunt a whole country over to find a healthy wife. We are on the right track now; all that is needed is to go ahead, and the result will soon be manifest. Women will die to be in fashion; therefore let the fashion of female beauty be vigor and strength, and all the ladies in the land will be swinging dumb-bells, practicing archery, riding on horseback, and walking as for a wager, but they will be in style.

Within the last ten years thirty-four steamships have sailed which have foundered, or been abandoned, or are missing with all on board. This does not include the steamships lost by collision or fire, or by wreck on the coast.

TOBACCO DRUNKARDS.

Startling Facts About the Effect Upon the Human System of the Use of Tobacco—A Specialist's Statement.

"Some of your statements made in your address before the Woman's Temperance League, elicited considerable discussion," said a *Witness* reporter who was present at that meeting, to the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Garnsey, in an interview.

"You refer I suppose among other things, to my classification of habitual users of tobacco as 'drunkards.' It was not a slip of the tongue. It is a startling fact that a tobacco-user is a drunkard. Especially is this true of the smoker."

"Many excellent men, leaders of the people, are smokers, who would reject a glass of liquor with moral aversion."

"I agree with you that many a man can discern the alcoholic mote in his brother's eye, notwithstanding the cloud of tobacco smoke in his own. I would, however, say to such an one: "Cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

"Let me explain the statement that an habitual tobacco-user is a drunkard," continued Mr. Garnsey. "Medical men look upon any brain that is excited into unusual or beyond natural activity by a narcotic, as being in an intoxicated condition. The brain, falsely and unfairly acted upon, is in an intoxicated state, whether the acting agent is alcohol, opium or tobacco. These three poisons each act in a different manner. Alcohol excites its victim; opium puts him to sleep, and he lies like a dead man; tobacco takes a middle ground—produces inactivity, stupor, loss of energy. A thoughtless and indifferent tone of mind results, when not under influence of the weed. The brain has been trained to act only when intoxicated by the narcotic, tobacco. When the mind must be active, users chew twice the quantity of the weed. If their supply is exhausted before the task is accomplished, how they sigh! The workman throws down his implements. 'It is no use! I must have a chew of tobacco, or I cannot do the job,'—or discipher the problem, or whatever it may be! Now, I ask, in all candor, is such an one a sober man, or is he an intoxicated man when, the chew being forthcoming, his nerves become quiet, his brain rebounds with new power and he accomplishes his task?"

"He would argue that the result was good, that the stimulant helped him," suggested the reporter.

"Because he had trained himself to work only in an intoxicated state. It affects the stomach as a deadly poison. In course of time it utterly destroys digestive functions. If tobacco does not affect the mind, what has the number of pounds sold to do with the number of suicides in any part of the country! There are men who if you will give them the number of the population in a certain district and the number of pounds of tobacco shipped to that district for immediate consumption there, will tell you almost to a man the number of suicides that occur annually among them. This is a fact. Habitual tobacco users are men who seldom draw a sober breath. The smell of their breath is almost equal to the gas of a sewer pipe."

"Public sentiment has a great deal of tolerance for the tobacco-user."

"The public is not intelligent on the subject and does not care for information. The agency of tobacco is masked. A strong, well-looking and hearty man, who has sapped all the vitality from his system, and has spat it out under his feet, meets with some little accident, perhaps has some sudden sickness and is gone. 'What caused his death?' Friends answer, 'Palpitation of the heart.' Now tobacco is a direct cause of this disease. Another died of bilious fever. Tobacco is a direct cause of indigestion and constipation. Another, 'Oh, he had pulmonary consumption.' Tobacco is known to be a direct cause of throat and bronchial affection, and it is a grave question with medical men whether tobacco is not the main cause of so much consumption in our land to-day. It was no, always so."

"What relation has the use of tobacco to the appetite for alcohol?"

"A craving for alcohol is aroused by the physical conditions produced by the use of tobacco. General debility, weariness, and a marked prostration of the whole system are just the states that alcoholic medicines have been prescribed for, for centuries. The sudden stimulus of alcohol produces such an exuberant feeling, the victim drinks deeper and deeper till all self-control is lost. Delirium tremens, and death results; and I believe the self-murderer from this course will be called in judgment as any other suicide. It is a singular, yet nevertheless true, statement, that the use of alcohol alone never produces delirium tremens, but it is a disease natural to tobacco, and is hastened by the use of alcohol.

