An exchange says : "In mild cases o dyspepsis take one teaspoonful of swee' oil, after eating, three times a day. It severe forms take a dessert-spoonful. This followed up has cured cases where doctors have given them up. Ye whe suffer from this dread disease, don't fail

CHILBLAINS usually indicate a low state of the system and need of hearty food and tonies, such as iron or quinine. A local application of a thick paste composed of slack lime, moistened with a very little water and common oil, is recommended as a good remedy. For chapped hands, another of the unpleasant accompaniments of cold weather, and, with some people, apt to be not only disagreeable, but positively painful, the best remedy is glycerine, to be put on at night on retiring, and over that a pair of old gloves, to be kept on all night. all night.

It is worth while for common people to know that 50,000 typhus germs will thrive in the circumference of a pin-head or a visible globule. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be desiccated and be borne, like thistle seeds, everywhere, and, like demoniacal possessions, may jump noiselessly down any throat. But there are certain things spores cannot stand, according to the latest ascertained results of science, Soap chemically poisons them. For redemption fly to hot water and soap, ye who live in danger of malarial poisoning. Hot water is sanitary. Soap is more sanitary. Fight typhus, smallpox, yellow fever, and ague with soap. Soap is a board of health.

CURING SICK HEADACHE. - A Vermont correspondent writes that, after suffering from sick headache for twenty years, with frequent attacks of diphtheria, quinsy and erysipelas, she has discovthe cause of all her troubles, Eight months' abstinence from meat has cured her of dyspepsia and all the ailments she has suffered from, and her health is better than it has been for many years. On a diet of vegetables and cereals, with fish and eggs occasionally, she is well and strong. Happy are they who find out their limitations, physical, intellectual and spiritual, and not ruin health and happiness in a vain endeavor to digest something beyoud their powers.

A NEW WAY TO TREAT DIPHTHERIA. -Quite a discovery in the treatment of diphtheria has been made recently. A young man whose arm had been amputated was attacked by diphtheria before healing took place; and, instead of the matter incident to that disease being deposited in the throat, the greater portion appeared in the wounded arm, and the diphtheria was very light and easily managed. Dr. Davis profited by this, and in his next case of diphtheria blistered his patient's breast, and on this blistered part the chief deposits appeared. This was also an easy case of the disease. The theory is that diphtheria usually appears in the throat because of the thinness of the lining of the throat. Hence, when the blister breaks the skin upon the other part of the body the disease appears there.

A CAREFUL DIET .- The health depends largely upon the diet. Good food in many instances better than medicine. How many dishes in common use ought to be discarded from our tables, if would not become acquainted with that unwelcome visitor, dyspepsia. I am convinced by observation that many more might be restored to health if nourishing food suitable to their condition, and needful rest from work or care were given them, instead of stimulating the system by exciting drinks and the manner of preparing them, which we should always observe when cooking for an invalid guest, or member of the family. The fruits and vegetables should also be selected with great care, and often it is necessary that some special dish should be prepared for them, as they are necessarily deprived of so much that others indulge in. We feel more than repaid for extra work when we have succeeded in getting something to tempt the appetite of the sick, with no bad results to follow.

#### Do Good Work.

The path to fame by honest merit is a slow and tedious one. A manufacturer who is so careful about his products that he has to put a higher price on them than his less-conscientious neighbor can sell for, may be repaid at first by small sales and smaller profits. Ji takes a long time to build up a reputation by excellence, but once acquired it is like the pearl of great price. It is much the same with the workman as

with the manufacturer. If every stroke he strikes is solid work, conscientiously performed, he will acquire a reputation, limited as it may be, that is sure to pay in the end. We would not conceal or deny the fact that some men labor under peculiar disadvantages. All men not born equal, either mentally or physically. One is naturally skillful in one direction, another is expert in many things. One man may do his level best, and yet he will not turn out as good a piece of work as his more skillful brother who only half tries. Let him not be discouraged because he is handicapped in the race, and may not be able to reach the top of the ladder. There is room for honest workmen everywhere; even respectable mediocrity pays better than brilliancy coupled with trickery.

The native American is distinguished by his ingenuity and with half a chance he makes his mark everywhere. Yet he sometimes loses the race in competition with less-able men of other lands, because their careful training and early drill in their profession, their long and severe apprenticeship, has more than compensated for the want of natural tact

and ingenuity.

