Farm, Garden and Household.

The Cow-House.

The following article delivered in the Farmers' Club, by C. F. Raddatz, on the cow-house, will be read with interest by all who keep cows for profit or for family use:

Strict attention should be paid to all parts of the cow-house; sound feed, cleanliness in the stalls, punctual feeding likewise; place the cows according to their temper, not two evil-disposed animals together,—also as the one or the other loves a warmer or a cooler spot. The cow-house should be airy, but not exposed to draft. The strewing of straw should be attended to—the more the better for the cows, particularly in winter, when cold. The stalls must be cleaned three times a week, and the feeding floors or troughs swept twice a day. In fact, everything in the cow-house should be calculated to make the animal feel comfortable in it. Perfect cleanliness throughout the cow-house, to keep out the stench, should be the rule, else the milk will suffer from it, even during the milking. And here I would call attention to an unpardonable neglect so often met with at cow-houses. I mean the perfect disregard of the valuable manuring fluid which is produced in cow-houses and from dung-hills, and which is so often left to run into a ditch or creek near by, instead of being caught in some vat or vessel, and used as a most valuable manure. Yet every farmer knows that without manure worn land cannot be cultivated. One must have seen European farms, where they cannot afford to waste anything, to make this great error in some American farms right glaring. Currying cows as an act of cleanliness I would recommend, and the daily washing of the udder must be attended to by all means. All this has considerable influence on the health of the cow, as well as on the productiveness of milk. It now and then happens that a cow, heretofore good, suddenly shows a decrease in her milk. This never should be a reason of neglecting her. On the contrary, she should have a very comfortable, clean, airy, but warm place, and the best of feed. She will soon recover, provided an actual disease has not set in. In the tending of calves in the cow-house, special regard should be paid to those which show the marks of future great milk productiveness, and as such are intended to be added to the stock of the dairy farm.

F. D. Curtis—The only fault with this article is it does not go fare nough. The stables should be cleaned not only once a week, but once a day, and then the windows should be opened to let in a little fresh air and sunshine. In short, a man should treat his cow-stable just as he would his bed-room. I go further; I take pleasure in giving my cows a good currying. Cows kept in a stable, especially, need this treatment—it is as necessary to them as washing is to a human being. I have especially noticed this treatment at Beacon Stock farm, on my late visit there.

Dr. Wheeler—I thought all farmers practiced this with all stall-fed animals. I am certain it is greatly to their benefit.

Practical Recipes.

Baked Batter Pudding with Suet.—To a quart of milk mixed in by degrees, to a pound of flour, add two eggs, four large spoonfuls of beef suet, shred fine, half a pound of currants, a teaspoonful of grated ginger, and a little salt. An hour and a half will bake it in a brisk oven. In the season of fresh fruits, red currants, gooseberries, or plums may be used instead of the dried currants.

Lip Salve.—Take two ounces of oil of sweet almonds, half an ounce of white wax, and half an ounce of rosewater; set a mortar in a vessel containing boiling water, and put in the wax; cut into very small pieces into the mortar. When the wax has melted, take it out of the mortar, and add the oil by degrees, beating with the pestle until it is cool; then mix the rosewater with the mass. If it is desired to be colored, rub up a little carmine with the oil before mixing it with the wax.

To Clean Merino.—Grate two or three large potatoes; add to them a pint of cold water; let them stand for a short time, and pour off the liquor clear, when it will be fit for use. Lay the merino on a flat surface, and apply the liquid with a clean sponge, till the dirt is completely extracted; dip each piece into a pailful of clean water, and hang it up to dry without wringing. Iron whilst damp, on the wrong side. It will then appear almost equal to new.

Parlor Puddings.—Slice a penny loaf into a pan, put in with it half a pound of butter, pour a pint of scalding hot milk upon it and let it stand uncovered. When cool, work it fine with a spoon, then add six ounces of sugar, half a nutmeg, six eggs, well beaten with a little salt, and half a pound of currants, clean washed and dried. Bake in cups, saucers, or in patty pans, well buttered, ¾ of an hour. Turn them out and serve them up with white wine sauce.

Gum Starch.—Pound two ounces of fine white gumarabic to powder; put it into a jug, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, according to the degree of tenacity required; cover the jug, and let it remain for the night. On the following morning, pour the liquid carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of this, stirred into a pint of starch which has been made in the usual manner, will give to shirt fronts, wristbrnds, collars, etc., a fine gloss which not only enhances their appearance, but tends to preserve them for a longer period than ordinarily.

Points of the Best Swine.

The National Swine-breeders' Convention adopted a report of a committee, defining as follows the standard of excellence in swine as relates to the interests of both farmer and consumer:

The hog must have a small, short head, heavy jowl, and thick, short neck; ear small, thin, and tolerably erect, but it is not objectionable if it droops slightly forward. He must be straight on the bottom, from the neck back to flank, let well down to the knees in the brisket, and possess good length from head to tail; back broad and slightly curved or arched from the shoulder to the setting on of the tail; ribs rather barrelled-shaped; tail small. The ham should be long from the hock to the letting off at the loin, and be broad and full; shoulder not too large, and yet sufficiently to give symmetry to the animal; hair smooth and evenly set on; skin soft and elastic to the touch; legs short and small, well set under the body, and the space between them wide; a good depth between the bottom and top of carcass. He must possess a good, quiet disposition, and as a general rule should not weigh more than 300 or 400 pounds gross at twelve to eighteen months. Color may be black or white, or a mixture of the two. Such a hog will measure as many feet from the top of the head to the setting on of the tail as he does around the body, and as many inches around the leg below the knee as he does feet in length or around the body, and the depth of the body will be four-fifths of the height.

Expelling Flies from Rooms.

It is stated that if two and a half pounds of powdered laurel leaves are macerated or boiled in two gallons of water, until their poisonous quality is extracted, and with the solution a whitewash is made, by adding as much quicklime as can be slacked in it, and if a room be whitewashed with this preparation, flies will not settle on the walls for six months.

It is also asserted that if paste, made by stirring together one pint of the powdered laurel leaves with a quarter pint of glycerine, be applied to windows and door casings, a room so prepared will soon be emptied of flies. Two applications of this paste are said to be enough to keep even a kitchen clear of insects for a fortnight.

