FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

The quantity of lime to be applied as a fertilizer should be in a great measure determined by the character of the soil. If it contains a large amount of vegetable matter, says the New York Sun, then more lime may be used with advantage than where it contains but little, or if the soil is a cold clay, and the lime is desired to cut it up and im-prove its mechanical condition as well as chemical, then units a large amount -fifty to a hundred bushels may be often applied with benefit. But on light soils, that is, sand and sandy loams, ten to twenty bushels are suffit cient for one application. For wheat apply just bafore sewing the wheat and roadcast, harrowing in with the grain. It is not best to mix grain with the grain. fertilizers, especially those containing ammonia There are no vegetables or plants which would be a sure indication that the soil requires lime, but there are some that thrive better on soils deficien in lime that thrive better on soils denoted amount. A farmer should never use lime with the idea that it is in itself a fertilizer, but only as a dissolvent of the plant food already in the soil.

A New Swindle on Farmers.

The latest dodge to obtain money from farmers is by what is known smong sharpers as the patent churn process, which is described as follows: The agent calls, wishes to introduce his superior butter, making observing the set superior butter-making churn into the neighborhood, details graphically what it can accomplish, and offers to test it on the spot. He knows its merits and he thoroughly understands his business. The farmer's wife brings forward the "Now," says the agent, "we will stir this cream up in order that it shall be perfectly fair," and he proceeds to do the stirring himself in such a careful man-per that the careful manner that the cream is hardly s irred at all. He then takes off four quarts very this churn. The second four quarts very to the farmer's churn, the third into his, and the last into the farmer's. The point to settle is, which churn will make the most butter out of the same make the most butter out of the same quantity of cream, and when all is ready the churning is begun. Each churn brings out the butter about the same time, and is taken out and carefully weighed, when to the astonishment of the farmer and the "I told you so" of the agent, the latter's churn is found to have produced by over a round the have produced by over a pound the most butter. The farmer cheerfully gives a certificate to that effect, ouys a new churn for \$20, and the agent goes on to work the same game on the next neighbor. The mystery is how was this peculiar result obtained? The ex-p'anation is as follows: The agent had the best cream, notwithstanding the lit-tle stirring. The best and richest cream is always at the top. The next best (the second four quarts) the farmer obtained, and the agent the next best and the farmer the last, which is nearly all lop-pered milk. The farmer gets a new churn, possibly as good as his old one. certainly no better, worth \$5 or \$10, and he pays the extra \$10 for his lesson on churns. The way to beat the agent is to take the first and third measure ments of the cream, for in so doing his own scheme will be turned against him. and the farmer can, with great pro-priety, turn agent for the moment him-self, and attempt to dispose of his churn to the would-be swindler.—Rural World World. Feeding Horses New Hay and Oats.

The question whether horses are injured by being fed on new hay and fresh oats has been made a subject of investigation by a French military commission, who have been experimenting upon cavwho have been experimenting upon cav-alry regiments. The results of the experiments prove that the health of the horses was not essentially injured by new hay if they received the regular ordinary ration along with the other fodder. Some animals were at first rather less active and more quiet, they swented more freque and the arguments sweated more freely, and the excrements were somewhat soltened, but in a short time this ceased. In general the horses ate the new hay more willingly than the old. They retained the same strength and corr ulence as before. The hair kept bright, the health perfect. Of 150 horses from four to thirteen years old, with which the experiments were instituted, thirty-seven gained in latness and eightin strength and endurance. een Only eighteen lost flesh, and eight lost strength, while seventy-nine remained unchanged. A second experiment upon 150 horses gave the same results. Co the other hand, another series of experiments was less successful, where seventy-four horses, from four to thirteen years old, were fed exclusively upon new hay, the quantity being increased until it equaled the regulation ration of old straw and oats together. On this feed there was no real sick ness, but a general weakness, frequent sweats, loss of appetite, digestion disturbed, diarrhea, relaxation of the muscles, weariness, etc. The decision of the commission was that new hay can relace the old hay in the regular rations without injury, and perhaps with ad-vantage, but that to feed them exclusively on new hay is injurious to the horses. Experiments were also made upon 1 800 horses by feeding then on new oats, and were attended to with favorable results, inasmuch as the animals nearly all increased in bulk and strength, from which the commission concluded that the new oats can be substituted for old ones with advantage, and hence it is useless to wait two months after the harvest before permit-ting the use of new oats. The experi-ments refute most positively the preju-dice that still prevail in many places against feeding new hay and oats to horses. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that horses to which new hay is given are frequently exposed to colic. tarm. Consequently there were no jacks, The danger is only present, then, when and no disposition to increase the stock. the horses receive no definite rations, But Washington became convinced that but have put before them as much as the introduction of mules generally they can eat. In this case they not only eat much more new hay, but they also prove to them a great blessing, as they eat much more eagerly and greedily, are much less liable to be injured than which can be so much more injurious, as experience proves that those very horses which are inclined to the colic eat most greedily.

