-A Voice from the People. No medicine introduced to the public ever met with the success accorded to Hop Bitters. It stands to-day the best known curative article in the world. Its marvelous renown is not It is famous by reason of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It is the most powerful, speedy and effective agent known for the building up of debilitated systems. The follow-ing witnesses are offered to prove this:

What It Did for an Old Lady.

Coshocton Station, N. Y.,
December 28, 1878.

Gents—A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In fact, one case, a lady of over seventy years, had been sick for years, and for the past ten years I have known her she has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she get so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies, or physicians, being of no avail, I sent to Deposit, forty-five miles, and get a bottle of Hop Bitters. It had such a very beneficial effect on her that one bottle improved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbor's, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY,
Agt. U. S. Ex. Co.

An Enthusiastic Indorsement.

GORHAM, N. H., July 14, 1879. Gents-Whoever you are, I don't know; but I thank the Lord and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me sbake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, it you continue to manufacture as honest and good an anticle as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was ever conferred on mankind. TIM BURCH.

A Husband's Testimony,

My wife was troubled for years with blotches, moth patches and pimples on her face, which nearly annoyed the life out of her. She spent many dollars on the thousand infallible (?) cures, with nothing but injurious effects. A lady friend, of Syracuse, N. Y., who had had similar experience and had been cured with Hop Bitters, induced her to try it One bottle has made her face as smooth fair and soft as a child's, and given her such health that it seems almost a A MEMBER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

A Rich Lady's Experience. I traveled all over Europe and other foreign countries at a cost of thousands

of dollars in search of health and found it not. I returned discouraged and disheartened, and was restored to real youthful health and spirits with less than two bottles of Hop Bitters. Those others may profit by my experience and stav at home.

A LADY, AUGUSTA, ME.

My better half is firmly impressed with the idea that your Hop Bitters is the essential thing to make life happy. She has used several bottles, and I She has used several bottles, and I would like to have you send me a dozen at lowest price.

B. Pope, Secretary

Plain Dealer Co.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3, 1879. Gents-I have been taking your Hop Bitters and received great help from them. I will give you my name as one of the cured sufferers. Yours, Mrs. Mary F. Stark



You have read this notice about twenty times before. But did you ever act upon the singretion so often made, namely: To ask any boot and shost
dealer for boots with Goodrich's Pattent Bessemer Steel Rivet Protected Soil? Guaranteed
to outwear any Soils ever made. If you have not, do so
the very next time you want boots or shoes with soiler
that will wear like from and save repairs, and don't you
buy any other.

My references are any Sewing Machine Company or
their agents in take country.

19 Church St., Worcester, Mass., and 40 Hoyne Ave,
Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENT BONDS. Por Zont. Gold Bonds

fort Madison & Northwestern Railway Co.

DATED APRIL I, 1883, AND DUE IN 1905.

Bonds of \$5000 and \$1,000 each.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold in Acw York.

UNION TRUST CO., New York, TRUSTEE.

Union ikuSi Co., New York, ikuSite.
Length of Road, 100 miles; whole issue of Bonds,
\$700.000, being \$7,000 per mile.
Location of Road-from City of Fort Madison, Iowa, on
Mississippi River, to City of Occalerat, Iowa.
Interest payable April ist and October ist.
For sain at 95 and accrued interest.
With each \$500 and \$1,000 Bond there
will be given as a bonus \$100 and \$200
respectively in full paid capital stock of
the Company.
Applications for Bonds, or for further information,
Olimniars, etc., should be made to

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., Bankers, Drexel Building, 20 Wall St., N. Y.

RED RIVER VALLEY Wheat Lands

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. CO Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to D. A. MCKINLAY,

Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Etnn.

NCYCLOPÆDIA 😎 **TIQUETTE BUSINESS**



FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Fancy furs are to be much used this vinter. Purple will, it is said, be fashionable this winter.

Changeable goods will still be worn his winter. Momie cloth in dark colors will be orn this winter.

xcept straw. Black velvet outside garments will be much worn this season

Poke bonnets are ugly in all materials

Black and white net, spotted with large dots of chenille, is used for neck-

Rifle green and pheasant brown will be among the fashionable winter col-

Raw silk and even armure is to be made up into handkerchief costumes next winter. Old-fashioned paste buckles are worn

on the belt by those who are lucky enough to own them. Gold beads and chenille are mingled in the flat trimmings which are placed on the crowns of some bonnets.

