THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Turnips.

It is not likely that turnips will ever receive as much attention in this country as they do in some parts of Europe, but it is likely that they will receive much more than they now do. The crop is very productive, the amount of seed required to sow an acre is very small, and the labor of cultivation may be greatly reduced by judicious management. All the flat varieties can be raised with very little trouble or expense. The seed can be raised the same season it is wanted for sowing, and the amount required for an acre is only a pound. Flat turnips can often be raised as a second crop to most excellent advantage. The seed can be sown broadcast on land that has produced a crop of early potatoes, peas or beans, and will require no special preparation except harrowing. If the ground has been well tended little trouble will be experienced from weeds. They can also be raised to good advantage between rows of corn by sowing the seed at or about the time the last cultivating is done. Good crops can often be raised on winter wheat stubble. It is generally best to burn the ground over, as the old stalks will afford considerable potash in a form to be immediately appropriated by the plants. A coating of well-rotted barnyard manure, wood ashes or ground bones will greatly benefit the crop. Turnips, like most root crops, are better for being grown as quickly as possible. If flat turnips are raised among corn they will afford an excellent article to use in connection with the dry corn fodder. Swede turnips and all the varieties that have roots mostly covered by earth require a much longer time to grow and contain more nutriment. They also possess much better keeping qualities. They can be raised on tolerably moist land in regions subject to a midsummer drought.

Disadvantages of Planting Deep.

Mr. J. J. Thomas reported at the recent meeting in Montreal results of some experiments showing that if covered too deep with compact soil no seed will germinate. Nurserymen thus keep peach pits dormant, and the fact that weed seeds deep in the ground readily develop when raised to the surface has often led to belief in the absurd idea of spontaneous generation. There is good reason for the old rule, "not to plant seeds more than five times their diameter in depth." Covering corn over two inches dwarfed its growth and had the same effect as late planting; covered from one-half to two inches it sprouted quickly, and the after growth was about the same in all cases. Wheat did best when planted from one-half to one inch deep; at two inches the vigor was less; at six inches there were but few and slender stalks. Results with oats were about the same; so too with barley, except that seed in strong soil at a depth of six inches did not germinate, but came up freely when covered with coarse sand. Beans below four inches did not reach the surface at all; clover seed failed to grow when planted two inches deep; timothy grew freely at half an inch, but utterly failed at twice that depth.

All culmiferous plants that grow from deep planting throw out secondary roots nearer the surface from which the principal nourishment is received. In corn these new roots are at two inches; wheat and oats one inch, or a little more. The great loss in deep planting seems to arise from loss of time in reaching the surface and forming these secondary roots. The necessity of planting near the surface is due to the fact that the plant needs air, even at this early stage of growth; seeds one foot deep developed well and grew vigorously if twigs extended from the surface to the seeds, so as to admit air freely. If we sow clover seed to a slight depth, and cover with fine mold, then press an air-excluding pane of glass on the earth, the plants will come up thickly about the edge, but will not germinate elsewhere. The practical deductions made are that larger seeds should be planted deeper than smaller ones; that the soil should be well pulverized, and that fine-toothed harrows should be used with fine seed. Fine manure should be spread over fine seeds so as to give sufficient moisture. We also see that seedsmen may not always be to blame for the failure of germination. Professors Tracy, Stockbridge and others heartily indorsed all these points, the former adding that the danger from deep planting is most obvious in case of weak seeds.

Milk as Food for Colts.

John E. Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts State board of agriculture, in speaking of forcing the growth of colts by feeding extra milk, says he first tried Jersey milk and found that it did not agree with most of them; those that it did agree with fattened. Afterward he tried Ayershire milk and found that that agreed with them and forced their growth of bone very greatly. The colts drank from twelve to fifteen quarts of milk per day besides the mare's milk and eating a liberal quantity of bruised oats. A little runt of a colt that was considered well nigh worthless was put on this diet, and on it grew to be the most renowned "Parole."

The Pear Blight.

Although this scourge has done much injury to pear orchards, the pear is less subject to disease and has fewer insect enemies than either the apple or peach. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of blight, the one generally accepted being that it is a poison in the sap of fungus growth which by rapid increase and multiplication reaches from the branches to the roots. Many remedies have been tried, and while some fruit-growers have claimed cures by certain methods, the same remedies have failed in the hands of others. A profuse application of linseed oil with a brush has been as beneficial as anything else, but no reliable remedy is yet known. After considering remedies, the better method of preventing the disease seems more to the point, and discussions relating to the most efficacious method of prevention are numerous in all fruit-growers' associations. It is conceded that pear blight is partly due to the very rapid growth of trees set in rich ground and highly cultivated, and trees that made the strongest growth and continued to grow till late in the summer have been the first to be attacked. It is best under such circumstances to check the tendency of rapid growth by trimming and pruning, as well as disturbing the roots to a certain extent. Manures should be applied to thin soils, but not in a fresh state. A mixture of one part bone dust to ten parts wood ashes is better than manure, and mineral fertilizers should always be used in preference to decomposing materials. In winter mulching is of great benefit. Coal ashes have been serviceable in some localities. A quart of salt to each tree, sowed broadcast, has been tried with success. Coal oil is injurious to trees and should be used cautiously. Should the blight appear cut off the diseased branch at once and burn it.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Bare Places in Lawns.

By "lawn" we mean any piece of grass kept solely for ornamental purposes. It may be merely a front yard, or on large places it may include many acres. These may from some cause show thin and bare places here and there. These may be mended by several methods. If the bare places are large, the surface may be worked over with a sharp rake, to take out dead stems and roots, and, then after fertilizing, be sown with grass seed of a kind similar to the rest of the lawn. If the bare patches are small, the quickest way to mend them is to lay turf. In England, a method is in use, not only for restoring bare places in established, but for starting new ones, called "inocuating." The ground being well prepared, bits of good turf (sod), about three inches square, are inserted a foot apart each way. These will take root and spread, soon covering the whole surface. In making or mending a lawn, recollect that the work is to last for years and that a good supply of fertilizing material will be a good investment.—*American Agriculturist.*

Recipes.

POTATO OMELETTE.—Wash the potatoes thoroughly and mix with four eggs, pepper, butter and salt and a small quantity of lemon juice. Fry a light brown.