Perseverance will not conquer ail things, but it goes a long way toward suc-While luck seems to favor the few, most men have to carve out their own success by hard labor, in which a full determination to do everything to the very best of one's ability counts for more than is generally supposed. Above all things don't waste time in regretting that another trade was not chosen. If it is an honest one, stick to it and it will pay. -Scientific American.

#### Personal Security.

"Will you do me a favor?" young Brooks to his wealthy friend, Simeon Hansom. "What is it, John?" said Hansom. "I wish you would lend me £20, sir." "Call at my countinghouse," rejoined Hansom. John was not long in paying his respects, "What security can you give me, young gentle-man?" "My personal security, sir."
"Very well, get in here," said Han-som, lifting up the lid of a large iron chest, "Get in there!" exclaimed John, in astonishment, "what for?" "Why, this is where I always keep my personal securities."

#### USEFUL HINTS.

Goop Corres.-Good coffee can be made in a common coffee pot by observing the following rules: Use the best old Java, and allow one table-spoonful for each person that is to drink, then pour on boiling water in the proportion of a pint to each table-spoonful, and have a constitute that not throwing and break an egg into the pot, throwing in the shell also. If you think it extravagant to use an egg for this purpose, a fish-skin as large as an old-fashioned cent will settle it well. Boil about half an hour, and just before serving pour out a little of the coffee and return it to the pot, and set it in some place where it will stand even, but not on the stove.

A Tidy Room.—Do you ever observe that a tidy room is invariably a cheerful one? It is cheering to come into one's breakfast-room and find it spotlessly tidy; but still more certainly will cheerfulness come if tidiness is the result of our own exertion; and so we counsel you, friends, if you are ever disheart-ened, vexed or worried about something that has gone wrong with you in the world, to have resort to the great ref-uge of tidiness. Don't sit brooding and bothering. Go to work and make everything tidy about you and you cannot

fail to recover your cheerfulness, How to Wash the Face. - Many people object to the use of soap for the face, disliking the shiny, polished appearance it gives, but any who will use Dr. Wilson's directions will find that objection removed. They are as follows: "Fill your basin about two-thirds full with fresh water; dip your face in the water and then your hands. Soap the hands well and pass the soaped hands with gentle friction over the whole face. Having performed this part of the operation thoroughly, dip the face in the water a second time and rinse it completely. You may add very much to the luxury of the latter part of the operation by having a second basin ready with fresh water to perform a final rinse,

To PRESERVE HARNESS,-There is nothing looks nicer in its way than a clean, bright-looking set of harness, nor is there anything more quickly dam-aged by neglect. Harness should be washed and oiled frequently. To do this effectually the straps should be un-buckled and detached, and then washed with soft water and crown soap, and hung by a slow fire or in the sun until nearly dry, then coated with a mixture of neatsfoot oil and tallow and allowed to remain in a warm room for several hours, and when perfectly dry rub thoroughly with a woolen rag. The rubbing is important, as it, in addition to removing the surplus oil and grease, tends to close the pores and give a finish to the leather. In hanging harness care should be taken to allow all the straps to hang their full length. All closets should be well ventilated, and when possible be well lighted. To clean plated mountings, use a chamois with a little tripoli or rotten stone, but they should be scoured as little as possible.

KEEPING WINTER APPLES. - No matter how much care one may exercise in packing and storing, it will not be sufficient to keep unripe, bruised or badly handled apples or other fruit. The great desideratum in keeping all kinds of fruit is in keeping it free from dampness. The plan adopted by some experienced fruit-growers is to have a regular fruit-room, built to exclude light and to maintain an even temperature. Where large crops are to be stored, it pays to build such a room or house for the purpose, but for a few barrels, almost any room on the cool side of the house will answer, but a dry, cool cellar is preferable, as there is less danger from freezing, and it is easier to prepowerful drugs. Give nature a chance and she will do much toward repairing the apples, if they have been properly and she will do much toward repairing the apples, if they have been properly the wasted energies, if the kind of food picked at the proper time, properly n that the case demands. There handled, and packed in barrels on the is much choice in the kinds of meat and most improved plan, the barrels are piled in regular tiers, the lower tier resting on "skids," or pieces of timber to keep from the ground and dampness. We have seen fine apples in March and April, which have been kept on board hanging-shelves in the cellar, the fruit having lain close as possible together without touching on a bed of dry straw. They were looked over occasionally, and when any showed signs of rotting they were at once removed.