"Dr. Blanchard of this city," pursued Mr. Garnsey, "asserts that in fifteen years' practice he has never seen or heard of delirum tremens except where tobacco had been used for years; and he says that though a man should drink all his days and not use tobacco he might die from the drink, but the delirium tremens would never show itself; and that it is produced directly through the agency of tobacco, which completely shatters and wrecks the nervous system, so that it cannot stand the sudden hard shocks of alcoholic stimulants, and the delirium tremens is a natural result of such a condition.

"From tobacco, four distinct and sure poisons can be extracted. We have no other mineral or vegetable substance on the globe of which this may be said. Two of the four poisons can be procured from other sources, while two are only known to tobacco and are peculiar to itself. These two are the most deadly, namely, nicotianni, a concrete or solid oil; the other, nicotine, which is a limpid, colorless liquid. Dr. Virgil Blanchard tells that he took a piece of a broken stem of a meerschaum pipe and scraped with a knife on the inside; gave one-eighth of the scrapings to a Scotch mastiff weighing sixty-five pounds, and it killed him in ten seconds.

"The use of tobacco was carried to such excess in the Sandwich Islands many years ago, that many would fall down senseless and suddenly die.

"Two drops of oil of tobacco placed on the tongue of a cat will kill it in four minutes amid horrid convulsions.

"Dr. Clay, of Manchester, England, states that a little boy, eight years old, was afflicted with scald-head. His father steeped some tobacco and bathed the parts affected at five minutes before two in the afternoon. The child almost instantly complained of giddiness, vomited, his limbs tottered, grew pale. He was covered with a cold sweat and at half-past five o'clock, three hours and a half from the time of application, he died of convulsions."

Mr. Garnsey gave a number of incidents, some occurring in this city, showing the poisonous character of the weed. "Why," said he, "from one pound of ordinary tobacco, forty or sixty grains of nicotianni and nicotine can be produced, which would kill one hundred human creatures in fifteen minutes. Yet, men roll the dangerous stuff as a sweet morsel under their tongues! We have stores entirely devoted to the sale of it, and small boys buy and use it with perfect liberty! It completely coppercolors the stomach and its delicate beings. After death, upon examination of the stomach, it can be told with certainty whether the person was a user of tobacco or not.

An alcohol drunkard, if he tries to reform, must fight tobacco, too, if he has been addicted to it. It is a medical fact that in case of reformation from strong drink, if the patient continues to use tobacco he is generally a victim of the cup again in three years or less. This is so near a settled fact that it is so claimed by some. The nervous system, under the influence of tobacco, has a craving for alcohol which sooner or later refuses to be denied.

Mr. Garnsey also spoke of great numbers of snuff-takers in lunatic asylums, and of the hurtful adulterations used to give it pungency and stimulus.—*New York Witness.*

Celluloid.

Celluloid is one of the most remarkable of modern inventions, and bids fair to be not less extensively or variously used than vulcanized rubber. It is produced, says the *Journal of Industry*, by mixing gum camphor with a pulp of gun-cotton, and subjecting the combination to a high degree of pressure and heat. The result is a hard product of extraordinary toughness and elasticity. It can be made plastic again and molded into any required form. Any color can be given to it by the use of coloring matter during the process of manufacture. The uses to which celluloid is put are numerous, and are constantly increasing. It is extensively used as a substitute for ivory, which it resembles to closely that it is sometimes difficult to detect the difference. It is said to equal ivory in strength and durability, and not to warp or discolor with time. It has proved a good material for piano and organ keys, billiard balls, backs of brushes, looking-glass frames, handles for knives, forks, umbrellas and many other articles. It is much cheaper than ivory, and is claimed to be better for decorative purposes. It is also used with much success to imitate tortoise-shell, malachite, amber, pink coral and other costly materials. In imitation of tortoise-shell, it is made into combs, napkin-rings, match-boxes, card-cases, etc. Imitations of pink coral jewelry are made and sold at prices much below those of the genuine The same is true of imitations of malachite and amber. Mouth-pieces for pipes, cigar-holders, etc., are common. It is also used as a substitute for porcelain in making dolls, heads. The frames of eye-glasses' opera-glasses and spectacles are made of it. More recently it has come into use in combination with linen, cotton or paper, for shirt bosoms, cuffs and collars. The material has a hard, glistening surface, like that of newly-laundried linen; is elastic and impervious to moisture, and when soiled can be renovated with a moistened sponge.