The lawns with stripes and borders will be as fashionable next season as this, and sensible women buy them eagerly.

The Languedoc lace is imitated so successfully that the real lace cannot be distinguished from the cheap imitations.

When an evening dress is trimmed with flowers the wearer should carry a large bouquet of the same blossoms in her hand.

Pongee dresses embroidered in Chinese style in red and blue, are among the summer gowns that can be worn through the autumn.

The capuchin cloaks are made of Surah and Vienna cloth combined, in cashmere and pekin and in white serge with braid trimming.

Small mantles covered with chenille, and untrimmed sacks with bright buttons, are liked for outside wraps to be worn cool days at the seaside. Muslin chemisettes set into the open-ing of a linen collar that is folded away

from the throat are something of an in-novation, but are said to be very pretty. The hats with netted silk over the brims will probably be generally worn this autumn. Their only trimming is the thick cords knotted about the crown. Several new kinds of plush are im-ported for the winter, and the material

coats and jackets, and also into trimming for the finest gowns. Red beads on a ground of white lace are used to make a trimming for white evening dresses; but they are less effec-tive than those on which there is a faint

will probably be made into bonnets,

lash of color. The handkerchief gowns which are to be worn this winter are to be very simply made, and as they need no trimming are less expensive than many suits

which cost less by the yard. The jet kerchiefs used to trim bonnets last year are replaced by jet scarfs, which are tied in a knot on the top of the bonnet, and made into bows to fasten the strings under the chin.

The Genlis bodice is the name given to a waist with a yoke, a hood and a belt. It disputes the reign of the coat waist. The Genlis hat has a scoop brim and is worn with a white yeil.

The red and yellow handkerchief cosumes are called "pensioners' pride" in France, in allusion to the red and yellow handkerchief in which the old soldiers at the Invalides delight.

Punctuality.

Some one defines punctuality to be fifteen minutes before the time." A "fifteen minutes before the time." At any rate, it is not one minute after the

I must tell you an anecdote of the first Marquis of Abercorn. He invited a number of friends to dinner. The hour for dinner was five, and all those was punctual, if only one of the others

By-and-bye another guest dropped in, and was very much mortified to find dinner being eaten. And one by one all the rest came, and were likewise morti-fied. But the marquis had taught them all a good lesson, and I venture to say that the next time they were invited none of them got in to the coffee only,

but were on hand for soup.

General Washington was so very punctual that, on one occasion, some friends who were expecting him at a certain hour, on finding that he had not arrived, all concluded that their watches must have got wrong; and sure enough they had, for Washington soon came, and was not a minute late. No doubt his habits of punctuality helped to make him the great man that he was.

I knew a clergyman once throw him-self into the Mississippi river and swim eighteen miles down stream to keep an appointment for afternoon service. I traveled through the Upper Mississippi rayled through the Upper Mississippi region shortly after, and for hundreds of miles from the place where he lived, out toward the border, I heard of his great feat. The border men respected such a man, and called him "the minister who made the big swim."

Nor is any one too young to begin the cultivation of habits of punctuality. The boy who is on time at school on

The boy who is on time at school, on time in class, on time when sent on an errand, and so on, is apt to be the punctual business or professional man. habit of promptness is likely to cling all

through life. Some persons, on the contrary, go all through life in a slip-shod, down-at-the heel way, and never prosper. They get to a wedding as people are coming off. They are late at church; don't meet their notes, go to protest, and are in

trouble generally.

Washington's way was the best. The Marquis of Abercorn was in the right. That Mississippi clergymen did nobly. And these three are good examples for our boys and girls to follow. Never be behind time, and, if you can, be a little ahead of it, and you will never repent of the habit of punctuality.—Golden Days.

He Took the Hint.

Young Mr. Latchours was sitting on the porch the other night watching a seventeen-year-old girl trying to keep awake long enough to see the morning star rise. They talked astronomy. " I wish I was a star," he said, smiling at his own poetic fancy.
"I would rather you were a comet,"

she said, dreamily.