Save the Brain. Do not overtax the brain. No man should do more work of muscle or of brain in a day than he can perfectly recover from the fatigue of in a good night's rest. Up to that point, exercise is good; beyond are waste of life, exhaustion and decay. When hunger calls for food, and fatigue demands rest, we are in the natural order, and keep the balance of life. When we take stimulants to spur our jaded nerves or excite an appetite, we are wasting life. There is wrong and mischief in all waste of life. A man should live so as to keep himself at his best, and with a true economy. To eat more food than is needful is worse policy than tossing money into It is a waste of labor and a waste of life.

#### Drawing-Room Drinking.

It has been whispered for some time past that there was an alarming increase in the use of strong drinks among the educated women of Great Britain. People disbelieved these reports, but facts have proven them to be correct. Labouchere came out the other day with a long ar-ticle on "Drawing-Room Drinking," in which he describes a garden party, where the lady of the house was, if not help-lessly, at all events, in a Girofle-Girofla condition. The use of chloral leads to much intemperance among the ladies of

#### Cats.

In the middle ages cats, once the obect of veneration in Egypt, were in France looked upon as satanic agents, and were burned alive. In Paris every St. John's day a number of the abhorred animals were heaped up in baskets and bags in the Place de Greve, to afford an auto-da-fe, the sovereign himself setting fire to the pile.

#### He Didn't Know Him.

Teacher—"Suppose that you have two sticks of candy, and your big brother gives you two more; how many have you got then?" Little boy (shaking his head)-"You

don't know him; he ain't that kind of a boy.

#### Struck.

"Hallo! what's this?" asked Greeny, pointing to the telegraph wires, "a clothes-line?" "Yes," replied a by-stander; "here's where they hang the sheet lightning." The fellow was "struck," but at last accounts he was doing well, and it was feared he might recover.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance. He who can conceal his joy is greater than he who can conceal his griefs. A man's virtues should be measured, not by his occasional exertions, but by the doings of his ordinary life.

#### BITS OF INFORMATION.

THE first telegraph line ever built was that between Washington and Baltimore in 1844.

THE first attempt at theatrical performances in the United States was at Boston in 1750. The first regular theater was in New York in 1793. THE finest emeralds come from Peru and other parts of South America,

though they are sometimes brought from the East. Papyrus is the reed from which was made the celebrated paper of Egypt and India, used for writing until the discovery of parchment about 190 B. C. Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenese of Pergamus should make a library equal to that of Alexandria. A manuscript of the antiquities of Josephus on papyrus of in-estimable value was among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris; but it was restored in 1815.

Assestos being almost indestructible Aspersos being almost indestructible by fire was highly prized by the nations of antiquity, who spun and wove it into cloth, with which they used to form shrouds, in which the bodies of royal and illustrious persons were arrayed to the forest that the selections. at the funeral pyre. As the asbestos did not consume, the ashes of the dead were kept from mingling with those of the wood. It is said that the Brahmins sometimes made themselves clothes of is, and also employed it for wicks to their perpetual lamps. The Romans used the cloth for napkins, which were cleaned by throwing them into the fire and burning them until the dirt was re-

THE standard of the eagle was first porne by the Persians; and the Romans carried figures of the eagle as ensigns, in silver and gold, and sometimes represented with a thunderbolt in its talons on the point of a spear. They adopted the eagle in the consulate of Marius, 102 B. C. When Charlemagn became master of the whole of the German empire, he added the second head to the agle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, 802 A. D. The eagle was the imperial standard of Napoleon; and is that of Austria, Russia, Prussia and France. It is also the national emblem of the United States. The Austrian eagle is represented double-headed.

