Fashious of the Day. The many decided changes which have appeared in the fastions this sea eniefly in the fabrics. There little change in the making up or cesses. We still have skirts perfectly clinging in form and draped behind, short or trained for the evening; the combination costume in its various forms, newest of which is the coat bodice different from the skirt, and the severely plain cloth walking dress in two or three pieces.

Undoubtedly the surtout is the lead-ing fashion among novelties. This is a

pain straight polonaise, with the skirt open always in front nearly to the waist, generally at the back also, and fre-quently on the sides as well. The materials of which it is made are various, cloth, velvet, camel's hair, brocade or damasse, while the novelty goods in Oriental mixtures are useful surtouts for wear with any skirt. The best are tailor-made, and fit like a centleman's frock-coat and are finished in the same manner. Handsome surtouts are lined throughout with colored silk, red or old gold being the shades usually se-lected. The beauty of the garment depands almost entirely upon its perfect fit, and great care should be taken, both in cutting it out and sewing, to have the threads run straight and to avoid stretching the seams. When a tailor cuts any garment he lays the cloth smoothly upon a long table, for which a piano top is a very good substitute, and marks it out with chalk. Then it is cut and basted with the greatest ex-actness and stitched as carefully, and this is the secret of the perfect set characterizes first-class tailor Many dressmakers positively refuse to fit garments for others to sew. You make the dress yourself." said such a one, "and you sew it crooked; then you blame me."

Much also depends on the manner in lieves the seams of strain, is also of vital importance. The best dressmakers add to this a second inside belt, set in under the arms, and about three inches wide, furnished with hooks and eyes set close together. Sleeves are made very tight, and the wearer of a fashionable bodice is expected to put on her bonnet before she dons her dress waist. It would be impossible to bend the arm in these sleeves were it not that a slight fullness is allowed on the under part just at the elbow. Sleeves for bail dresses are a tiny puff. For atternoon wear they are elbow long, while the favorite length for all occasions is three-quarters, longwilsted gloves being worn with them on the street.

The long-waisted, tight-fitting jacket, with deep basque, is a very favorite model for spring dresses. It is frequently made of a different material from the above tha skirt-velvet, brocaded silk, Turkish cashmere, wool and silk bro-cade or any fancy mat rial; the skirt may be plain or striped. It is well to trim the skirt with bias bands or flutings, panels or scarf-draperies of the

same fabric as the bodice.

There has never been a time when it was so easy to remodel old dresses to good advantage. The variety of new fabrics is infinite, and something may be found to combine with everything. The novelty goods—by which we mean all the army of broche and figured goods—furnish trimming for all materials and shades. These are used in small or large quantities; whole surtouts are simply as vests, pipings, collar and cuffs. Last year's buntings are remade, with bands of the novelty goods dresses are turned into the skirt, a surtout of novelty goods being worn with them. Striped silks, which are slightly passe, are combined with satins to match the pervading fint in the silk. A pretty model has a foat basque of satin, the front of the skirt of shirred silk, with side government. with side gor's of satin, while the back breadths are of silk and the foot trimming is a silk plaited flounce, headed here more tilk was available, had the bodice of sil-with long revers collar and cuffs of satin. Long narrow panels of satin were set on each side of the front breadth and a vandyked band of satin headed a box plaited flounce of silk on the skirt.

Some of the new washing materials, so-called, are very handsome. Such are Scotch zephyr cloths, figured mummy cloths, the crape finished Yeddo goods and the oil calicoes, which last are made up in combination with fine

The imported gingham suits are the prettiest of all wash dresses. A gay fancy is that of trimming light blue and white checked gingham with bands and pointed tongues of dark claret-colored gingham. Such a dress is further decorated by a cluster of hand-painted flow ers in the point of the neckerchief, which is tied sailor fashion. Something unique in the color and in the combinations is aimed at in these pretty cottons. Thus one of heliotrope purple has pale cream-colored fa ings, while another of claret red has plaitings of chintz figures on a white ground, very much like the favorite patterns of foulard.