The Story of a Rat. The Story of a Rat. A colored man whom I shall call Elias, who serves as a coachman for my friend Mr. M., says "the Philosopher" of the Syracuse *Herald*, was once em-ployed in a boarding-house which was infested with rats. He devised an ap-paratus, consisting of an empty barrel with an inviting but untrustworthy top, which he put to effective use as a trap for the sleek mauraders. The landlady was delighed, and paid him a cent for every rat he caught—and the name of his victims was legion. Each morning, after he had counted the spoils of the night and received his pay, he would after he had counted the spoils of the night and received his pay, he would take his rats in a bag to the proprietor of a sporting establishment down town, who paid him two cents apiece for them and turned them to profitable account in his pit. Among his catch one day was a handsome female speci-men to which Elias took a decided fancy, and he resolved to tame her. She responded kindly to his advances, and became in time so gentle that she and became in time so gentle that she would eat out of his hand and play about would eat out of his hand and play about his person, running up and down his sleeves, and so forth. Her affection for him and her faculty of memory were once proved in a notable way. Some-body carelessly let her out of her cage during her owner's absence, and in a few moments she had found her way into one of her accustomed holes in the wall and was glorying in her freedom. Weeks passed, and, as she did not apwall and was glorying in her freedom. Weeks passed, and, as she did not ap-pear again, she was given up for lost One evening Elias was smoking a quiet pipe in the laundry, when he saw a rat put its head out of a chink in the wain-scot. By way of experiment, but scarcely hoping for success, he called softly he name of his old pet: "Jinny! Jinny!" To his surprise the animal emerged from its hiding-place, ap-proached him cautiously, and then ran up his trousers-leg into his lap and com-posed itself for his caresses. It was in-deed his missing Jinny. She allowed him to carry her back to her cage, and, when there, went straight to the saucer from which she hat been accustomed to from which she had been accustomed to eat her food and drink. For a long time after that master and rat were insepar-able; but by-and-bye the former changed his quarters, and in his new home had no convenience for keeping his little companion, so he sold her for two dollars to a retail liquor dealer, who put her behind his bar for the entertain-nor-general who had pardoned the

ment of his customers and grew very much attached to her. much attached to her. One day Elias was passing the shop, and its owner called him in. "I have lost Jinny," said he, "and none of us can recover her. If you get her for me I will give you fifty cents." The chal-lenge was accepted on the spot, and the colored man tried the magic of his voice. It was as efficient as before. Out of a hole near by trotted Jinny, apparently overjoyed to see her friend once more. overjoyed to see her friend once more, and surrendered herself to his hands with ingenuous confidence. From that day to this, if I recall his story aright, he has never seen her. Indians' Love for Their Children.

A year or two ago the daughter of an Indian chief, who had been educated in New York, returned to the reservation as a teacher. The tribe were roused to envy when they saw one of their own number thus made, to all appearance, the equal of the whites.

The Indians are passionately fond of their children; and in every wigwam, fathers and mothers schemed how they should gain like advantages for their boys and girls. Just at this time the proprietor of a traveling circus visited the reservation with his miserable wornout horses and performers, and being struck by the bright, eager face and fearless riding of a young girl of fourteen, went to her father and offered to educate her in the East and send her home a lady if he would allow her to go with

The credulous Indian consented. The circus started in the night, and the girl went with it. It was two days before the story reached the agent and mission who sent for the girl's father, and old him how he had been duped b" the showman, whose purpose was un-doubedly to train her for the ring. The Indian stood silent for a moment; then, raising both hands to heaven, he cried : "On God, visit not my ignorance on my child!"

