The aggregate cost of the several bridges that span the Mississippi river, from St. Louis to St. Paul, has been \$20,573,000, ranging from \$120,000 for the bridge at Prairie du Chien to \$11,-573,000 for that of St. Louis. The annua tolls upon the merchandise crossing the river upon these bridges is officially stated to amount to \$2,803,725, or nearly ten and a quarter per cent. upon the

A parliamentary document gives the certified expenses of members returned at the last English general election. The costs, of course, vary according to place and circumstances. The lowest are about \$2,500 in small boroughs. But some, especially in counties, go over \$50,000. At the last general election, six years ago, tha total cost was over \$7,500,000, or an average of \$11,500 for each one of the 650 members.

A New York paper remarks editorially that "it is a safe prediction that the ocean steamship of the future, with its improved compartment build, its perfected code of signals, its electric lights its buffers, its apparatus for deluging a fire as soon as it shows itself, its im-proved lifeboats and rafts, ready for use at a minute's warning, and its thor-oughly-drilled crew, will make our children wonder at the steamships to which their rash parents were wont to

The facts, so far as they are obtainable, go to show that New Yorkers pay out more money for flowers than the people of any other city. On New Year's day, 1844, the sales of the largest shop then in New York only amounted to \$200, and the sales of all the shops then in the city only amounted to about \$1,000. It is now said that the sales of flowers on that day in New York amount to not less than \$50,000. The sales throughout the year extend far into the millions. Within a radius of twelve miles from the center of the city it is estimated that there are fully 500 floral establishments, and that the capital invested in land, buildings and stock is not less than \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000. The greenhouses in which the flowers sold are cultivated are on the upper part of Manhattan Island, in Hudson county, N. J., on Staten Island and on Long Island.

There are sixty-four cities in the United States with a population exceeding 30,000; there are forty-four cities with more than 40,000; thirty-four with more than 50,000; twenty-seven with more than 60,000; twenty-four with more than 75,000; twenty with more than 100,000; four with more than 500, 000; and one with more than 1,000,000, 000. London is a long way ahead of New York, but the other English cities fall below the American cities. Liver-pool ranks below Philadelphia and Brooklyn; Manchester and Birmingham are below Chicago and St. Louis; Leeds and Sheffield are below Boston and Baltimore; Bristoi, Bradford, and Salford are below Cincinnati, San Francisco and New Orleans; Hull, Newcastle and Portsmouth are below Washington, Cleveland, and Buffalo; Leicester, Sunderland and Oldham are below New-ark. Louisvilla and Pitterburg.

Why Life is a Disappointment,

Life is a disappointment, chiefly because those who are starting in it overestimate their own strength and that of their competitors. Self-sufficiency and ignorance are the pioneers of defeated expectations. The looker-on is not disappointed; it is the actor who is Overweening self-confidence refuses to see difficulties; and thus the preparation which might overcome them is neglected. The defeat is crushing, because it was deemed impossible. Presumption and arrogance have burned the bridges, and have left no opportunity to gather the shattered forces by retreat. There seems to be no help for these blunders; each generation must learn for itself. There is a point where teaching ends and experience begins. It is this which has set bounds to human knowledge. No man can take up the work of another. Where it has been left there it must remain. The father cannot give or bequeath the child his experience, as he can his property. Men may vaunt themselves as they will, but there is limit to their power; and that limit seems in some cases to have been reached in one man. Shakespeare and Bacon have had no successors. No man has been able to take up their work where they left it. No man has been able to So far as men's efforts are concerned their works are completed. As they left them so they remain. No man has yet appeared who can equal what they have done, much less improve upon it. As far as we know, they reached the limit of man's power in the direction in which they taught. The child must mistake the road just as the parent mistook it, and learn what is the right road only when too old and weary to walk in it. And perhaps it is well that it is so. The wisdom of age and the form of youth cannot be joined in b auty. the young know their strength, and foresee the difficulties they have to encounter, they would not fall by the way, but would faint in the beginning. Favorable circumstances bear men on to fortune to a greater extent than the successful are willing to admit. In my own profession, those who have achieved success in the early part of their career have fallen heir to the practice of a father or a preceptor. The inheritor of a practice is a whole generation ahead of him who is the founder of one.

" Panning" for Gold.

