#### FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Very dark colors continue stylish. The ulster is the leading spring wrap. New dress buttons all come in two

Spanish lace is the fancy of the mo

Diminutive patterns in brocaded materials are among recent importations. Mummy cloth, much improved, will be among the fashionable spring goods. Gilt and silver balls, both plain and facetted, form the heads of fancy pins for the hair.

Yellow, red and brilliant dark colors are mingled with the faint fade colors in

Small sunflowers, from one-third to half the natural size, are popular as corsage boquets.

Beaded passementeries will be largely used for trimming silks and satins used in costumes and wraps for spring.

Dragons, bees, butterflies and birds in indefinite forms appear among the palm leaves and other Eastern designs of lately imported spring goods. Violet is a fashionable color this spring, and that in all its shades, from

e color of an iris to the soft hues of the Parmese violet and the Persian lilac. The long overdress, which has regracefully draped princess polonaise, which requires only a flounce to com-

plete the costume. Fashionable faise fronts of waved or curled hair cover the whole crown of the head, coming low on the forehead and fastened beneath the knot with a small shell comb on each side.

Dresses are still made with scant skirts bridled acress the front and draped up behind. In the make of bodices there is more variety, but the basque waist prevails in the new spring costumes.

The latest novelty in the way of making up velvet is to have the dress composed of a perfectly plain corsage, plain coat sleeves and a plain demitrained skirt without flounces, tablier or over-

A clever new idea in kid gloves is the Foster glove, in which the fastening is by a cord laced around hooks, like those on a gentleman's laced shoe. The glove be laced in a twinkling, and the fastening adapts itself to any sized wrist, while all annoyance from bursting buttons or torn button-holes is ob-

# Feminine Superstitions.

White specks on the nails are indica-

tive of good fortune. When a woman enters a room she should be obliged to sit down, if only for a moment, as she otherwise takes away the children's sleep with her. To rock the cradle when empty is injurious to the child.

To eat while a bell is tolling for a

funeral causes toothache. The crowing of a hen indicates approaching disaster. Drawing on a stocking inside out,

causes matters to go wrong during the day.

By bending the head to the hollow of

the arm the initial letter of one's future spouse is represented. When children play soldier on the roadside it forbodes the approach of

A child grows proud if suffered to look into the mirror while less than twelve months old.

Before moving into a new house first send in bread and a new broom. Whoever sneezes at an early hour either hears some news or receives some present the same day .- Cincinnati En-

### Accomplished Ladies' Maids.

Ladies' maids in society must be accomplished to judge from an advertisementin a Roman paper. A young lady is wanted for that island who must be from twenty to thirty years of age; dis-engaged, and of distinguished education; very skillful with the needle and in making up fine things. She must be of sympathetic turn, of elegant figure and possess linen and good clothes, good enough for going out with and attend ing her young mistress. She must send her photograph to a signor in Rome, who will personally inspect those young ladies who present themselves to com-pete for the situation. A young lady of these accomplishments, beauty and good clothes would not long keep a situation as ladies maid in America. She would soon be asked by the impressible American youth to resign her position as ludy's maid to become the mistress of his heart tion to its mate, and none too soon, for

walking in my garden one morning. she, like her lord, was placed beyond the machinery of the mill began to re thinking about preparing for an early all further harm-doing. The other volve—backward! Everything moved start for spring vegetables, when I saw a large rattlesnake sunning. My first impulse was to go to the house, get a gun, and kill it. But looking around, I saw a very large house cat cautiously creep upon the reptile. Anticipating a fight, and equally desir as of getting rid of the cat, which killed chickens, I concluded to witness his attack upon the snake. The cat crawled upon its stomach, pulling along on its feet, whisking its tail from side to side, and every now and then stretching its neck to view the When about eight or ten feet off the snake suddenly coiled up, sprung its rattle, faced the cat and darted its forked tongue out rapidly. The can commenced a rapid circle around the snake, so fast in fact that the eye could hardly keep up with it. At last it got near enough and made a dart at its enemy, but through providential reait went high above the snake, which also struck at the cat, thus breaking its coil. The cat went too far, and by the time it had turned to face its foe the reptile was again coiled and ready for the attack. The same method was adopted and carried on for four or five times, occupying at least half an hour. The cat wished to catch the snake, but seemed aware that if it missed the neck it would be certain death. At the sixth assault they met and instantly the snake was wrapped in several folds around the body of the cat, which used its sharp claws with deadly effect. The cat had been bitten on the head and neck several times, and both continued to fight. The snake was torn nearly to shreds, but did not unloosen its coil around its victim. The poison was swift and deadly, but before the cat died it caught the snake's head in its mouth and crushed it, and fighting they died, the snake enwrapping the cat in its coils. The snake measured four feet eight inches and had thirteen ratties.