Madras ginghams are sold in quantier Russian lace or Hamburg edges, and a favorite method of making them is with round skirt, with flounce at the bottom, or draped overskirt and a jacket bodice. In dark colored percales also a draped

skirt is worn over a short skirt, with a bodice gathered round the waist and finished by a plaited basque. Coat basques are very fashionable, so also is the skirted or marquise basque, which has the skirt set on a little below

the waist line. These, however, are used chiefly for handsome dresses. the arms and on the shoulders, and long encugh to cover the hips. Their full-ness however, is laid in a single box-pleat down the middle of the back and one down each front; when he buttonhole hem of the front is also laid in a broad box-plait this gives the appearance of three plaits in front. A wide belt of the cloth is then added. The edges of this blouse are stitched by machine in many rows on a deep hem, and the broad box-plaits have a row of stitching down each edge. The Russian blouse forms a nice variety from the casaquin or coat bodice for morning

wear and is especially pretty for flannel dresses, and is also used for ginghams. White dresses are flounded to the waist with alternate flowers of Ham-burg embroidery and plain material. Ecru muslins are much liked. Ex-tremely pretty and cheap dresses are made of the thin, unbleached cloth known as cheese-cloth, trimmed with and draped over Turkey-red calico of solid pecales. Oil calicoes in Oriental figures are also much used as trim-mings. Figur de the is another pretty cotton in compadour figures, which is said to wash well, and is very effective when made up.

is used for them now, as well as the is enabled to do because it takes a rest woven raw silk, like heavy undershirts, after each beat; or to express it more

in which they were first introduced.

Paris letters say that there dresses are made long, semi-long, just to touch or quite short, according to the style of the tollette and the occasion of westing

Besides fancy fabries, plain or printed, surah, musiin de laine and crepe are much employed for elegant

cos umes, simple and tasteiul.

As a rule, dresses are very much trimmed. Each dressmaker seems to think she can never put on a sufficient number of narrow flounces, platted, ruched, nulled, and and a put to the property of the seems to be a seem to be quilled, and so intermingled as to become very difficult to describe. One puts them on length ways, another across he front, a third slanting fashion. mix hem up with fringe of silk and beads. Indeed, heads are used in profusion as trimmings and very few handsome black dresses are seen with out jet. A very pretty ornament easily made is formed of looss of beads arranged as tasset. Embroidery is also popular. A set of this consists of collar, cuffs, pockets and two sidebands for the skirt. Evening dresses with square bodices have an embroidered band around the square opening. A favorite French fancy is for illumination, i. c., trimming with gay colors. Thus an elegant black walking suit has the surtout of black brocade lined with red silk, the lining showing as the wearer moves, while a narrow red satin plaiting is set under the plaiting at the foot of the black satin

Self trimmings of all kinds are worn, box-plaitings and shell trimmings being especially liked. Shirring has a new lease of favor and is employed on collars, plastrons, sleeves and fronts of dresses. Vests are less worn than here-tofore, still they can scarcely be said to be out of fashion. A great many round, untrimmed skirts are worn in corduroy, velvet, velveteen and in striped velvets. Cloth jackets and overskirts are worn with these, but they are chiefly seen with the surtout .- thindelphia Times.