When gold has been discovered in any region (and this usually happens through some lucky accident), adventurous men rush to the spot in crowds and at once look for more signs of it. This search is called "prospecting," and it is done by parties of two or three, who go along the creeks flowing down from the hills, and test the gravel in the banks until they find what they seek. The prospector's outfit consists of as much provision as he can carry on his back or pack on a donkey, a couple of blankets, guns and ammunition, a few cooking-utensils, a shovel and a pick, and a gold-pan. The last is the most important of all these, excepting food. It is made of sheet-iron, and is shaped much like an extra large milk-pan. The prospectors, who call each other partner, or "pard" for short, agreeing to divide all they find, trudge seven Leavenworth doctors gathered along all day beside their Mexican donkey, keeping their eyes keenly upon the lookout, and slowly elimbing toward the head of the ravine or gulch down which the creek plunges. Finally they come to a point where the gulch widens out a little, or perhaps where a rivulet flows down from a side-hill, and a high bank of gravel has collected. Then they let their donkeys feed upon the case of a farm situated in a pestilential district about twenty miles from Algiers, where by planting a number of trees the character of the atmosphere was entirely changed. Similar testimony comes from Holland, the south of France, Italy, California and many of the wedding, when that portion of the ceremony was reached where the bride-fugal attributes of this tree.

When two young men meet they address each other as "Old Man;" and when two old fellows meet they say "My boy."

Seven Leavenworth doctors gathered district about twenty miles from Algiers, where by planting a number of trees the character of the atmosphere was entirely changed. Similar testimony comes from Holland, the south of France, Italy, California and many of the wedding, when that portion of the ceremony was reached where the bride-fugal attributes of this tree.

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The they let their donkeys feed upon the other three said it was a fit. Along can a small boy and proved that it was a titule of natural places, by children and grandchildren and many friends.

The they interest the particle at the portion of the can be a fixed at the other three said it was a fit. Along can be at the other three said it was a fit. Along can be at the other three said it w

the short, crisp grass, or nibble the white sage, while they climb a little way up the bank and dig a pit a few

You may see these "prospect-holes' all over the mountains, for many times nothing has been found at the bottom of them to justify further operations there; and a man who is unlucky enough to dig many of these fruitless pits gets the reputation of being a "gopher," and finds himself laughed at a good deal.

good deal. Their prospect-hole dug down to where the gravel is firm, they scoop up a pan-tul of dirt and carry it down to the margin of the stream. First having picked out the large pieces of stone, one of the prospectors then takes the pan in both hands, dips up a little water and gently shaking the pan, allows the water to flow over the edge and run away, carrying with it the lightest portions of the soil. This is done repeatedly, but as less and less of the heavier dirt is left behind, greater care must be used. trequires much dexterity and practice to keep the bottom of the pan always lower than the edge and at the same time dip up and pour out the water without throwing away more earth than you wish to. Tender manage-ment for eight or ten minutes, however, gets rid of everything except a spoonful of black sand, and among this (if you have been successful) gleam yellow particles of gold, which have settled to the bottom, and have been left behind

in the incessant agitation and washing away of the earth, because they were heavier than anything else in the pan. This operation is called "washing" or "panning-out;" but it is not quite done yet, for the "colors" or particles of gold must be separated from the black grains, which are mainly of iron or lead, and by passing a magnet back and forth through them, these will be dragged out, stick-ing to it. The gold is then weighed and the value estimated. Nowadays, if a prospector finds he can count on three cents on every panful of dirt, he knows he can make money by the help of machinery; but if he is to do his work wholly by hand he must collect at least ten capts from such as the capts from th ten cents from each pan, and in the early days this would have been thought very moderate pay. There used to be mines in Colorado known as "pound-diggings," because it was said that a pound weight of gold a day could be saved by every

man who worked there.

After testing here and there, our prospectors decide upon the best part of the gravel-bank (which they would call a "bar") "bar"), and take possession of a small tract or "claim," the amount of which is regulated by law, and this "claim" they mark by driving stakes down and writing their names and the boundaries upon them.—St. Nicholas.

A Humorist Catches a Shark.

Burdette, the Burlington Hawkeye humorist, tells how he caught a shark off Nantucket:

It is fun. A delightful sail of nine miles brought us to the fishing grounds. We anchored off Great Point and destroyed a lunch big enough for a militia company. This was one of the pleasantest numbers in the programme and would have been encored had there been anything left. Then we caught sharks.