Is there any mail for me?" said she to the handsome Ike. "Certainly," said he. "Where?" said she. "Here" said he, with open arms. "That's my funeral," sang the maid. Friends are invited to attend without further no-tice. So much for what the maid made by getting the male mail .-- Yonkers Ga-

No more forcible argument is needed to prove that man, in the beginning, was created out-of-doors than the fact that not one in ten of them can learn to shut a door when he leaves a room.-Middletown Transcript.

### THE TERROR OF THE JUNGLE.

Graphic Account of the Parils of Lin

Hunting in Africa. At the close of a fine breezy day in June, a party of three Englishmen, with Hottentot attendants, an ox team, horses and dogs, were bivouscked, after an exciting day of hunting, on a small plain near the banks of the Sunday, a tributary of the Buffalo river, situated be-tween Fort Lucas and Quagga Krael, in that part of British Caffraria known as Natal, which, as most readers are ware, forms an important portion of

South Africa.

The day had been replete with adventure, and the spoils of the chase were varied; but, although the prime objects of the sportsmen was to bring down a tawny lion or two, they did not disdain to have a crack at any wild animal unto have a crack at any wild animal unlucky enough to come within range of their breech-loading "Mantons," consequently their "bag" comprised springboks, gnus, wild sheep, cape rabbits, a few birds, etc. With the monarch of the forest, however, they were not successful. They had sighted a number—single and in severe as the consequence. single and in pairs—but in every case their majesties kept a respectful distance, and any attempt at close acquaintance was frustrated by their immediately turning tail and sneaking off in the most unroyal manner, thus refuting the long cherished idea that the lion is the most courageous of beasts. There are many opinions on this subject, for and against, but although lions are known at times to display wonderful audacity and bravery, our hunters this day were certainly disgusted, and voted Leo to be

both a roaring braggart and coward. It was not with the most satisfied air. therefore, that they returned to the bivouse which they had quitted in the morning, and after securing the stock morning, and after securing the stock and picketing the horses, sat down to partake of the evening meal prepared by the Hottentot cook. But after six or seven hours of sharp riding, the savory odor of springbrok (a species of antelope) steaks, stewed rabbit, flapjacks and aromatic Oolong, had a wonderfully soothing effect on the hunters; and, when these good things had been done ample justice to, and pipes charged and lighted, the weary Nimrods cast themselves down with perfect abandon around the fire for a quiet chat before turning in, their blank attendan's meanwhile applying themselves with much address to the disposal of the remains of

Although the day was fast declining, the sun had not yet gone down, but was, as it were, amusing itself with the tree tops and mountains, lighting up valleys and plains with occasional bursts of golden glory before taking its final dip.
The cattle were munching their grain eattle were munching their grain and juicy grass, and, with the exception of the low hum of the little encampment and the occasional chirp of the field cricket, all nature was hushed, when, suddenly, the echoes were awakened by a sharp roar, reverberat-ing through the valley below, and bringing the hunters to their teet with bound. The roar was repeated, followed by yeils of men and screams of women, and it did not take our friends long to ascertain the direction from whence the sudden alaım came.

They had remarked, when selecting their camping ground, a couple of Caffre huts—probably Fingoes or Gelakas about a quarter of a mile distant, on the verge of the first mentioned stream, and concluded that the noise come from that quarter, and without more ado the three white men saddled up, took their

arms and departed for the scene.
On arriving they found that the occupants of the little kraal had fled with the exception of a youth of about seventeen, who was engaged in desperately hur ing assegais at a large lion standing over a prostrate body, and a short distance beyond they perceived a lioness holding down a second human form. while other lions and cubs were leisurely devouring a couple of Caffre cows.

