Buffalo Hunting.

The half-breeds of portions of British America organize regular hunts, and on such occasions they take all their household effects with them. The women and children are stowed away in rude carts, and the men ride the mustangs which are to play so prominent a part in the chase. As the long calvacade winds over the grass-clad prairie, made gay with many species of brilliant flowers, it presents an inspiriting sight, and recalls, in a small way, the advance of an army. When it reaches the buffalo grounds a camp is pitched in a convenient locality, close to wood and water, if possible, and, after that is done, the leader takes his men to the leeward of a herd, and distributes them in such a manner that they may be able to drive it toward the encampment, in order to avoid [illegible] much as possible ingathering up the meat. They sometimes place buffalo 'chips' in such a manner on the praries as to make them look like men, and, when the herd sees these, it breaks away from them, and heads perhaps for the camp, where another party of hunters is ready to receive it. When everything is arranged the men close in gradually on the thousands of shaggy creatures that dot the plain, probably as far as the eye can see, and, on arriving within charging distance, they dash on at the best speed of their horses. Then commences a scene to which no pencil can do full justice. The alarmed throngs, on seeing their foes, break away in wild terror, the cows being generally at the head of the column, owing to their great fleetness and lightness and the calves being next to them, while the burly bulls close the rear and flanks. This terrified host caused the ground to fairly tremble beneath its weight, and the noise of its movements may be heard a long distance off, as it is not unlike the roar of an advancing hurricane. When the hunters range alongside the crowding multitude they use rifle and revolver so ragidly that the noise sounds like the firing of a heavy body of skirmishers. They require few shots to kill an animal, one or two being generally sufficient; for their trained buffalo runners carry them so close to the herd that a bullet can be planted in whatever portion of the body the hunter wishes. The result is that, in a run of perhaps twenty miles, a thousand or two animals may be lying on the ground, and in some instances double that number. When the recall is sounded, the horsemen return and devote their attention to the wounded, and soon put them out of their misery. The carts follow the hunters and gather up the meat, and the greater portion of that is, in a few hours, ready to be placed on the drying stages, while the hides are being prepared for curing. When the expedition returns after the grand hunt, which sometimes lasts for weeks, its members have meat enough to feed them for several months, and many a buffalo robe with which to provide clothing and luxuries for their families.

A Gluttonous Eagle.

Eagles frequent the forests of the higher Sierra. When the winter storms prevail, they must have a serious time in getting food. It is scarcely to be wondered at, therefore, that one was found recently feeding upon the body of a cow that was killed on the Sierra Valley road. This cow, became crazed by the storm, and tossed the horses, sleigh driver and a lady passenger of Darling's mail sleigh out of the road into the snow. For this she was killed, and the eagle was found by her partly consumed carcass. Mr. Hines of the Banner mill, and another passenger were coming in from the valley on the mail sleigh, and noticing that the eagle did not fly away, attempted to frighten it. They then discovered that the bird had actually glutted itself until it was unable to fly. Mr. Hines tried to catch it, in order to bring it alive to Truckee. Sinking waist deep in the loose snow at every step, Mr. Hines could make but a sorry pursuit, and the eagle, by flapping its great wings and vigorously using its beak and talons, managed to keep out of his reach. He followed it for some time, and once or twice came near overtaking it. There was a revolver in the sleigh, but the men very humanely forebore to use it against the poor bird. They describe the eagle as being very large and powerful, and as having magnificent wings.

A Wonderful Mesmerizer.

Strange stories come from India of the feats performed by a native mesmerizer named Buni, whose magnetic power would appear to be found quite irresistible by the lower animals, upon which he exclusively exerts it. He gives seances, to which the public are invited to bring all manner of ferocious and untamable wild beasts, and holds them with his glittering eye. In a few seconds they subside into a condition of cataleptic stiffness from which they can only be revived by certain passes which he solemnly executes with his right hand. A snake in a state of violent irritation was brought to Buni by a menagerie proprietor, inclosed in a wooden cage. When deposited on the platform it was writhing and hissing fiercely. Buni bent over the cage and fixed his eyes upon its occupant, gently waving his hand over the serpent's restless head. In less than a minute the snake stretched itself out, stiffened and lay apparently dead. Buni took it up and thrust several needles into its body, but it gave no sign of life. A few passes then restored it to its former angry activity. Subsequently a savage dog, held in a leash by its owner, was brought in, and, at Buni's command, let loose upon him. As it was rushing towards him, bristling with fury, he raised his hand, and in a second the fierce brute dropped upon its belly as though stricken by lightning. It seemed absolutely paralyzed by some unknown agency, was unable to move a muscle until released from the mesmerizer's spell by a majestic wave of his hand.