His heart beat tumultuously.

"And why?" he asked, tenderly, at
the same time taking her unresisting
little hands in his own; "and why?" he

repeated, imperiously.
"Oh," she said, with a brooding earnestness that fell upon his soul like a bare foot on a cold oilcloth, "because then you would only come around once every

He didn't say anything until he was half way to the front gate, when he turned around and shook his fist at the house, and muttered between his teeth that "by the dads it would be a thun-dering sight longer than that before he came around again." But by that time the poor girl was in bed and sound asleep.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The Granary of the World. Minnesota, although now claiming to

in the country, surpassing with the 40,-000,000 bushels of this year's crops the highest mark of California, heretofore the heaviest wheat-producing State, is prepared to see the banner pass farther westward and northward, into Dakots, A well-informed writer on this subjecting a letter from St. Paul, declares that the comparatively small farms of Minnesota, which are themselves monstrous in size, according to the standards of past generations of agriculturists, can-not begin to hold their own in rivalry with the great wheat tracts planted and reaped by wholesale in the James River Valley and about the headwaters of the Red River of the North. These Red River farms are operated by corporations, employing regiments of men, worked and fed with the discipline of an army, and transported from tract to trace by the carried term the elevators. tract by the carioa t from the elevators of the owners. The land is not only cheap, but is four times as fertile as the most fertile lands in Mignesota, and rewards at that rate the most carc-less cultivation. Five hundred thousand acres of wheat land have been brought into cultivation within two or three years. Under such corporate competi-tion on the frontiers of the Northwest, the individual farmer on older lands is transporting his grain calculated to be enough to keep him at his hard life, they gobbling the rest in charges, his chance was not so siender as it has become since the corporations themselves took to farming on these wonderful lands. The same unequaled wheat soil and climate extends far north into British possessions, so there are English capitalists who fancy they see the great wheat sup-ply of the world in the future, pouring out from Hudson Bay. Five new rail-road lines have been built up into the Dakota wheat region, and British terri-Northern Pacific is pushing a branch line due north to compete in the race for the fabulous wealth in the wheat lands still unopened beyond the British line.—Boston Transcript.

House Plants.

The question so often raised by our correspondents as to whether it is healthy to keep plants in our living rooms and sleeping rooms is answered by Doctor J. M. Anders in a recent number of the Philadelphia Medical Times. Experiments made by him show the value of plants as natural and perfect "atomizers.". The average rate of transpiration for plants having thin, soft leaves—like geraniums and lantanas—is found to be an ounce and a half of watery vapor per square foot of leaf surface for twelve diurnal hours of clear weather. At this rate a great tree, like the Washington elm at Cambridge, which has been estimated to have 200,000 square feet of surface, would exhale seven and three-quarters tons of water in twelve hours. The rate of transpiration for a house plant s at least fifty per cent. more rapid than or one in the open air; and it is evident that a number of such plants must have a material influence on the humidity of the air in which they are kept. Experiments made by means of the hygrome ter show conclusively that house plants may properly be classed as therapeutic agents. As to their unwholesomeness hecause of giving off carbonic acid gas at night, it has been shown by experiment that it would require twenty thrifty plants to produce an amount of gas equivalent to that exhaled by one baby sleeper. A practical application of the data gained by experiment is given in the carefully-prepared formula: Given a room twenty feet long, twelve feet wide and ceiling twelve feet high, warmed by dry air, a dozen thrifty plants, with soft, thin leaves, and a leaf surface of six feet square each, would, if well watered and so situated as to receive the direct rays of the sun (pre-ferably the morning sun) for at least several hours, raise the proportion of aqueous vapor to about the health standhour arrived, and but one of the guests had come. Down sat the marquis and this one guest to table. The marquis was punctual, it only come of the guests was punctual, it only come of the guests had come. The marquis and there is every reason to believe that working force to run the working force to run the working force to run the separator threshed on August 8, 1879, 5.778 pulmonary compiaints might be preserved by this agency, at once so agree-able and so salutary. In many instances consumptive tendencies have apparently

The Hudson in Winter.

been counteracted by working among plants.—American Cultivator.