What was Paid for Illinois.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints an old document of considerable historic interest. It is a deed or conveyance of land bearing date July 20, 1773. The parties of the first part in the transaction are ten Indian chiefs of the different tribes of the Illinois nations of Indians, representing all of them, and the parties of the second part are twenty-two white men of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn., and London, England. The premises conveyed by the Indians to these white men are two several tracts of land, viz.: First, the tract now commonly known as Southern Illinois, and, second, the remainder of the State to the northern border, and a portion of Southern Wisconsin. The consideration for this immense tract of land, including the whole State of Illinois and a good part of Wisconsin, is thus expressed in the deed: "Two hundred and sixty strouds, 250 blankets, 350 shirts, 150 pairs of stroud and half-thick stockings, 150 stroud breech-cloths, 500 pounds of gunpowder, 4,000 pounds of lead, one gross of knives, thirty pounds of vermilion, 2,000 gun-flints, 200 pounds of brass kettles, 200 pounds of tobacco, three dozen gilt locking-glasses, one gross of gun-worms, two gross of awls, one gross of fire-steels, sixteen dozen of gartering, 10,000 pounds of flour, 500 bushels of Indian corn, twelve horses, twelve horned cattle, twenty bushels of salt and twenty guns, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge" These articles having been "paid and delivered in full council." The deed was signed and executed before a French notary public at Kaskaskia village.

Hunt the Ring—A Winter Evening Game.

A circle is made, and a piece of tape or string is obtained sufficiently long to reach all around the inside. A ring is then slipped on to it, and the ends are tied together. Each of the players takes hold of the tape or string with both hands, and the person whom lot or choice has marked out for the victim, standing in the middle of the circle, is next made to turn round three times (without shutting his eyes or submitting to any other disadvantage), and is then let loose to hunt for the ring. The object of the rest of the players is, of course, to prevent his catching it, and they pass it from one to another, covering it with their hands as rapidly as possible. It a constant backward and forward motion of the hand is kept up, it will be found extremely difficult to discover where it is so as to stop it before it disappears. As in the fairy tale, it will often be seen to gleam, but only to disappear when an effort is made to grasp it, and the victim's only chance is the greatest rapidity in opening and shutting every hand round the circle, to each of which he has immediate access as soon as he has touched it. It is unfair to pass the ring from under a hand after it has been touched and before it has been opened, and the player in whose possession it is finally found becomes in urn the victim.

A Curious Relic.

Miss Mary McHenry, of Philadelphia, has sent to General Dunn, to be placed in his Lincoln collection, a curious relic of Wilkes Booth, with the following statement: In August, 1864, Mr. J. Wilkes Booth registered as a guest at the McHenry house, Meadville, Pa. He was there on the thirteenth of that month. After his departure it was found that he had, with a diamond, inscribed upon a pane of the window of his bedroom, these words:

Abe Lincoln,
Departed this
Life, Aug. 13th, 1864,
By the effects of
Poison.

The glass remained in the window undisturbed until the country was shocked by the murder of Mr. Lincoln on April 14, 1865. A few days after that event Mr. R. M. N. Taylor, proprietor of the McHenry house, cut the pane from the window, framed it over a backing of black velvet, placed with it the autograph of Mr. Booth, which Mr. Taylor cut from the hotel register, and sent the whole to me, just as it now is.

It is commonly supposed that petroleum is a modern discovery; but it was known in the time of Alexander, though the ancients made no use of the find.

Shooting Alligators in Florida.