There is a great iron hook, with two feet of chain fastened to it, and the rest is a line strong enough to pull a cottonwood stump. You load the hook with bluefish, then let it sink to the bottom, and wait in tranquility and patience for a bite. The shark takes hold of a bait in a mean, sneaking, grudging way, as though he didn't care much about it though he didn't care much about it and believed you were a liar anyhow and only took it because he thought he was stealing it. He has to roll over because he can take the balt at hi, and as he knocks it with his nose in this movement, you are notified that your first shark is following your hook, and if you are like me, you want to "holler" right away. By-and-bye there is a gentle tug at the hook, very easy and very slow, and you begin to wonder if some Mississippi catfish hasn't lost himself. Mississippi catfish hasn't lost himself down here. Then the shark starts away with the bait, you let him run a yard or so, give him a little slack, and with one mighty jerk fasten the hook in him, and

That is where the entertainment begins. The curtain is rung up with a dourish of trumpets, three ruffles of the drums, red fire from both wings, and hunder and lightning in the distance. If you ever lived on a farm and led a reuctant cow to turn when she wanted to go into the woods on both sides of the oad and climb trees, you know about what it is to haul in a shark. You yell at the time. Must yell, from the time the hook catches until the shark is in; the hook catches until the shark is in; or you'll never get him. And the rest of the crew help you. They shout encouraging remarks at you. Hand over hand you tug in the line. Inch by inch the shark takes it out. You rally, and brace your feet against the gunwale, and in he comes again. You think you must have about five hundred fathoms of line out. You begin to wish you were a windlass. You puff, and yell, and pant, and howl, and strain, and shout, and pull, and shrick, and sweat, and wail, and surge, and haul, and yank, and wail, and surge, and haul, and yank, and all the time that provoking shark is just holding back with the steady. unswerving, aggravating reluctance of a July hillside, and over and through your own inarticulate shoutings you

can hear the rest of the crew.
"Lift him up, judge, lift him right out of the water!" "Hang onto him, Hawkeye, raise him, raise him!

"Puff' louder, colonel, and you'll felch him!" "Robbie," chimed in her little serene highness from her lofty seat, "don't step

on your eyes."

And indeed, my organs of vision were standing out, and looking at each other, in great amazement over the top of my nose, having never seen each before, and being great surprised to find they were

But pretty soon, just as you have made up your mind that you can't pull another pound, the great ugly body of shother bound, the great ugly body of the shark looms up in sight, then you see the glassy eyes and the smiling mouth, its rows of pearly teeth; the yell-ing and shouting is redoubled. Captain William catches the chain and the shark's head is held above the water, Captain Alexander with a huge South Sea war club pounds the shark or the nose. One or two thumps with that mighty club is sufficient, for the shark is vitally sensitive about his nose, and we had the monster on board. It is my first shark, and it is nine feet long and

will weigh about 400 pounds.

That is several feet taller than I am. In the calm majesty of success I tilt my hat forward and a little to port, until it rests easily on one ear and the tip of my nose. Then I look haughtily out over the dancing waters of the blue At-iantic, and wait for another shark, while I graciously receive the sarcastic congratulations and praises of the admiring crew.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEROLD.

Straw for Horses. According to analysis made at th German experiment stations, wheat-straw has one-fourth the albuminoids,

or flesh-forming ingredients; three-fourths the caro-hydrates, or fat-pro-ducing constituents, and two-thirds the digestible matter of good meadow hay. A horse fed on good hay will keep in good condition when worked only enough to give sufficient exercise. If fed cut straw only he should have from six to eight quarts of oats per diem with his straw, and if he has much work to do the grain ration should be increased to ten, twelve or more quarts daily. In some livery stables when straw is fed, a mixture of oats, bran and corn meal is fed, which keeps the animals looking and doing better than when fed only oats and straw. It would be near enough for all practical purposes to call the straw worth half as much as good hay, and the other half must be supplied in the shape of grain .- Country Gentleman.

The Economy of Soiling. Soiling saves feed and labor. One acre of oats will feed twenty-five cows for a week. An acre of good clover and orchard grass has fed the same number four days. An acre of half-grown corn, planted in rows three feet apart, will feed them for ten days, and when full-grown will last for twenty days. Twenty-five cows will use up one acre of good pasture in one day. But in soiling all the ground can be made to produce two crops, and some of it three, and although the pasture will keep on growing, yet it will not grow so fast as crops-on plowed ground, and the surface soon becomes soiled and spoiled by the droppings. On the other hand, when cows are soiled, all the manure is saved, and can be gathered and put out on the fields as it may wanted. There is economy in feeding and in saving manure; and in practice the two savings are equivalent to doub-ling the stock which any number of acres can carry. It is a practice adapted especially for dairy farming on high priced lands, and where there is a market for all kinds of produce. There are no panaceas or specifics which will suit every case, and those persons who make hobbies of things which are useful or practicable in suitable cases, and insist they are applicable everywhere, will be apt to disappoint themselves and those who listen to them. The wise course is to find out what suits each particular case and then persevere with it until it is made successful.

