A [writer in the Presbyterion says: There are so many of them on the sea of life. They come to us when out on the ing from brokers and others notes of the above. They come in waters or on the shore. They come in the morning of life, or noontide, or at midnight all the same. Sometimes, like the billows which break against a rocky shore, they come with a force which will be heard and noticed. Again, they come softly, quietly, peacefully, like of bonds could deposit them with the waves which wash the shore in the sunshine or play around a vessel on a calm sea, and just as much we need to look out for the gentle waves as for the angry biller. Just as often as the one barms us as the other. An old seaman, a wise bather, is always on the outlook. He the bankers to place the bank where it up wild, vicious and unruly, is safety. is only children and fools who do not trim their sails before the wind, who do not look out for breakers on a rocky three or four men ready to start on a shore, or who go out to bathe in a storm, or who sit quietly on a smooth beach at incoming tide. But there are a good many people who have passed their many people who have passed their difficult to find. At one time when all fools, who on the voyage of life never trim their sails before the wind, be it ever so boisterous and threatening; who \$1,000 on the bank of Morocco. This never think of looking for breakers, be the coast everso rocky; and who, though never having learned to swim, go out on a stormy, unknown coast, beyond their depth, or sit on the smooth beach idly, and let the tide of prosperity flow around and over them till its sunshiny waves become great breakers between them and the green land and loved ones

Religious News and Notes.

Of the 689 missionaries in India 117 are from the United States. Five graduates of Fisk university have gone to Africa as missionaries. Paris at the present time contains

forty regularly ordained Protestant There are said to be thirty-six Methodist churches in Baltimore, with a membership of 11,500.

churches in the Indian Nation in a population of about 60,000.

The two Church of England foreign missionary societies report this year a total income of \$1,689,940. Of the graduates of Madison univer-

sity eighty-six, it is said, have become missionaries among the heathen. All of the Congregational churches in

Chicago, except one-the Union Park church-are reported to be free of debt. recent revivals, will number 500 or

According to the Baptist Year-Book there are 2,296,327 Baptists in America, the net increase for 1880 having been 163,293.

A bureau has been established in be of foreign origin.

There are twenty-seven Protesant Episcopal clergymen, including the bishop, in the State of Delaware. The communicants number 1,980.

The largest Sunday-school in Canada average attendance is about 900. Six average attendance is about 900. Six hundred of these regular attendants are in the main school and 300 in the infant department.

persons had tried to find the Bank of Morocco, but he thought I was the only one who had succeeded.

Some kinds of wood season better of doors than under cover, but it is not appeared. fant department.

## Extraordinary Resuscitation from Ap-

parent Death. aris paper tells this strange story: A religious custom has just prevented a person from being buried alive, and, singular to relate, this is the second time the same thing has happened to the same person. About ten years ago Eulalie B-, then aged three years, daughter of respectable tradespeople in the Rue Montmorency, was attacked with typhus fever. After a fortnight's sickness she appeared to expire, and her parents, as a relief to their sorrow, left the house, leaving two of the girl's aunts to superintend the funeral. the family belonged to the reformed religion, it was resolved, in compliance with the usual custom, to wash the body before placing it in the shroud. While the water was warming one of the aunts proposed that it should be made quite hot and that part of the foot of the deceased should be placed in it. This was done; and the two females, to their sur prise, fancied that they heard a slight sign. They thereupon began to employ friction on different parts of the body and succeeded in restoring the child to life. The girl continued to enjoy good health until recently, when she was attacked with brain fever, and after suffering some time appeared to die. A physician declared her dead, and signed a certificate for the interment. One of the aunts, in company with a nurse, watched the body. The aunt having stated in the course of conversation the singular circumstance that had previously occurred, the nurse recommended that the proof of hot water shoul again be tried. The leg of the girl was accordingly plunged into hot water. This produced a similar result, and the girl recovered.