AGRICULTURE.

Using up old Tin Cans.—Collect all the cans you may require, say 100 quart cans; prepare a bright fire in the kitchen stove, and have the cans close at hand. Have a cloth in each hand; place a can on the stove lid, and when the solder which holds the top or bottom to the body begins to melt, place a can on the other lid and remove the first one, and with an old knife, old file, stove-lifter, or anything at hand, knock off whichever end you may have placed next the fire. In most cases it will drop off. With the cloth in the left hand hold a can, and with the right hand wipe the melted solder from the inside and outside of the edge quickly before it sets. Remove the next can and replace it with another, and repeat the operation until both ends of the 100 cans are freed from their tops and bottoms. You now have 100 tubes, 4¾ inches long by 4 inches in diameter. These 100 tubes can, with but little skill, be converted into 35 feet 5 inches of 4-inch drain-pipe, which, to a farmer or house owner, would be worth more than the original cost of 100 cans filled with tomatoes. In order to prepare them so that the end of one tube will enter one-fourth of an inch inside of the other, take a tube in the left hand, place one edge over the corner of a pine table, if nothing more convenient is at hand, and with a mallet, hammer, or a piece of stick, hammer the edge downward, turning the tube regularly every stroke. Place the other edge of the tube on the edge of the table and strike it from the inside, turning regularly. By this operation one end will be crimped, and the other enlarged. It requires but little enlargement to make one end enter and admit of being driven rightly into the other. They should be put together in lengths of six tubes. The seams should not come on a line with each other. To insure strength the joints might be tacked with a soldering iron, but if they are forced tightly together they will be water-tight. A coat of common paint, or tar, inside and outside, would make this pipe last for years underground, and if properly packed in the earth it will have ample strength to resist external pressure. Enough fine solder can be saved from what is wiped off the joints to mend all the household tinware for a lifetime.

Cultivate More Turnips.—We all know the value of the turnip crop to England. It has been asserted that the interest of their immense debt is annually paid by the product of this crop. As to the United States, we do not make half the use of the turnip we might do, by increasing the consumption of the root and improvement in the manner of its cultivation. The great want of our winter-feed for cattle in succulence. We somewhat obviate this want by using cut-feed moistened, but as a general thing hay and oats and corn and water form the bulk of cattle-food. Carrots, potatoes, rutabages and turnips are used at times, but to a very limited extent to what they might be. One reason for this limited use may be in our old enemy, dear labor. In the culture of the carrot, for instance, there is a great amount of hand-work. As soon as the seeds are up, the plants must be thinned, and after every hoe-harrowing between the rows, hands must go over again to keep the rank weeds from smothering out the carrot plants. Carrots are excellent horse-feed; but few of us have this hand labor to spare. It is so much easier to hoe corn in the hills both ways; though we know how nice it is to have carrots with corn, corn alone has to do the work. There is the same trouble with the turnip, though in a less degree to be sure. Every single turnip has to be handled in pulling, every one has to be gone over again and handled to take the top off. If we could manage to do this by machinery, as we do many other things, so as to get rid of this hand-labor business, no doubt the production would soon be doubled, and use be found for an immense number more than is now dreamed of. This may come in time, for Yankee genius is equal to any advancement in this direction.

Fistula in a Horse – To cure a fistula in a horse first let it break. Then is the time to cure. Get a goose-quill for a probe and introduce the quill into the place where the matter is running out, and find the depth. Now take ten cents worth of caustic potash that can be obtained at any drug-store, and which is sold in small white sticks. Take about one inch of the stick and force it into the place you have probed. Force it well to the bottom of the sore. Let it remain until the matter or pus gets black, say three to five minutes. Then with your hand press over the place or sore and draw hard several times to cleanse the sore well. Now use the feather end of the quill; dipping it in fish oil and insert it full of oil; and every day grease well with the oil. Do not use your caustic again under ten days. If you see anything like fistula matter in ten days, use your caustic as before. When you operate get some old cloths to wipe off the pus that runs out, or it will take the hair off the side of the horse. Keep the sore well cleansed. I have cured a number of cases of fistula with the above; also, poll evil. In fact, poll-evil and fistula are the same disease.