Taking in this situation at a glance, our friends did not hesitate as to their so riding boldly forward, they in turn delivered their fire at the first lion as they dashed past, and, wheeling in circle, gave the lioness a similar dose. Both beasts being wounded and becoming furious, the hunters had to observe great caution, for the animals left their prey, and roaring and lashing their flanks with their tails, prepared to attack their assailants; accordingly Hardy, the leader, dismounted, sup-ported closely by his friends Ferguson and Overton, and approaching to within forty yards of the lion, knelt, took aim, fired straight at the breast and stretched it dead with a bullet through his heart.

she had crept forward to within spring-A Cat's Fight With a Rattlesnake. Sine flat crept to ward to within a luck that Hardy's weapon was double-barreled, The Americus (Ga.) Republican of a recent date has the following: About three weeks ago, during the beautiful sunny weather we have had which induced the trees to bud and bloom, I was mounted friends fired also; consequently

Caffre, badly mangled and quite dead; that of the lion proved to be a woman, stunned and bruised, but otherwise un-hurt. The Caffre youth, now coming up, threw himself prostrate beside the woman, evincing the most-intense grief mingled with the deepest affection as he patted her, and in language unin-telligible to his deliverers attempted to arouse her. Overton soon changed his grief to joy by placing his brandy flusk to her lips, with almost magical result; and the youth, seeing her restored, hurried off to the other body, but upon finding life extinct was once more in de-

However, savage as he was, he was a philosopher in his way; his father was dead beyond doubt, but his mother was alive; therefore he cast aside his grief for his male parent and indulged in joy at the safety of his mother, alternating his caresses of her with grateful de-monstration toward her friends, par-

One of the Hottentots now coming up, he acted as interpreter, and soon the hunters were in possession of the facts attending this evening's adventure. It day reading Goethe's poem for the first the pa appeared that the lions had raided their time, and returning shortly, found the Press. herd of cattle, and on flying to their rescue, the savage animals had turned on them with the above result; their Caffre friends, instead of aiding them, incontinently fled, and had not since returned. Such being the case, and seeing now the utter destitution, the hunters offered them the shelter of their bivouse which they gladly accepted, first burying the husband and father under a pile of stones; and while they were thus engaged the hunters secured the skins of the lions, and then they all returned to the bivouac. On their way back they learned that the woman's name was Sozemi, and that of the youth Kallula; that they were of the Griqua tribe, and that the warrior had been a distinguished chief.—Bosten Com-

"I wish you would keep your mouth shut!" exclaimed Hollemout, the dent-ist, suddenly losing patience with his patient's predilection for talking. "All

mercial Bulletin.

### New York's First Great Fire.

The first great fire in New York happened in September, 1776, just after Washington had been driven from the city. New York was then a small but beautiful town; it reached only to the lower end of the park, but Broadway was lined with shade trees, and its fine ouses stretched away on both sides to the Battery. Trinity church stood, as now, at the head of Wall street. St. Paul's—a building of great cost and beauty for the times—almost bounded the upper end of Broadway. The Brit-ish soldiers marched into the pleasant d city, the leading patriots but terrific fled with Washington's army, and in the hot days of the autumn of 1776 New York seemed to offer a pleasant home for the officers and men of the invading forces. They took possession of the deserted country seats of the patri ots at Bloomingdale or Murray Hill, and occupied the finest houses on the best streets of the town. Here they hoped to pass a winter of ease, and in the spring complete without difficulty the rout of the disheartened Americans.

But one night in September the cry of fire was heard, and the flames began to spread from some low wooden buildngs near Whitehall, where now are the Produce Exchange and Staten Island steam-engines nor hydrants, no Croton water nor well-organized fire-companies. But as the flames continued to advance, the British soldiers sprang from their beds and began to labor to check the fire with all the means in their They used, no doubt, buckets of water brought from the cisterns and the river. They found, it is said, several persons setting houses on fire, and in their rage threw them into the flames. But their labor was all in vain. All night the fire spread over the finest quarter of New York. From Whitehall it passed up Broadway on the eastern side, devouring everything, until it was stopped by a large new brick house near Wall street. It crossed to the western side, and laid nearly the whole street in ruins. It fastened on the roof and tower graceful proportions, only a few shat-tered fragments remained. Then the flames passed rapidly up to the west of Broadway from Trinity as far as St. Paui's; houses and shops crumbled before them; a long array of buildings seemed to have fed the raging fires, until at last they reached the walls of the great church itself, and here, it is , the zeal of the people their progress. They mounted the roof of the church, covered it with streams of water, put out the sparks that fell on it, until at last the building was saved, the flames died out, and St. Paul's stands to-day almost as it stood in 1776, the monument of the close of the great fire. It is not difficult to imagine the melancholy change wrought in the appearance of the city. Broadway, once so beautiful, remained until the end of the war in great part a street of ruins. From Wall street to the Battery, from St. Paul's church to the Bowling Green, the miserable waste was never

never ceased to terrify the unlucky city. The British garrison was never suffered to remain long at ease.