Strange Professions,

Among the curiosities of the Indian census are the extraordinary professions which some of her majesty's subjects declare they pursue. In Allahabad no fewer than 974 at a former census de scribed themselves as "low blackguards," a calling which, however, is only too common elsewhere than in Allahabad, but the professional "painters of horses with spots" and the "hereditary clerks who pray to their inkhorns" are surely peculiar to India. In Russia, however, the progress of civilization has developed a new profession which it would be difficult to match even in India. Its specialty is the burning of insured premises. The St. Petersburg insurance companies have just captured one of three members of this profession who have carried on this lucrative vocation for several years. They were in the habit of arranging for conflagrations with the owners of insured premises. On being guaranteed twenty per cent. of the insurance money they set fire to the houses, which, being mostly built of wood, burned easily enough. They might have been earning their twenty per cent. to-day but for the astuteness of the Libau police, who set a trap for them into which they fell, much to the delight of the insurance companies. It is possible enough that members of this scandalous profession are not unknown in other countries besides Russia. Frauds against insurance companies are difficult to detect even when the insured fires his own property; but when the work is undertaken by a professional fire-raiser detection becomes almost im-

#### The Wonderful Bank of Morocco.

U. Woodman gives this reminiscence in the Expressman's Monthly : Adams & Co. and the Adams express company the several banks of the country and foals from their very birth. presenting them for redemption, charging double rates for this business. At Indiana known as free banks. Any per-

deemable only at the counter of the would be difficult to get at, and then gentle, kind and tractable.-Live Stock loan out its notes and let them circulate as money. Under instructions I kept moment's notice to hunt up these banks and present their notes. Many of them were located in towns which had no ex- ers throughout the country within a few my men were away, except one who was ing plants in pots in the windows has sick, I received a package containing bank, I learned from the state auditor, was located on the Grand Prairie, about fifty miles west of Lafayette and one from weeds, and some have positively hundred and twenty-five miles from as many weeds as vegetables. The Indianapolis. The Lafayette and Indi-trouble is these gardens are too large. anapolis railroad was then running about fifty miles of that distance, and the rest of the way had to be traveled on proper care of. One square rod, made horseback and coach. Procuring a horse at Lafavette, I started west through the prairie with scarcely a track to guide me, with \$1,000 in my pocket, and I did not find a person who had ever heard of Morocco until I reached the little town of Rennselaer, where I finally got some information.

up to one, which proved to be a black-smith shop, I inquired the way to Mor-The smith told me I was already in the town, and I inquired where the bank was located. He informed me There are said to be 134 Baptist that he kept the bank in his house, and asked what I wanted. I told him. It was then dark, and I had no alternative but to stay with him all night, though he told me his accommodations for travelers were very poor. He turned my horse out on the prairie to graze, and I got a very good supper at his house. It was very warm, and he made a bed on the prairie, where we both like notes on interest at twenty per cent. slept. I was a little uneasy about sleeping out on the open plain with money in my pocket, and he offered to put it in The additions to the Presbyterian the bank and did so. In the morning churches in Indianapolis, resulting from after a very comfortable breakfast, we proceeded to the business for which l came. He went to one corner of the log cabin and commenced taking pota-toes out of a barrel, and after taking out a bushel or more, produced a bag of gold which was marked \$5,000 and counted out fifty \$20 gold pieces, and Chicago for the purpose of supplying landed them to me and put the notes clergymen with sermons. It is said to and covered with the potatoes. After we must look for our best farm men. receiving my money I asked him for his bill for meals, lodging and horse feed, but he refused to take anything and remarked: "You are the first person who ever found the Bank of Morocco, and if is that of S'. James' cathedral, Toronto.
Although there are on its roll the names of 1.325 children and sixty tachers the of 1.325 children and sixty teachers, the state, told me afterward that several

> How to Detect Adulterated Coffee. Ground coffee affords a field for adulteration, and for this purpose chicory, carrots, caremel, data seeds, etc. or

the substances most commonly used. Take a little of the coffee and press it between the fingers, or give it a squeeze in the paper in which it is bought; if genuine it will not form a coherent mass, as coffee grains are hard and do not readily adhere to each other; but if the grains stick to each other and form a sort of "cake," we may be pretty sure of adulteration in the shape of chicory, for the grains of chicory are softer and more open, and adhere without difficuly when squeezed.