Some bright, breezy day you casually glance down the river and behold a sail—a sail like that of a pleasure yacht of summer. Is the river open again below there? is your first half-defined inquiry But with what unwonted speed sail is moving across the view! Before you have fairly drawn another breath it has turned, unperceived, and is shooting with equal swiftness in the opposite direction. Who ever saw such a lively sail! It does not bead before the breeze, but darts to and fro as if it moved in a vacuum, or like a shadow over a scene. Then you remember the ice-boats, and you open your eyes to the fact. Another and another come into view around the elbow, turning and flashing in the sun, and hurling across each other's paths like white-winged gulls. They turn so quickly, and dash off again at such speed that they produce the illusion of something singularly light and intangi-ble. In fact, an ice-boat is a sort of dis-embodied yacht; it is a sail on skates. The only semblance to a boat is the sail and the rudder. The platform under which the skates or runners—three in number—are rigged, is broad and low; upon this the pleasure-seekers, wrapped in their furs, or blankets, lie at full ength, and, looking under the sail, skim the frozen surface with their eyes. The speed attained is sometimes very great-more than a mile per minute and sufficient to carry them ahead of the fastest express train. When going at this rate the boat will leap like a grey-hound, and thrilling stories are told of the fearful crevasses, or open places in the ice, that are cleared at a boun p And yet, withal, she can be brought u to the wind so suddenly as to shoot the unwary occupants off, and send them skating on their noses some yards.

A Nice Porterhouse Steak. Mr. Setemup came downstairs to a ten o'clock breakfast with a vacant countenance and a backward tendency in his hair that made his two eyes ache. He sat down at the table and picking up his knife and fork, glared in uneasy wonder at something in the platter be-fore him. It had evidently been fried in butter and was intended for food. Mr. Setemup harpooned it with his fork and lifted it up bodily, gazing at it with ever increasing wonder. "What under the sun," he exclaimed, at last, "is this thing?" "Well," replied his wife, with just a shadow of a sigh, "it looks like your new soft felt hat, and that is what I thought it was, but you pulled it out

Tests of Forbearance.

The exact point where "forbearance eases to be a virtue," is sometimes hard ceases to be a virtue, "is sometimes hard to determine. As a rule, we are re-quired to accept of penitence and promises of amendment from offending parties, exercising toward them much of parties, exercising toward them much of that "charity that covere ha multitude ef faults." But then the cloak of charity, large and elastic as it is, may be rent asunder in straining too far. There are some phases of depravity which it cannot cover. The following incidents, one of which occurred in Tennessee and the other in Georgia, with a couple of Baptist ministers, both of whom we knew, will illustrate our meaning: meaning: In a church, of which the Rev. Duke had become chronic, so that his

Kimbrong, long since dead, was pastor, there was a member whose infirmities like some litigious persons we have known, almost constantly on the docket. He had transgressed, asked pardon, and been forgiven, until the patience of both church and pastor was about ex-hausted. At a conference of the church, the offending brother arose with the usual story, that at some public gather-ing he had taken a dram, it flew into his head (the wicked thing!) and turned him or the world upside down; and falltion on the frontiers of the Northwest, the individual farmer on older lands is overslaughed and discouraged. Although for years he may have been forced to accept only what the railroads eral times with all the accompaniments that tears and rolling over the floor could impart. The old pastor sat very gravely with his head down, s roking his nose, perfectly unmoved by the tragedy before him. After awhile the appeal became so moving that he quietly rose from his scat. and looking around with calm dignity, said: "If anybody has any confidence in Brother J—, he will please come forward and pray for him. For my part I have lost all confidence in him." The other incident is related of Rev. Jacob King, of Georgia. A similar case occurred in one of his churches. No

public occasion could pass but that the offending brother became, as the phrase is, "how come you so." Time and again he was up before the church to answer to the charge of drunkenness, until the patience of all parties, as in the above case, was threadbare. Finally the offender came up with the old story, acknowledgment and petition for forgiveness. Brother King, who had by nature an unusua, flow of humor, rose from his seat and, assuming a serious tone, said to the congregation: "Brethren, are you keeping count? You all know that we can only forgive seventy times seven—four hundred and ninety times. That is the last limit of the law. You must keep tally, for it won't do to tranmust keep taily, for it won't do to transeend the limits of that law." Having said this he gravely took his seat, and left the church to manage the case as

best they could.