BUTTERED CABBAGE.—Boil the cabbage with a quantity of onions and when tender chop them together. Season with pepper and salt and fry in butter.

FOUNTAIN PUDDING.—Boil a pint of cream, steam it and grate into it the peel of a lemon. Add to this four eggs well beaten. Sweeten to taste. Pour into cups and set in cold water and let simmer for twenty minutes. They are excellent hot or cold and are eaten with jelly.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Break up pieces of bread in a baking dish; place next a layer of tomatoes, pepper and salt and a teaspoonful of butter. Sprinkle bread on top, with a tablespoonful of milk to help browning, and bake for half an hour in a hot oven.

TO SERVE OAT MEAL.—A new way is to put it into heated cups while it is boiling hot, and then to pour a little water over the top to prevent a dark crust forming. It is thought to be more inviting in appearance than a dish which has been dipped into; pour off the water before eating the oatmeal.

TO BAKE PEARS OR APPLES.—Put them in a small jar, cover them with water and bake slowly for at least two hours. If you choose scatter sugar over each layer of the fruit before putting the water on. The juice will then be ready to serve with them, but you can add the sugar afterward and let it come to a boil.

Household Hints.

To mount ferns use a glue made with three parts white sugar, two parts starch and a very little water. Boil until white.

To whiten the hands melt half an ounce of camphor gum, half an ounce of glycerine and one pound of mutton tallow, and apply every night.

Linen dresses or other garments will retain their color if washed in water in which a quantity of hay is placed: boil and rinse the goods in it, using a little soap.

Jelly made from unripe grapes, just before they change from green to purple, is very delicate. Wash the grapes, after picking them from the stems in several waters, then put them in a porcelain kettle; wash them before putting them on the stove, as then you will not need to put any water with them, and of course the less water the less time it will take to boil the juice. Put the grapes when sufficiently cooked in a bag made of firm flannel, and let the juice drain out without squeezing, if possible.

The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effetually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this leaves the skin as clean, sweet and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

Mushrooms.

A gentleman who has made a study of the family of plants known as fungi, to which both the edible and poisonous mushrooms belong, declares that there is no magical way of distinguishing good mushrooms, no infallible test to determine healthful varieties, and in fact that toad-stool eating is not as yet an exact science. The common ideas in regard to the dangers of eating mushrooms taken from damp, dark places, those which have their caps, and those not evenly balanced with the stem in the center, are said to be erroneous, and, indeed, tests relating to form, color, outward appearance and basis of growth are not reliable. As a general rule those having a fetid, sickly or pungent odor and a styptic taste, should be discarded, and those which are agreeable to the taste when raw or plainly cooked may be freely eaten. "One of the most common signs of hurtful fungus is a stinging sensation affecting the tongue but little, the throat and tonsils more, and having the most effect on the stomach and bowels." Let the mushroom absorb fat enough, as it will when fried in batter, to cover this stinging taste, or disguise it with spices, and the best safeguard is lost. In testing a new or doubtful species, even if it be palatable, it is well to first eat very moderately of it on an empty stomach, and if no unpleasant sensations follow it may be regarded as safe in larger quantities. "Usually the nonedible fungus discloses its character when broiled; nauseous slime weeps from the stem, a grassy and disagreeable odor arises as it heats, or, on being tasted, there is no desire to take another mouthful."

Should any error in the selection of the mushroom occur, or should an injurious variety by accident or inadvertence be served with, and its presence obscured by, a harmless one, and poisonous results follow, the taking of sweet oil freely will prove the best antidote.

The dietetic value of mushrooms is chiefly due to the large proportion of nitrogenous matter which makes it possible for them in a measure to take the place of meat, but the proportion of solid constituents to the whole bulk is very small, and in fact they are as watery as turnips. They are actually preferable to meat in two respects; in the first place, because they are lacking in those stimulating and heating properties which is one of the main objections to the use of meat in summer; and in the second place, because they furnish those salts and saccharine principles which make the succulent vegetables so agreeable. Parry speaks of mushrooms as being "difficult of digestion," but this will depend much upon the method of cooking and the skill of the cook; and, furthermore, with them as with many other of our foods, there are doubtless individual idiosyncracies which prevent their being universally admired, and the digestive organs of some persons will be disordered by mushrooms, as in others they will be by corned beef and cabbage, radishes or cucumbers.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The Use of Toads.

Toads have been used by entomologists for the acquisition of minute nocturnal insects difficult to catch. A number are turned out at night in a district where a rare or desired insect is known to exist. In the morning the reptiles are recaptured, and either deprived of their spoils by a little pressure or killed and ransacked.—*London Field.*

FOR THE LADIES.

What Women Earn.

There are few occupations open to women by which they can earn large salaries. Teachers are the best paid workers, receiving from $600 to $900 a year. But, as a rule, women receive from twenty to thirty per cent. less than men for the same or equivalent service. Good saleswomen, for example, get from $6 to $10 per week. Some few who have served a long time receive $12, and occasionally a salary as high as $15 is paid; but the latter are very exceptional cases. Good female cashiers obtain, on the average, a little more than good saleswomen. But $15 per week is a large stipend for a cashier, and it requires a guaranteed ability, the best of references, and sometimes good security, to obtain such a position. The only employment in which as high as $20 a week is ever paid to a woman appears to be in the office of a bookkeeper, and here the average of wages is far below $800 a year. The majority of good bookkeepers get from $10 to $12 per week, and many women well trained in the business think themselves fortunate if they obtain $8. The sewing girls employed by large firms during the busy season, and who are engaged in the making of dresses, cloaks, underwear, etc., seldom receive more than seventy-five cents or $1 per day, and even then are obliged to remain idle for some months during the year. A favored few employed on "custom work" or intrusted with the care of small departments, earn from $9 to $10 weekly. Tailoresses are paid at about the same rate. Skilled compositors find no difficulty in earning all the way from $8 to $14 per week, though the latter stipend is exceptionally good, and is paid in very few offices. This class of workwomen, however, has multiplied so greatly during the past ten years that many are unable to get employment from one year's end to the other. In the position of housekeeper $1,000 a year is occasionally paid to an experienced woman, trustworthy and capable of assuming the entire management of a first-class establishment; but such instances are very exceptional, and can only be commanded by experienced women, well trained theoretically. On piece-work in artificial flower manufacture and occupations approximating to the artistic, it is stated that wages as high as $18 are occasionally earned by first-class hands; but in ordinary industries from $8 to $12 per week represents the average earnings of a woman in occupations requiring some training, and from $3 to $6 is a common wage in the lower industrial walks.