Ants.—When these insects are troublesome in the garden fill small bottles two-thirds with water, and then add sweet oil to within an inch of the top; plunge these into the ground near the nests or hills, to within half an inch of the rim, and the insects coming for a sip will get into the oil and perish, as it fills the breathing pores. The writer once entrapped in a pantry myriads of red ants in a shallow tin cover, smeared with lard, the vessel having accidentially been left in their track. Another means of entrapping them, suggested to me by Professor Glover, many years ago, is to sprinkle sugar into a dampened sponge near their haunts to attract the insects. When they have swarmed through the sponge it is squeezed in hot water, and the trap is reset until the majority of the insects are killed.

An old lady, whose son was about to proceed to the Black Sea, among her parting admonitions gave him strict injunctions not to bathe in that sea, for she did not want him to come home a "nigger."

Miasma Rendered Powerless.

The most certain way to render powerless the miasmatic vapors which produce chills and fever and other malarious disorders, is to fortify the system against them with that matchless preventive of periodic fevers. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters The remedial operation of the Bitters is no less certain than their preventive effects, and they may be relied upon to overcome cases of fever and ague which resist quinine and the mineral remedies of the pharmacopœia. Dyspepsia, constipation, bilious complaints, rheumatic ailments and general debility, likewise, rapidly yield to their regulative and tonic influence. They are an incalculable blessing to the weak and nervous of both sexes, an excellent family medicine, and the best safeguard which the traveler or emigrant can take to an unhealthy climate

DOMESTIC.

Sweet and Sour Cabbage.—My pickles gave out too early this winter, and I used this old receipt, which is Dutch, for an old woman gave it to me in Albany just forty years ago: Take a cabbage-head and cut it down into eight pieces and cover it with coarse salt, letting it remain in a jar twelve hours; take it out, squeeze it, and chop it fine with two onions; put it on the fire in a china-lined vessel, covering it with vinegar, and boil for a full hour; add to it then one ounce of tumeric, (a teaspoonful of curry will do instead of tumeric), one teaspoonful of ground pepper, a teaspoonful of celeryseed, a tablespoonful of allspice, two tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, and half an ounce of white mace, with one and a-half pounds of brown sugar; cook one hour more.

Beef Collops.—Two pounds of rump steak quarter of a pound of butter, one pint of gravy (water may be substituted for this), salt and pepper to taste, one shalot, finely minced, one pickled walnut, one teaspoonful of capers. Have the steak cut thin, and divide it in pieces about three inches long; beat these with the butter, and let them fry for about three minutes; then lay them in a small stewpan, and pour over them the gravy. Add a piece of butter kneaded with a little flour, put in the seasoning and all the ingredients, and let the whole simmer, but not boil, for ten minutes Serve in a hot covered dish.

Roast Loin of Mutton.—Cut and trim off the superfluous fat, and see that the butcher joints the meats properly, as thereby much annoyance is saved to the carver when it comes to the table. Have ready a nice clear fire (it need not be a very wide large one), put down the meat, dredge with flour, and baste well until it is done. Make the gravy as for roast leg of mutton, and serve very hot.

Chicken, Madras Style.—Cut all the white meat from a cold fowl, either roast or boiled; chop it as fine as possible and then pound it in a mortar; season it with pepper and salt, mix with about half a pint of white sauce, or sufficient to make it into rather a thick puree, stir over the fire till very hot, put it into a stewpan, and serve up with poached eggs round it, or with eggs grilled and placed on the puree.

Throat Diseases often commence with a Cold, Cough, or unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which if neglected often result in a chronic trouble of the Throat.

To Clean White Knitted Garments.—Take those not needing washing, being only slightly soiled, place them in a pillow-case one at a time, sprinkle flour through it, and shake well, until it looks as bright as new. Borax is excellent to wash flannels with, dissolved in luke warm water.