A Big California Farm. A former citizen of Missouri, Doctor A former citizen of Missouri, Doctor Hugh J. Glenn, has now a farm of 65.000 acres in Colusa county, California, in the Sacramento valley, 45,000 of which are in wheat. The yield is twenty-five bushels in favorable seasons. Of this year's crop Doctor Glenn says, although he has on hund 350,000 sacks, leach holding 140 pounds he thinks they each holding 140 pounds. each holding 140 pounds, he thinks they will not hold his wheat. He has his own machine and blacksmith shops, boring, turning and planing machines, buzz-saws, etc. He manufactures his own wagons, separators, headers, har-rows and nearly all the machinery and

implements used.

He has employed fifty men in seeding and 150 in harvest, 200 head of horses and mules, fifty-five grain-headers and other wagons, 150 sets of harness, twelve twelve-foot headers, five sulky hay-rakes, twelve eight mule cultivators, four Gem seed mowers, eight Buckeye drills, eight mowers, one forty-eight-inch separator, thirty-six feet long and thirteen and a half tigh, with a capacity of nineteen bushels per minute; one forty-inch separator, thirty-six feet long; two forty-leet ele-vators for self-feeder, one steam barley or feed mill, two twenty-horse power engines. The forty-eight-inch sixty men, eight headers, twenty-two header wagens, 100 horses and mules. The average run of the machine is 1,800 sacks, containing two and one-third sacks, containing two and one-third bushels each, per day. The utmost capacity of the machine is 3,000 sacks, or 7,000 bushels per day. The harvest-ing force cut and thresh simultaneously, and in fifteen minutes from the time th header begins in the grain the wheat is in the sacks.

Human Hair from Chiua. When some one first made them fashionable by discovering that in the curi-ous patterns of India rugs there were beautiful combinations of color, their importation to this country and England at once exhausted the native supply, and enterprising foreigners stepped in to stimulate their manufacture, especially for the foreign trade. Among the houses in this city which imported them largely is that of Messrs. Archer & Bull. The head of this house resides in India, and superintends there a factory in which 600 native weavers are employed upon rugs for the United States. dentally this same firm brings to New York a great many curious products of Asiatic industry, and recently received ten cases of Chinese human hair. It is very dark in color and very coarse, and is packed in small switches ready to be made up by American artists in hair. Its coarseness, however, unfits it for the fashionable market. It is sold in bulk to the retail trade, and made up into switches, frizzes, puffs and other adornments for the negro market. The ten cases weigh altogether 1,330 pounds, and represent, no doubt, as many as 1,000 or 1,500 Mongolians. The hair when it reaches here is worth from fifty cents to sixty-five cents a pound, but of course appreciates largely in value before it leaves the shop of the retail dealer, who, without sentiment, here 10,000 miles distant, combs the tangled tresses of the head in China, and seils it to adorn the head of the belle from Africa —New

The Power of Enjoyment.

Comparatively few people possess uniformly cheerful dispositions. Most of us have our sad hours and moods. But, whatever his disposition, a man is bound by the laws of his own being, and by those of his social relations, to cultivate the virtue of cheerfulness assidu-ously and constantly. He has no more right to injure his neight or's happiness than to interfere with his pecuniary property, and he cannot indulge in venting ill humor or spleen, with gloomy forebodings or complaints, or even carrying a sad, sour frowning visage, without sensibly diminishing the enjoyment or comfort of others, and thus infringing on their rights. Any individual who has tried to do so can win himself from despondency and surliness. The power of enjoyment is in itself a faculty capable of improvement, I thought it was, but you pulled it out of your pocket when you came home this morning and said it was a nice porterhouse steak and you wanted it broiled for breakfast. You needn't give me any of it; I'm not hungry." And Mr. Setemup, who was just wild to know what else he said when he came home, and what time it was, for the life of him didn't dare to ask.—Burlington Hawk-level. cent enjoyment that we trample under

foot. Nature and art offer their treasures in vain, the loveliness of child-hood, the attractions of home, the real satisfaction of honest labor, the simple pleasure of little things, all plead for utterance, but we repulse them. How can we possess a cheerful spirit and a glad heart when we scornfully despise our simple pleasures? Every innocent means of happiness should be welcomed, and gloomy thoughts persistently banished.