## A Curious Theory About Bad Eyesight. In a recent work on "Eyesight-Good and Bad," by R. B. Carter, M. D., of

London, the singular theory is developed which a dress is put on. The insid-belt, that a large part of the trouble with which keeps the back in place and retheir eyes among persons who have reached, or who have passed, the middle age of life, is due to the partial disuse of the organism of sight. Mr. Carter maintains that the beauty and efficiency of the eyes depend not a little upon their healthful and active employment. It might be said that the use of one's eyes is something which cannot be very well prevented. While a man is awake, unless he resolutely shuts his eyes or has them bandaged, he cannot avoid using them. But use of this kind is not the employment that Mr. Carter requires; here must be mental attention as well as visual impression, otherwise the eyes remain in a state of comparative idleness. The man who retains his eyesight elear and unimpaired to an old age much oftener is the mechanic, who is comreiled by his work to constantly test the cuteness of his sight, than the farmer. who rarely has occasion to lock very closely at anything, and who frequently may not exercise his eyes by reading a newspaper from one week's end to the other. It will be perceived that this theory is not the one commonly accepted, and yet Mr. Carter is a specialist whose opinion cannot be lightly contravened. He objects, of course, to an improper use of the eyes under trying nguts or to their over-exercise, but he would seem to hold that trouble was likely to arise fully as often by under-ex ercise as by over exertion. To give his own words: "That which is true of the organis : as a who'e is true also of its pacts, and the eyes, among others are best treated by an amount of systematic use, which preserves the tone of their muscles and the regularity of their blood supply." Another point for trimmings, and old silk or cashmere that Mr. Carter insists upon is the necossity of using property-adjusted glasses when the sight begins to mil. It is, he affirms, much more healthful for the eyes to use them than to dispense with their use, since under the latter condition certain mu-cles of the eye are subjected to an undue and dispropor

What Arctic Explorers Must Undergo. The statement of Captain Markham as reported by the San Francisco Call, that " there is not an instance on record where a ship has passed a second winter in the dreary Arctic latitudes that death has not occurred," coming from a master of Arctic exploration, is one of the strongest appeals on humane grounds to open, if possible, early communication with the American Arctic expedition, and to bring home any of the officers or crew who have shown physical mability to stand the test of another winter in the Jeanette. Perhaps the most striking illustration of the English explorers forcible rem rk is found in the experience of the Austrian expedition of 1872 in the Tegethoff. That vessel in the winter of 1872 73, drifting on an ice floe throughout the profound darkness of a polar night for 109 days, the sport of the tempestuous poiar ocean threatening every moment to chatter the Tegethoff's icy cage and engulf its crew, lost not one of its men, though subjected to intensest agony of suspense long drawn out. But, in the second winter, though suffered to pass the polar night (125 days in length) without the horrors of the first," as Licu enant Payer reported, and though abundantly supplied with The trimmings are coarse torchon | tresh meat from ice bears-the most efficient remedy againt s.u.vy-disease invaded the expedition and death claimed its prey. However hardy the polar explorer may seem to be, or may be, when he first enters the icy seas, an experience of their winter rigors and boreal tempests can alone determine whether he is made of the metal to endure the protracted strain and fierce shocks inseparable from further pole-ward advances. Humanity, therefore, demands that whenever it is possible to communicate with a polar expedition used chiefly for handsome dresses.

The Russian blouse waist is very fashionable in Europe and has made its are appearance here. These waists are munication should be promptly made. Although there is no reason to fear for hand like the chemise Russe worn last nette, no stone should be left unturned to afford any of her crew redet it is should be required.—New York Herald.

Statistics of Cotton. According to the latest reports the great cotton spinning industry embraces throughout the world 71 250,000 spin-dles, of which 39,500 000 are in Great Britain. The United States have 10,-050,000 spindles; France has 5 000 000; Germany, 4,800 000; Russia, 2,860 000; Switzerland, 1870.0 0; Austria, 1800 000; Spain, 1 775,000; Italy, 900,000; Beigium, 800,000; India, 1 275,000; Sweden and Norway, 310,000; Holland, 230,000; Greece, 36,000; and other countries (including Denmark and Portugal) 44,000 spindles. Britain has to every 1,000 of its inhabitants, 1,180 spindles; Switzerland, 675; United States, 2.8; France, 135; Germany, 108; Spain, 103; Holland, 57; Sweden and Norway, 48; Austria, 42; Russia 30; I.nly, 29.

Power of the Pulse. If all the heart-beats of one person in good health during twenty-four hours could be concentrated and welded into one great impulse, it would be powerful whi n made up.

The much-talked-of Jersey bodice is now made to button and is fitted with two darts, one each side. Stockingnette at work without wearying; but this it is enabled to do because it takes a rest is enabled to do because it more enough to raise a ton of iron 120 feet after each beat; or to express it more clearly, if the contraction (emptying)

A Thrilling Story of the Sea.