Fashion Notes.

Pink and pale brown make a pretty combination.

Slate-color, an ugly and unbecoming color to either blonde or brunette, for some reason unknown, has come into fashion once again.

Three rows of gold buttons are set down the front of frocks made of stuffs into which gold is woven, and constitute their sole trimming.

Turkish and India embroideries of soft, dull, yet rich coloring will trim the self-colored cashmere and cloth dresses worn later in the season.

New wool goods have ball figures three inches wide, of a shade so nearly like that of the stuff that the whole fabric appears to be plain at the first glance.

The long gauze veils formerly used here, but now out of style, are worn in Europe and called American veils. Meanwhile the English mask veil of red tulle is adopted here.

New bonnets and hats for the season between summer and winter have the brim of summer straw with a wintry velvet crown. Styles for the demi-season are otherwise well defined.

The pelisse to be worn next winter is precisely like the long plain redingote worn two years ago. It is made of cloth and trimmed with braid down the front and back, but not around the skirt.

There is nothing very new in the gilt and silvered ornaments to be used on bonnets next winter, but there are crescents enough among them to satisfy all the rabid Egyptian sympathizers.

According to the indications thus far the cloth pelisse trimmed with braiding on the seams and down the fronts will be the outside garment most worn next winter. Some have vests braided across the front.

Soft feathers in white or pale tinted colors are worn in the hair with admirable effect, and with full evening dress, diamond stars, arrows and crescents, or pins in the shape of small flowers and leaves are used to fasten the plumes in place.

A new color has been added to the already extended list of novel, artistic shades. It is called honeysuckle, and in one light is of a delicate rosy pink, and in another throws out a delicious golden hue. It very much resembles the æsthetic tint known as "dawn" which appeared last year.

At present the color that is the rage in the fashionable world is a compromise between gray and fawn, with a tendency to gray. Moonshine-blue comes next in popularity, but it is not every one who can stand it. The name of another new color is ficelle, really twine-color; but ficelle sounds soft—almost girlish. Twine-color would be intolerable.

Sailor hats are worn this fall, trimmed with a ribbon as deep as the crown, drawn tightly around it, and then tied with an upright bow at one side. A wreath of poppies or corn flowers, or a mixture of both, is frequently added with good effect. The dyed straws matched to the toilet, are easily found as they come in nearly every color in this jaunty shape.

Some of the new gimps have silk chenille tufts interwoven into them with very soft and pretty effect, and another novelty in trimmings is a plush brocaded galloon of silk with bits of silver or gold showing in the raised designs. These last trimmings come in fashionable shades of prune, marine blue, bronze brown, olive, dark green, dark garnet and black.

Elegant skirts for dressy wear are made of black satin de Lyon, with ruffles of the same alternating with those of black Spanish lace. With this skirt is a tunic of black satin de Lyon in panier style, bordered with black Spanish lace ruffles, and above this a jersey jacket of plain black Lyons velvet, finished at the throat with a collarette of Spanish lace.

A Parisian writer states that the draping of skirts is becoming more and more elaborate, while opinions are divided upon the subject of the tournure. This accessory should be but a slight one with the short costume, leaving the hips quite free. Whether paniers are worn with the dress or not, one needs a support to the puff and drapery, which is looped up very high at the back.

Housekeeping on a Large Scale.

The imperial household of China is probably unsurpassed in extent, there being married to the emperor not only the chief wife, who is the empress, but also nine under-wives of the first-class, twenty-seven of the second, and eighty-one of the third, on all of whom unnumbered servants wait. It may easily be believed that the imperial porcelain factories of Kin-tih-chin forwarded to the palace for their use, in the year 1877, 11,838 articles, consisting of fish bowls, flower-vases and ornamental jars of the first quality, and inferior products in proportion

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES

JOHN F. WOODBURY was nominated by the New Hampshire Greenback State convention at Manchester for governor.

THE New Hampshire Democrats at their State convention in Concord nominated Martin V. B. Edgerly for governor.

THE New York Anti-Monopoly convention adjourned after an exciting session. The question of nominating a ticket was left to the State committee's decision, and an anti-monopoly platform with a woman suffrage plank in it was adopted.

AT a reunion of veterans in Laconia, N. H., ten thousand persons were present. The speech of the day was made by General Sherman.

THE honors accorded to Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette, by the New York authorities, consisted of a public reception at the city hall, attended by over 1,500 persons, and a banquet at Delmonico's, at which speeches were made by Mayor Grace, Senator Jones, of Florida, and others

PRESIDENT ARTHUR left Portsmouth, N. H., for New York in the United States steamer Dispatch, but a heavy gale coming on the steamer put into the nearest harbor—Wood's Hole, Mass.—where she remained all night. On the following morning the vessel made Seaconnet, where the President was landed, and was driven about twenty-eight miles to Newport in an express wagon. From Newport the President proceeded to New York by train.

DURING a heavy rain storm lightning struck one of the oil tanks of the Kings county refinery in Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, igniting about 30,000 barrels of crude oil. A second lightning stroke set fire to the largest oil tank belonging to another refinery near by. The fire rapidly gained headway and spread from one tank to another and then to other oil refineries in the neighborhood, and finally Penny bridge across the creek caught fire and was partly destroyed. The foreman of a fire company and another man were burned to death and several other persons were injured. The pecuniary damage is estimated at $250,000.

THE first international military rifle match between two teams of twelve men each, representing the Volunteers of Great Britain and the National Guard of the United States, was shot at the Creedmoor (Long Island) range and resulted in an easy victory for the Englishmen by 170 points. The match lasted two days, the contest on the first day being at 200, 500 and 600 yards, and on the second day at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The English team was in charge of Sir Henry Halford and Colonel Bodine was captain of the American team. The following table shows the aggregate scores of the two teams at each distance covered in the two days' contest:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	To'l
British team ag	540	378	344	293	313	305	1,935
Amer. team ag	331	309	343	265	271	226	1,805
British team majority							170

A FIRE at Elmira, N. Y., destroyed the extensive boot and shoe factory of J. Richardson & Co. Three hundred hands were thrown out of employment and an estimated loss of $300,000 was inflicted. Four firemen were seriously hurt by falling walls.