A Cream to Eat With Fruit.—Boil half a pint of cream and half a pint of milk with a bit of lemon peel; add a few almonds beaten to a paste with a drop of water and a little sugar. Take a teaspoonful of dried flour, rub it smoothly down with a little cold milk and a few drops of orange-flower water; mix all together and let it boil; let it remain till quite cold, and then add a little lemon juice.

Fig Pudding.—Chop half a pound of figs very finely; mix them with one-fourth pound of coarse sugar, a tablespoonful of molasses, four tablespoonfuls of milk, half a pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of suet, an egg and a pinch of grated nutmeg; put the pudding into a buttered mould and boil five hours.

Crumpets.—Take three teacups of raised dough, and work into it with the hand half a teacup of melted butter, three eggs, and milk to render it a thick batter. Turn it into a buttered bake-pan; let it remain fifteen minutes, then put on a bake-pan heated so as to scorch flour. It will bake in half an hour.

He talked as if he had a "frog in his throat," but he was only hoarse; a sigle bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup relieved the tronble at once.—25 cents.

Celery Suuce.—Cut a clean bunch of celery into little bits, and boil it softly until it is tender. Add half a pint of cream, two or three blades of mace, a little grated nutmeg, and a small piece of butter rolled in flour; then boil it gently. This is a good sauce for roasted or broiled fowls, turkeys, or partridges.

To Fry Oysters.—Choose fine oysters, lay them on a clean cloth to dry perfectly, sprinkle with salt and pepper, then roll them in grated bread-crumbs, and fry them quickly in boiling lard.

Shape Cakes.—Beat the yolks of four eggs and the whites to a froth. Then add a quart of flour and a quart of milk. To be baked in small shape tins previously greased.

Relation of the Liver to the General System.—Professor LeConte expresses his believe that the waste tissue is carried by the blood to the liver, and is there separated into liver-sugar and urea, or some substance which rapidly changes into urea. Experiments made by Schiff support this theory by proving that venous blood is soon fatal to animals if the liver is tied, but is not so if the liver is free to act, the poisoning being due to decomposed tissues in the blood. Combustion takes place in the capillaries of the tissues under the influence of venous force, as the blood remains for a longer time in the capillaries of the tissue than in any other organ. The blood acts as a reservoir not only of oxygen but of food, and, if waste, the food taken in to-day is not used to build up tissue to-day, but is taken into circulation in the blood and the blood forms tissue and regenerates itelf from the supply of food—so tissue wasted to-day is carried by the blood to the liver, there decomposed into sugar and urea, and so eliminated perhaps the day after, or even longer.

—John Battle died in Montreal the other day, aged 112.

Common-sense and the science of chemistry when applied to butter making, reduce the time of churning one-half, increase the product 6 per cent., the quality of the product 20 per cent., and give a rich golden color to the butter the year round. All these improvements, together with many others, result frpm the use of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers

WIT AND HUMOR.

Erasmus relates that a certain traveler in Holland lay so near the fire that his cloak was scorched. This being observed by a guest, he said to the sleeper: "Here! wake up! I want to tell you something." To which the traveler replied: "If it is bad news, put it off, for I don't wish to hear any in company when all should be jolly. Save up the sorrows till after supper." When supper was merrily over, he said to the other, "Now, I am ready to hear it." He was then showed an immense hole burned in his cloak, and began to rage that he had not been aroused in time.

Some gentlemen dining at a table d'hote, the conversation turned upon oysters, which several of the company contended showed a sagacity that argued they must have brains. A young man who had taken an unduly prominent part in the conversation, to the annoyance of an elderly gentleman, his neighbor, turned to the latter and said, "Do you believe that oysters have brains?" "Certainly I do, sir," was the prompt and pointed reply "since they know when to 'shut up.'"

When you see a baby, which you know to have suffered for a long time with Summer Complaint or Dysentery suddenly improve and grow fat and healthy, you can rest assured that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has been used.

Two gushing Boston girls were walking one day in the suburbs of the Hub, when they stumbled on a little old-fashioned milestone, forgotten in the march of improvement. One of them stopped, and parting the grass, discovered the half-effaced inscription, I. M. from Boston," upon which she exclaimed, ecstatically, "Here is a grave, perhaps of some young girl, who wished it written on her tombstone, "I'm from Boston." How touching! how simple, and how sufficient!"