Captain George Beal is the only survivor of nine persons on board the brig lizzie M. Merrill, which sailed from New York for New Orleans, and foundared during a heavy storm. "When she went down I sank with the vessel acondetrable depth," says Cap ain Beal, "and when I reached the surface again I saw the lifeboat, which I had huncked as with a servant standing at the entrance for the purpose of receiving them. The Captain George Beal is the only surwhen I reached the surface again I say the lifeboat, which I had huncked as soon as the deck was stove, about twenty soon as the deck was stove, about twenty for the purpose of receiving them. The servant does not check the hats or arrange in any natificular order, and yards to the leeward of me, with the servant does not check the hats or ar-second mate and one sailor in it, but they range them in any particular order, and cling together in life or death. At one time I had formed the resolution to jump off the raft and swim to the boat out the distance was too great and the

them and they returned the signal. We must have been then a mile apart, and the gap was steadily widening. As night was falling and they were fading from my sight the first feeling of terror crept over me, as I feit conscious it was our last separation, the chances of a rescue being all in their favor. Then I had only a few crackers in my pocket but, strange to say, from the moment I began to realize my terrible situation the feeling of hunger departed. All night I was tossed about till my limbs so ached that they at last became benumbed and I began to fear that I would be washed off. At the same time I strained my eyes all that long night—a night of such awful length that I felt the darkness penetrate my very brain, and a feeling of bewilderment crept over me. As I watched early widening. the darkness penetrate my very brain, and a feeling of bewilderment crept over me. As I watched and watched for a light and the day was not returning, I thought I should never gaze upon the light again. To add to my distressed condition I was seized with an intense remarkable memory. They are more thirst, which was burning me within. I the result of training than the e kept my hair, face, neck and chest well of extraordinary natural powers. moistened, and this afforded me great

"All the years of my life seemed crowded into one of those fearful min-At last when I remembered how much suffering was endured by other men at sea I formed a resolution to have ourage in the hope that my companions of the previous day might have been picked up and would cause a s arch tor me. Davlight came, but not an object was visible. All that day I drifted about and my situation was more com-fortable, as the sea moderated. I ate two biscuits and found only one was left. I was repeatedly seized with a burning thirst and would have given the world for a drink. At nightfall a fainting feeling came over me and I became unconscious. I do not know bow long I remained in this condition but I was aroused by a sharp pain in the le't arm and found it was caught between the planks. I passed all that night and the next day and night without tasting anything but the remaining biscuit.

At two o'clock, on Friday afternoon, my heart jumped with delight when I sighted a sail bearing directly down on me. My arms had become so power-less that I was hardly able to signal with them. At six o'clock a boat was put out, and I was taken a oard the s-hooner Harold Haaringer, Captain Rein Kundsen, bound from Richmond, Va., to Rio Grande del Sal, after having been eighty-one hours floating on the eight-feet planks.'

Who First Drew Down the Lightning.

The history of lightning-conductors extends over but a brief period of time. It is ordinarily dated from the memoraaccompanied by his eldest son, suc-ceeded in the bold experiment of draw-ing lightning from the clouds down the onductor afforded by the wet string of his silken kite. It is remarkable that Mr. Anderson does not refer to that which converted the first failure into the subsequent success, namely, the wetting of the kite-string by the thunder-shower. But we cannot help confessing a sort of satisfaction, on behalf of the world, in being taught to antedate this triumph of experiment sagacity, though only by a few days, in favor of an ex-periment made at the suggestion of Buffon by M. Dalibard. At Marly-laville, about eighteen miles from Paris, on the rord to Pontoise, M. Dalibard an electrical apparatus. Shortly after of the women. Sixty per cent. of the the whole was fixed, on May 10, 1752 persons measured had the span less than M. Dalibard was absent in Paris, but he conductor an iron key with the handle bound in silk, and was thus the first human observer who drew down, by tentative means, the electric sparks from the clouds. On May 13, 1752, M. Dalibard started the Academie des Sci-ences by reading a full report of this first great experiment made as to aerial electricity.-London Athenœum.