WHEN Engineer Melville, of the lost Jeannette, arrived at his home in Philadelphia, he found that the many months of anxiety experienced by his wife upon her husband's account, and the joy at his return, were too much for her mental equilibrium. Mrs. Melville's sad condition compelled her husband to apply to the navy department for an indefinite leave of absence, which was granted.

COURTNEY defeated Ten Eyck and Dempsey in a boat race for $1,000 on the St. Lawrence river near Alexandria, N. Y.

THE General Unitarian conference held its biennial session at Saratoga, N. Y. Governor John D. Long, of Massachusetts, presided.

THE Rev. Dr. John S. Mitchell, for over half a century a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, died the other day at Newburg, N. Y., aged eighty-three years.

AT Dormansville, N. Y., Alonzo Cash, forty-eight years old, shot and mortally wounded his wife Minnie, seventeen years of age, and then killed himself. The two were married last fall, but had separated.

MAINE's official vote for governor, with the exception of a few small plantations, whose returns will change the result but little, is as follows: Total vote, 138,175. For governor—Robie, 72,554; Plaisted, 63,756; Chase, 1,298; Vinton, 262; Eustis, 305; Robie's plurality, 8,798. The Republican candidates for Congress are elected by pluralities little in excess of that for governor. The Republicans carry fourteen of the sixteen counties. Of the senators, twenty-eight are Republicans and three Fusionists. Of the members of the house, 108 are Republicans and forty-one Fusionists.

THE long strike of the iron-workers at Pittsburg, Pa., is over, the strikers having decided by a large majority to resume work under the old scale of prices.

TICKET nominated by the Massachusetts Democratic State convention at Boston: For governor, Benjamin F. Butler; lieutenant-governor, Samuel W. Bowerman; secretary of state, D. N. Skillings, of Winchester; treasurer and receiver, General William A. Hodges; auditor, John P. Sweeney, of Lawrence; attorney-general, George F. Very, of Worcester.

SOUTH AND WEST.

AT the South Carolina Republican State convention in Columbia a resolution was adopted to support the ticket already nominated by the Greenback-Labor party.

WHILE on its way to San Francisco a special train containing the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Louise collided at Port Costa with another engine, and the vice-regal party received a severe shock. Princess Louise was thrown down and sustained a few bruises. The marquis and his wife arrived in San Francisco the same evening, and on the following day were presented with an address by the British subjects.

OFFICIAL returns from sixty one counties in Arkansas show the vote on governor to be: Berry (Democrat), 75,910; Slack (Republican), 39,947; Garland (Greenbacker), 8,271. Berry's majority over Slack, about 35,000; plurality, 28,000. The eleven remaining counties, already heard from unofficially, do not materially change these figures. The Republicans and Greenbackers have elected one senator each. The senate will stand—Democrats, twenty-eight out of thirty, and the house—Democrats, seventy-three out of ninety-one.

PROFESSOR E. E. BARNARD, of Nashville, Tenn., has discovered a comet near the star Lambda in the constellation of the Twins.

THE Nebraska Democrats have nominated a full State ticket with J. S. Morton for governor at the head.

A TERRIBLE double murder was committed near Sweetwater, Tenn., in which two men were killed—Sheriff W. T. Cates and Deputy Sheriff John Conway, of Chattanooga, who had in custody three prisoners whom they were bringing to Knoxville to the supreme court. Two of the prisoners, John Taylor and Sam Carter, who are under sentence for murder, were chained together. The other prisoner, a negro, was chained to the seat. When the train stopped at Sweetwater three men entered the cars. One, a brother of the prisoner Taylor, entered the car from the rear, while the other two entered from the front. When the train reached Philadelphia Taylor's brother approached Deputy Sheriff Conway from behind and blew Conway's brains out with a pistol. He then released the prisoners, and they secured the dead deputy's pistol. At this instant Sheriff Cates rushed at the men, firing at them. As he fired the prisoner Taylor and the other two men shot him, and he fell dead. Taylor and his three rescuers then jumped on the engine and forced the engineer, with a pistol at his head, to pull out immediately and run twenty miles up to Lenoir's, running through three towns without stopping. At Lenoir's the four men jumped from the engine and secured horses which were waiting for them and all escaped. The prisoner Carter and the negro came to Knoxville without a guard and surrendered themselves to the sheriff of Knox county.

THE Colorado Republicans nominated a full State ticket headed by Ernest L. Campbell for governor.

SAMUEL REDDEN (colored) was hanged at Metropolis, Ia., for murdering one Zimmerman. On the same day James Tracy was hanged at Chicago for the murder of a policeman.

THE Mitchel & Rowland lumber company's mill in Toledo, Ohio, was burned with thirteen to fourteen million feet of lumber. Loss on the mill, $100,000; on the lumber, $225,000.

THE Missouri car and foundry works in St. Louis were burned; loss estimated at $150,000.

JULIUS ZEMITZLY met a singular death at Chicago. He went into an ice-house attached to a brewery and was frozen to death.

A TROUBLE is apprehended in Utah during the coming campaign. The garrison at Fort Douglass, near Salt Lake City, has been reinforced by two companies of United States troops.

THE liquor men of Illinois, alarmed at the progress of prohibition in Kansas and Iowa, held a State convention at Rock Island to concert measures for a defense of their interests.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A STATEMENT prepared at the pension bureau shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30 40,939 original claims for pensions and 34,148 claims for increase of pension were filed. There were allowed during the year 27,664 original applications and 10,231 for increase of pensions. The number of claims rejected was 21,295. There remain pending 269,678 original applications and 21,288 applications for increase. The total amount paid for pensions during the year, including the cost of disbursement, was $54,296,280.54; total number of pensioners on the roll, 285,697, a gain over the previous year of 16,867. The total amount paid by the government for pensions from 1791 to 1861 was $81,480,455.50. The total amount paid from 1861 to June 30, 1882, was $560,641,324.75. Out of this amount, and since 1871, $25,234,-232.85 has been paid to the survivors of the war of 1812 and to the widows of those who served during that war. Deducting this latter amount and estimating that which may have been paid to pensioners on account of the wars prior to 1861 and 1865, about $530,500,000 have been disbursed on account of pensions.