There is nothing disagreeable or deleterious to human beings in the odor of the wash or paste, though laurel leaves, or laurel water, taken into the stomach, acts as a violent poison.

They make sugar from the sap of the boxelder, in Minnesota.

The North Pole Expedition.

Return of Part of the Polaris Crew—What the Survivors Say—Story of a Captain.

The following statement was furnished a correspondent by Capt. Tyson of the Polaris Expedition:—

On the 24th of August, 1871, we left Tessinsack and went through Smith's Sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as latitude 82 16, when we returned and wintered at Polaris Bay, latitude 81 38, longitude 61 44. We were frozen up until the 5th of September. On the 10th of October Captain Hall started on a sledge journey north, and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick, and died on the 8th of November. He was buried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy. We passed the winter at Polaris Bay. On the 8th of June, 1872, we attempted to reach the north with two boats. We hauled our other boat on shore and returned overland on the 8th of July. We started for home on the 12th of August, and on the 15th were beset with ice in latitude 80 02. We drifted from there down to latitude 77 35, when we encountered a heavy southwest gale, the ship being under heavy pressure. On the night of the 15th we commenced landing provisions, &c., on the ice, the vessel being reported leaking very badly at times. We continued landing provisions for two or three hours, when the pressure ceased. I went on board the vessel and asked the sailing master if the vessel was making any more water than usual. He reported that she was not. I then went to the pumps and ascertained that she was not making any more than she was doing all summer.

I went on the ice again and shortly after it began to crack, and in a few minutes afterwards broke in many pieces. The vessel broke from her fastenings and was soon lost to sight in the darkness and storm. On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party through the winter, and seeing nothing of the vessel, we attempted to reach the shore, in hopes of finding natives to assist us in living through the winter. Getting about half way to the shore with our heavily laden boats, our progress became hard by the drifting ice and I was compelled to haul on the ice again.

At this time I succeeded in saving fourteen cans af pemmican, eleven and a half bags of bread, ten dozen one and two pound cans of meat and soup, fourteen hams, one small bag of chocolate, weighing twenty pounds; some musk ox skins, a few blankets, a number of rifles and abundant ammunition. In the morning, knowing that I had not provisions enough and other articles of food, clothing, compasses, &c., on the abatement of the gale I endeavored to shoot as many seals as possible, both for food, light and fuel, but could only get three, owing to bad weather having set in. I supposed the wind to be about southwest. On its clearing up I found myself within about eight miles of what I supposed to be the east coast, and about thirty or forty miles below the ship. The ice being weak, I could not transport boats and provisions to land until it grew stronger. While here I discovered my other boat, bread, &c., and saved all. The ice grew firm. I made another attempt to reach the shore, carrying everything in the boats and dragging them on their keel. The ice being exceedingly rough we stove both boats. We succeeded on the 1st of November in getting about half way to shore. Night came on us and very stormy weather. In the morning the ice was broken and we were drifting southward very fast. We saw no more land for many days, bad weather continuing all through the month of November. We built snow houses and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two Esquimaux, two women and five children in all. We succeeded in killing a few seals, which furnished us with light and fuel with which to warm our scanty allowance of food through the darkness of the Arctic winter. In the latter part of February we lived principally upon birds, and in March commenced to catch seals. Through that month we supported ourselves on bears' and seals' flesh, wasting neither skin nor entrails. We collected enough food in this way to last us until the middle of May, had we not been driven to sea by a strong westerly gale in the latter part of March, our floe piece being then reduced from five miles in circumference to about twenty yards in diameter.

We left the piece on the first of April, and abandoned nearly all of our meat, a large amount of ammunition clothing, skins and other articles, taking a portion of the meat in the boat, which we were obliged to throw overboard on account of the boats being so deeply laden. I regained the outer edge of the pack of ice on the 3d of April, and succeeded in getting a little farther in on the pack. On the 4th a heavy northeast gale set in, a heavy sea running under the ice, which broke it in small pieces, so that we had to live on small pans, as we could not put the boat out, neither could we find seals for food, and we were reduced almost to starvation.

On the 21st of April we sighted a polar bear. Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while the two Esquimaux secreted themselves behind a piece of ice, enticing the bear near enough to us to kill him. A few days after this we got our boat in the water and worked our way west and southwest, and continued to work every opportunity to the westward, in hopes of reaching the Labrador coast and getting temporary relief. We were picked up by the steamship tigress, Captain Bartlett, on the 30th of April, in latitude 53 35 north, longitude 55 west, or near Wolf Island, and about forty miles from land. The Polaris is now without boats, having lost two in trying to get North in the spring of 1872.

The Tigress fell in with the party in a dense fog and providentially struck the very floe on which they were, otherwise they must have perished. They all seem tolerably well. Captain Tyson complained of swelled legs and feet, but nothing serious is the matter with him. When they left the Polaris all on board were in good health.

In reference to the way in which the Polaris got away from the party which was rescued from off the iceberg, Captain Tyson states that he felt little anxiety at first, thinking she would soon come to their relief. "I set my colors," he said, "as she steamed down along the shore, but the vessel was soon lost to sight in the bend of the land, and behind what I took to be Northumberland Island. The piece of ice I was on commenced drifting southward as the wind hauled to the northeast, opening a little bay to the northeast of Northumberland Island. I saw the vessel in the harbor there; her sails were furled, no smoke was issuing from her smokestack that I could see. I then attempted to bring my boats across the floe in an easterly direction, hoping to find water and reach the shore. I succeeded in dragging one boat across, took the water and attempted to reach the shore some distance below the vessel. We were then drifting very fast, and the gale was blowing fresh, with great violence, from the northeast, and snowing very fast and drifting. I was driven back on the ice again and compelled to haul my boat out. Night closed on me and carried us to the southwest. In the morning we we were about thirty miles southwest of where the ship went in harbor. A heavy sea was running, which broke up my floe piece, separating us from six bags of bread and one boat. I saw a vessel under steam and canvas rounding a point to the northwest. Thinking she would come to our relief, I gave myself no extra anxiety, but soon we were doomed to disappointment, and from that time until the rescue we never had a glimpse of the Polaris.