Again, if we place a few grains in a saucer and moisten them with a little cold water, chicory will very quickly become soft like bread-crumbs, while

coffee will take a long time to soften. A third test: take a wine glass or a tumbler full of water and gently drop a sinch of ground coffee on the surface of the water without stirring or agitating; genuine coffee will float for some time, while chicory or any other soft root will soon sink, and chicory or caramel will cause a yellowish or brownish color to diffuse rapidly through the water, while pure coffee will give no sensible tint under such circumstances for a considerable length of time. "Coffee mixtures" or "coffee improv-ers" should be avoided. They seldom consist of anything but chicory and caramel. - Sanitarian.

Words of Courage.

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented their making the first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, in order to do anything in this world that is worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the brink, and think of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances. It did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon a publication of one hundred and fifty years, and then live to see its successes six or seven centuries afterward; but at present a man waits and doubts, and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no time left to follow their advice. There is such little time for over-squeamishness at present, the opportunity so easily slips away, the very period of his life at which man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, such instances, of a little violence done to feelings, and of efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation. \*

"If you find a locomotive rushing at you," says an authority, "spring into clover, grasses, oats, etc., is healthful ex-the air and come down on the cow-ercise, and stirring the soil will not catcher." This might injure the cow-catcher. A better way is to spring into all the above methods. I also tried the air and let the train pass under you. It requires a little practice at first.

#### THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Breaking Colts to the Halfer.

'A stitch in time saves nine" in handling colts, as well as in handling clothes. Commence handling the young much more easily gentled and halter-broken during the first few months than that time there were a class of banks in at any subsequent period, and, as a rule, Indiana known as free banks. Any person who could purchase \$50,000 worth | cult the work becomes. The easiest way in the world to break a colt out for work or exercise. The time thus employed is never missed, and many a

Farmers' Gardens.

We have had occasion to observe the great increase in the cultivation of flowyears, and on riding through some of our larger villages the absence of bloombeen the exception and not the rule. But there has not been an equal improvement in farmers' kitchen gardens, It is very rare to find one entirely free trouble is these gardens are too large. More land has been allotted to them than the owner has found time to take rich with manure, and kept clean and mellow by cultivation, will furnish bet-ter and more delicious vegetables than an acre overgrown with weeds. Now, let every farmer who has a weedy garden reduce its size to one-half and see if he can do any better. If not, reduce it again to half, and try once more; Pushing on until nearly night I saw and if still unsuccessful he can gradubefore me two log buildings, and riding ally bring it down to nothing, which would be better than slipshod and profitless culture. We recommend such a course only as a choice of evils ; for a good-sized, well-msnured, well-kept, well-cultivated kitchen garden is one of the most profitable investments a man can make .- Country Gentleman.

Farmers' Maxims.

Thinking about a piece of corn adds five bushels to the acre, sometimes ten. The fifth rail of a fence is generally worth more than the other four.

Weeds in a corn and potato field are If a particular production is all the rage sell out while prices are high and buyers are plenty.
Fall and winter evenings are the most

profitable times for mental culture, social happiness and rest. It is never best to overdue economy by letting hogs or geese habitually eat the grass in the front yard.

Encouraging words will sometimes make a scythe cut well an hour longer than it otherwise would.

Gives the boys work, and take pains to teach them. It is to this source that Cigar smoke in a cornfield may pre vent the depredations of crows, but it never fails to make the net yield less.

When a mortgage on a farm is so heavy that the owner never tries to lessen or lift it, the sooner he finds a small place the better.

It is important to get at the bottom

of things, and equally so, whether done Some kinds of woodseason better out of doors than under cover, but it is not so with the beam and handles of a plow.