JUDGE WYLIE granted the application of counsel for Miner and Berdell, the indicted star route prisoners, for a new trial, and they were released upon bail in the sum of $10,-000 each.

THE chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products during July, 1882, were $5,128,313, and during July, 1881, $4,684,801; for the seven months ended July 31, 1882, $27,247,416, and for the same period in 1881, $24,227,301.

INFORMATION has been received at the treasury department that a counterfeit silver half-dollar made of Babbett metal and glass is being circulated. It has a good ring and is an excellent imitation.

THE census bureau has issued a bulletin classifying the population of the United States in 1880 by nativity. The native-born were: Whites, 36,843,291; colored, 6,632,549; foreign-born, 6,679,943; total population 50,155,783. Of the foreign-born 2,772,169 were natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1,966,742 of the German empire, 717,084 of British America, 194,337 of Norway, 181,729 of Sweden, 106,971 of France, 104,541 of China, and the remainder represent all the countries of the earth.

THE President has ratified the postal convention between the United States and Switzerland, to take effect October 1.

CONCERNING the new comet recently discovered in Colorado, a Washington dispatch says: The great comet reported as having been discovered by observers in Colorado was observed at the Naval observatory this afternoon. It was found in right ascension 11 hours 19 minutes 32 seconds, and declination north 10 degrees and 19 minutes. The comet was easily seen with the naked eye, and exhibited a short tail with a bright head of considerable extent. In the telescope the nucleus showed as a confused mass of bright light, indicating a large comet with plenty of loose material. Extending on both sides were seen bright arcs of light, presenting the appearance of a bird with outstretched wings. In regard to this comet a dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., says: "Dr. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner observatory, has been receiving messages from all parts of America, claiming the discovery of a large naked-eye comet, now visible near the sun. To set at rest all inquiries he states that it is the same comet recently discovered in South America, moving west. It is not the comet of 1812, and is not identical with any known comet."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ONE of the buttresses of St. Patrick's cathedral in Dublin fell, killing four women.

YELLOW FEVER has broken out at Mier, Mexico, and the inhabitants have fled in every direction.

A DUBLIN dispatch says it is announced that Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, Dillon and Brennan have decided to hold a conference in the autumn in order to start a national movement, in which the various movements will be consolidated upon a platform of national self government, the abolition of landlordism, the promotion of home industries, the rights of laborers, and a paid representation in parliament.

THE Hillsdale crew—amateur oarsmen of the United States—were defeated in their race with the champion crew of the Thames Rowing club on the Thames owing to an accident. At the beginning of the race the Hillsdales took the lead and were about three lengths ahead when the bow man broke his slide. The Hillsdales were compelled to stop rowing temporarily, and the Thames crew then went to the front and won by about four lengths. Captain Terwilliger, of the Hillsdales, telegraphed as follows: "The guide on my seat broke. The accident was unavoidable. We had the race well in hand at the time, and were leading by three lengths. I threw the seat out and rowed the balance of the course without it."

DAMAGE exceeding $250,000 was done in Panama by two successive earthquakes.

SIR JAMES ALDERSON, M. D., F. R. S., physician extraordinary to the queen, is dead. From 1867 to 1869 he was president of the English Royal College of Physicians.

AFFAIRS in Peru are reported to be in a state of anarchy. Indian guerrillas sacked the towns evacuated by the Chilians and many persons were brutally murdered. At Concepcion, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, a small garrison of seventy-seven Chilians were slain to a man, but not before they had made a desperate resistance and killed several hundred of the attacking party.

BALTHASAR GRUN, a prominent German socialist, committed suicide by hanging while in prison at Hanau.

AN international electrical exhibition has been opened at Munich.

A DISPATCH from Parry Sound, Ont., says that the passenger steamer Asia went down in Lake Huron during a storm, and that of the 100 persons on board only a few were saved.

A WOMAN was shot by a process server in county Donegal, Ireland, while resisting the seizure of her cattle.

HEAVY floods have done much damage to property in portions of Italy.

THE Hon. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, dean of Windsor and domestic chaplain to Queen Victoria, is dead.

A CABLE is to be laid between Portugal and the United States.

ALL the Irish suspects now in prison except those against whom crime can be proved are about to be released.

A DUBLIN dispatch asserts that the Irish leaders have formed a new organization to take the place of the land league, which was suppressed. They will declare in favor of peasant proprietary and of a scheme for the land colonies somewhat similar to that advocated by Michael Davitt.

MISS SARAH ELSTONE, the daughter of respectable parents residing in Woodstock, Ontario, deliberately committed suicide by building a fire and standing over it until horribly burned from head to foot. She was religiously inclined and her last words were "I am going to Jesus." She left a note saying she was tired of this world and had made up her mind to sacrifice herself.

The Trouble in Egypt.

The British victory at Tel-el-Kabir left the road open to Cairo, and they entered that city amid great enthusiasm. All Egyptians of rank occupied in the war made submission. The events following the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the occupation of Cairo were described in dispatches from Zagaziz as follows: An Egyptian officer, under a flag of truce, arrived at Ramleh bearing an offer from Arabi Pasha's commanding officer at Kafr-el-Dwar to surrender the Egyptian troops there. This offer was addressed to Cherif Pasha, and contained the further information that all the military chiefs wished to give themselves up to the khedive. They stated that the rebel army had stopped all hostilities.

Butros Bey, Reouf Pasha and Ali Pasha Roobi arrived at Alexandria and proceeded to the palace, where they presented to the khedive, on the part of the inhabitants of Cairo, an address pledging loyalty and submission. They were delegated to present this address at a meeting, at which there were present several high functionaries, notables and ulemas, including the Sheik El-Edwi, hitherto a stanch partisan of Arabi Pasha. The sheik, however, took no part in the proceedings of the meeting. The delegates came from Cairo by the railway, which is intact. Butros Bey told the khedive that the rebel force at Tel-el-Kebir, at the time of the British attack, consisted of 30,000 regulars, 7,000 Bedouins and 3,000 volunteers. The first news of Wednesday's battle that reached Cairo reported a great Egyptian victory, and when subsequently it was announced that Arabi Pasha was on his way to Cairo it was rumored that he bore with him Admiral Seymour's head. The people of Cairo had never heard of General Wolseley, and imagined that Admiral Seymour commanded the British forces. When Arabi Pasha arrived alone the populace stoned him.