#### A BLOODHOUND'S GRATITUDE.

The Detroit Free Press tells a remarkable story of a bloodhound's gratitude at Andersonville. The prisoners were allowed to go out in squads, strongly guarded, to collect firewood, One day it was the hero's turn to go, and for the first time since his imprisonment he caught sight of "Col, Catchem," the big bloodhound, The Michigander noticed that the dog limped painfully on one of his fore feet, but gave the matter no special attention until, after being out for half an hour, he sat down to rest near one of the guards. The dog approached the guard as if to ask some favor, but was repulsed with an oath and a threatened blow. He then skulked around and came near the prisoner, who saw that he had an old horseshoe nail run into his foot. With a little coaxing he got the dog near, and finally pulled out the nail, and the animal ran away seemingly well pleased. Twelve days after that, one night about midnight, a tunnel was ready. The prisoner was a long time getting clear of the neighborhood, and, weak and starved as he was, he was not more than two miles from the stockade when day broke, and "Col. Catchem" was put on his track. When he heard the hound coming, he looked for a suitable tree to climb, but failed to find one. Armed with a club, he took his stand, and determined to make a fight for it. The dog recognized the man, and began exhibiting every sign of friendship. After a few minutes the pursuers were heard in the distance. The dog at once trotted off in that direction, and was shortly baying and leading them over a fictitious trail. The prisoner pushed ahead for half an hour, and was then rejoined by the dog, who kept either close to his heels or just ahead of him all day, and lay beside him in the woods at night. This position of guardian or companion he maintained until toward night of the second day, when he returned to the stockade. The prisoner he returned the hound met and caressed him. From that hour to the close of the war the dog would not take the trail of

an escaping prisoner. English farmers who have been inveigled into emigrating to Manitoba are sending up complaints apt to astorish for the purpose of bringing out the Beaconsfie.d, who gave that country a flavor of the article on which it is placed. ludicrously-exaggerated puffing upon a recent semi-official occasion. It was pictured a perfect paradise. It proves to be a vast plain of marsh, mosquitoinfested in summer, ice-bound in winter, when, as there is no natural barrier between it and the Arctic regions, the mercury often sinks to 40 below. There is no natural drainage, and the snowwaters stand until late in the season, preventing timely agricultural preparations. The crops are slender. The roads are impassable. The market is distant. The whole region is unattractive, and, until the better lands of the States are crowded full, will never be in demand. At least, such is the representation of English emigrants.

A MAN named Fowlslager, who traveled through Schuylkill county, Pa. about eighty years ago, collecting old copper coins, was murdered in the Mahanoy valley, then a wilderness, by a hunter named Bailey, who supposed the collector's treasure consisted of gold and silver. When Bailey found Fowlslager's collection was only copper he buried it in the ground. Bailey's crime was discovered, and he was executed in Reading after making a full confession. A few days ago a number of boys, while playing around the Lawtons' colliery, near Mahanoy City, found the coins buried close by an old stump. There were 700 of the coins, the dates of which ranged from 1724 to 1778. Many of them were of the reigns of the four Georges of England, and a number were early Vermont coins.

#### About Peanuts.

The modus operandi by which the nuts are separated, cleaned and classed is somewhat as follows: The third story of the building contains thousands of bushels of peas in bags, and there the con-tinual roar of the machinery is deafen-ing. Each machine has a duty to perform. First, there is a large cylinder in which all the nuts are placed, in order that the dust and dirt may be shaken off them. They pass from the cylinder into the brushes, where every nut re-ceives fifteen feet of a brushing before it becomes free. Then they pass through a sluiceway to the floor below, where they are dropped on an endless belt about two and one-half feet in width and dashing along at the rate o four miles an hour. On each side of the belt stand eight colored girls, and, as the nuts fall from the sluice on to the belt the gills, with a quick motion of the hand, pick out all the poor-looking nuts, and by the time the belt reaches the end two-thirds of the nuts are picked off, allowing only the finest to pass the crucible. Those that do pass drop through another sluice and empty into bags on the floor below. When the bag is filled it is taken away by hand, sewed up and branded as "cocks," with the figure of a rooster prominent on its sides. The peas caught up by the girls are then thrown to one side, placed in the bags, and carried into another room where they are again picked over, the best singled out, bagged and branded as "ships," These are as fine a nut as the first for eating, but in shape and color do not compare with the "cocks." Having gone over them twice, we now come to a third grade, which are called and branded as "eagles." These are picked out of the cullings of the "cocks" and "ships," but now and then you will find a respectable-looking nut among them, though the eyes of the colored damsels are as keen as a hawk, and a bad nut is rarely allowed to pass their hands. The cullings that are left

from the "engles" are bagged, sent through the clevator to the top story, and what little meat is in them is shaken out by a patent sheller, which is not only novel, but as perfect a piece of machinery as was ever invented. These nuts being shelled by this new process, the ment drops into bags below free from dust or dirt of any kind, and are then shipped in 200-pound sacks to the North, where they are bought up by the confectioners for the purpose of making taffy or peanut candy. It may be here stated that a peculiar kind of oil is extracted from the meat of the nut, and in this specialty a large trade is done among the wholesale druggists. There is nothing wasted, for even the shells are made useful. They are packed in sacks and sold to stable-keepers for horse-bedding, and a very healthy bed they make.