# Painless Death.

In one of his lectures Professor Tyn dail spoke of the great probability that entire absence of pain accompanied death by lightning. It is popularly sup-posed that an impression made by the nerves, a blow or puncture, is felt at the precise instant it is inflicted, but such is not the fact. The seat of sensation is the brain, and intelligence of the injury must be transmitted to this organ through a certa n set of nerves, acting as telegraph wires, before we become conscious of pain. This transmission of telegraphing from the seat of injury to the brain takes time, longer or shorter, according to the distance of the injured part from the brain, and according to the susceptibility of the particular nervous system operated on. Helmholtz, by experiments, determined the velocity of this nervous transmission in the frog to be a little over eighty-five feet per second, in the whale about 100 feet per second, and in man at an average of 200 feet per second. If, for instance, a whale fifty feet long were wounded in the tail, it would not be consciunt of the following that it is the following that it is to be consciunt of the following that it is the following that is the following that it is that it is the following that it is th conscious of the injury until half a sec-ond after the wound had been inflicted. But this is not the only ingredient in the delay. It is believed that in every act o, consciousness a determined molecular arrangement of the brain takes place, so that, besides the interval of transmission, a still further time is necessary for the brain to put itself in order for its molecules to take up the motions or positions necessary for the completion of consciousness. Helmholtz considers that one-tenth of a second is required for this purpose. Therefore, in the case of a whale, one second and one-tenth would elapse before an impression made upon its caudal nerves could be responded to by a whale fifty feet long.

Feats of Memory.

Nature, an English pub leation, prints could not pull to me to take me in, as they had lost the oars. I saw the mate and another sailor get upon some pieces most remarkable case noticed by the and another sailor get upon some pieces of wreckage, and I got on some pieces writer was at the Fifth avenue notes, in myself which had broken from the deck writes, sometimes has as many as 500 writes, sometimes has a second writes, writes, sometimes have been decorated writes. these I gradually drifted away from the lifeboat. Had the mate and his only companion in the boat even a light bilet of wood they could have turned their ment's hesitation, the servant returns cont so as to reach me and we would each one his own hat. He explains his ability to do this by saving that he forms a mental picture of the owner's face inside his hat, and that, on looking take such a risk.

"Toward evening I threw up my hands every two or three minutes to encourage them and they returned the signal. We must have been then a mile apert and they returned the signal or the man of middle age who stood is not any nat, she wearer's face is instantly brought before his mind's eye. There was a person who did remarkable things of this kind at the Metropolitan hotel, in New York years ago. He was a colored man of middle age who stood is not any nat, she wearer's face is instantly brought before his mind's eye. at any hat, she wearer's face is instantly self-possessed master of the hats promptly, courteously, and unerringly handed each one to its owner, whose memory, but not necessarily feats of a remarkable memory. They are more the result of training than the exercise

A Prevalent Popular Error. By the burning of a Chinese wash house in San Francisco a short time since, eleven of the occupants who were asleep in bed lost their lives. The account published in the newspapers de scribed them as exhibiting, by the posi tion in which their bodies were found, the agony they suffered from the fire. As editors and reporters are considered to possess more than an average amount of intelligence and information, it appears singular that they should propagate or perpetuate such an error. It may

safely asserted as a general rule that persons who lose their lives while sleepng in burning buildings, are sufficated and die painlessly without waking, and before the flames had reached their bodies. The merest tyro knows what would be the effect of going to bed with a pan of burning charcoal in the room, or the effect of blowing out the gas instead of turning it off. An individual going to sleep under such circumstanceinhales the impure air, which acts as an anæsthetic and rapidly converts the natiral sleep into stupor and coma, from which there is no waking. Persons sleeping in a house which takes fire are smothered in this way by the carbon-lierous gas long before the fire reaches them. Their bodies or remains are found—not in the halls or stairways where they would have been had they awakened and attempted to escape-but n bed, or in the spot which the bed had occupied, and in the very position in which they had been lying asleep. The r needlessly from sympaths

exceptions are mostly noticeable, as when persons are seen to make attempts to escape. There is something so horri-ble in the idea of burning to death that t were well for the community not to victims To the relatives of persons who lose their lives in burning houses, par-ticularly to parents whose children may die in this way, it may save a lifetime o grief to know that death entered the hamber quietly and performed his task without so much as disturbing the slumbers of his victim.-Paci ic Medical and Surgical Journal.