The Story of a Fish Market.

The fish market of Havana is said to be the finest structure of the kind in the world. It also interests the traveler by its romantic association with the story

of Marti, a reformed pirate and smug-gler, who built it and the "Tacon theater." this During the administration of Tacon. from 1834 to 1838, smuggling and piracy had grown so bold in and about Cuba as to defy the Spanish navy sent to sup-press the outlaws. Their leader was a man named Marti, and for his person, dead or alive the generation of the sense of the As he spoke, he tossed me something that fell upon the counter with a loud, sharp sound, much like that which any ordinary stone would have made. I picked the object up, turned it over and over in my hand, and examined it with close attention. It was very hard, of a greenish color, containing here and there particles that sparkled brilliantly in the light, and were very likely iron. It was the size and shape of an ordinary human ear. Every part was preserved dead or alive, the governor-general offered a large reward. One dark night a man was watching

One dark night a man was watching the sentinels pacing in front of the gov-ernor-general's palace, Havana. As they turned their backs and separated for a moment, the man sprang unob-served through the entrance. He passed up the broad stairs, saluted in an im-perious style the guard there stationed, and passed in the entrance are setting. and passed into the governor-general's room. The governor, eagaged in writ-ng, looked up as the man coolly cast aside his cloak, exclaiming:

"Who enters unannounced?" "One who has information of the itrates.

"What of them?" said Tacon, earnestly.

"One moment-I must, not sacrifice myself." "You have naught to fear. Even if you be one of them, you will be par-doned." "Will you pardon and reward me if I

reveal the lurking-places of the pirates, and put Marti into your hand?" "I pledge you my word and honor,"

said Tacon.

"Your excellency, I am Marti." The cool scoundrel then entered into an arrangement with the governor for the betrayal of all the smugglers and pirates. Under his guidance, the Span-ish vessels sailed to the outlaws' hidinglaces, and captured those who were not

When Marti returned to Havana, he when martir returned to Havana, he was offered the pardon, which he ac-cepted, and money, which he declined. In lieu of the reward, he asked the mo-nopoly of selling fish in Havana. It was granted, and he erected a magnifi-cent stone market. When he became master of enormous wealth, he built a theorem. coundrel.

Just His Case.

He was a little old man, covered with successive layers of dust, and full of pepper. He had a witch-hazel cane in one hand and a battered plug hat in the other, and he waved both on high as he trotted around in front of the bar and called out: "I want to know if this is what you

call law! Here 'tis after eight o'clock and I haven't had a bite to cat yet!" "Is your name Rogers?" "I won't tell! I protest! I demand lamages!" shouted the old man, as he

anced around. Be calm-be calm."

"Be calm—be calm." "I won't be calm! Here I am, a hun-dred miles away from home and Sunday only twenty hours away!" "Just so, uncle, but you drank too

much and got into a row." "No I didn't! I didn't drink nothing but a glass of milk. I stopped on the fair grounds to help box up two fat hogs, and I got to the depot just seven seconds after the train had gone. Some of the fellows around there began to poke fun

at me, an' I slapped 'leven pairs of jaws in about three minits!" Yes, but we can't put up with such conduct.

"Nor I can't, either! I'm old, and I look rusty, but when anybody hops on to me, he finds that he has tackled chain-lightning!"

"Have you any money ?" "Not a shillin'." "How can you get home?"

volumes each. The largest library in the world is the N.tional library at Paris, which, in 1874. contained 2, 00,000 printed books and 150,000 manuscripts. "Hoof it! It's thirty-two miles on an air line, an' I'll make it by sundown and ows before supper. Well, I guess you may go. "Yes, I guess so, too, and this town will be purty lucky if I don't make it pay \$50,000 damages!"-Detroit Free

A Petrified Human Ear.

As he spoke, he tossed me something

human ear. Every part was preserved

ear.

be of interest.

fifty cents -Golden Days.

Perils of Coal Mining.