#### Dress-Coat Misery.

A man of considerable note in the ournalistic and literary world was at a crowded evening party in New York, some years ago, standing in an up-stairs corridor.

To him a lady, in a magnificent dress, and sparkling with jewels, came with great eagerness. Though she was unknown to him, he naturally supposed she had recognized him by the light of his genius, shining on his Hyperion brow, or knew him by reputation. He was, therefore, prepared to receive her with smiles.

"Are you the waiter?" she demanded. "No!" retorted he, with looks of thunder. "Are you the chambermaid?" And he darted down stairs.

The Use of Condiments. The general definition of this word is, "a pungent and appetizing substance, as pepper or mustard; seasoning. Somesed to give relish to food and to gratify the taste." To the question, why do you use pepper on your food you reply, because you relish the taste of the pepper. A little thought will, perhaps, convince you that you mistake its use. Is it not more probable that the addition of condiments brings out the flavor of the article of food on which it is placed. As a general thing pepper and mustard are not used on fruits, Carrying out this view, if condiments are used simply to bring out fully the latent flavor of the dish, they could with equal propriety be used on fruit. This is, in fact, the case. To convince yourself of this, use pepper on strawberries, and you will find in thom a flavor more delicious than you have ever experienced before. You will further discover that in this case you have not used the pepper for its taste.

The use of salt is as improperly understood. It is a natural preservative when applied to animal substances, the acid in the salt being the preservative element. When used with vegeta was then thirty miles away, but on the ble food, but not in such quantities as to fifth morning he was recaptured. When cause a salty taste, it is a great improvement. In boiling corn or oatmeal without adding a little salt at first will cause it to have a bitter, if not unpleasant, taste. The addition of salt removes this rank taste and gives the appearance of smoothness. This is caused by the chemical action of the acid in the salt on

the farina or starch. We use pepper and mustard on food So with salt. A good test of this is boiled rice, which is perfectly insipid without the addition of salt. Many people prefer it flavored with sugar. will be found that when sugar is used it will be far more pleasant and agreeable to the taste if it had been previously seasoned with salt, although not strong enough to detect the taste.

The tonnage of English sailing vessels has decreased by about 500,000 tons since 1870, but steam tonnage has increased by about 1,400,000 tons.

LAWYERS and doctors increase and multiply in England, but there is a woful lack of preachers, plenty of curacies being vacant.

The reason why the poets always speak of October as "sober" is because sober is the only word they can find to rhyme with October.

THE New York Graphic says: "The chief reason for the breaking off of the Flood-Grant match was that the parties were of different religious faiths."

# D: BULL'S

[Wayne Co. (Ohio) Democrat.1 Mr. William E. Snyder, of West Lebanon, Ohio, says: For some time past I had been severely afflicted with Rhenmatism. Seeing an advertisement of St. Jacobs Oil, I procured a bottle, and I could feel the effect of the Oil upon the first application. I am now entirely well after using one bottle.

A SCHENECTADY (N. Y.) firm sent a large shipment of brushes and brooms

A clear head and quick action must be possessed for steady and successful effort; but who can have such wille suffering from Cold? Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and procure im-

THE Prince of Wales has presented President Grevy with a gun and four set-

VEGETINE will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleans-ing and purifying the bloot of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening

Washington Market Prices and News. For Wholesale and Retai. Market Prices, and rel able information every Saturday about Produce, Food, etc., take THE NEW YORK MARKET INDEX AND JOURNAL One dollar a year. Sample coppes sent for three cent stamp. Address INDEX AND JOURNAL P. O. Box 2033, or 218 Fulton street. New York

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

#### THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS!		
NEW YORK	Mario I	
Beer Cattle-Med. Natives, live wt	073ga	09
Onives-Good to Prime Veals	06基础	07.54
Sheep	04 (8	0536
Lambs	05 0	0634
Fogs-Live	01%	CB
Dressed	057.58	res
Floar-Ex. State, good to fancy 4	70 645	75
Western, good to fancy 5	10 64 8	51
Wheat-No. 2 Red 1	15% 4 1	16%
No. 1 White 1		1436
Bye-State 1	01 (41	
Barley-Two-Rowed State	75 6	25
Cern-Ungraded Western Mixed	55 % CB	86
Southern Yellow	55 (8)	553c
Oats-White State		4156
Mixed Western	40 @ 38 @	89
Hay-Prime	95 61	
Straw-Long Rye, per cwt	90 @	
Hope-State, 188)	18 64	95
Hope-Giare, 1997		
Pork-Mess	50 @15	
Lard-City Steam 3		46
Petroleum-Crude 07 @0814	Refined	
Butter-State Creamery	23 @	31
Dairy	23 @	26
Western Imitation Creamery	18 (4	21

### Vegetine.

More to Me than Cold.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 7, 1880.