It was said that the great fire of 1776 was the work of the patriots, who had resolved to burn New York, and drive the invaders from their safe restingplace. The question of its origin has never been decided. It may have been altogether accidental, or possibly the work of design. But it was followed by The newspapers of the time are filled with accounts of the misfortunes of the garrison and the royalists. -Harper's Young People.

repaired. Up its desolate track paraded

had no leisure por wish to repair the

vile; robbers who at night made the

# What Puzzled the Millers.

The Minneapolis Tribune relates an amusing incident that happened in the Palisade mill of that city, January 1. The proprietors went to the expense of purchasing a new water wheel, with which to propel the machinery of the Palisade. They reluctantly shut the mill down for a couple of weeks for the purpose of putting this new wheel in, feeling satisfied that the increased power obtained from it would more than repay them for the loss of time. Without topping to consider the matter of righ's and lefts, as applied to water wheels, the work progressed until, on New Year's morning, it was complete, and, with a great sigh of relief, they prepared for business, and turned on the water, in just the opposite direction from what it had ever done before, or was intended to do. The stones turned ba kward, the elevators ran downward, instead of upward, and-well, the proprietors thought that New Year's might have a bad effect on them, and turned the mill or themselves wrong side up. partners, after careful examinations, assured each other that none of them were standing on their heads! Then they strolled out upon the platform and took a look at the mill building. That was right side up! But the machinery persisted in running the wrong way, from basement to attic, and threatened to reverse the natural order of things by converting flour into wheat They at first thought of going to the lunatic asylum in a body; but, fortunately. their millwright was suddenly struck with an idea! They shut the gates, he took a squint at the new wheel, and the mystery was explained! It was a "left hand" wheel, and had been thoughtlessly set as a right.

# A Wonderful Song Writer.

The wonderful song, "The Erl King," was composed by Franz Schubert in less than an hour. A friend left him one day reading Goethe's poem for the first

song finished.

Another of Schubert's famous songs,
"The Serenade," was composed one
afternoon in a noisy German beer cellar,
amid the noise of squalling children, the clatter of mugs and dishes. He drew some stayes on the back of a bill of fare and thus the tone-poem was produced.

One day Schubert left one of his new one day Schubert left one of his new songs with his friend Vogl, the sirger, who found it too high. He had it trans-posed and a fortnight after sang it for Schubert. The composer remarked: "Really, that Lied is not so bad; who composed it?" Schubert was a master of counter-

point and harmony at the age of four-teen. He died when only thirty-one and left behind him nearly 1,000 compositions, 600 of which were songs. Liszt has called him the most poetic musician that ever lived.

to the word. And then Hollemout asked him if he would be so kind as to open it again long enough for him (Hollemout) to get his finger out. You never do know how to please some men. The first railroad car ever used for wood, with three windows on each students from Brazil

One of the most valuable discoverie made by Archimedes, the famous scholar of Syracuse, in Sicily, relates to the weight of bodies immersed in water. Hiero, King of Syracuse, had given a lump of gold to be made into a crowr, and when it came back he suspected that the workmen had kept back some of the the working had kept back some of the gold, and had made up the weight by adding more than the right quantity of silver; but he had no means of proving this, because they had made it weigh as much as the gold which had been sent. Archimedes, puzzling over this problem, went to his bath. As he stepped in he saw the water, which his body displaced, rise to a higher level in the bath, and to the astonishment of his screants. and to the astonishment of his servants he sprang out of the water, and ran home through the streets of Syracuse almost naked, crying, "Eureka! Eureka!" ("I have found it! I have found it!")
What had he found? He had discov-

ered that any solid body put into a vessel of water displaces a quantity of water equal to its own bulk, and therefore that equal weights of two substances, one light and bulky, and the other heavy and small, will displace different quantities of water. This discovery enabled him to solve his problem. Produce Exchange and Staten Island He procured one lump of gold and ferries. In those days there were no another of silver, each weighing exactly the same as the crown. Of course th lumps were not the same size, because silver is lighter than gold, and so it takes more of it to make up the same weight. He first put the gold into a basin of water, and marked on the side of the vessel the height to which the

water rose.