The case of the boy Fitz, who killed another in his sleep, at Candia, N. H., is puzzling the New Hampshire courts. The evidence leaves no doubt that he did it without the slightest consciousness of his act, and yet he is not insane. The difficulty seems to be new in jurisprudence. The law makes no provision for a plea of somnambulism, to establish such a precedent is dangerous and yet in this case the boy is believed by many to be innocent of criminal intent

"Love is Enough."

It is profitable sometimes to be sentimental. Let us to-day remember that it is spring-time, however gloomy the weather may be, and recount a simple love-story.

Last summer a German boy and girl, Henry and Susie, living in Minnesota, fell in love with one another. Her family, at first indifferent, early in the winter put themselves in opposition to the match.

But this Romeo was no drawing-room lover. Desperately in earnest, himself, and confident of the fidelity of his Juliet, he bravely went to work to make a home for her. He already owned a quarter-section of land. Taking his axe he went to his "estate," and there cut down trees and hewed out logs enough to make a cabin, which he put up without help and furnished in a rude but comfortable fashion. This done he asked Susie to come and be his wife. She consented. Unfortunately, the young man had not yet set up his carriage; and since it was unbecoming for a bride to go on foot, a hand-sled, drawn by the bridegroom, was pressed into the service of the pair.

Thus they went forth in secresy to their new home in the woodland, she riding trimly on the sled, he tugging bravely at the strap. It was eight miles to the little cabin, but love made the journey short. There the wedding was to take place, a clergyman having promised to be in waiting to make them man and wife.

Unfortunately the clergyman was not there, and Susie was frightened and ashamed. She wanted to go home. But Henry, grieved at her distrust and yet secretly pleased with her modesty, proposed that until a clergyman could be found the cabin should be divided, by a partition wall, into two cabins, of which one should belong to her and one to him. To this she agreed, and the young man went eleven miles through the snow after the boards for the wall, dragging them home on the sled which had just carried a more lovely burden.

When the parents found their fraulein it was under these circumstances—she keeping house by herself; he living like a bachelor, and bearing himself in every way with a chivalrous courtesy worthy of Henry Esmond himself. The father and brother, notwithstanding their grief and anger, were touched by the unconventional honor and purity of the young people, and wisely concluding that the match was made in heaven, gave their heartiest assent to it.

The Late James Brooks.

Mr. James Brooks, editor of the *Express* and Member of Congress, died in Washington, in the presence of his family. He recognized those around him to the very last moment. He had long been in feeble health from the effect of fever which he had contracted abroad. The deceased was in his sixty-third year. Mr. Brooks was born in Portland, Me., November 10, 1810. At eleven years of age he became a clerk in a drug store, and at sixteen became a teacher. He graduated at Waterville College at the age of twenty-one, studied law, turned editor, and became celebrated as a traveler. His letters to the Portland *Advertiser*, descriptive of scenes and personal experiences during a pedestrian tour of Europe, were extensively copied. In 1835, he was elected to the Legislature of Maine, and in the following year he went to New York and established the New York *Daily Express*, with which his name has been so intimately associated.

In 1847, Mr. Brooks was elected a member of the New York Legislature, and from 1849 to 1853 he was a representative in Congress from New York city, serving on the Committee on Public Lands. He was elected to the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, (the seat in which was successfully contested by Mr. W. E. Dodge), Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress

He was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union Convention in 1866, and in the succeeding year a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Brooks was in early life a Whig, but of late years had been a Democrat and a Revenue Reformer. His last days were embittered by the accusations brought against him in connection with the Credit Mobilier. These he contested with spirit, and to the last he hoped for the strength and opportunity to make a statement to the public by which his record would be cleared up. Mr. Brooks was a recognized leader in Congress, and was an effective debater.

The Piano.

A writer has taken the trouble to give the actual material used in constructing a piano-forte. In every instrument there are fifteen kinds of wood, namely, pine, maple, spruce, cherry, walnut, whitewood, apple, basswood, and birch, all of which are indigenous; and mahogany, ebony, holly, cedar, beech, and rosewood, from Honduras, Ceylon, England, South America, and Germany. In this combination elasticity, strength, pliability, toughness, resonance, lightness, durability, and beauty are individual qualities, and the general result is voice. There are also used of the metals, iron, steel, brass, white-metal, and lead. There are in the same instrument of seven and a half octaves, when completed, two hundred and fourteen strings, making a total length of seven hundred and eighty-seven feet of steel wire, and five hundred feet of white (covered) wire. The total number of strings, when properly stretched to produce the right tone, exert a pull of over ten tons; this represents the force with which one end of the piano is drawn towards the other end, and it explains the reason why good pianos are built so strong and so heavy. Such a piano will weigh from nine hundred to one thousand pounds, and will last, with constant use (not abuse) twenty to twenty five years.

The Frankfort Riots.

From the details of the beer riots in Frankfort-on-the-Main, which were reported to be confined to the question of the price of beer, it appears that other causes were at the root of the matter. An unsettled feeling of discontent seems to be springing up among the lower classes in the Fatherland, and several of the prominent cities have already witnessed excesses of a more or less serious nature. One of the agitators of the movement, in a speech to the populace about three weeks since, spoke of the two great Jews, Lasalle and Christ, whereupon he was arrested by the authorities. The mob attempted to liberate him, and having failed in this marched through the streets singing the "Marseillaise," and showing other signs of a revolutionary spirit, the chief end of which was the demolition of the breweries, as recorded in our dispatches. The worst of the whole affair is that innocent people had to suffer, as was the case especially in the instance of a woman walking with a child, who were both killed by the troops. Germany, we are inclined to think, is not just the country to try *Frenchy* experiments in—whether as regards revolutionary politics, or the price of beer. And if any demagogue got it into his head that Frankfort could be converted into a Paris, a la Commune, the sharp point of the Kaiser's boyonet must have dissipated it long ere this.

Down in the Sea.

At 550 fathoms down in the sea there is a perfectly uniform temperature, the same in all latitudes. No cold pierces this wonderful coverlet, no storm ever disturbs the waters beneath. Here in their hidden home, safe from the disturbances of this upper life, are myriads of creatures, living, marrying, dying; warring one upon the other; organizing into kingdoms, republics, families; working in every form of manufacture, as spinners, weavers, architects, builders; endowed with mysterious instincts which are quite as wonderful in their way as our higher reason, and bound together by mysterious ties which we are equally unable to comprehend or to call in question. So true is it that the mysteries of science far outweigh those of morals and theology.