Ducklings.

Ducklings are as liable to die of chills and cramps as young turkeys, and for that reason must be kept from ex-posure to cold rains and heavy dews, and away from the streams and ponds until they are a month or six weeks old. When the eggs are hatched by a duck she will strike a bee-line for the water with her web-footed children almost as soon as they are out of the shell, and as young ducks are not overburdened with sense they are apt to stay in the water until they are "wet through;" then about one-half of them will die with chills, and the mother duck will wander around in the dewy grass until most of the remainding half die from exposure. If by chance any survive this course of treatment you will find that constant exposure has stunted their growth, and that they will never make as large birds as they would have been had they been properly cared for. Hen mothers do not show such marked anxiety to get rid of their charges, and for that reason are preferred. As soon as the ducklings are well out of the sl ell keep them in a coop for about a week. Water that has had the chill taken off may be supplied to wander around in search of food. By the time they are six weeks old their under feathers will be well out, and they may be allowed unlimited range. Ducklings are great eaters, and will eat almost anything in the shape of food. Give cooked food, with plenty of green food, until they are old enough to have free range. Almost any kind of food that you would give chicks and young tur-keys is good for ducklings. Until they take to the pond or stream, unless insect forage is plenty, give a little cooked meat. Feed them often, but never give all they can possibly swallow; some-times ducklings will eat until they kill themselves. After they take to the water they will pick up a large amount of the food that suits them best, and for this reason ducks are economically raise in the neighborhood of ponds, streams,

wet marshes, or near the sea .- Prairie Farmer. Household Hints.

HANGING UP COATS .- A heavy garment like an overcoat, if hung by the loop at the back of the collar will soon stretch out of shape by its own weight. To avoid this, various devices have been made, some of wire and others of wood. A piece of hard wood, long enough to reach from the outside of one sleeve to the other, will answer this purpose; it should have a hole bored through the center, or a loop of strong cord to hang it upon the nail or hook. Under-coats and vests may be hung in the same way. For the "best suits" this little matter is of considerable importance to all who desire their coats to not be full in the back of the neck, and therefore out of

To Make Boots Waterproof .- One simple plan for making boots and shoes proof against snow-water is nothing more than a little beeswax and mutton suet warmed in a pipkin until in a liquid state. Then rub some of it lightly over the edges of the sole where the stitches are, which will repel the wet and not in the least prevent the blacking from having the usual effect.

CHEAP SCREENS.—Very pretty and useful screens are made of the common laundry clothes-frames, which open in leaves, by painting the uprights black and gilding them, and covering the sides with crash, canvas or gray linen. A screen covered with large flowered cretonne put on plain is entirely useful, and may be set off with fluted frills, bands or plain stuff of coarse lace.

Does the Eucalyptus Prevent Fever ? eucalyptus, or blue-gum tree of Tasmania, in destroying fevers in marshy districts. The testimony in support of districts. The testimony in support of this power, it says, is most convincing. In marshy districts near encelyptus forests lever seems to be unknown, and in parts of Corsica and Algeria where the tree las been planted for the sake of its reputed virtues epidemic fevers have been stamped out. M. Gimbert, in a report to the French academy, instanced the to the French academy, instanced the case of a farm situated in a pestilential

by Consul Playfair. Large tracts of land have been transformed by the agency of the "fever-destroying tree," as it has come to be called, and where-ever it is cultivated fevers are found to decrease in frequency and intensity fewer districts in Europe have a more evil reputation than the Campagna as a verifiable lotbed of pestilential fever, and people who know the country round Rome may remember the monastery at Tre Fontane on the spot, as traditional control of the country o dition tells, that St. Paul met his death. Life in this monastery meant death to the monks, but since the eucalyptus has been planted in the cloisters fever has disappeared and the place has become

Whale Killing With Bombs.