Next, taking out the gold, he put in
the silver, which, though it weighed the same, yet, being larger, made the water rise higher; and this height he also marked. Lastly, he took out the silver and put in the crown. Now if the crown had been pure gold, the water would have risen only up to the mark of the gold, but it rose higher, and stood between the gold and silver marks, show-ing that silver had been mixed with it, making it more bulky; and by calculof Trinity church, and soon, of all its ting how much was displaced, Archimedes could estimate roughly how much silver had been added. This was the first attempt to measure the specific gravity of different substances; that is, the weight of any particular substance compared to an equal bulk of some other substance taken as a standard. In weighing solids or liquids, water is the usual standard .- Harper's Young People.

#### The Greatest Danger of Railroad Travel.

The risk of sudden death is very rifling compared with the inevitable injury sustained by every individual who has to make a long journey by rail. The traveler really takes his life in his hand whenever he sets out. The danger is less from accident than design, less from misplaced switches than from misplaced ventilators, less from each morning the British officers and their followers, shining in red and gold, to the sound of martial music; but they ravages of war. On the wasted district Of all conductors, brakemen, porters and arose a collection of tents and hovels, called "Canvas Town." Here lived passengers, probably not one in the thousand understands the vital imthe miserable poor, the wretched, the ruins unsafe, and incendiaries who majority of his passengers, the comfort ever been decided. It may have been ltogether accidental, or possibly the chance for the escape of vitiated air or under "Juliet's" balcony, is much singular succession of other fires, things tending to produce a state of any of these must do it just as a Fulton during the period of the British ascend-ancy, that seem to show some settled plan to annoy and discourage the inwhole volume of blood makes this cir- inaudible legato piano to a high cuit once in every half minute, or over | rapid staccato, is understood by all who one hundred times an hour-if there is a lack of sufficient vertilation in the car or sitting-room or sieeping-room, the blood cannot undergo this vital trans or-mation. It goes back to the heart, and from thence is pumped through the argen to all parts of the body, of carrying off the waste particles resulting from the "never-ceasing death" of the atoms composing the body, and of replacing these with fresh, living atoms, or, as it is usually put, "repairing the waste."

Journa! of Chemistry. The Colonel Surprised. On one occasion, I believe it was at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Colonel Doan, of the One Hundred and First Indiana, made an effort to have all the regiment fire their guns off together. After tak-ing great pains to dress them in line he down the front and gave special instructions for every man to be slow and deliberate. He said he would be careful to give every one time and he wanted every man to fire at the command and see how near they could all come to discharging their guns together. When he was ready he rode back, and after taking a calm survey of the regi-ment he gave command. "Make ready!" (a long pause); "take aim!" (another long pause, during which some one by accident fired his gun; next, two or three more went off; then the whole regiment; some of the supposed he had said "fire!" and they had not heard it. So it was spot! bang! then bang! up and down the whole line. bang! bang! going off, one at a time and eight or ten at a time.) The colonel sat calmly on his horse until the last gun was fired; then with a loud voice he yelled: "Great Scott! have you done already? If there was not so blamed many of you I'd arrest the whole regiment. Go to your quariers, every cussed one of you! You ha'n't got the sense of a mule!" A soft voice at the rear end of the line was heard to say, "Grab a root!" and the parade was dismissed.—Detroit Free

The Largest of Land Animals. In the American Journal of Science and Arts, Prof. Marsh describes the largest land animal yet known to have existed on the globe. Its name is Atlantosaurus immanis. The thigh bone of this creature is over eight feet long, with a thickness at the larger end of twenty-five inches, though the bone has no true head. A comparison of this bone with the femur of a crocodile would indicate that the fossil saurin, if of similar propor-tions, had a total length of 115 feet. That the reptile was 100 feet long when alive is at least probable. The other bones of this animal that have been

found are proportionately gigantic; caudal vertebra has a traverse diameter of more than sixteen inches. All the bones of this reptile yet discovered are in the Yale college museum. They are from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado. There are five Chinese students in the

Morgan school, at Clinton, Conn., and one of these, Wing Ho, at the last ex-amination stood at the head of his class. Syracuse (N.Y.) University has eleven

The Lesson of the Bath.