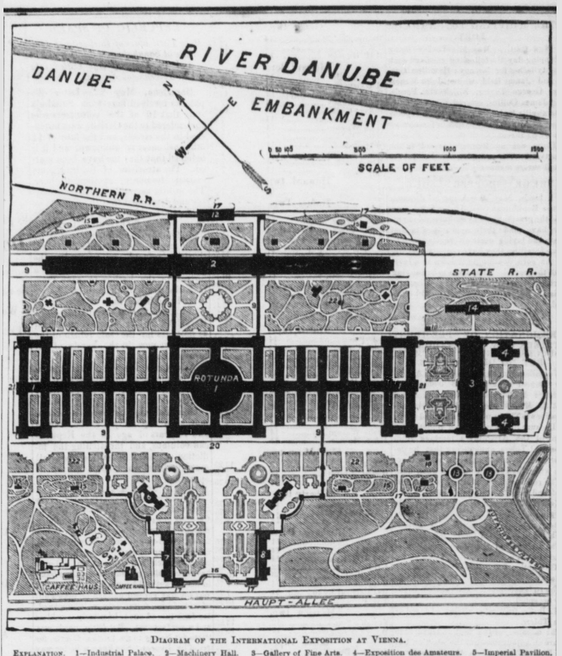


DIAGRAM OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT VIENNA.

EXPLANATION. 1—Industrial Palace. 2—Machinery Hall. 3—Gallery of Fine Arts. 4—Exposition des Amateurs. 5—Imperial Pavilion. 6—Offices of the Chief Manager. 7—Pavilion of the Jury. 8—Post, Telegraph, and Custom-House Offices. 9—Galleries of Communication. 10—Guard-houses. 11—Barracks for the I and R. Engineers. 12—Stables and Barracks for the Guard. 13—Exhibition Special Railway Station. 14—Exhibition of Horses. 15—Ground for Houses. 16—Ground for Horticultural Exhibition. 17—Restaurants. 18—Principal Entrance. 19—Lateral Entrances. 20—Road of Approach to the Imperial Pavilion. 21—Road leading to the Pavilion of the Jury. 22—Principal Entrance of the Industrial Palace. 23—Lateral Entrance of the Industrial Palace. 24—Place reserved for Pavilions or Buildings. 25—Park for the Agricultural Exhibition. Another Department has been added devoted to Education.

Fashionable Religion.

Fashionable Christianity in London is growing to be very amusing. People are now invited to prayer meetings precisely as they are invited to a social circle or an evening party. The Newcastle *Chronicle* prints, with the exception of names, dates, and places, the following transcript of a card, which it has received: "Mr. and Miss ——— propose (D. V.) to hold a Bible reading on ——— evening, at half-past seven o clock, when the company of friends is requested. Subject: Rev. II. Reading from half-past seven to half-past nine. Morning dress." Under such a prescription as to costume, one can faintly imagine the consternation which might ensue if a guest should arrive in a business coat or an afternoon gown. It also suggests the possibility that evening, and, perhaps, even fancy dresses, may yet be allowed at prayer meetings. A writer in another religious paper states that he recently got a card of invitation, which, as far as the body of it was concerned, might have applied to a dance or a card party, but in the corner were the characters "T and P." After a long study he discovered that the cabalistic sign stood for Tea and Prayers. He went; and when he found them handing Bibles round on a tray, like refreshments, he left disgusted, without waiting for the Tea or the Prayers.

A Great Problem.

A calculation has been made by a Western statistician that half a million dollars' worth of property burns up every day in the United States, or $200,000,000 worth per annum. This is an appalling statement; for it must be borne in mind that this is so much taken from the results of labor, and actually annihilated. The country is poorer by just so much every year. Of course, it accumulates wealth much faster than it loses it; yet think how much richer the country would be if the $200,000,000,000 worth of property, wiped out in ten years past, was still in our possession. It could pay off the national debt and relieve us of the exactions of the tax-gatherer. Is this matter not worth the serious attention of everybody, then? Is it not one of the most important questions of the day—what shall be done to save us from the ravages of the fire fiend? In financial consequence, does it not stand by the side of such questions as free trade, railroad monopoly and corruption? It ought to be legislated against just as fiercely and determinedly. That it may be shorn of much of its strength any one can convince himself by examining the causes of fires. The two greatest causes are the careless use of petroleum oils and incendiarism. Both can be put down by the strong arm of the law.

Length of Whales.

Mr. Scoresby, a very high authority on this subject, declares the common whale seldom exceeds seventy feet in length, and is much more frequently under sixty. Out of three hundred and twenty-two whales, which he assisted personally in capturing, not one exceeded fifty-eight, and the largest of which he knew the reported measurement to be authentic came up to only sixty-seven feet. Two specimens of the rorqual or razor back whale have been observed of one hundred and five feet in length. One of these was found floating lifeless in Davis Straits, and the skeleton of the other was seen by Clarke in the Columbia river, and must, tail and all, when alive, have measured one hundred and twenty feet. Other specimens have measured a hundred, and many others from eighty to ninety feet. One cast on shore at North Berwick, Scotland, and preserved by Dr. Knox, was eighty-three feet in length. These instances seem to establish the average and extreme length of these animals. But with considerable credulity in earlier accounts, Baron Cuvier, the eminent naturalist, says stoutly, there is no doubt that whales have been seen at certain epochs and in certain seas upwards of three hundred feet long or one hundred yards in length.

Foul Air Intoxication.