I was in a lapidary's shop, looking a some curious specimens of rock and

The world renowned swimmer, Capt. Paul Boyton, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent at the sea-shore, related the following incidents in crystal. "If you wish to see something that to you will be a rare curiosity indeed," said the proprietor of the place, "look at

shore, related the following incidents in his experience: Reporter —" Captain Boyton, you must have seen a large part of the world?" Captain Boyton—"Yes, sir, by the aid of my Rubber Life Saving Dress, I have traveled over 10,000 miles on the rivers of America and Europe; have also been presented to the crowned heads of England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Spain and Portugal, and have in my possession forty-two medals and decorations; I have three times received the order of knighthood, and been elected honorary member of committees, clubs, orders member of committees, clubs, orders and societies."

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

human ear. Every part was preserved with marvelous accuracy. "Welt," said the proprietor, by-and-bye, "what do you think of it?" "I scarcely know what I think of it." answered I, "except that it bears a won-derful likeness to a human ear, and whether so formed by an accident of nature, or carved by man, it is remark-able for its fidelity to life." He laughed and said. nember of committees, clubs, orders and societies." Reporter.—"Were your various trips accompanied with much danger?" Captain Boyton.—"That depends upon what you may call dangerous During my trip down the river Tagus in Spain, I had to "shoot" 102 water-falls, the highest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somane, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Al-though all this was not very pleasant, and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing more on my trip than intense He laughed and said : "Why, the thing actually is a human "Impossible!" I exclaimed. "Not at all," he replied. "It is a hu man car, petrified." And so it proved to be. And further, the gentleman informed me that he and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for, as long as my limbs are free and easy, and not cramped or benumbed, I am all right. Of late I carry stock of St. Jacobs Oil in my little boat (the captain calls it "Baby Mine," and has stored therein signal rockets, thermome-ter, compass, provisions, etc.), and I have had but little trouble. Before starting out I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action on the muscle is wonderquite frequently received, among the rocks and stones and crystals in which he deals, parts of the human body in a state of petrification. I had often heard of the transformation of flesh into stone—and of wood also, specimens of which I had seen— but never before had I seen it exempli-fied. A lucid explanation of the change, upon a scientific basis, would certainly and its action on the muscle is wonder-ful. From constant exposure I am some-I strove to buy the ear afterward, but was so unfortunate as to find that it had already been sold for the paitry sum of what subject to rheumatic pains, and what subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who have been suffering with rheuma-tism for years; by my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than he without this scened for days than At the recent meeting of the Social Science association at Saratoga a report was made by Joseph D. Weeks, editor of the *Iron Age*, on behalf of the committee be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it." The captain became very enthusion casualities in coal mining, a subject to which public attention has just been called by the recent terribly fatal casu-alty in England. The report states that

Oil, and we left him citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him. in Pennsylvania one man was lost for each 84,000 tons of coal raised in the anthracite region in 1869, and in 1879 one for 105,000, a much greater mor-tality than in England, notwithstanding

THE MARKETS.

the greater danger of explosions and in-undations in the latter country. In NEW YORK Beet Oattle-Med. Natives, live wt., Calves-Common to Extra Hate..... 683618 Ohio the figures, confessedly imperfect, give one death to 142.253 tons of coal raised in 1874, and in 1878 one death to 255,000 tons raised. While some acci-dents are unavoidable, there is no doubt Sheep...... Lambs Boge-Live.....

that a great majority of the explosions come from the carelessness of miners,

who will not hesitate to open a safety lamp surrounded by fire damp to light a pipe. The peril from the falling of roof-

ing and slate is greater, however, than any other, being about forty per centum of the total; and of these the public hears the least, because they are so common. These are too often the result of forgetfulness, rashness or neglect. And again, workmen are more at fault than mployers. In fact, carelessness and

eglect are common among miners to a

The largest library in the United States is the library of Coagress, at Washington, which contained 231,000 volumes in '874, and in that year the Dubith museum and the function British museum and the Imperial li-brary at St. Peter's comprised 1,100 000



Blood Producer and Life Sustaining Principle.

Pains,

ELY'S

CREAM BALM

CEVERABIHAL DI

ATARPH, COLDS

Household Hints.