A Savosota (Fla.) correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes: About a mile below where we first came upon the creek, and two miles from where it empties into the bay, we reached tide water, and Jack told us to look out now for 'gators. Sure enough, we saw two monster old saurians lying out on the bank sunning themselves. They took the alarm, however, while we were yet a long way off, and plunged into the water. As we neared the spot we saw several others swimming in different directions in the same hole. They all disappeared when they saw us, so we laid down our luggage and sat in the shade of a tree to await results. In a few minutes one stuck his head out of the water not more than thirty yards away, whereupon Capt. S. gave him a charge of buckshot in the vicinity of the eye and ear. He lashed the water into a foam in his gyrations and sank out of sight, probably mortally wounded. Presently another one put his eye out of the water to look at us. He was near the opposite shore, perhaps fifty yards from where we sat. I let go at him, and although I scored a palpable hit, did not kill him. A 'gator always tells you, unerringly, whether you have killed or only wounded him. If wounded, he plunges and thrashes around at a lively rate for a few seconds and sinks out of sight, but if killed dead, he performs about the same series of evolutions, turns on his back and dies, remaining on the top of the water. This is the time to go for him if you wish to capture him, for he only lies on the top of the water fifteen to thirty minutes, when the air escapes from the lungs, and he sinks. It is very difficult, indeed, to kill them on dry land, nowadays, for they are shot at so much that they are exceedingly wild. But whenever you flush one from the bank and he goes into the water, sit down and rest, and you may depend upon it you will have to wait but a few minutes before he will put his large black eyes out of the water and look around to see if you are still there; then you have a fine target for your rifle. The smoke had scarcely cleared away after my last shot, when a third 'gator looked up near us and instantly caught a right-fielder in his optic that turned him over. We then supposed we had made it so warm for them that no others would show themselves for awhile, and started on down the stream. The captain and I had gone a little ahead, and Jack, who had not yet started, called to us and said, "Here's another 'gator!" I went back, and there, sure enough, was an old fellow, swimming along down the creek as unconcernedly as though he had never heard the report of a gun in his life. I waited until he came within about fifty feet of me, and then gave him one in the leeward eye. He turned two or three sommersaults, and stopped on his back with one forefoot sticking out of the water. We left him there as a warning to his kind not to tempt the deadly accuracy of a Stevens rifle. As we were now thoroughly sated with this class of sport, we returned home.

The World's Telegraphs.

The system of telegraphs in Europe comprised, at the end of 1877, 268,809 miles of lines and 769,768 miles of wire. There were 19 627 government telegraph stations. The number of employees amounted to 61,974, and the number of instruments to 41,708. The number of paid messages was in round numbers 86,000,000, of which 20,000,000 were international dispatches. The number of other telegrams forwarded amounted to about 7,000,000. M. Newman Spallart gives the following statistics for the other parts of the world: In America (1875 to 1877), 114,157 miles of wire; 8 756 stations; 23 000 000 telegrams. In Asia (1875 to 1876) 24,521 miles of wire; 489 stations; 2,300,000 telegrams. Australia (1875), 23,582 miles of wire; 689 stations; 2,500,000 telegrams. Africa (1874 to 1876), 8,148 miles of wire; 196 stations; 1,200,000 telegrams.

An ounce of taking care of yourself is better than a pound of doctor's stuff.—*Addie Boyd.*

A Word to Workers.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborious, if they subject you to exposure in inclement weather, if they confine you to the desk and are of a nature to involve wear and tear of brain and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are sedentary, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably is it adapted to the medical wants of workers.

A Funny Mistake.

The other day an old country woman drove up in her wagon to a well-known shoe store, and entering the same, thus accosted the urbane proprietor: "I want to see them 'ere 'Ninety-five' Rubber Boots advertised in all the papers. I'm thinking they must be cheap at ninety-five cents, and I'll just take home two pair to the old man."

It was difficult at first to convince the old lady that the figures '95" referred to quality, not price, and that the boots were 95 per cent. sterling pure; but when she was shown a sample cut open to display the interior, and saw that the soles were half an inch thick of solid rubber, and that the upper and legs were double thick, she was contented to pay, not ninety-five cents, but several dollars, for a single pair of the "Candee 95 Per Cent. Boots," believing they would be the cheapest in the end for the "old man." The storekeeper punched the date of sale in the legs so as to fix the expiration of the three months' warrant, and assured her in case they did not stand the warrant, he would give a new pair free of charge.

There is nothing to cleanse an impure circulation or wake up a dormant liver like Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup. It does the business thoroughly in either case, promoting active bilious secretion, restoring to the life current the purity of perfect health and removing from the cuticle disfiguring eruptions and sores. Chronic rheumatism and gout also succumb to its curative influence. For the diseases peculiar to the gentler sex it is a capital remedy. All druggists sell it.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, of Reading, Pa., is the only aural surgeon in the United States who devotes *all* his time to the treatment of deafness and diseases of the ear and catarrh; especially running ear. Nearly twenty years experience. Thousands testify to his skill. Consult him by mail or otherwise. Pamphlet *free.*

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD. — As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cents a box.