Vitiated atmosphere is quite as injurious and stupefying as the worst of alcoholic drinks. It spoils every meal and kills sleep. It is the greatest enemy of the preacher, making people stupid and drowsy. The judge and jury in a court filled, as most are, with pestilential air, are as much under the influence of a deadly narcotic as the opium smoker. The poor of our cities suffer most. It is well to preach temperance to them, but is it not also of pre-eminent necessity to procure for them pure air and healthy sunlight? When we consider the almost universal fear of draughts which pervades modern society, it seems that nothing could be more timely than a crusade against the carbonic acid intoxication to which people are so given. For the breathing of foul air is nothing but an intoxication accompanied by all its evil effects foolishly ascribed to draughts.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in a case taken to that court in Georgia, that the Homestead act is not retrospective. In other words, it is not good against debts due before the passage of the Homestead act. This decision will cause considerable distress among debtors in the Southern and other States which adopted retrospective exemption laws.

The Journalist of To-Day.

What he is and What he Should be.

Every age has its interpreter, says a Louisville editor in an address before a Press Association. There was the age of the drama; there was the age of the pamphlet; there was the age of the novel. This is the age of the newspaper. The journalist is to-day what but a little while ago the novelist was; what a little while before that the dramatist was, the observed of all observers, for he is an exceptional creature, a new creation, a man, indeed, like his fellowmen, but possessed with strange, invisible powers, which affect men's lives, fortunes, and characters; not merely an abstract and brief chronicle of the time, as the player used to be said to be; something more than a myth or an almanac. There will never be another Dickens. The romance of yesterday, with its moving incidents and real figures, will engage the interest of vigorous writers as they engage that of the public, and, as fictitious situations and conditions are pretty well exhausted, actual situations and conditions, brilliantly written out for newspapers, will take the place of imaginary scenes and passions. As Congreve and Sheridan were, as Dickens and Thackeray were, the journalist may be, and partly is already; a man in whom a public interest, great or less according to his genius, is taken; a man who, loving his fellowmen, has it in his power to be loved by them. The process is very simple. To be kindly, honest, fearless, capable, that is all; and I name kindliness first, because if a newspaper would be popular it must, like an individual, carry a pleasant aspect; it must be amiable and unpretentious; speaking the language and wearing the habiliments of the people; bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, a sincere as well as an effective deliverer of their thoughts, wishes, and fancies. If Shakspeare lived in our time, conceiving him to have been a robust, blithe, and hearty person; conceiving him to have been what we understand by an able person and an able-bodied, and, withal, a most gay and festive person, I take leave to doubt whether he would find the drama the best vehicle for his overflowing wisdom, his exuberant wit, humor, and fancy, his amazing activity; and I wonder that a man of such varied and large resources, of such vigorous, current, and racy faculties as Dion Boucicault, should be comparatively a poor man, wandering about the world and writing plays, when he might be, had he bent himself that way, the editor of the London *Times*.

Riding Habits.

Among imported riding-habits, says a fashion journal, those made in London are preferred by equestriennes. These English habits are exceedingly plain this season, and black habits are more decidedly favored than ever. The basque is a short jockey with postilion pleats behind, pressed flatly, and held in place by a lengthwise row of small buttons. The front of the basque is short, and is often merely two soft points. The edge of the basque is simply bound with twilled silk braid; there are nine flat buttons up the front, and the high neck has a round turned-over collar of velvet. The coat sleeves are very tight, and have a button and button-hole at the wrist to widen them for the hand to pass through. Cuffs and all fancy braiding are banished from the most expensive London-made habits. The skirt is not regularly gored, but is shaped out from the wide cloth so that it has but one or two seams. It is cut to bulge out on the right side to make it fit smoothly over the knee that is thrown over the pommel, and this makes the right side ten inches longer than the left. It is not so scant as has been the fashion lately, nor so wide and long as formerly, but is a medium between these, measuring four yards at its greatest width, while the length is fifty-two inches in front and sixty-two behind. The front is sewed to the belt without gathers, but there are six pleats behind; the placket is on the left side, and very deeply lapped, with a pocket underneath. Seven yards of cloth at $6 a yard are used for such habits. They cost when completed $78. Lighter cloth at $3 a yard is preferred by some ladies for summer wear. Glossy broadcloth and tricot wear better than ladies' cloth, which roughens by usage, and gets a furred, nappy surface. Furnishing houses ask from $50 to $100 for stylish habits. Tailors trim them with fine camel's-hair braid, put on *a la militaire*, in tiny waves and curls beside a band of wider Hercules braid.

REPORTED RESTORATION TO LIFE.—The New-Orleans *Times* is responsible for the following statement: The most curious instance of resuscitation recorded in our annals happened recently on Prytania street, near Terpsichore. A child of three years old died early in the morning, and was duly laid out for interment; a competent physician certified to the decease, and the friends of the family assembled to solemnize the funeral. Late in the afternoon, the body having been coffined, and the funeral carriages waiting at the door, a thunder-storm arose. There were some unusually violent reverberations during the brief term of its prevalence. Simultaneously with one of the most deafening of these claps, the child recovered its animation and resumed all the functions of existence. It is now permanently recovered. There is no doubt of the facts in this case.

The Feet.

Of all parts of the body, there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person knows from experience that colds, and many other diseases that proceed from the same, are attributable to cold feet. The feet are such a distance from the "wheel at the cistern" of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked in them. You see all this, and although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the body so much trifled with as the feet. The young and would-be genteel footed, cramp their feet into thin-soled, bone-pinching boots, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. Now this is very wrong. In cold weather, boots of good thick leather, both in souls and uppers, and large enough to give free circulation of the blood in the feet, should be worn by all. They should be water-tight but not air-tight; it injures the feet to wear air-tight covering over them. India-rubber shoes or boots should not be worn except in wet and slushy weather, and then taken off an soon as the expesure is over. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering which entirely obstructs the passage of the carbonic acid gas from the pores of the skin outward, and the moderate passage of the air inward to the skin. There is one great evil against which every person should be on their guard, and it is one which is seldom guarded. We mean the changing of warm for cold boots or shoes. A change is often made from thick to thin-soled shoes, without reflecting upon the consequences which might ensue. It is a dangerous practice, and many an individual has suffered hours of illness because of it.

A Narrow Escape.