The khedive gave a grand banquet at Alexandria in honor of General Wood and Admiral Dowell. Sir Edward Malet, the British consul-general, and all the members of the staff of the British consulate were present.

A brigade of the Highlanders went to Zagazig and took possession of the railway to Cairo. All of Arabi's papers were seized at Tel-el-Kebir. Hundreds of fugitives, including many officers, surrendered. The British casualties in Wednesday's battle were: Killed, nine officers and forty-five men; wounded, twenty-two officers and 330 men. The enemy's loss is estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded. At Kassasin there were fifteen wounded officers and 245 wounded privates.

General Wolseley, in reply to a deputation of chiefs from Tel-el-Kebir, who asked that the country be spared the humiliation of a further advance of the British, said he would occupy Cairo; that in a few hours he would dispatch the first train there with troops. This was done. The sultan telegraphed to General Wolseley offering congratulations on the splendid victory achieved by him, and requesting him, now that the neck of the rebellion had been broken, to stop the march of the army into the interior. General Wolseley sent a telegram in reply in which he referred the sultan to London for a response to his request. All of the enemy's magazines were blown up and all the unavailable stores destroyed.

"The war is over." Such were the words telegraphed from Cairo by General Wolseley. Arabi Bey and Toulba Pasha had surrendered. The Egyptian camp at Kafr-el-Dwar was deserted and the leaders were all prisoners. General Wolseley sent two dispatches to the war office, the first of which from Benha was as follows: "I have just arrived. General Lowe occupied Cairo yesterday afternoon. Arabi and Toulba Pasha have surrendered unconditionally. Ten thousand troops at Cairo have laid down their arms. The prefect of police has undertken to maintain order. I go on to Cairo at once." From Cairo General Wolseley sent the following dispatch: "The war is over. Send no more men from England. Midshipman De Chair is safe. I have been received here with open arms by all classes. The soldiers are glad to return to their homes. Our cavalry did extremely well in the long forced march yesterday. Arabi and Toulba Pasha are both confined in our guard rooms. I will now change my base from Ismailia to Alexandria. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent."

An Alexandria dispatch says Arabi surrendered to General Macpherson, saying: "I am Arabi. This is Toulba Pasha." A dispatch from Tel-el-Kebir says an Egyptain doctor states that when Arabi was making off by railway to Zagazig he was fired at by one of his own officers. From Tel-el-Kebir 12,000 prisoners, including twenty-seven officers, were marched back to Ismailia.

Fort Aslan was surrendered to General Wood in person. The commandant and twelve officers came forward to surrender. General Wood immediately inquired for the Italian naval lieutenant, Paolucci, who was supposed to have espoused Arabi Pasha's cause. After some delay Paolucci was brought forward, wearing the uniform of an Egyptian officer. He was immediately placed under arrest. General Wood informed the commandant of Fort Aslan that he would intercede for him and his brother officers, if they, with their men, would assist in repairing the railway. The offer was accepted. Several civilians, evidently belonging to the upper classes, were found in the fort. They were apparently merchants, but they were nevertheless ordered to set to work on the railway.

Kurshid Pasha, commanding at Aboukir, has sent in a message announcing his willingness to surrender.

All the Egyptian soldiers who were at Mallaha have left that post and quit the army. The native troops having also disappeared from Kafr-el-Dwar.

The chiefs of the war party in Egypt surrendered on all sides and the Egyptian soldiers was disarmed by the British.

Wasn't In.

The occupant of an office on Congress street west fixed matters one day this week in such shape that any caller had to run the gauntlet of a boy in the ante-room, and as he retired into his den beyond he said to the youth:

"Now, young man, look me in the eye."

"Yes, sir."

"And remember what I say."

"Yes, sir."

"If any person calls and asks if I am in you must say you don't know. You will then ask their business. If they say it is a financial matter you must come in here, stop a minute, and return and say that I am out of town to take baths for my rheumatism."

"Yes, sir."

It was hardly an hour before a stranger came up, and when asked his business he replied:

"Well, I called on a little errand involving some money."

That was the cue for the boy. He retreated to the back room, winked at his employer, and returned to the ante-room and reported:

"He has just left for the country on a vacation."

"Then I'll leave a note," said the man, and he sat down and wrote a few lines and took his departure. When he had been gone ten minutes the employer came out to read it. He read:

"Called to pay you that ninety dollars, but you were out. Am off for Tennessee. See you when I return in January. Tra-la!"

It was the work of only ten seconds to fling on his hat and reach the street; but it was too late. An hour's hard work, including a walk to one of the depots, failed to turn up the man who had money to leave instead of a bill to collect. The boy over there was looking very much cast down yesterday. One would have said that somebody had beer swearing at him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Paganini's Pet.

One day, while approaching Paris in a diligence, after his visit to England Paganini had the mortification of seeing his beloved Guarnerius fall from the roof of the coach. The delicate instrument received a palpable injury, and had to be taken to Vuillaume, the famous maker and repairer of violins established in the French captial. Vuillaume not only mended it—as the story goes—but made an exact facsimile of it, taking both to the Italian virtuoso with the remark that the two instruments, lying side by side in his laboratory, had puzzled him as to their identity. The dismayed musician seized first one and then the other, played upon both, and carefully examined them, together and apart, and ended by exclaiming in distress that he could not decide which was his own.

He strode about the room wild, ecstatic and in tears—faith and fury alike struggling for the mastery in him, till the honest Parisian, overcome by the sight of a grief and a bewilderment so genuine, and never from the first intending to deceive his client, asked him to keep both violins as a pledge of his esteem and admiration, at the same time pointing out the sham Guarnerius, for which he begged an honorable place in Paganini's household. Who can doubt after this that new violins may be made to look and speak, as well as old ones.—*All the Year Round.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

It is said that Thomas A. Edison has had issued to him no fewer than 396 patents.

One of the largest orders for bridge-building steel is that issued for the new bridge over the Frith of Forth, Scotland. It calls for 45,000 tons of steel.