Mr. H. B. STEVENS:

I wish to inform you what Vegetting has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than thirty years, in my limbs and other parts of my budy, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking Vegetting one year ago last August and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to very one. Would not be seen to be perfectly free from the humor and can recommend it to by free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—
'is more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others 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.

Mn. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.;

Sir—I have sold during the post year a considerable quantity of your Vegering, and I believe in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about seventeen years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected. been subjected.

## Yours respectfully, J. BENTLEY, M. D.

#### Loudly in its Praise.

Tononto, Ont., March 3, 1880.

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that VEGETINE 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 loudly in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Cor. Queen and Euzabeth Streets.

## VEGETINE

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

ARE YOU WEARING OUT?

Is your Body or Mind wearing out under excellation, care, grief of old age! Do the Stomach, Likeliness or Urinary Orsane refuse to perform their tions! Are your Langa Wesk, Netwes Unstrong, B Pale and Watery, Flesh Thin, Muse of Flabby a dig tone! If so, then no human agency can restore you cone! If so, then no human actory can restate you Malt Betters, a pure, tafermented Extract of Hope, a lissue and lien, and the greatest Nourie and Strength ting Medicine ever called "Bilters" ware of initiations similarly tamed. The genine! Birtess bear the Company's Signature. Loid of where. Malt Bitters Company, Boston, Mass.

For Catarrh. CREAM BALM 

For Deafness.

### ELY'S CREAM BALM,

sceiving the indorsement of the sufferer, the druggi physician. Never has an article of so much mer a produced for the treatment of membranal diseas this never-failing BALM, and is universally acknow got as being all that is claimed for it. The a picati-ery and pleasant, causing no pain, but is soothing, a Price—56 cents. On secept of 60 cents, will mall seckage free. Send for circular, with full information. ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists.

THERE are 5,000 telegraph offices in France. Last year the number of dis-patches sent averaged thirty for every 100 inhabitants.

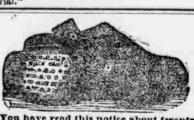
[Detroit Free Pross.] Mrs. C. Whipple, 371 Croghan Street, presents these facts: For six years I had suffered beyond all expression with Sciatic Rheumatism and tried every known remedy, but all to no purpose. At last I saw in the Free Press an advertisement of the St. Jacobs Oil, tried it and am well. I can walk without limping and sleep free from any pain.

THE Boston Post says carriage riding is now the correct thing, that people who ride on horses must take a back

A Word to our Beaders. When you read of a remedy that will care all discases, beware of it; but when you read of a pure vegetable compound which claims of a pure vegetable compound which claims to cure only certain parts of the body, and turnishes high proof that it does this, you can safely try it and with the assurance that it will help you. This is just what Warner's Safe Kilney and Liver Cure does. It cures all troubles of the lower portion of the body and none others. It will not help the toothache, ear-ache nor consumption but it will put your body in a vigorous and healthy state where you can enjoy life and appreciate its where you can enjoy life and appreciate its good things. Try it

Dr C. E. Shoemake, the weil-known anral surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deal-ness and diseases of the ear—specially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treat-ment—giving references and testimonials that ment-giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as

Malarial fevers can be prevented, also other missmatic diseases, by occasionally using Dr. Sunford's Liver Legiorator, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recom-mended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address Dr. Santond 162 Broadway, N. Y. The Voltale Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their El etro-Voltac Bel's to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days



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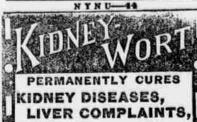
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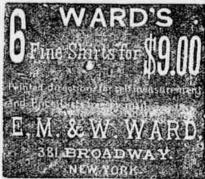
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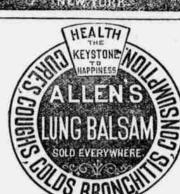


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