The Earl and Countess of Coventry attended the meet of the North-Cotswold hounds at Elmley Castle on the 3d of April. The hounds were going at a tremendous pace, and had absolutely coursed the fox for about two miles. The Earl was close up, and his wife following. On riding at a rapid gallop up to a fence, his lordship was horrified to observe that beyond the fence lay an old quarry, fifteen feet deep. It was too late to divert the horse, and both the horse and his rider fell into the quarry. The horse then broke away, leaving the Earl in the quarry. It is supposed that the Countess observed the horse running away without the Earl, and for that reason she made for the same fence, cleared it, and met with a similar accident, with, however, a less favorable result, for while the gentleman was but a little shaken, it was at first thought the Countess was killed. Her horse was found to have broken his back, and was shot shortly afterward. Beyond a slight concussion of the brain, and some severe bruises about her head and face, the Countess is none the worse for the accident.

Lightning struck a school-house filled with children, in Laurenceville, Ga., killing one little girl and badly injuring ten others. On the arm of one of the pupils an oak leaf was pictured with remarkable minuteness.

PAIN! PAIN!! PAIN!!!

WHERE IS THY RELIEVER?

Readers, you will find it in that favorite Home Remedy.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and traveler, on sea and land, and no one should *travel on our lakes or rivers without it.*

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water* will almost instantly cure you. *There is nothing equal to it.* In a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

Cures CHOLERA, when all other Remedies Fail.

It gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth.

In sections of the country where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Take three tablespoonfuls of the *Pain-Killer* in about half a pint of hot water, well sweetened with molasses as the attack is coming on. Bathing freely the chest, back and bowels with the *Pain-Killer* at the same time. Repeat the dose in twenty minutes if the first does not stop the chill. Should it produce vomiting (and it probably will, if the stomach is very foul), take a little *Pain-Killer* in cold water sweetened with sugar after each spasm. Perseverance in the above treatment has cured many severe and obstinate cases of this disease.

GREAT "CHOLERA" REMEDY

PAIN-KILLER.

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the *Pain-Killer* is considered by the natives as well as by European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine in the most unskillful hands. It has become a household remedy from the fact that it gives immediate and permanent relief. It is a purely vegetable preparation, made from the best and purest materials, safe to keep and use in every family. It is recommended by physicians and persons of all classes, and to-day, after a public trial of thirty years—the average life of man—it stands unrivalled and unexcelled spreading its usefulness over the wide world.

Directions accompany each Bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,
Proprietors for the Western and South Western States.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY
JOHN F. HENRY, New York.
GEO C. GOODWIN, Boston.
JOHNSON, HOLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

ONE COLD AFTER ANOTHER, will, with many constitutions securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt, thorough and efficacious.

A Mining Holocaust.

A Frightful Explosion and a Hundred Persons Perished.

Nova Scotia, which but a month ago furnished to the world the most appalling shipwreck of the century, now contributes another horror which, if far less appalling, is regarded as a terrible one, and creates a doubt as to the safety of the numerous coal mines which form the most important industry of the province. The village of Westville, in the county of Pictou, 103 miles from Halifax, is one of the most extensive mining settlements in the province. Apart from the numerous prospecting operations continually in progress, there are three large collieries in full operation, exporting large quantities of coal. Navigation having recently opened, and business becoming active, the workmen in most of the collieries demanded increased wages, and several strikes occurred. One of the largest mines, called the Drummond Colliery, owned by the Intercolonial Coal Company of Montreal, was, in consequence, closed up for some days. The difficulty was arranged and the men went to work again.

At half-past eleven in the morning a shot in the coal set fire to the slope, and half an hour afterwards a fearful explosion took place, caused by the accumulation of gas during the time the mine was closed. About two o'clock a second and more terrible explosion occurred, coming up the slope air shaft, an old trial shaft, with terrible force, and, it is believed, killing nearly every one in the mine. It is variously estimated at from forty to one hundred, including men and boys. Soon after the first explosion cries were heard at the foot of the air shaft. Men were immediately lowered with ropes, and four of those below brought up.

Two men were going down the air shaft to render assistance when the second explosion occurred, and they were blown to pieces. All the men in the neighboring mines turned out to assist, and firemen came from the neighboring town of New Glasgow.

There was such a small supply of water, however, that little could be done to quench the fire. There is no hope of saving any of those now below, as all escape was cut off by the explosion. The fire is still raging fiercely, and immense volumes of flame and dense masses of smoke are pouring out of all the openings.

James Dunn, the general manager, and Richardson, the underground foreman, are among the lost. Many of the lost are married men with families. The scene above ground was most heartrending. The wives and relatives of the miners were running about crying piteously, and begging the men to save their loved ones. At latest accounts it was believed that the entire works will be completely destroyed.

The Temperance Law.

The "Local Option" Bill, which was passed in the New York Legislature, provides that at the next November election, and at each succeeding election, it shall be determined by the electors of the towns and cities of the State whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold, exposed for sale, or given away as a beverage, in the respective cities or towns. A special ballot box shall be provided, and the ballots printed "For" or "Against local prohibition." All the provisions of the law applicable to qualifications, fraudulent voting, &c., shall apply. Liquors for medicinal, sacramental, chemical, or mechanical use may be sold after a bond in penalty of $1,000 and two sureties have been filed with the County Clerk for the faithful observance of the law. Liquor shall not be sold to habitual drunkards. The penalty for violating the Act is $100 fine, or imprisonment for not less than sixty days nor longer than six months. Licenses are to be revoked where the majority votes "For local prohibition."

Noble Words.

Dr. Chalmers beautifully said, "The little that I have seen in the world and known of the history of mankind teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through—the brief pulsations of joy; the tears of regret; the feebleness of purpose; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and the threatening voices within; health gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellowman with Him from whose hands it came."

Products of the Pine.—In some parts of Europe the leaves of the pine trees are converted into what is called "forest wool," which is used for stuffing mattresses and furniture instead of hair, for making wadding, a sort of flannel for medical use, and articles of dress to be worn next the skin recommended for use in cases of rheumatism. The accompanying products are a volatile oil used in medicine and the arts, gas for illumination, and compressed blocks for fuel.