Annual Assay of United States Coins. The Philadelphia Record tells how the annual assay of United States coins struck off at the various mints during the year was made in the mint in that city under direction of the special commission appointed by the President:
The coins tested were the representatives of all these issued during the year. From each delivery made by the coiners in the several mints to the treasury a certain number are taken indiscrimi-nately from the mass, sealed up in envelopes in the presence of the assayer and treasurer and deposited in a box named a "pyke." This box has two locks to it, and each of the officers named above carries a key. It can only be opened in the presence of the officials named. At the end of the year these boxes are forwarded to Philadelphia from the other mints and opened in the presence of the assay commission by the director of the mint. Each of the coins in the boxes is carefully weighed, and any diminution from the standard weight carefully noted. There is always a tolerance allowed in the weight of the coins, which varies from one-fourth to one grain on each piece (the

smaller tolerance on gold and the larger on silver).

After the weight of the single pieces is ascertained the commission has a certain number of single pieces assayed separately of all denominations from the different mints to ascertain if the fineress thereof conforms to the standard of the law, which is one-thousandth on gold and one and one-half one-thousandth on silver. Any deviation in fineness from the legal standard established by law is noted. The coins are then melted in a mass and assayed, for the purpose of learning whether the fineness of the mass conforms to the standard. There have been but two cases in the history of the government where any deviation has been found, and in both cases it was mere accident.

Any willful attempt to debase the

coinage or belittle the standard weight would be discovered by the commission and reported to the President. The punishment for such an offense would be imprisonment and disqualification from ever holding office in the United

States. After the standard fineness and weight have been tested the commission examines the different weight and balances, and the balances not only in the receipt of bullion but in their operations from one office to another. All the weighing is done by a pound Trey weight, which is in the possession of the mint in this city. This weight was produced by our United States minister in London in 1827. It is the standard of all the Troy weights in the country.

Why are White Cats Generally Deaf? This is the question which an earnest inquirer sends to the New York Sun and which is thus answered by the bad roadbeds than from bad air. We are not now speaking of the barbaric nuisance of having to smell, breathe and bathe in the smoke, soot and cinfrom misplaced ventuators, less from the statement of the Gun's correspondent to be a fact—and he says he can prove it—we beg to intimate that it results from their being hit on the head by philosopher of the Graphic: Assuming the statement of the Sun's correspondent ders pouring in from the engine, which, | bootjacks oftener than any other kind until some other method is found to ob- of cats. A white cat, standing and viate the difficulty, ought to be in the rear of the train, instead of the front. object, even in quite a gloomy night It constitutes a shining mark, and any fellow in tolerable practice is very likely to hit the animal before he has fired portance of pure air, nor, indeed, do they know what pure air is. To the conductor's mind, as to that of the brain, as anybody knows who has felt a watermelon or a washbowl drop on his of the car depends upon the tempera-ture—it is a matter of warmth or cold certain to be followed by a temporary, entirely. A warm car, or more commonly a hot car, is the one desideratum, albeit the warmth is the product of aniexception to the rule. Now, a gray cat, albeit the warmth is the product of ani-mal heat from tifty bodies, many of a brown cat, and especially a black cat. them not very clean, and of exhalations at an evening concert on a dusky night, blue to red, to throw off there the car-bonic acid and take in exygen—and the music, varying as it does from an almost

spend their nights in trying to sleep in back bedrooms. If it is thought the above explanation. which in our opinion contains the sound horse sense of the deaf-cat question should be held to be insufficient teries from crown to sole, throughout the complicated mesh-work of the car by itself, or cumulatively, as the court the complicated mesh-work of the capillaries, in a state entirely unfitted to perform its functions of supplying oxycats-that is, cats of all other colors -white cats are rare. They are also gentle, and hence much sought after as household pets. The children cry for them, and they will stand more pulling and hauling at the hands of the baby than the darker kinds. But nature wil not permit the white cat to suffer all things, so she defends them against the

### pianoforte by leaving out their eardrums.

crowning indignity of the

An Open Letter. WEST WINFIELD, Herkimer Co., N. Y. October 23, 1879. .. CANDER & Co., New Haven, Ct. Gentlemen : Out of the case of "95" Rub per Boots sent me last April.

I sold one pair April 4, to Alvin Bliss, " 5, to Geo. Reusch, " " 7, to Gill W. Randall, " 8, to Albert Mallory, " " 11, to Milo H. Brown.