Work and Feed.

An instance of an inventive genius in an illiterate farmer's boy is too good to be forgotten. A small farmer hired a youth to assist him in the work of his farm as an indoor servant. The fir t piece of work he was set to do was to thresh out some corn. As the farmer was passing the barn in which the youth was at work, he heard the flail lazily keeping time to a tune the lad was singkeeping time to a tune the lad was singing. Stopping to listen, he ascertained that the words were, "Bread and cheese tak' thy ease." Going into the house the farmer said to his wife: "This is a queer sort of lad we have gotten; he seems to think that the speed at which he ought to work should be measured by the kind of feed he get?" And then relating of food he gets." And then relating what he had heard, he suggested: "Sup-pose we give him something different to pose we give him something different to dinner to-morrow, and see how that acts?" This being agreed to, he had apple pie added to his bread and cheese. This brought down his flail somewhat more rapidly, for it was going to the speed wherewith the lad sang, "Apple pie according-ly." "Bob's doing a bit better to-day, lass," said the farmer to his wite; "let us mend his dinner again to-morrow, and see what that will bring to-morrow, and see what that will brin forth" So when the next dinner time came around he had a good plate of bee came around he had a good plate of beef and pudding set before him, which went down right grandly, and brought the flail into splendid action to the words, "Beef and puddin', I'll gi'e thee a drubbin'," and to a jolly good tune. "I see plainly," said the farmer, "if we wish to get good work out of Bob we must feed him well." So Bob had his bill of fare improved without having recourse to a strike.—Chambers' Journal. to a strike. - Chambers' Journal

The Sutro Tunnel. It must be fun to be a miner in the Sutro tunnel, in Colorado. The rats an the bats have it all their own way. Th miner who brings his lunch basket is not at all sure that he will eat its contents. If he leave it for a few minutes the rats eat lunch and basket and all Nor is his chance for dinner much better if, instead of the basket, he take the ordinary tin kettle. A party of rats will steal a kettle before its owner's eyes and roll it away down into a hoie where no man can follow them. Then they rip off the iid and devour the contents at their leisure. There are millions of those rats, and many of them are larger than kittens, and much more muscular

and rapacious.

The bats bother both the miners and the mules. When one big bat flies against a miner's face, and another bat, equally big, flies in the face of that miner's mule, there is a complication of troubles. The man cannot see which way the mule is going to kick, and the mule, who cannot see either out goes it blind, kicks at random, and is apt to hit the man where the bat hit him. The bats are as large, as numerous and as powerful as the rats. For a man to have his dinner stolen by rats, then to be hit by a bat and kicked by a mule, is a combination of infelicities calculated to make him wish himself at work in al-most any other field of labor,

Scripture Practically Applied.

Many years ago when the mowing on the farm was done with a scythe, Farmer A. with his hired man were mowing together in the field. The hired man was ahead when he discovered that he was in close proximity to a large nest of horne's. He advanced as far as he thought was prudent and jumped from his swath and ran away. Farmer A, imagining that the hired man wafrightened at nothing, stepped into his swath with this scriptural quotation: 'The wicked flee when no man pur-sueth, but the righteous are bold as a on," and mowed ahead. Two or three strokes brought him in contact with the nest, and the hornets swarmed out at a lively rate, giving him a sharp recep-tion. The farmer ran when it was the hired man's to quote scripture, which he did by the following: "The wise man forseeth the evil and turneth aside, but the fool passeth on and is punished.

An exchange says: "The cats have be-come so thick in New York that Mr. Bergh has determined to make war upon them." It is not stated how thick the New York cat has become, but if it has It is not stated how thick grown twenty-four inches around the waist, Mr. Bergh is perfectly justifiable in making war upon them. A cat no thicker than a rolling pin can make more operatic music than a dozen families can consume.-Norristown Herald.

Every machinist has at least one vice. New York News.