Dr. D. Elmore, of 85 Warren st., Jersey City, N. J., has a certain cure for Cancer. He uses a vegetable extract that takes out the Cancer, roots and branches, when the sore rapidly heals, and never ulcerates. In its early stage charges nothing for treatment and medicine until cured. —*Com.*

There is no excuse for poor Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Muffins, Waffles, &c., when Dooley's Yeast Powder is used. Grocers sell it.—*Com.*

A new kind of fur rejoices in the euphonious name of the *skunk*. The best collar in the world is called the Elmwood. For sale everywhere.—*Com.*

Valuable and Reliable.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc.—*Com.*

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.—*Com.*

Corn and flour are staple articles: but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Pain Killer prepared, under whatever name.—*Com.*

Chapped Hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—*Com.*

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is the most sure and complete preparation of its kind in the world; its effects are magical, its character harmless, its tints natural, its qualities enduring.—*Com.*

Like Lightning are the miraculous Cures effected with Flagg's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., cannot exist if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted, or money refunded.—*Com.*

Manifest Absurdities.

Is there any good reason why the dictates of common sense should be disregarded in medical practice? Surely not. Yet how literally they are sometimes set at naught in the treatment of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration and general debility. How often are powerful purgatives, emetics and salivants given in cases of indigestion, bilious colic and costiveness, when the disease has already robbed the patient of strength he needs to combat with the attack. The absurdity of giving debilitating medicines to sick people who are too weak already, is so manifest, that it is astonishing how any sane man can believe in such practice. The rational course under such circumstances is to administer a tonic and regulating medicine, and the experience of a quarter of a century has proved that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most wholesome and efficient preparation of this class to be found in the medical repository. It is, however, something more than an invigorant and a regulator. Its properties as an aperient and anti-bilious agent; its vitalizing and purifying effect upon the blood; its utility when given as an anodyne, instead of laudanum, or chloral, or digitalis, or some other stupefying narcotic; its tranquilizing tendency in spasmodic affections, and its palatability, as contrasted with the sickening pills and potions of the pharmacopœia, certainly entitle Hostetter's Bitters to be called the most comprehensive remedy in existence.

A Story of Belmont.

Speaking of bankers (says the New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe*), I am reminded, as the great and good Abraham Lincoln was so fond of saying, of a little story. August Belmont, supposed to be somewhat irascible at times, had not long ago a private secretary, to whom he sometimes showed his unamiability. One morning, in his Wall street office, the eminent banker picked up a letter his secretary had written, and, not finding it satisfactory, exclaimed with much temper, "This is wrong again. D—— it. I have often told you exactly how these letters should be written." "Mr. Belmont," remarked the scribe, rising from his seat, "I do not wish you to swear at me. I do my duty faithfully, and my salary is not large enough to enable me to afford to do my work and be sworn at besides." "How much do you get?" quoth Belmont. "Fifteen hundred dollars," was the answer. "Draw $3,000 ——! and do the work as I want it!" Since then the salary has been regularly paid, and Belmont swears at his secretary as much as he likes. The report that the banker wished to withhold $750 for not indulging in the luxury of profanity during a six months' absence in Europe, is, I am authorized to say, wholly without foundation.

An enterprising young farmer, living in Illinois, who had a little spare time at his command, applied a year ago to the New York Life Insurance Company for an agency. The necessary papers were forwarded to him and he made a clean sweep of two counties. Since then he has taken two more counties and gone regularly into the business. He says that it pays better than any business he has ever undertaken, for the plans of the company are so popular that he finds easy work. There are thousands of neighborhoods where an agency for this grand old company can still be had. If you apply, send full particulars, age, former business, with two names as references, to the head office, at 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .12½	a .13¼
First quality	.12	a .12¾
Second	.11	a .11¾
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10½	a .11¾
Inferior	.09½	a .10¾
Milch Cows	30.00	a 80.00
Hogs—Live	.06	a .06¾
Dressed	.07½	a .07¾
Sheep	.06	a .08¾
Cotton—Middling	.19½	a .20¾
Flour—Extra Western	7.10	a 7.80
State Extra	7.30	a 7.80
Wheat—Red Western	2.00	a 2.00
" State	1.77½	a 1.77½
No. 2 Spring	1.67	a 1.72
Rye	.98	a .99
Barley Malt	1.00	a 1.30
Oats—Mixed Western	.50	a .52¾
Corn—Mixed Western	.66½	a .68
Hay	1.15	a 1.50
Straw	.60	a 1.10
Hops '72s, .35 a .45—'70s	.10	a .15
Pork—Mess	14.50	a 18.37
Lard	.09	a .09¾
Petroleum—Crude 9¾ a .9¾	Refined	20¾
Butter—State	.36	a .38
Ohio Fancy	.30	a .33
" Yellow	.28	a .30
Western Ordinary	.20	a .25
Pennsylvania fine	.30	a .33
Cheese—State Factory	.15	a .16
" Skimmed	.05	a .10
Ohio	.14½	a .16
Eggs—State	.15½	a .16
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	5.40	a 7.10
Sheep	5.40	a 6.75
Hogs—Live	5.80	a 6.50
Flour	7.25	a 10.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.45	a 1.50
Corn	.49	a .52
Oats	.46	a .46
Rye	.85	a .85
Barley	.84	a 1.00
Lard	.09½	a .10
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.92	a 2.00
Rye—State	.90	a .98
Corn—Mixed	.63	a .68
Barley—State	.80	a .80
Oats—State	.53	a .53
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	8.25	a 9.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.95	a 1.98
Corn—Yellow	.63	a .65
Mixed	.48	a .65
Petroleum—Crude .14	Refined	19¾
Beef Cattle	.06	a .08
Clover Seed	8.00	a 9.00
Timothy	4.25	a 4.37½
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Midlings	.18½	a .19
Flour—Extra	7.75	a 9.75
Wheat	1.65	a 2.15
Corn—Yellow	.63	a .65
Oats	.50	a .56

AGENTS WANTED. Quick Sales, Large Profits, Family Want Supplied. Not a Book. For circular Address Clark Pub. Co., 5 K st. N. E. Wash'g'n, D.C.

3 Beautiful Chromos mailed free for 26 cts. Agents wanted. BOLES & CO., Medford, Mass.

BUSINESS. Enterprising young and middle-aged men and women ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superior facilities for preparing themselves at the SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Milwaukee, Wis.

MONEY *Made rapidly* with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars *Free*. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover St., Boston.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These Pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid and other Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

—Prepared by a Regular Physician.—

—Purely Vegetable in its Composition.—

—A Standard Medicinal Preparation.—

Sold only in Bottles.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Send for a Circular.