These boots had constant wear through April and May, and since that time they have been worn every morning through the dew to get the cows and do their milking in, and I have seen four pair of them, and they are apparently as good as when I sold them. Milk whey and dew on a rubber boot, or any other boot, for six months, are as good tests as can be had. The pair of "95" boots sent me March 17, I put on a farmer who is one of my hardest customers. They have not cracked at all, but the one marked S. C. on front of leg, has worn through the first layer of the sole. Yours, in haste,

M. M. JOSLYN.

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 deatness and diseases of the ear and catarrh; es pecially running ear. Nearly twenty years experience. Thousands testify to his skill. Consult him by mail or otherwise. Pamphlet free

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent tree. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Santord, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of \$100 per month and expenses paid. For full actionless address as above. particulars address as above. Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

For sore throat, gargle with Piso's Cure mixed with a little water. Relief is instant. 25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Heel Stiffeners and make a boot or shoe last twice as long. Gilbert's Laundry, Pat. Gloss and Corn Starch.

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MARCHIST'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will poor to be supported by cure Female Weakness, such as Failing of mb, Whites, Chronic Indiamantion or Uteration Womb, inchemial Hemography or Flooding, Pamperssed and Irregular Megalination, &c. At old able remedy. Send postal card for a pumplict, which is the remedy.

A young man named E'mer Severaffee, who was working at Smith & Carter's camp, at Princeton, Mian., bet one of his companions a quarter that he one of his companions a quarter that he could place a dipper of cold water on the stove and hold his finger in the dipper until the water began to boil. The wager was accepted. Severance held his finger in the dipper quite a while, but was obliged to withdraw it before the water had reached a boiling point, hence he let his before the water had reached a boiling point, hence he lost his bet. On examination it was found that the finger was completely cooked; it pained Severance so that he was obliged to quit work and come to town for medical treatment. The probability was that the finger would have

### THE MARKETS.

а	NEW YORK
a	Beef Cattle-Med, Natives, live wt 09% 3 10%
П	Calves-State Milk 09% 6 05
5	Sheep 08 @ 06%
,	Lambs 0674@ 0734
П	Bogs-Live 05 6 (5)
П	
31	- route - and the state of English and survey
	an employed filtrain an employed and the
ŭ.	Wheat—No. 1 Red
	Rye—State 98 @ 96
Ý.	Barley-Two-Rowed State 68 6 72
	Corn-Ungraded Western Mixed 57% 59%
8	Southern Yellow 17%@ 89
J	Oats-White State 50% 52
4	Mixed Western 46% 48
ì	Hay-Retail grades 90 @ 95
	Straw-Long Rye, per cwt 1 00 @ 1 15
	Hops-State, 1879 30 @ 37
•	Pork-Mess,
3	Lard-City Steam 7.60 @ 7.62%
3	Petroleum-Crude . 067, 207% Refined 07%
1	Wool-State and Penn, XX 48 @ 10
ì	Butter—State Creamery 20 @ 38 Diary
-	Western Imitation Creamery 22 2 29
1	Factory 16 A 24
8	Cheese-State Factory 12 @ 15
t	8kims, 10 @ 11
f	Western 131/6 171/
21	Egge-State and Penn 15 & 15
9	Potatoes, Early Rose, State, bbl 1 50 @ 162
ė	BUFFALO
v	Flour-City Ground, No. 1 Spring 6 25 @ 6 75
,	Wheat-Red Winter 1 88 @ 1 45

Corn—New Western
Oats—State
Barley—Two-rowed State Boof Cattle-Live weight..... Unwashed.

BRIGHTON (MARS ) CATTLE MARKET

Bee'—Cattle, live weight 051,0

Sheet. 05 6

Lambe 06 6

| PHILADELPHIA | Flour—Penn, choice and fancy | 6 75 @ 7 | Wheat—Penn, Red | 1 47% @ 1 | Amber | 1 39 @ 1 | Rye—State | 90 @ 1 | English | 90 @ 1 PHILADELPHIA.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Butters, that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did for me, as you observe." Read of it.—Bulletin.

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NATURE'S REMEDY.

# Read His Statement:

Read His Statement:

Seringvale, Mr., Oct. 12, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Streens:

Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with Rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with Rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; those attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vroetine and followed it up until liad taken seven buttles; have had no Rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with Rheumatism to try Vroeting, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

### VEGETINE HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

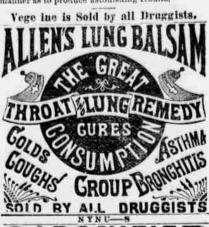
MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully rectored to health.

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