Stature of the Japanese. Mrs. Chapiin Ayrton, M. D., has re-cently published the results of nearly three hundred observations of the height and span of the Japanese. She found the average height to be five feet three inches, and the span four feet eleven inches In the case of twenty-lour women, possessed a country house, standing on a high plain, some 400 feet above the over five feet two inches, and the aversea-level. Here a wooden scaffolding was erected, supporting an iron rod eighty feet long and a little more than an inch thick. At about five feet from the ground this rod was connected with the height is a general characteristic that is especially marked in the case (fifty-five days before the observation at Philadelphia), a thunder-storm came on M. Dalibard was absent in Paris, but he 6 8 per cent. were the height and span had left the apparatus in charge of a lequal. Climate can hardly be made to laithful sentinel, one of his servants, an old soldier, Coiffler by name, with full instructions. Coiffler presented to the perate region, though it is subject to perate region, though it is subject to sudden and marked changes. The gen eral use of charcoal braziers for heating may have something to do with it by causing them to inhale the carbonic oxides. The characteristic of their food is the rarity of meat and the abundance of sait. Many of the additional causes of the smallness of the Japanese may be so remote as to cease to effect the nation except by hereditary influence.—Popular Science Monthly.

Japan's Mineral Wealth. The Japanese have now a completely organized geological survey, with a full staff of native surveyors, under an American chief, Mr. B. S. Lyman. The first report of progress of this survey for 1878-9, has just been published, and contain some accurate and valuable information on the mineral wealth of the country. Mr. Lyman reckons that the coal fields of Western Japan contain about 620,000,000 tons, and if one-third be ieducted for the working, there will remain 400,000,000 tons, representing a value at the coast of one thousand million dollars. Inconsiderable as this is in comparison with the large and rich coal fields of other lands, it is quite equal in value to all the metal products together, except iron. The copper of all the workable mines scarcely reaches the value of \$750,000,000; the eight or ten gold and silver mines, which were formerly worked and may be so again, may, including the lead, antimony and tin mines, the workability of which \$250,000,000. On the other hand, the value of the iron amounts to at least \$250,000,000,000. The relative importance of the mineral products may be re-presented by the following numbers: Iron, 1,000; coal, 4; copper, 3; all other metals (chiefly gold and silver), 1.

"High Falutin'." Some seminary girls can throw a very powerful stream of words from the en-gine of their cultivated intellects, but handed her a copy of "See that My Grave is Kept Green," and raked in thirty-five cents over the counter, he smiled blandly and said: "Is the city known as 'Argentine filaments inter-spersed with the aureate capillary attractions a neverty to your repertory?"

She turned pale for a moment, and then concluded to go back to school for one more year.

A Joke on a Clergyman.

Biblical s bolars are sometimes entrapped. In a little town of Bavaria, the other day, sat an aged fraulein and her minister, who was, at least, sup-posed to know the Bible by heart. The fraulein enjoyed a practical joke in spite of her age; and the reverend father, although a thoroughly plous man, was not a whit behind her. In-deed, there is nothing in the sacred profession which interdicts a good whole some laugh, and nothing which ought to make a man so sad that he can see only the gloomy and cloudy side of life. Our fraulein said: "Father, you may have heard that some of the persistent explorers in the Holy Land have just discovered a huge heap of bones which are supposed, on pretty good authority, to be those of the children which Herod killed." "Ah, indeed!" replied the minister, thoroughly interested, "I had not heard of it." "Yes," continued the fraulein, "and, strange to say, nearly half the bones were white as the snow of the Alps, while the rest were almost as black as ebony." "Well, well!" exclaimed the pastor, "that is certainly very remarkable." "And the certainly very remarkable." "And the problem to be solved is," continued the fraulein. "whether the white bones belonged to the girls and black ones to the boys, or vice versa. The explorers were greatly vexed by the matter and could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion. Now, what do you think, father?" "Oh," wittily rejoined the pastor, "of course the black bones belonged to the girl babies an ' the white ones to the boy babies." We ask the same question of our readers, and they had better better guess several times before they read the rest of the para-graph. When they have settled the matter they can refer to the answer of the fraulein, who, with a merry twinkle in her eye, said: "Father, you must have read your Bible to very little purpose, for the account tells that only boy babies were killed by Herod."