Positively cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and all Diseases of the Kidneys. It purifies the Blood, equalizes the circulation, tones the Stomach, promotes Digestion, induces a regular movement of the Bowels, assists Nature in the proper discharge of all her functions and imparts new life and vigor to the entire system. Ladies in particular will find its occasional use highly beneficial. Prompt, speedy, reliable and safe, it never disappoints.

— THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY. —

Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co. Lancaster, Pa.

Endorsed by Physicians and Druggists.

$1.000 Reward

REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1

THEA-NECTAR

PURE CHINESE TEA

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE Black TEA with the Green Tea Flavor. The best tea imported. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton St., and 2 & 4 Church St. New York. P. O. Box, 5506 Send for Thea-Nectar Circular

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO. Portland, Me.

$40 Per Week IN CASH to good Agents. Address A. Coulter & Co., Charlotte Mich

Wanted: Agents for the "Contributor," a sixteen-page religious and family Paper. Thirteen departments. Rev. A. B. Earle writes for it. $1.00 a year, and one of the finest premiums ever offered, given to each subscriber. Agents meet marvelous success. One says, "It only needs a boy to show it,—it sells itself." A subscriber sends 100 subscribers, and says, "It only took a little over one day from my work." Large commissions. For terms, samples, &c., address J. H. Earle, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
& ST. PAUL
RAILWAY.
(Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.)

Extending from Chicago to Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, Hastings, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also to Madison, Prairie du Chien, Austin, Owatonna, Charles City, Mason City and Algona; also to Janesville, Monroe, Ripon, Berlin and Oshkosh.

Embracing more Business Centres and Pleasure Resorts than any Northwestern line.

CHICAGO DEPOT—Corner Canal and Madison Streets, (with Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Pennsylvania, and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R'ys.)

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Reed and South Water streets.

Connecting in St. Paul with all Railways diverging thence.

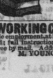
New York Office—319 Broadway.
Boston Office—1 Court street.
General Offices—Milwaukee, Wis.
S. S. MERRILL, Gen. Manager.
JNO. C. GAULT, Ass't Gen. Manager.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, G. P. and T. Agent.

Dr. Whittier, 296 PENN STREET Pittsburg, Pa. Longest engaged and most successful physician of the age. Consultations or pamphlet free. Call or write.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481

BOYS Great Offer! Pictures! Frames! New Sample and 24 Page Catalogue 6 cts. J JAY GOULD, 20 Bromfield St., Boston, Ms

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co. St. Louis, Mo



PORTABLE
Soda Fountains,
$40, $50 $75 and $100.
DURABLE, AND CHEAP
SHIPPED READY FOR USE.
Manufactured by
J. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Madison, Ind.
—Send for Circular.—

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., New York.

DR. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU HONEY SYRUP

Dr. Cox's Hive (Croup) Syrup has been known and used by the medical profession over 100 years, and as a remedy for Colds and Coughs has an older and better reputation than any other Cough medicine ever offered to the public. It is known as the Compound Syrup of Squills, and a formula may be found in every medical dispensatory.

Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, in addition to the ingredients for Cox's Hive Syrup, contains Balsam of Tolu, decoction of Skunk Cabbage Root and Lobelia, a combination that must commend it to every one as a superior remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, indeed for all affections of the Throat and Lungs where a Cough Medicine is necessary.

This Syrup is Carefully Prepared under the personal direction of a regular Physician of over twenty years' practice, whose signature is attached to the directions on the bottle.

Its taste is very pleasant and children like it.

Every family should keep it as a ready remedy for Croup, Colds, etc., among the children.

D. Ransom, Son & Co., Propr's, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. J. R. MILLER'S
UNIVERSAL
MAGNETIC BALM.

It cures as if by MAGNETIC INFLUENCE, Neuralgia and all pain, and is therefore very properly termed "Magnetic Balm." It is purely a vegetable preparation. It has no equal as a remedy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.

Its timely use will cure Colds, Croup, Diptheria, Quinsy, and all Throat affections.

When properly used, Fever and Ague and other complaints incident to our western and southern climates, are easily broken up.

Nervous Pain, Sick-Headache, and Rheumatism are cured by this medicine when all others have failed. Toothache, Earache, Burns, Chilblains and Bruises are relieved at once by its use.

The genuine has D. Ransom & Co.'s private Revenue Stamp on the outside, and Dr. J. R. Miller's Magnetic Balm blown in the bottle.

Examine closely, and buy none but the genuine.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.

D Ransom, Son & Co., Propr's, Buffalo, N. Y.

N Y N U—No. 20

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS.
MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping of the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

12,000,000 ACRES!

Cheap Farms!

The Cheapest Land in Market, for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

In the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No Advance Interest required.

Mild and Healthful Climate, Fertile Soil, an abundance of Good Water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great Mining Regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS for COLONIES.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets, and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Lands.

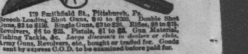
Sectional Map showing the Land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps mailed free everywhere.

Address,
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, *and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing irritation, and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By its great blood purifying properties, it cures all Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch or Pimple.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Eight to twelve bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears, corrupt or Running Ulcers, Scrofula and the worst forms of Secondary and Tertiary Diseases. Two to six bottles, Liver Complaint. $1.00 or 6 bottles for $5.00, by all Druggists. Manufactured at the World's Dispensary, Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,



GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large discounts to dealers or clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C.O.D. to be examined before paid for.

"DOMESTIC"
ELEGANT IN DESIGN
PEERLESS PAPER
FAULTLESS IN FIT.
PATTERNS.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for Catalogue. DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., N.Y.

HOW 'TIS DONE, or the Secret Out.—Mustache and Whiskers in 42 days. This GREAT SECRET and 100 others. Gamblers' Tricks, Cardiology, Ventriloquism, all in the ORIGINAL "Book of Wonders." Mailed for 25 cts. Address D. C. CUTLER, Carthage, Illinois.

Dr. Whittier, 296 PENN STREET Pittsburg, Pa. Longest engaged and most successful physician of the age. Consultations or pamphlet free. Call or write.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for Young Men sent free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.