The dangerous adventures of whaling ships have been from time immemorial a source of excitement to the juvenile literary mind, from the fact that the slaughter and capture of the "monarch of the deep" has, until within a few years, been attended with dangers and hardships which were only braved by the hardiest and most courageous of the followers of the sea; but the inventive genius of man has of late years discovered a system for the capture of the whale which is attended with as little danger as an ordinary yachting cruise or fishing excursion. A small steamer known as the Daisy Whitelaw, built for the purpose of killing whales in the waters contiguous to our harbor. has for some time been successfully engaged in the capture of these mammoth inhabitants of the sea, and in several voyages has never failed to kill from one to three of these gigantic animals. mals. Instead of the time-honored and not always effective harpoon, a weapon not always effective harpoon, a weapon known as the bomb-rocket is used, which is fired from a mortar and explodes within the body of the whale, killing it almost instantly. The large finback whale recently on exhibition at the foot of Second street was killed by the gun of this steamer. The whales bound in large numbers at this season of the year between the Heads and the Farallone islands. The varieties indigenous to these waters are the finback, hunchback, California gray and sulphur bottom. The latter is the largest of the whale species, and one 150 feet long was chased by the Whitelaw for several hours on her last trip, but owing to the fact that it was looking for feed and very erratic in its movements the gun could not be brought to bear on him. Under ordinary circumstances an old whaler can determine the course of a whale when it disappears under water, and can tell within a few feet where it will come up to "blow," but when the whale is looking for feed its course under the water cannot be calculated within any degree of certainty.—San Francisco

Keep the Blood Pure.

I will tell you, writes a physician in Harper's Weekly, of a few things which tend to render the blood pure and healthy. Rising in the morning at a reasonably early hour, and going out for a short walk before breakfast, does, previously having bathed and dressed without any undue haste. The walk need not be a long one, and a glass of pure cold water can a ways be taken, just before starting, with advantage, or a cup of milk by those who are weakly Seven o'clock, or earlier in summer, is good time to get up. It is just possible, however, that when called you may be enjoying a sound sleep, not having rested very well in the first part of the night. If such be the case, are you to get up? Yes, get up all the same; you will sleep better next night. Secure yourself be ing aroused at a certain hour every meraing by an alarm or otherwise. Early rising is a habit that is not by any means difficult to acquire, but it is a blessed one. The walk, too, before breakfast may not be relished for a time, but it will soon be found to have improved the appearing to have improved the appetite. The breakfast on the live-by-rule principle should be a fairly substantial one both in quality and quantity. As to the atter, be guided by your own judgment there ought to be a sense of safety after eating, but no feeling of fu lness and no depression of spirits or sleepiness. The morning meal, and indeed all meals ought to be taken at the same hour every day, By getting up soon you gain man advantages, two of which are these : You have not to hurry through with break-fast-due mastication is the very first act in the manufacture of healthy -and you can spare half an hour after the meal before going to work or busi-ness; this gives the stomach a fair start. and enables it to do its work properly. If you have more than half an hour to spare, letters to write, by all write them, for the evening be tiring to rest should be a time of peace of mind and repose of body

Bucked Over a Precipice

George Clement, of Oakland, a teacher, narrowly escaped death hunting in Hall's valley, about to miles from town. He came as fine buck, and fired. The anima the ground and lay as if dead Clement hastened up to the box Clement hastened up to the bo was engaged in an inspection of proportions when the animal st sprang up and rushed on him Clement was taken unawares, stead of retreating he grasped the of the infuriated animal, and for moments held him at arm's len a vise. They stood facing eac several moments, when the hu midable antagonist. The buck seemed to be infused with new with a desperate effort hurled t ter over a cliff. They both rolle togethe to the bottom of the pr about eighty feet. The buck was before he reached the bottom, Clement had his collar-bone b sustained severe bruises. When Mr. Clement was able to arise, he crawled up the cliff, and after a great effort managed to reach his horse. He rode to the neacest habitation, suffering great pain.—San Jose (Cal.) Herald.

What We Live Bor.

"What is life?" some one asked Montford. His answer is one of the most charming things ever written:
The present life is sleeping and waking;
it is "good-night" on going to bed, and
"good-morning" on getting up: it is to
wonder what the day will bring forth;
it is rain on the window as one sits by
the fire; it is to walk in the garden and see the flowers and hear the birds sing; In Nature some very positive state-ments are made as to the value of the and south; it is to read old books and it is to have news from east, west, north n w books; it is to see pictures and hear music; it is to have Sundays; it is to pray with a family morning and evening; it is to sit in the twilight and medi-tate; it is to have breakfast and dinner and tea; it is to belong to a town and have neighbors, and to become one in a circle of acquaintances; it is to have triends and love; it is to have sight of dear old faces, and, with some men, it is to be kissed with the same loving lips for fifty years, and it is to know themselves thought of many times a day, in many places, by children and grandchildren