A cable dispatch to the Associated Press says that Mason & Hamlin have been awarded the highest gold medal at the Paris Exposition for their cabinet organs. Thirty best makers of the world were competitors.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order, or is any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

If other remedies have failed, try Piso's Cure for Consumption for your cough.

All grocers keep C. Gilbert's Starches.

If you wish to save one pair of boots every year get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffener applied to them while they are new.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Young men go west. Learn telegraphy. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.
DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration, the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt..	08	@	09¼
Calves—State Milk	05	@	08
Sheep	05	@	06¾
Lambs	06½	@	07½
Hogs—Live	04½	@	05
Dressed	06	@	06¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	6 15	@	7 75
Western, good to fancy	6 30	@	8 50
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 58	@	1 58¾
White State	1 37	@	1 40
Rye—State	95	@	96
Barley—Two-Rowed State	73	@	75
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	56	@	60
Southern Yellow	59	@	60
Oats—White State	50	@	51¾
Mixed Western	47½	@	49
Hay—Retail grades	85	@	85
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	85	@	90
Hops—State, 1879	30	@	40
Pork—Mess	12 85	@	13 15
Lard—City Steam	7.75	@	7.75
Petroleum—Crude	07¼	@	09¼ Refined 08¾
Wool—State and Penn. XX	36	@	40
Butter—State Creamery	24	@	35
Dairy	23	@	27
Western Creamery	27	@	36
Factory	15	@	23
Cheese—State Factory	09	@	13¾
Skims	07	@	09
Western	12½	@	13
Eggs—State and Penn	20	@	20
Potatoes, Early Rose, double-head, State, bbl	1 40	@	1 65

BUFFALO.

Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 50	@	7 00
Wheat—Red Winter	1 38	@	1 45
Corn—New Western	51½	@	51¾
Oats—State	48	@	49
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@	75

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle—Live weight	07	@	07¾
Sheep	05½	@	06¾
Hogs	06	@	06¾
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat.	7 75	@	9 25
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	63	@	64
Oats—Extra White	52	@	54
Rye—State	95	@	1 00
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	49	@	53
Unwashed "	38	@	41

BRIGHTON (MASS) CATTLE MARKET

Beef—Cattle, live weight	07	@	07¾
Sheep	05½	@	06¾
Lambs	04½	@	05¾
Hogs	06	@	06¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	7 00	@	7 12½
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 52	@	1 52
Amber	1 33	@	1 34
Rye—State	98	@	98
Corn—State Yellow	61	@	61
Oats—Mixed	48	@	48
Butter—Creamery extra	32	@	34
Cheese—New York Factory	13	@	13½
Petroleum—Crude 06¾@07¼ Refined			08

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a lawsuit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.—*Albany Times.*

Kidney-Wort effectively acts at the same time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

CHAMPLIN'S LIQUID PEARL is used by Actresses, Opera Singers, and Ladies of Fashion to create the midnight appearance so much admired by every one. By its use the roughest skin is made to rival the most delicate leaflets of exquisite beauty. Use the LIQUID PEARL, according to directions and you need no longer complain of a freckled, tanned or rough complexion. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents a bottle. Beware of imitations.
CHAMPLIN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N.Y.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. Billing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. CAUTION: Ask for Dr. Billing's Pile Remedy and take no other. Every genuine wrapper has printed on it a black *Pile of Knots* and *Dr. Billing's Signature.* Price, $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Prop'r, S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philada., Pa.

HUNT'S REMEDY Is not a new compound. Hunt's Remedy has been before the public thirty years and used by all classes, with and without the advice of physicians. Hunt's Remedy has saved from impending disease and death hundreds of well-known citizens. Hunt's Remedy cures Dropsy, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Send for pamphlet. WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs
Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz. at PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. On AMERICAN Organs ever awarded highest honors at any world's fair equal to these. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars with new styles and prices sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS. Delicate mothers will find Ridge's Food just what they need. It gives health and strength. In cans, 35 cents and upward. WOOLRICH & CO. on label.