Vegetable decay prepares for subsequent life. An exception to the rule is rotten potatoes and turnips in a cellar It is better for a farmer to eat salt on his potatoes instead of butter, if the lat-

ter is needed to pay an old debt at the village store. Every farmer should compete for all the premiums at the annual fairs in his line except "the fastest trotter owned and

raised in the county." Men may deceive each other, but they can never deceive Mother Earth. Deal-ers may sell sawdust guano at fifty dol-

lars a ton, but they cannot count on the soil as a helper in their imposition. A very successful farmer once re-marked that "he fed his land before it

was hungry, rested it before it was weary and weeded it before it was foul.' There are two things that every farmer must have-things that subserve like purpose and are of about equal importance—a grindstone and a newspaper. The owner's eye will detect ten needs on the farm where a hired servant's will

The leaves of a maple or elm standing near the farmhouse door are often more valuable than the fruit of a whole orchard planted elsewhere.

A farmer need never to say, "If I could only get work I should be happy." His store never lacks customers. His factory need never be run on half time.

Best Mulching Material. Mulch is placed about plants to pre-

vent the sun from evaporating the moisture. In many cases it takes the place of cultivation. No doubt, if it were not for the expense and trouble, it would be more extensively used about herbaceous plants. We have found in our trying climate that a fine mulch of manure, completely covering the ground, is an excellent thing for bedding plants. With trees and shrubs a serious objection to the use of mulch is its liability to harbor mice, which may injure or destroy the plants. For strawperries mulch is used to keep the fruit clean as it ripens, and to protect the plants in winter and spring. For straw-berries we have had the best success in applying the mulch quite late in autumn, and in leaving the materials thin enough over the plants to barely expose a few of the leaves. The more changeable and severe the season the greater the need of mulch, and mulch in generous quantity. There is a great variety of materials employed for mulching. I have heard of the use of beach sand or fine gravel with excellent results. The inexperienced gardener can try old clover hay, as I have done, and get a good crop of thrifty young clover to kill out the next spring; or he can employ rich timothy or June grass, and oon find the ground seeded with a crop he was not prepared for. Or, again, if he like better, in the spring he can mulch with oat straw not half threshed, or full of chaff containing oats still plenty. Then he can dig young oat plants all summer among the strawberries. Digging out the young plants of orest leaves, for autumn mulch, adding corn stalks to hold them down, and these to my satisfaction, I now prefer clean straw (old or new) or marsh hay or corn-fodder cut two inches long, less or more. Pine shavings get into the soil and are a nuisance. The same objection may be urged against tan bark

or any other material which does not decay readily and help to enrich the soil.—Prof. J. W. Beal.

Fruit Canning.

Good canned fruit is a stranger to might as ea-ily be used. Fruit is often left to waste and spoil, though a slight expenditure would preserve it for winter. If they can be had, berries are among the nicest canned fruits. Peaches, apples, plums, apricots, and, indeed, all eatable fruits, are worth canning. Dried of canned fruits for family use. Glass jars are preferred by most persons, and are cheapest in the end. With care they can be used many years, though new rubber bands must be procured when needed. In canning, sugar should certainly be used, and it should be of the granulated white grades, as poor sugar hurts the flavor of the fruit. The rule is to put one-quarter of a pound of sugar with one pound of fruit, but this quantity may be doubled if the fruit be unusually acid. Some persons think that fruit is good when canned without sugar, but in that case it loses color and firmness. The fruit used for canning is to be of the best quality, and as freshly picked as possible. Well-ripened fruit, not, however, dead-ripe and soft, is in every way preferable. In fact, a cannery should really be located near the orchards, for there is a manifest deterioration in the quality of the fruit between the time it is picked and the time it is ready for the cans. Coarse-grained market varieties seldom can so well as the more highly-flavored kinds. When the fruit has been peeled and pitted place. it in the preserving kettle and properly cook; but if it is still boiling hot the cans are to be filled full, to the very the elastic put on, the jar wiped, and the top screwed down at once, and tightened several times afterward. As a writer on the subject said recently: "Good fruit, put boiling hot into the perfect cans, filled full and sealed up at once, will be fresh and pure when opened, though years later." Simply pouring boiling water over fruit does not expel the air. Partly filled fruit jars will spoil. Canned berries are put in a preserving kettle, with layers of sugar, and boiled from five to fifteen minutes. The syrup can be bot-tled up, some of it, for other uses. Some persons prefer to cook berries in the jars in which they are to be canned. In this case the jars filled up with fruit are set in a wash-boiler, on wooden slats, so as not to touch the bottom. Cold water is poured in till it comes close to the rims of the jars, and heated until the fruit is well cooked, when the fruit in one jar is used to fill up the others, and they are