A transparent mucilage of great tenacity may be made by mixing rice flour with cold water and letting it gently simmer over the fire.

To remove grease from wall paper, lay several folds of blotting paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

To make maccaroni tender, put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put into hot water or stewed in milk.

In making an Irish stew the suet should be chopped fine and the dough kneaded as lightly as possible. The less it is kneaded the lighter the crust will

Stair carpets should always have three or four thicknesses of paper put under them, at or over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear

Colonel Littler, of Davenport, Iowa. estimates the amount of butter now made in creameries in that State at 50,000,000 pounds per asnum.

Kansas, bound not to be behind Kentucky, has managed to find within her borders a second mammoth cave.

Without another word he started in pursuit. He had no lorse, nor money to pay his fare on the railway. He traveled four hundred miles on foot before he recovered his child, uninjured, day; hough worn to a skeleton from ex-000,000. haustion and hunger. We, to whom education, as a rule,

comes as freely as air or sunshine, can have little conception of the hungry de-spair with which these copper-colored prothers in Indian wigwams covet the opportunity which we hold so cheaply. There is no sight more pathetic than a human bling struggling vainly for that knowledge which will make a man of it instead of a brute. An Omaha teacher tells us that the

children of that tribe came last winter to school, walking from two to six miles. The hunt last year failed, and they had no moccasins. Their bare feet marked their way on the ice and snow with bloody prints.

How many white children would do this of their own accord? Two schools at the East are now open to Indian children under the care of the government, one at Carlisie, Pa., and the Inlustrial training school at Hampton, Va. It is the object of the government to send back these educated youths as eachers to civilize and elevate their tribes .- Youth's Companion.

Mules.

Previous to 1783 there were very few mules in the United States, and those of such an inferior order as to prejudice farmers against them as unfit to compete with horses in work upon the road or among the Southern planters would torses by careless servants. As soon as it became known abroad that Washington desired to stock his Mount Vernon estate with mules, the king of Spain sent him two jacks and two jennets from the him two jacks and two jamets from the island of Malta. The first was of a gray co.or, sixteen hands high, heavily made, and of sluggish nature. He was named the Royal Gift. The other was called the Knight of Malta. He was about as high, and lithe and fiery even to ferocity. The two sets of animils gave him the most favorable opportunity of making improvements by cross-breeding, the result of which was the favorite jack Compound, because he partook of the best points in both originals. The gen-eral bred his blooded mares to these jacks, even taking those from his own stables for that purpose, and produced such superb mules that the country was

agog to breed some of the sort, and they soon became quite common. This was the origin of improved mules in the United States. Though over eighty years ago, there are now some of the third years ago, there are now some of the third and fourth generation of the Knight of Malta and Royal Gift to be found in Virginia, and the great benefits arising from their introduction to the country up.

are seen upon every cultivated acre in the Southern States.

A person who took the trouble to save and weigh the clippings of his finger-nails during one year, found that he had haif an ounce. This represents their yearly growth.

Points on Pins.

A lover of statistics has just made an interesting calculation of the number of pins made daily. Birmingham holds the irst rank, turning out 37,000,000 every London and Dublin, 17,000,000; or for Great Britain and Ireland, 50, France produces 20,000,000; Holland and Germany about 10,000,000 each. For all Europe, 80,000,000 daily severe attack of inflammatory rheu matism that all other treatments had must be about the number manufac-tured. This would make 29,200,000,000 failed even to allay.

vearly, a product representing in value 82,300,000. In the United States we make over 51,000,000 of pins daily, or over 18,000,000,000 a year, which makes 468 for every inhabitant. Fifty years circus rider of thirty years ago. The first man who ever played a banjo in ago a man could make fourteen pins a minute, to-day he can make 14,000 a public was a minstrel player named Joe Sweeny. Of the first band of minstrels formed, in 1842, old Dan Emmetr, now playing in Chicago, is alone living. The others were Billy Whitlock, Dick Pell, Frank Bower, and Frank Germon. minute, thanks to improved machinery. But despite this enormous production, and though pins never break and rarely wear out, we are constantly hearing the question, "Can you lend me a pin?" and Quality and efficacy considered, Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup is without exception the best Cough preparation in the market. Price 25 cents a bottle. now very often it bappens that not a pin