A certain painter was bragging of his wonderful command of color to a friend one day. His friend did not seem to take it quite all in. "Why," exclaimed the painter, "do you know that there are but three painters in the world, sir, who understand color?" "And who are they?" at last asked the friend. "Why, sir, I am one, and—and—and—I forget the names of the other two!"

Solid men admire the beautiful, and this accounts in some measure for the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dressing, which have been sold yearly since its invention by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

"**Ish** dere some ledder here for me?" inquired a German at the general delivery window of the post office, the other day. "No, none here," was the reply. "Vhell, dot is queer," he continued, getting his head into the window: "my neighbor gets some-dimes dree letters in one day, und I gets none. I bays more taxes as he does, und I have never got one ledder yet. "How comes does dings?"

Precisely.—"Pa, dear," asked his son and heir, "tell me what is the difference between an accident and a misfortune?" "Pa, dear," gave it up. "Well," said his son and heir, "If my pressing tailor, Mr. Snippson, were to fall into a deep pond it would be an accident; but it any one were to pull him out it would be a misfortune."

An Irishman was accused of stealing a handkerchief from a fellow traveler, but the owner, on finding it, apologized to Pat, and said it was a mistake. "Arrah, my jewel," retorted Pat, "It was a two-sided mistake—you took me for a thaif, and I took you for a gentleman."

Harassing Dreams—An unnatural excitement of the brain and nervous system is the direct cause of sleeplessness, as also of harassing nocturnal dreams. Vegetine has a peculiarly soothing effect in all such cases, when taken just before going to bed.

A medical student joined, without invitation, a party dining at an inn. After dinner, he boasted so much of his abilities, that one of the party said, "You have told us enough of what you can do; tell us something you cannot do." "Faith," said he, "I cannot pay my share of the reckoning."

Polly: Well, Pat, what is it now? Would you rather look a bigger fool than ye are, or be a bigger fool than ye look?—Pat: Sure now, my darlint, and I'll be both till I find which side o' the argimint yer on yerself, whin, by jabers, I'll join ye, right or wrong.

Pleasure and business. Lady—"A pretty sight, isn't it, doctor? I don't see any of your little ones here! I hope you don't disapprove of juvenile parties?" Dr. Littletums (famous for his diagnosis of infantile disease)—"I, my dear madam! On the contray—I live by them!"

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

At the matinee. (The curtain has just fallen on the last act of the "Grand Pantomime.") Mamma: "Now, darling, it's all over, and we must be going." Effie (with lingering impressions of church); "Oh, no, ma dear, not yet. Can't we stay for evening service?"

The Laird (to his gardener, who had caught somebody trespassing)—"Hum! And you say, Saunders, that the fellow was impudent?" Gardener—"'Impident!' 'Deed, sir, if he had been the Laird himself he could na hae been mair ill-bred!"

Why should any one buy a soap half rosin or clay, when Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) is for sale? It costs but a trifle more, and will go five times as far. Try it.

That was a triumphal appeal of the lover of antiquity, who, in arguing the superiority of old architecture over the new, said: "Where will you find any modern building that has lasted so long as the ancient?"

Mr. Justice Page was renowned for his ferocity upon the bench. While going on a circuit, a factious lawyer named Crowle was asked if "the judge was not just behind." "I don't know," said Crowle, "but if he is, I am sure he was never *just* before."

As the Liver is Easily Disordered, and a great deal of Bilious Distress apt to prevail during the Spring, Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the Liver to healthy action, and remove all Biliousness.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.*

Gold is entirely unaffected by atmospheric action or influences. Silver becomes dull, but gold retains its native lustre

Sleeplessness almost invariably arises from a disordered state of the Stomach. Stimulate the organs of digestion, regulate the bowels and thereby produce sound and refreshing sleep. Narcotics and sedatives murder sleep, and such forced and unnatural stupor is soon followed by ill-effects. But Simmons' Liver Regulator will remove the cause of restlessness and sleeplessness by regulating the stomach; thus, by improved digestion—by a regular habit of body—free alike from laxity or constipation—good health will be established, with its attendant blessing, sound asleep.