The Red sea takes its name from a minute thread-like oscillatoria or alga which Ehrenberg observed when sailing over it, and which gives a red color to the water.

The telephone is now connected with diving apparatus, and the diver receives his instructions by means of it at the bottom of the sea. It is thought that it will tend to lessen the danger of accidents.

Astronomers say that the earth meets annually in its course some fifty million comets. These ignite, as a rule, and become shooting stars; or, if they do not ignite, fall to the earth as meteoric stones.

In the Italian parliament the voting is done by electricity. Three buttons marked aye, no, and abstain, on each member's desk, are connected with a central printing apparatus which records the votes automatically as the members touch the buttons.

All know that air has weight, but one is apt to have rather vague ideas as to the weight of comparatively limited quantities of it. A cubic foot of air weighs 538.1 grains, or something over one ounce; 13.06 cubic feet weigh one pound. About sixty-five cubic feet of air furnish one pound of oxygen. An apartment eight feet high, twelve feet wide and thirteen feet long contains about 100 pounds of air; and a room forty feet square and eighteen feet high contains about a ton.

That there is an unlimited supply of energy in the interior of the earth is a circumstance which has been overlooked. In speaking of this energy Dr. Milne referred to that portion of it which crops out upon the surface in countries like Japan, Iceland and New Zealand, in the form of hot springs, solfataras, volcanoes, etc. He stated that there was an unlimited supply of water in hot springs within a radius of one hundred miles around Tokio, and that the heat of these springs could be converted into an electric current and the energy transmitted to the town.

Hydrophobia—The Possibility of Recovery.

The death recently of Mr. George A. Reeves, speaker of the Texas house of representatives, will tend to confirm the almost universal impression that recovery from hydrophobia is impossible. Here was a patient whose position and circumstances enabled him to command all the available resources of medical science in the treatment of the awful disease to which he was a victim; and yet his life could not be saved.

The popular notion that there is no known remedy for rabies is correct. Most of the new drugs which have been tested of late years prove more injurious than beneficial to the patient. They produce paroxysms, and thus hasten death.

But the idea that nobody ever recovers from hydrophobia does not seem equally well founded. On the contrary, a few cases of well authenticated spontaneous recovery are on record. For the last eight years a committee of the Paris Academy of Medicine has been engaged in prosecuting careful researches concerning rabies in animals and man, and the president of this committee, M. Decroix, in a recent report, declares that he has obtained satisfactory evidence of recovery in nine cases, three of which were those of human beings.

In commenting upon the experiments made by the French rabies committee, the *Lancet* says that since the administration of medicines, usually provokes convulsive seizures, it seems desirable, according to our present knowledge, to leave persons affected with hydrophobia in the most perfect possible calm." Absolute quiet and obscurity are pronounced indispensable conditions of wise treatment by M. Decroix, and that investigator makes the astounding statement that, under such conditions, he would rather suffer from hydrophobia than from many other diseases.

It is something to have learned that every case of hydrophobia is not necessarily fatal; that recovery may occur, though cure as yet appears to be impossible.

The General('s) Experience.

Perusing a recent copy of the Chicago Times, we observed the following statement from Gen'l Leib, of the Chicago Democrat: "St. Jacobs Oil is the remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia, without any manner of doubt, and people who suffer from these diseases ought to be made acquainted with that fact. Whenever I had occasion to use the oil I found it all its proprietors claim for it."

The gum of the palmetto, which is found in abundance in Florida, makes as good if not better mucilage than gum arabic.

The prince of remedies for rheumatism is St. Jacobs Oil. We have seen it tried and great results accomplished.—Huntington (Ind.) Democrat.

A solid lump of pure silver, weighing nearly a pound, was found near Magnolia, N. C., recently.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidneys, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.

THE Berlin butcher who named one of his products the Bismarck sausage has been arrested for insulting the German statesman.

A Fortune

may be made by hard work, but can neither be made nor enjoyed without health. To those leading sedentary lives Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a real friend. It stimulates the liver, purifies the blood and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs. By all druggists.

ABOUT $2,000,000 are now invested in Tennessee in cotton factories, and they are in a prosperous condition.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription"

always becomes the favorite remedy of those who try it. It is a specific for all female "weaknesses" and derangements, bringing strength to the limbs and back, and color to the face. Of all druggists.

ST. PAUL, Minn., is happy in the thought that she rests on a solid foundation of magnetic ore.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic: and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

The Frazer Axle Grease

Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using Well's Health Renewer. $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

We can insure any person having a bald head or troubled with dandruff that Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will do all that is claimed for it. It will not stain the most delicate fabric and is delightfully perfumed.

25 Cents Will Buy

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

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

Ministerial Joy.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—The distinctive feature of Bright's Disease disappeared with the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and I now call myself a well man.

A. BRAMLEY, Pastor Arsenal M. E. Church.

THERE are now 138 factories in Charleston, S. C., employing 4,456 persons.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, February 20, 1881.

To Mr. J. W. Graham, Druggist:

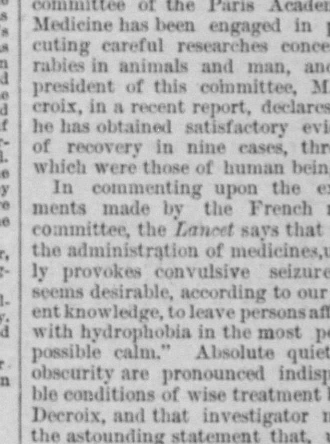
Dear Sir—My case was an acute form of Bronchitis, and was of one and a half year's duration. I employed the best medical aid possible, but failed rapidly, until the doctors said I would die—that my case was incurable. Thrown upon my own resources, I got a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in six hours felt a decided relief. In three days the cough almost disappeared. Now that my chances of life are good for many years, I earnestly recommend the above to every sufferer of throat or lung disease. C. G. LATHROP.