Beats Shakespeare All Hollow. A printed circular has been sent forth rom Gallipolis, O., from which the fol

lowing statements are extracted:

"Beulet and Melleen Treelawn' is the
the title of a new play, in five acts, by
Joseph Wilson, a young man whose
home is in Putnam, a pretty little village known as the Ninth Ward of Zanes-Invigorates the Whole System. ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

viile, O. In leisure hours Mr. Wilson has devoted his attention to the composition of this play. It will be ready for the stage in 1881; also in the same

VEGETIER IS made exclusively from the juices of entertily selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system extract from this impending marvel is Benl. No, sir; never. Well, then, you never have

Benl. Well, I cannot say that I Have. Still, I have been in all the principal Onies in the United States—such as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and plaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leu-courheau, arising from internal niceration, and nicrins diseases and General Debility, Vzentus And never have been in acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It in-vigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the No, sir; I never have. secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels. For Catarrh, Dyspepeta, Habitual Cos-Kalamazoo, Mich., either. Benl. No, sir, never. Under. Then, before Benruno,

Here, you have never seen a city. My Father lives in Troy, N.Y. THE University of Chicago has re-cently conferred the Degree of Doctor of Music upon Prof. H. R. Palmer.

Life is too short to waste In critic peep or cynic bark, Quarrel or reprimand; 'Twill soon be dark; Ay! mind thine own aim, and God help the mark!

year it will be printed in pamphlet torm

Glad to hear that you will remain with us So long; but have you ever been in Troy, N.Y. Benl. No I never have. Under. Never been in Troy, N.Y.?

Well, I cannot say that I

and sold throughout the carth.'

here appended:

raveled much.

Benl.

Under. Troy, N.Y.? Benl. Under.

Fickle in appetite, irresolute in mind, and subject to melancholy, try Malt Bitters.

The man who loafs his time away around a one-horse grocery while his wife takes in washing to support him can always tell you just what this country needs to enhance her prosperity.-Detroit Free Press.

The invalid's hope and strength beyond all of er remedies is Malt Bitters.

"Never mistake perspiration for in-spiration," said an old minister in his harge to a young pastor just being or-

For all the ailments of small children there is no better remedy than Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. All Druggists sell it. Price only 25

India's yield of tea is estimated this

year at 70,000,000 rounds.

Are You Not in 6-ood Health?
If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in Dn. Santoni's Liven I syngonaron, the only vegetable enthartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cares all Bilious diseases. For Book address Dr. Sanfond, 162 Broadway, New York. Dr C. E. Shoemaker, the well-known aural

surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, iree of charge, a valuable little book on deatness and diseases of the car—specially on running car and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above. VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which rectes a ficilious appetite, but a goutle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach

to a healthy action. The Voltaic Best Co., Mersball, Mich., Will send their Electro-Volta's Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trail. See their adver-tisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial."

Prevent crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

Daughters, Wives and Stothers, On MARCHISTS (TERRING CATROLICUS will poswome, whiles throme intummation or treeration or the Womb, incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Superessed and Irregular Membination, Ac. An old and reliable remedy. Sent postal card for a pamphlet with restingent curve and certificates from physicisms and patients to HeWANTH & BALLARD Unica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggista—\$1.50 per bottle.

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r a few	Oats-State 41 @ 42	П
gth like	Barley-Two-rowed State 65 @ 70	E
h other	Beef Cattle-Live weight 05 @ 05%	П
inter be-	Beef Cattle—Live weight	1
	Hoge 05 % @ 05 %	
ore for-	Flour-Wisconsin and Minn.Pat 6 50 @ 6 50	п
k finally	Corn-Mixed and Yellow 53 @ 56	ш
life, and	Oats—Extra White	ш
he hun-	Wool-Washed Combing & Delaine, 46 (& 47)	П
ed down	Unwashed, " 35 6 36	ı
recipice.	WATERTOWN (MASS) CATTLE MARKET	Н
as killed	Reef Cattle-live weight 04% @ 06%	п
and Mr.	Bheep 04% 04% 04% 06% 06% 06%	1
ken and		1
nen Mr.	PHILADELPHIA.	l
	Flour-Penn, good and fanoy 5 25 @ 6 00	ı
wled up	Wheat-No. 2-Red 1 141/ @ 1 15	I
rt man-	Rve-State 80 @ 80	1



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