The oldest friends are to-day the staunchest friends of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. They have proven its great worth in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Threat, Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes and Lunes, etc. Laugs, etc.

The farmers of Illinois marketed 1,984 294 hogs in 1879, and will sell about 2,193,000 during 1880. In 1878 there was a loss by disease of 500,000 hogs, valued at \$1,500,000.

"More food and less medicine, more or nourishment and strength, less of the debili-tating influence of drugs is what our exhausted constitutions require," said Baron Liebig, when he periected the composition of the "Malt Bitters," prepared by Malt Bitters Co. They met, they smiled, they wept, they loved. He called her Jane, she called him Thomas; a richer man rode down the lane, and Tom brought suit

breach of promise.-Steubenvil'e HAY FEVER .- Buy a bottle of Ely's Crean Salm before the usual time hay fever makes

its appearance. At the first intimation of the disease apply as directed in circular. In nearly every case the patient will find immediate and permanent relief. Price 50 cents. ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 27, 1879.

Messrs. Ely Bros., druggists, Owego, N. Y. Gents.—I have been afflicted for the past twenty years, during the months of August and September; with hay fever, and during this time have tried various remedies auggested by my friends for its reliet without and the second of the second success. About a month since I was induced by a triend who had been benefited by its use to try your Cream Balm. I have used it according to directions with very favorable re-sults, and can confidently recommend its use to all who are similarly affected. ROBERT W. TOWNLEY (ex-mayor).

VEGETINE .- The great success of the VEGE-TIME as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate teller, with such remarkable cures.

Are You Not in Good Health?
If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in Dr. Saxrond's Liver Invigorator, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the Laver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York. The Voltate Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltate Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their adver-tisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial"

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied those new boots before you run them over.

Words of Wisdom.

It is easier for a man to descend to oth than to mount to heaven.

However laborious the life of the good, it is less so than that of the bad, True virtue is like precious odorsweeter the more incensed and orushed. True philosophy places us above honors, but nothing places us above the ennui they cause.

The mind has more room in it than most people imagine, if you would furnish the apartments. The evils of the world will continue

until philosophers become kings, or kings become philosophers. No man is born wise; but wisdom and virtue require a tutor; though we

can easily learn to be vicious without : master. Strong minds, like hardy evergreens are most verdant in winter; when feeble ones, like tender summer plants, are

There are truths which some men de spise because they have not examined and which they will not examine be-cause they despise.

Childhood often holds a truth with its feeble fingers, which the grasp of man-hood cannot retain, which it is the pride of utmost age to recover.

Natural objects themselves, even when they make no claim to beauty, excite the feelings and occupy the imagination. Nature pleases, attracts, delights, merely because it is nature.

THE MARKETS.

n	NEW YORK		
g	Beer Cattle-Med. Natives, live wt	09%@	10
10	Calves-Common to Extra State	04 @	06%
	Sheep	05 (8	0536
ef	Lambs	05 @	06
nt	Pogs-Live	05 @	(5%
10	Dressed	00元章	06%
	Floar-Ex. State, good to fancy 4	05 @ 5	65
s,	treatment Book to small trees.	23 @6	25
3-	Wheat-No. 2 Red 1		04%
99	No. 1 White 1	00%@1	04
h	Rye-Biate	63 6	8736 65
	Barley—Two-Rowed State	51 (B	5134
st	Bouthern Yellow	54 (8	5536
of	Oats-White State	47 (8	45
68	Mixed Western	63 6 61 6 64 6 43 6 40 6 91 6 1	4136
	Hay-Medium to prim g	91 41	06
	Straw-Long Rye, per cwt	90 @	95
	Hops-State, 1879	25 64	30
	Pork-Mess, new 15	00 616	75
	Lard-City Steam 8	25 (4 8	30
10	Petroleum-Crude 06%@07%	Refined	0936
d	Butter-State Creamery	21 6	26
e	Diary	17 @	23
	Western Imitation Creamery	16 (6)	22
.8	Factory	14 @	19

Corn-Mixed and Yellow..... Oats-Extra White, new....

WATERIOWN (MASS) CATTLE MAINET
Beef Cattle—live weight. 04 66
Garden. 04 66
Hores. 04 66

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