Iron has gone up so high that poor people cannot afford to have it in their blood now .- Middletow . Transcript.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup gives by far the bes satisfaction and takes the lead of all cough preparations on our sholves.—Carpenter & Palmeter, Jamestown, N. Y.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent tree. Including treatment sent tree treatment sent tree. Including treatment sent tree. Including treatment support their formula tree Broadway, New York city. N. Y.

The Voltate Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. Will send their Electro-Voltate Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper neaded, "On 30 Days Total."

If you have Sore Eyes ask your Druggis 42 Suffolk Street, New York City. Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep boots and shoe straight. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers

For sore throat, gargle with Piso's Cure mixed with a little water. Relief is instant. VEGETINE has restored thousands to health to had been long and painful sufferers.

Get C. Gilbert's Linen Starch and try it. A CARD .- To all who are suffering from the error those stions of youth, two are sudering from the error of much etc. I will send; Recipe that will send; Recipe that will end, FREE OF CHARGE This cart rem dy was discretely a missionary in South America. Se dated from D. New York City.

Da. MARGHISTS UTERINE CATHOLICON WIL

## THE MARKETS. NEW YORK

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle-Med, Natives, live wt	10%@	1136
Calves-State Milk	05 (46	67
Sheep	0654億	07
Lambs	043236	07%
Pogs-Live Dressed	0013698	0032
	85 達6	00
Western, good to fancy 4	05 67	0.1
Wheat-No. 2 Red 1	31 61	33
No. 1 White 1	28 @ 1	29
Rye-State Barley-Two-Rowed State	S0 (d)	96
Barley-Two-Rowed State	635 06	75
Corn-Ungraded Western Mixed	6.36.0	55
Southern Yellow	55 (d)	57
Oats-White State	48 (6	52
Mixed Western	41 (6	1234
Hay-Retail grades	55 84 60 58 1	95
Straw-Long Rys, per cwt 1 Hops-State, 1879		
Pork-Mess,16	37 (d. 35 (d.10	28
Lard-City Steam 7	25 (3.7	
Petroleum-Crude 65%@67%	It flued	
Butter-State Greamery	21 (3	87
Diary	23 @	80
Western Imitation Creamery	27 (4	32
Factory	21 @	29
Cheese-State Factory	12 65	1436
Skims	66 @	10
Western	10 66	14
Eggs State and Penn	11元曲	1134
Potatoes, Early Rose, State, bbl 1	25 G	50
BUFFALO		
Mour-City Ground, No. 1 Spring 6	25 2 6	
Wheat-Red Winter 1		
Corn—New Western	4856通	4836
Oats—StateBarley—Two-rowed State	44 (6)	45
	65 6	70
BOSTON,		0200
Beef Cattle-Live weight	0716	0736
Sheep	06%	07
Hogs Flour—Wisconsin and Minn.Pat 6	05 (8)	0534
Corn—Mixed and Yellow		57
Oats-Extra White	15 G	51
Bye-State	92 6	92
Wool-Washed Combing & Delaine.	12 (a)	56
Unwashed, " "	44 @	45
BRIGHTON (MASS ) CATTLE MA		
Beef-Cattle, live weight	051(6	06%
Sheep.	0631.8	075a
Lanylu	BUT DE CO	100.00

Ryc—State Corn—State Yellow..... 

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know How to Get Well,

Which is answered in three words-

Take Hop Bitters! See other column .-

When exhausted by mental labor take Kidney-Wort to maintain healthy action of all organs.

The Child In the Basket. One day a mother who had been to

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