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and loss of sleep. As soon as I feel the least nervous, I take a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and sleep at night. Mrs. Ruthed Bryant, Griswoldville, Ga."

—The State debt of Iowa is only $500,000.

From some recent experiments it is considered desirable to make telegraph wire of an alloy of aluminum and iron. While the wire can be made much smaller than the present gauge, it will be stronger, or less susceptibility to atmospheric changes, and of much greater conductivity than the ordinary wire.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Will send their celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days's trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

VEGETINE.

Six Bottles Every Spring

SICK HEADACHE.

Minneapolis, Dec. 10, 1878.

H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir—I had been troubled with Sick Headache as often as once a week for twenty years, up to March 1872, when I thought I would try Vegetine. I took six bottles and have been troubled but very little since. I have recommended Vegetine to others with the same good results. I take a half dozen bottles every Spring, which keeps me all right through the year. By so doing it cleanses my blood and fortifies my system against disease for the year.

Your's, very respectfully,

J. J. SHERMAN,
Dispensing Druggist, 424 Nicolet Av.

VEGETINE.

The M. D's Have it.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

S. B. DE PRIEST, M. D., Druggist.
Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE

Gives Me Rest and a Good Appetite.

Mansfield, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1878.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty years. I heard a great deal about Vegetine, and was recommended by a physician of this city to take Vegetine. I was so that I could not walk. Also had a terrible swelling in the leg, and I was cured by the Vegetine. Before taking Vegetine I was restless, and could not sleep. Since taking it, it has given me rest and a good appetite. I can highly recommend it for what it has done for me.

MISS E. A. VANTILBURG, Short street.

VEGETINE,

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making **Hard, Soft** and **Toilet Soap** quickly. It is full weight and strength.

ASK FOR SAPONIFIER,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., PHILAD'A

Sturdivant's Great Catarrh Remedy

Is the safest, most agreeable and effectual remedy in the world for the cure of CATARRH. No matter from what cause, or how long standing, by giving

STURDIVANT'S CATARRH REMEDY

a fair and impartial trial, you will be convinced of this fact. This medicine is very pleasant and can be taken by the most delicate stomach. For sale by all Druggists, and by HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch Street, Philadephia.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming the paper).

If you cannot visit us, send for samples of any of the following goods, or any other kind of dry goods you may desire, to

SOUTHWICK'S COMBINATION STORE.

Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts., Philadelphia.

Have just commenced their GRAND SPRING SALE OF DRY GOODS, offering one of the finest assortments of Black and Colored Silks, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, French Novelties, Shawls, Gloves, Hamburgs, White Goods, House Furnishing Goods, etc., to be found in the city, and at prices as **low** or **lower** than can be found in the United States.

BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS.

The great effort and preparation made for this sale gives us the assurance of the largest stock and the Cheapest Prices ever known to the trade.

RICH BLACK SILKS, $1 50 ; VALUE $2 10
RICH " " $1 50 ; " $1 65
RICH " " $1 85 ; " $2 75
RICH " " $1 35 ; " $1 85
RICH " " 90c. ; " $1 25
RICH " " $2 05 ; " $3 25
Black American Silks, $1 10 ; value $1 50
Black American Silks, $1 25 ; value $1 75
Black American Silks, $1 50 ; value $2 00
Black American Silks, $1 6 ; value $2 25
BLACK SATIN DE LYON, $1 37 ; VALUE $1 75
BLACK " " " $1 65 ; " $2 25
BLACK " " " $1 80 ; " $2 75
BLACK MOIRE STRIPE, $1 75 ; VALUE $3 25
BLACK PEKIN STRIPE, $1 25 ; " $1 75
Colored Brocade Satin de Lyon, $2 75 ; value $4 50. Lyons Brocade Silks, $2 50 ; value $4 50
RICH DAMASSE SILKS, $1 ; VALUE $1 35
LYONS COL'D SILKS, $1 07 ; VALUE $1 65
PERSIAN DAMASSE SILKS 65c. ; VALUE $1

THIS IS ONLY A PARTIAL LIST OF OUR SPECIAL BARGAINS ; YOU WILL FIND SEVENTEEN HUNDRED PIECES OF SILK TO SELECT FROM.