25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef cattle, good to prime, l w	13 @	14
Calves, com'n to prime veals	7½ @	10
Sheep	4½ @	5¼
Lambs	5½ @	7
Hogs—Live	8¼ @	8¾
Dressed, city	10¼ @	10¾
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 80 @	7 50
West., good to choice	5 25 @	9 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07 @	1 07½
No. 1 White	1 15 @	1 16
Rye—State	71 @	77
Barley—Two-rowed State	1 07 @	1 12½
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed	70 @	75½
Yellow Southern	92 @	92
Oats—White State	45 @	50
Mixed Western	32 @	42
Hay—Prime Timothy	70 @	95
Straw—No. 1, Rye	55 @	60
Hops—State, 1881, choice	55 @	58
Pork—Mess, new, for export	21 70 @	21 90
Lard—City Steam	12 85 @	12 90
Refined	12 20 @	12 20
Petroleum—Crude	6¼ @	6¾
Refined	7⅜ @	7⅜
Butter—State Creamery	28 @	32
Dairy	20 @	21
West. Im. Creamery	18 @	22
Factory	15 @	18
Cheese—State Factory	8 @	11¼
Skims	2 @	5
Western	9 @	10¾
Eggs—State and Penn	25 @	26
Potatoes—L. I., bbl	2 75 @	3 25
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Light to fair	4 40 @	5 12
Lambs—Western	5 25 @	5 85
Sheep—Western	4 00 @	4 60
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks	8 25 @	8 65
Flour—C'y ground n. process	8 00 @	8 75
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 25 @	1 25
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	81 @	82
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	64 @	65
Barley—Two-rowed State	90 @	90
BOSTON.		
Beef—Ex. plate and family	17 50 @	18 00
Hogs—Live	8 @	9
City Dressed	11¼ @	11¼
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	21 00 @	21 50
Flour—Spring Wheat patents	7 25 @	8 75
Corn—High Mixed	91 @	92
Oats—Extra White	53 @	55
Rye—State	85 @	90
Wool—Wsh'd comb & delaine	44 @	48
Unwashed "	28 @	30
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Extra quality	7 50 @	8 37½
Sheep—Live weight	4½ @	5½
Lambs	5 @	6
Hogs—Northern, d. w.	11½ @	11¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	8 25 @	8 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 07½ @	1 08
Rye—State	97 @	97
Corn—State Yellow	82 @	82
Oats—Mixed	69 @	69
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	31 @	31
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11½ @	12
Petroleum—Crude	6 @	7
Refined	6¾ @	7



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages. 13

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., *Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

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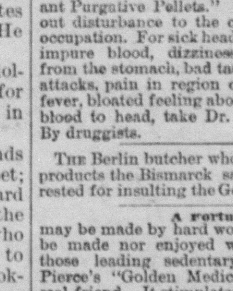


That terrible scourge fever and ague, and its congener, billous remittent, besides affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, produced by miasmatic air and water, are both eradicated and prevented by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable elixir, indorsed by physicians, and more extensively used as a remedy for the above class of disorders, as well as for many others, than any medicine of the age. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

"HAINES" PIANOS

ARE USED AND INDORSED BY THE GREATEST ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.

PATTI! GERSTER! MARIMON! VALLERIA! KELLOGG! LABLACHE! CAMPANINI! GALLASSI! RAVELLI! BRIGNOLI! ABBOTT! MARIE ROZE! OLE BULL! PEASE! CASTLE!

WAREROOMS:

97 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

For Sale by all leading Piano Houses. CATALOGUES MAILED FREE OF CHARGE.

Consumption Can Be Cured!

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Get up Clubs for our CELEBRATED TEAS, and secure a beautiful "Moss Rose or Gold Band Tea Set," (44 pieces,) our own importation. One of these beautiful Tea Sets given away to the party sending a Club for $25.00. Beware of the so-called "CHEAP TEAS" that are being advertised—they are dangerous and detrimental to health—slow poison. Deal only with reliable Houses and with first hands if possible. No humbug.

The Great American Tea Co., Importers, P. O. Box 289. 31 & 33 VESEY ST., New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25c.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. Prof. MARTINEZ, the Great Spanish Seer, Astrologer and Psychologist, will, for 50 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send a CORRECT PICTURE of your future husband or wife, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage, psychologically predicted. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Mont'y Pl., Boston, Mass.

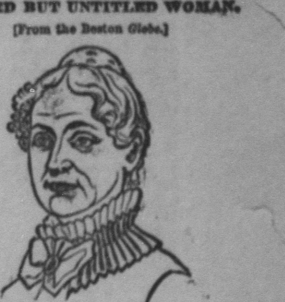
YOUNG MEN If you want to learn telegraphy in a few months and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

Phonography, or Phonetic Shorthand. Catalogue of works, with Phonographic alphabet and illustrations, for beginners, sent on application. Address Benn Pitman, Cincinnati, O.

ENGINES (Traction & Portable) for Farm, Saw Mill & Plantation. For prices, etc., write The AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (3) Mrs. A. M. D.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated KIDNEY-WORT as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

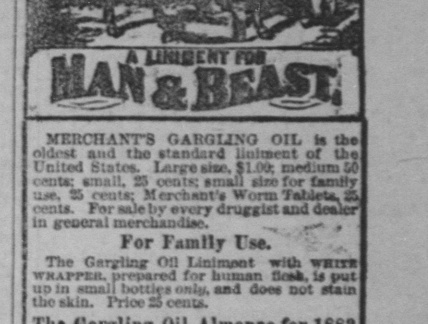
RHEUMATISM. For this it is a WONDERFUL CURE, as it is for ALL the painful diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels. It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in a short time **PERFECTLY CURED.**

It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully.

It Acts at the same time on the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. $1 SOLD by DRUGGISTS. Liquid or Dry. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. (27)

KIDNEY-WORT



MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL is the oldest and the standard liniment of the United States. Large size, $1.00; medium 50 cents; small, 25 cents; small size for family use, 25 cents; Merchant's Worm Tablets, 25 cents. For sale by every druggist and dealer in general merchandise.

For Family Use.

The Gargling Oil Liniment with WHITE WRAPPER, prepared for human flesh, is put up in small bottles only, and does not stain the skin. Price 25 cents.

The Gargling Oil Almanac for 1883

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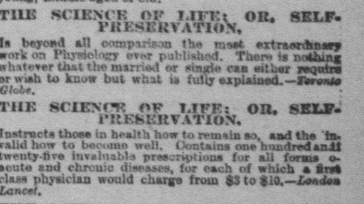

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