$10,000 INSURANCE FOR 35 Cts. ON LIFE & PROPERTY. $10,000 will be paid to any person who can EXPLODE A LAMP filled with our SAFETY ATTACHMENT. Mailed free for 35 cts. Price for 12, $1. Agents Wanted. Male or Female. S. S. NEWTON'S SAFETY LAMP CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. SALESROOM, 12 WEST BROADWAY, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN OR OLD, or any one with a nervous disease, feeling weak, lost vitality, lack of confidence, bad dreams, or any thing you may wish to know, or a sound mind in a healthy body, let me send you 125 pages free in sealed envelope. Address, DR. HOSALEE, Box 1505, Boston, Mass. Name paper.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with *Nervous Debility* and *diseases of a personal nature.* Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. *A sure cure guaranteed or no pay.* Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

30,000 ACRES Choicest Land in Eastern Kansas. Title perfect. Owner tired paying taxes. Will sell all in 1880 AT A SACRIFICE. Will lease for ten years at nominal rent. Charles M. Stebbins, Atchison, Kansas.

AGENTS, READ THIS. We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-page Pamphlet, 10c.

$2,500 A YEAR GUARANTEED. Agents Wanted. I have the best things for Agents. Over 200 agents are now making from $2 to $15 a day. Send stamp for particulars. Rev. S. T. BUCK, Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.

45 $45 to $60 A MONTH TO AGENTS, either male or female; will not interfere with other occupation; no cost or expense to agents. Send stamp for circular to P. O. Box 1050, New York City.

NEW CANE SEAT for Re-Seating, Canvas-Back. Strongest on Earth. Put on by any one. Agents' Sample Free. HALL & KILBURN, Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $4 to $100 per mo. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A certain relief for Asthma. Price 25 cts. For sale by all druggists, or mail. Howell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks make fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, N. Y.

OPIUM Habit & Skin Diseases. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write Dr. P. K. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

Shakspeare's Complete Works and Dr. Foote's Health Monthly, 1 year for $1. Sample copy free. Murray Hill Pub. Co., 129 E. 28th St., N. Y.

ASK Your DRUGGIST for KALATHINE, the Great Medicine for Stomach, Liver and Blood. Kalathine Co., 30 Nassau St., N. Y.

BIG PAY.—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works Pittsburg, Pa.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to agents. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. Sent free. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

Wells, Richardson & Co's PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR. Gives Butter the gilt-edged color the year round. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. Thousands of Dairymen say IT IS PERFECT. Used by all the best Creameries. Awarded the International Diploma at N. Y. Dairy Fair. Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or write to us, what it is, what it costs, who uses it, where to get it. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO. First Established! Most Successful! THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a Standard Value in all the Leading Markets Of the World! Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE. OVER 80,000 Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best Work and Lowest Prices. Send for a Catalogue. Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. THE GREAT THROAT & LUNG REMEDY. CURES CONSUMPTION. COLDS, COUGHS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The ESTEY ORGAN THE BEST! THE WORLD OVER IS. Manufactory BRATTLEBORO, VT.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. For Beauty of Finish, for ease in Labor Saving, unsurpassed by any other Stove Polish.

GENTS WANTED FOR A TOUR AROUND THE WORLD BY GENERAL GRANT. $3 PRICE ONLY. This is the fastest-selling book ever published, and the only complete and authentic History of Grant's travels. Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARLETON'S HOUSEHOLD ENCYCLOPÆDIA. The most valuable single Book ever printed. A treasury of knowledge. There has never before been published in one volume, so much of the full information on every subject. Beautifully illustrated, price $2.50. A Whole Library in One Volume. TO AGENTS Sold only by subscription; the easiest book to sell ever known. Terms, etc. address G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N. Y. City.

FITS CURED FREE. An infallible and unexcelled Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his P. O. and Express address. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL. Is perfectly pure. Pronounced the best by the highest medical authorities in the world. Obtained highest award at 12 World's Expositions, and at Paris, 1878. Sold by Druggists. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N. Y.

BEATTY ORGAN BEATTY PIANO. New Organs 13 stops, 2 set Reeds, Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 octave, 2 knee swells, walnut case, warranted 6 years, stool & book $90. New Pianos, stool, cover & book, $143 to $525. Before you buy be sure to write me. Illustrated Newspaper sent Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Mark Twain's New Book, THE TRAMP ABROAD! *Good Times for Agents Ahead.* Prospectuses for this universally looked for Book now ready. Speak quick and secure territory. *A word to the wise is sufficient.* Apply to F. E. BLISS