BLACK CASHMERES AND BLACK GOODS.

HAVING SECURED FOR THIS SALE SOME OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS IT HAS EVER BEEN OUR PLEASURE TO OFFER

ONE LOT OF

BLACK CASHMERES, $1 25 ; VALUE $1 75
BLACK CASHMERES, 40c. ; VALUE 60c.
BLACK " 75c. ; " $1 00
BLACK " 55c. ; " 75c.
BLACK " 95c. ; " $1 25
BLACK SILK MOHAIRS, 50c. ; VALUE 75c.
BLACK 6-4 MOMIE CLOTH, $1 ; VALUE $1 25
Black Silk Warp Tamise, 85c. ; value $1 15
BLACK Crepe Cloth, $1 ; value $1 25
Black French Bunting, 40c. ; value 50c
Black 48-inch Diagnals, 75c. ; value $1 00
Black Damasse Momie, 85c. ; value $1 25
Black Damasse Satines, 30c. ; value 50c
Black All-wool Bunting, 25c. ; value 35.
Black Damasse Bunting 25c. ; value 37.
BLACK DRAP D'ETE, AT $1 50 ; VALUE $2 25
BLACK SATIN DE LYON, 65c. ; VALUE 95
BLACK " " " 75c. ; " $1 10
BLACK " " " 85c. ; " $1 25

GRENADINES, HERNANIS, AND BUNTINGS.
GRENADINES, HERNANIS, AND BUNTINGS.

Black Mexicaine Mesh Hernani, 37½c. ; value 65
Black Mexicane Mesh Hernani, 50c ; value 75c
Colored Damasse Grenadines, 35c ; value 60
Black Damasse Grenadines, 50c ; value 75
Colored Damasse Grenadine, 50c ; value 75
Colored Damasse Buntings, 25c ; value 37
Black French Bunting, 37½c ; value 50.
BLACK AND COLORED LACE BUNTING, 50c
48-inch Momie Stripe Bunting, $1 ; value $1 25
6-4 Satin Stripe Buntings, 75c ; value $1
PLAIN BLACK HERNANI, 25c ; VALUE 45c
SILK BOURETTE HERNANI, 37½c ; VALUE 65c
All Silk Damasse Grenadines, $1 ; value $1 75
ALL SILK MOMIE CLOTH, $1 ; VALUE $1 75
ALL SILK BROCADES, $1 ; VALUE $1 75

THESE THREE LAST LOTS ARE IN LIGHT EVENING SHADES, AND ARE VERY HANDSOME.

Printed Silk Foulards, 37½c ; value 50c.
Printed Silk Foulards, 50c ; value 85c
2-BUTTON KID GLOVES, 25c. ; VALUE 50c
3-BUTTON KID GLOVES, 45c ; VALUE 65c
2-ELASTIC LISLE GLOVES, 15c ; VALUE 25c
BEADED LACE SCARFS, 10c ; VALUE 65c
BLACK SILK FRINGES, 35c ; VALUE 50c
BLACK SILK FRINGES, 75c ; VALUE $1 00
COLORED SILK FRINGES, 75c ; VALUE $1
COALEY CORK CORSETS, 75c ; VALUE $1
2, 3, and 4 ELASTIC BLACK SILK GLOVES.

4000 PIECES HAMBURG EDGINGS.
4000 PIECES HAMBURG EDGINGS,
AT ONE THIRD LESS THAN THE IMPORTER'S PRICES.

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PLAIN AND NOVELTY DRESS GOODS.

SHOWING THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, WITH MANY OF THEM AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICE.