Household Hints.

sealed and put away. We may add that glass jars of fruit should be put in a

dry, dark and cool place where the tem-

perature is equable throughout the sea-

To take grease from floors, rub soft soap on the spots, then press with a hot

To take grease from silk, moisten the spot with chloroform, then rub with a cloth until perfectly dry. It will not injure the most delicate color.

If rats or mice infest any part of your house find their holes and stuff them with rags dipped in a strong solution of cayenne pepper. No rodent will ever take a second nibble at that rag. An economical housewife will alway

buy her soap in large quantities, cut each bar in square pieces and store in a dry place. It lasts better after sbrink-The yellow stain made by the oil

used on sewing machines can be removed if, before washing in scapsuds, the spot be rubbed carefully with a bit of cloth wet with ammonia. Always stand a wet umbrella with the

handle down. One trial will convince you of the rapidity with which it will drain, and your umbrella will last longer if dried quickly.

## HEALTH HINTS.

All experience goes to show that people are far more liable to contract disease or contagious fevers on an empty than with a full stomach.

The only sale and immediate remedy within the reach of a non-professional in case of poisoning with prussic acid, is to pour a stream of cold water from an elevation upon the head and spine of the patient.

The majority of people are apt to neg lect the feet. Frequent bathing of the feet in water in which a small quantity of borax has been placed is conducive to health and comfort. Ammonia and bay rum, though cleansing, have a tendency to dry the skin and close the pores. Hosiery should be frequently changed, and the feet, ankles and calves of the legs annointed with healing oil or salve. Never use cheap or highly perfumed soap, as it has a tendency to dry and parch the skin, and so close the pores as to prove very injurious to health. Castile, olive oil and other vege-

table oil soaps are the best for the flesh. The Phrenological Journal, speaking of the healthfulness of fruit, says that when Dr. B. F. Dunkley went to Dunks burg, Mo., thirty years ago there were no orchards, and very few vegetables were raised. The diet of the people consisted chiefly of corn bread, bacon and black coffee. Inflammatory dis eases of the brain, bowels and heart, and malignant dysentery afflicted the community and were often attended with fatal results. Dr. Dunkley told his patients their blood needed no medicine other than vegetable acids, and ordered them to eat oranges, lemons and sheep sorrels. Now fruit and gar den vegetables are abundant, and diseases are not of so malignant a type, and they yield readily to medical treatment. Children who eat plentifully of apples are in excellent health, while those who eat no fruit are sickly.

Grasshoppers in Turkey.

Turkey, it appears, is overrun with grasshoppers, and the government has been compelled to employ extraordinary measures to overcome the plague. A particularly voracious species has appeared in the Bodirum district (Smyrna), and the whole population is employed to combat the insects. At Angora all business was suspended for three days by order of the governor-general, and all the inhabitants were ordered to march out into the fields to destroy the grasshoppers. Every inhabitant was compelled to deliver twenty oka (about It requires a little practice at first.

Happiness is always the inacce saible which sinks in ruin when we set foot on it.

Corn states to hold them down, and thought I had a good thing. In spring, after an open, windy winter, the leaves were not to be found. A few at a time to the officials. The swarms are said to they had blown away. Having tried all

18t. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

In a very full report recently pub-lished in the Philadelphia L-dger reference is made to the case of Mr. George J. Graham, a prominent politician and active journalist (connected with the Philadelphia Sunday Mirror), who, by using the great German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, was cured of a troublesome case of rheumatism, contracted during the war. He closes his statement with, tables of thousands of farmers when it "to those who are afficted with that complaint, it is worth its weight in gold."