can be found in a party of a half dozen or more. Pins disappear, then, almost wholly by being lost-lost at the rate of 131,000,000 daily! Estimating the entire population of the globe at 2,000,000,000, each person, man, woman and child, loses less than one pin a day—in the United States somewhat more than one pin a day for each inhabitant. But as more than one-halt the population consists of children or savages who use very ew or no pins, we may set down the oss for each adult at about two and a half a day. On the whole, then, we are rather economical in the matter of pins, and where the pins go to is not so great

a mystery as many suppose. How to Say It.

Say "I would rather walk," and not I had rather walk."

Say "I doubt not but I shall," and not "I don't doubt but I shall." Say "for you and me," and not "for you and I."

Say "whether I be present or not," and not " present or no. Say "not that I know," and not " that I know of."

Say "return it to me," and not "return it back to me."

Say "I seldom see him," and not "that I seldom or ever see him." Say "fewer friends," and not "less friends."

Say "if I mistake not," and not "if I am not mistaken."

Say "game is plentiful," and not game is plenty."

Say "I am weak in comparison with you," and not "to you." Say "it rains very fast," and not "very hard."

Say 'he was noted for his violence."

and not that "he was a man notorious for violence."

Say "thus much is true," and not "this much is true." Say "I lifted it," and not "I lifted it

And last, but not least, say "I take

my paper and pay for it in advance."

When you are traveling always take

when you are inverting always take some stranger into your confidence, tell him how much money you have with you, where you keep it, and what you are going to do with it. If he doesn't relieve you of what you possess you'li have the satisfaction of knowing that you have all had met an honest man you have at last met an honest man.

A new book is called "The Horse's foot, and How to Shoe It." The author. of course, is a man. When you see a book entitled "The Hen, and How to Shoo It," you can lay a heavy wager that the writer is a woman. What a woman doesn't know about "shoo" ing What a a hen, no man can teach he -not by a large majority .- Meriden Recorder.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The first sommersault ever thrown on

porseback, according to a recent para-

graph, was by Levi J. North, a famous

California contains a greater propor-

tion of foreigners than any other State in the Union-336,393 natives and 309,889

Dr C. E Shoemaker, the well-known sural

urgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, recof charge, a valuable little book on deatness and diseases of the ear-specially on running ar and catarrh, and their proper treatment --giving reterences and testimonials that will

satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above

VEGETINE will regulate the bowels to healthy

action, by stimulating the secretions, cleans-ing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural man-

ner, expels all impurities without weakening

Are You Not in Good Health ! Li the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in DR. SAN

ORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegeta-

ble cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address

The Voltate Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their adver-tisement in this paper head ed, "On 30 Days' Trial."

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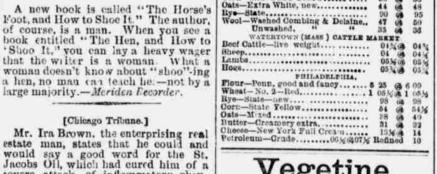
foreign born.

the body.

Trial."

-

degree which seems incredible



Vegetine.

More to Me than Cold.

Watpots, Mass., March 7, 1880. Watpots, Mass., March 7, 1880. Ms. H. B. Brzwews : 1 wah to inform you what VEORTINE has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than thirty years, in my Himbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great suf-ferer. I commenced taking VEORTINE OUE year ago hast August and can truly say it has done more for my than any other medicine. I seem to be perfect by free from this bumor and can encommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine-tis more to me than gold - and I feel it will prove a bit states to there as it has to me. Yours, most respectfully, Mas. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says: It has done more good than all Medical Treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880. Ma. H. R. STRVENS, Boston, Mass.: Sir-I have sold during the post year a consider-sble quantity of your VEORTINE, and I believe in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a debrate young hidy of about soventeen years was much benofited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had proviously been subjected. en subjected.

Yours respectfully, J. BENTLEY, M. D.

FIER, and take

Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3, 1880, Dear Sir-Considering the short time that YROF-rive has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudy in its praise. J. WRIGHT & CO., Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.



H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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