All-wool Twilled Debeiges 25 ; value 35c.
ALL-WOOL CHEVIOTS, 25c ; VALUE 37½c.
Yard-wide Colored Cashmeres, 25c.; value, 37c.
44-inch Twilled Beiges, 37½c.; value, 50c.
48-inch WOOL CHECKS, 50c.; VALUE, 75c.
48-inch Plain Wool Cloths, 50c.; value 65c.
50-inch Novelty Suitings, 75c.; cost $2.75.
46-inch all-wool Satines, 75c.; value $1.
48-inch all-wool Diagonals, 75c.; value $1.
48-inch Damasse Momie, 85c.; value, $1.25.
48-inch BEIGE MOMIE, $1; VALUE, $1.25.
48-inch Corderine Cashmeres, $1.25; value $1.75.
48-inch Broche Novelties, $1 50; value, $2.75.
48-inch Foulard Novelties, $1 50; value $2 75.
48-inch CHECK BUNTINGS, 50c.; VALUE 75c.
1000 PIECES MIXED DRESS GOODS, 12½c.
1000 " " " " 15c.
1000 " " " " 20c.
1000 " " " " 25c.

CHINTZES GINGHAMS, LAWNS, etc.

ONE LOT, 40 CASES, OF
Best and Choicest Chintzes, Calicoes and Shirtings at 5½c per yard; price everywhere else 9c.

ONE LOT, 16 CASES OF
Best American Cambrics and Piques, 7½c.

ONE LOT, 7 CASES, OF
YARD-WIDE FRENCH CHINTZES, 10c.
YARD-WIDE PACIFIC CRETONNES, 10c.

ONE LOT, OF 8 CASES,
CHOICEST MADRAS GINGHAMS, 12½c.

Persian and Sideband Percales, 15c.
French Styles Baptiste Lawns, 12½c.
French Jaconette Lawns, 20c.
French Organdy Lawns, 25c.
White Victoria Lawns, 15c.; value, 25c.
White Linen de Inde, 35c.; value, 50c.
White Linen de Inde, 45c.; value, 65c.
White Corded Pique, 25c.; value 35c.
White Jacquard Cambrics, 20c.; value, 31c
Scotch Shirting Cheviots, 25c.; value, 35.
French Printed Shirtings, 15c.; value 25c.

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SOUTHWICK'S OWN" KID GLOVE,
WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
IF THEY RIP OR TEAR,
MONEY REFUNDED.

TWO BUTTONS, 95c. THREE BUTTONS, $1.10.
FOUR BUTTONS, $1.25. SIX BUTTONS, $1 75.
In Black, White, Party, Dark and Medium Shades

LOT FIRST.

28 pieces pure Silk and Wool Black Satin de Lyon in three qualities at 65c., 75c., and 85c. This fabrick is entirely new, pleasant, light spring weight, a rich and lustrous black, and cheap, at 95c., $1.10 and $1 25.

LOT SECOND.

13 pieces very elegant Brocade all Silk Satin de Lyon and Satin Broche Silks, 24 inches wide, in choice dark shades, at $2.50 and $2.76 per yd., cost to import, $4.50.

LOT THIRD.

4 pieces only, Black Moire Stripe all Silk Satin, at 75c. Customers are awaiting this lot to match some they paid $3.50 per yard for.

LOT FOURTH.

18 pieces 48-inch Silk and Wool French Broche Novelties, for overdresses, combinations and trimmings, very rich, $1.50 per yard. They are owned by our neighbors at $2.85.

LOT FIFTH.

16 pieces 48-inch all wool Spring weight French Serges, at 75c. Extra value at $1.

LOT SIXTH.

64 pieces 48-inch all wool Plaid Chevron Suitings, very serviceable, very pretty, and at the price, 50c. per yard, are 25c. less than regular.

LOT EIGHTH.

Pure Lyons colored, heavy-grain Silks, 22 in. wide, soft as wool, heavy as cloth, choicest in shades, great variety in colors, at $1.07 per yard; value, $1.65.

LOT NINTH.

19 pieces very extra quality Colored and Black Plain Satins, at $1.10; value, $1 50.

LOT TENTH.

11 pieces only, and the last we shall ever have of this lot of Bellon's sublime quality Black Velvet Cashmere Silk, 24 inches wide (never have heard of a piece of this lot of Silks not wearing nicely), at $1.50 per yard; the true value $2.10.

LOT ELEVENTH.

What every lady wants to buy at this time of the year, a pretty Calico Dress, and that you can buy of us at 5½c. per yard, the same quality and as good styles as elsewhere at 9 and 10 cts.

The above list of goods is well worthy of your attention; if you cannot get to see them, send to us for samples, and we will ceeerfully send them.

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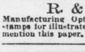

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