The other day a lady began to thank a man who gave her his seat in a streetcar; the car started, and she fell into the proffered seat with a bang that jarred fruits can never wholly take the place her store teeth out. Now we understand why the girls who never thank a

[Evansville Daily Courier.]

A comforting conclusion is that which leads us always to choose the best. Mr. Andrew Ulmer, Bluffton, Ind., says: 1 have thoroughly tested St. Jacobs Oil, an I find for rheumatism and neuralgia it has no equal.

An English correspondent writes to the Free Press that it is predicted in England that messages by the new Atlantic cable will cost only six pence per

Drunken Stuff.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dring, or rather being killed, by excessive dectoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest tost frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by

About 3,000 persons in and about Denver live in tents.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a proventive against fever and ague and other invernitient fevere, the FIERO PHOSPHORATED ELIXINOF CALISAVA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Company, New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best conic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

VEGETINE. - This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly con-centrates from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it.

a Treatise upon the Horse and bis Diseases.
Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

"Rough ou Rais."

Ask Druggists for it. t elears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects. 15c.

The market is flooded with worthless and vile compounds for the rejuvenation of the hair, but associate, the great petroleum hair renewer ARBOLINE, the great petroleum hair renewer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, still takes the front rank as the best preparation.

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THE MARKETS.	TI
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Corn—Mixed and Tellow 63 66

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## Vegetine Purifies the Blood, Renovates and In-

vigorates the Whole System. ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETIME is made exclusively from the juices of refully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so rously concentrated that it will offertually eradi-tio from the system every taint of Secretain.

cate from the spectra every taint of Seroinia, Seroinion. Humor, Tumors, Caneer, Canee falled to effect a permanent care.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Wenkness, Leucorrhea, arising from internal ulcoration, and uterine discuss and General Debitity. Fromtier acts directly upon the causes of these complaints.

elem.
The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have
duced many physicians and abothecaries whom
know to prescribe and use it in their own families.
In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discoy. ered for the above diseases, and is the only reliat BLOOD YURIFIER yet placed before the publi

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Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

A War Relie.

Nerves that are Never Tranquil.

Some people's nerves seem never to be tranquil. Question such persons with a view to discover the reason, and you will indubitably learn that they are dyspeptic and of an irregular habit of body. Then you have the reason of their constant nervousness. They must reinforce their enfeethed digestive organs and regulate the bowels before they can hope to have strong nerves. The finest tonic for nervous people is Hostotter's Stomach Bitters, which insures perfect digestion and assimilation and the active performance of their functions by the liver and bowels. As the system acquires tone through the influence of this benign medicine the nerves grow stronger and more tranquil, headaches cease and that mmeless anxiety which is a peculiarity of the dyspeptic, gives way to cheerfulness. To establish health on a sure foundation use this peerless invigorant. ess invigorant.

Haleyon days for the baldhesded raternity are come at last. A London capillary surgeon announces that he will replant barren fields and make them flourish like weeds in a turnip patch. First, he administers a "bald bolus," which is taken to produce composure. Then the scalp is removed piece by piece, and a new one is grafted on meanwhile.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know How to Get Well,
Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

Michael Angelo sail that genius is eternal patience. Michael evidently published a newspaper when subscription dues didn't come very fast .-Syracuse Standard.

find it hard to keep in good health, owing to the constant change of water, diet and the jarring of the cars. All these things injure the iddineys, while Warner's Safe Ridney and Liver Cure is certain dure is certain to counteract them.

The United States owns 5,528,970 acres of coal land which the land office advertises for sale at from \$10 to \$20 an

RESCUED FROM DEATH. RISCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In
the fall of 1875 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs,
followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and
flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the heapital. The doctors said I had a hole
in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope,
but a friend told me of Dn. WILLIAM HALL'S BAISAN
FOR THE LUNGS. I got a hottle, when, to my surprise,
I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better
than for three years past. I write this hoping every
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