Slung from his neck—a weary weight— His precious charge he bore; His failing strength, at war with fate, Could bear no feather more.

Uprose the brenkers wild : woman, on the billows thrown, Held up her drowning child.

"Save her!" she cried, "in mercy save! As through the surf she rolled: He heard; and cast beneath the wave His prize of Indian gold.

Fearless he breasts the tropic storm With limbs by love new strung, While round his neck, all soft and warm, Two infant arms are flung

He hails the land—the blessed land! He drinks its spley air; He strains to reach its coral strand, He greets it with a prayer.

Vainly the angry tempest raved, His feet have touched the goal; And, with his living burden saved, He stands-a rescued soul!

The child has lived, bloomed, loved, and die

Alone the old man lies Another sea, of stiller tide, Steals o'er his closing eyes. Glows now for him no tropic light,

But where life's waters freeze, The glory of the Polar night— The calm of Arctic seas! His hard-earned gold beneath the deep

Lies deep;—but where is she, His God-gift, whom the star-world keep, His daughter of the sea? Where cloud-waves foam the rippled skies Touched by the golden day, A beauteous form in angel guise

He follows, hushed in rapt delight,

Of dread and death beguiled, She, swimming slow with pinions bright, He, clinging like a child. The dross of earth is cast away; She leads him by the hand, Through heaven's blue sea her white wings

play; He nears the happy land. She parts the wave that beats him back; He breasts life's surge no more:

His feet, upon an angel's track, Have touched the immortal shore!

—Household Words.

### THE GRANDFATHER'S WILL.

"Little Blossom, you make it so hard for me to say good-by to you."
"When ?"

The innocent, surprised, inquiring face—renunciation was, indeed, difficult for John Burrows. He touched a dimple in her cheek, and then a curl of her hair, as he might have touched flowers

on a grave, perhaps.

She shook back the silky ripples impatiently. When, John ?"

He looked at her for a moment without a smile, pretty as she was.
"Nelly, sit down here a moment."

They sat down on the pretty crimson couch before the fire. Seeing trouble in his face, she put her hand in his, and he smoothed out the little rose-leaf member upon his broad palm, more than ever confident, as he looked at it, that he was

"Nelly, you know I love you"
"Yes," with a blush, for he had never said it before. "And I am very sorry."

"Why?" after a pause of bewilder-"Because you are a delicate little flower, needing care and nursing to keep

your bloom bright; and I am going to a hard, rough life, among privations, fe-ver and malaria, which will try even my powerful constitution, and where you nust not go." "You are going to the Far West?"
"Yes. My mother must have a home in her old age. She is strong now, but

time is telling on her. You know all that she has been to me?"

"Yes; she has been a good mother. But you shall take me too, John." She won her way into his arms against

his will. "You will take me, too?" "No. Did I not tell you that you made it so hard for me to say good-bye

to you."
"John, what could I do without yon?"
He took the little, caressing hand down from his face.

"Don't make me so weak, Nelly. you think that it is nothing to me to leave my little violet—the only woman I ever loved—for a hard, cold life, and unceasing toil? I cannot marry for ten

years, Nelly." "And then I shall be thirty years old." "Yes, married and with little child-

ren; seeing at last that your old lover, John Burrows, was right." He rose to his feet.

"John!" in terror. "Yes, I am going, Nelly. Little one did not foresee that you would love me—that I should love you. You were a little school-girl when I saved you from western town—paved affects, latest town—p drowning last summer, and your satchel and was lost. I came here to see Gregory, not you. I could not help loving you; but did not think until to-night that you cared so much for me, Nelly. But, child, you will surely forget me in

"Never !" for you day and night, more and more, as the time goes on, and I get older, lonelier, more weary. But I shall never hope to see you again. Now, give me your hand."

She gave him both. He raised them to his lips, but before she could speak again, he was gone.
Shivering violently, she went so the

fire, and stood there, trying to warm her-self. She understood it all now—his more, and he said to himself, "If it is strangely elaborate arrangements for a trip to New York. He had known that he was not coming back when she had begged him to bring her his photograph from the great metropolis, but was go-ing on—on—into the dim distance. That

was why he had not promised.

It was getting late—she was so cold she had better go to bed. She would not go into the parlor to bid her father, and aunt and Gregory, good-night; so she crept silently up to her own room. There the very weight of grief upon her

lulled her to sleep.

But when she woke, her grief sprang upon her like some hidden monster who had lain in wait for her all night. Her

But when they called her, she sprang up hastily, dressed and went down, and they were too busy talking to notice that she did not know what she was doing. But, by-and-by, when her brother reached for more soffee, and observed, "John Burrows and his mother went to New York in the first train this morning," she tried to rise unconcernedly from the table, and fell in a dead faint

upon the carpet among them.

When Nelly came to, she was undressed and in bed, and Aunt Mary was darning stockings at the foot. "Oh, let me get up, Aunt Mary; I don't want to lie here." " Now, Nelly, be reasonable.

"Oh, Aunt Mary, I'm not." "Nelly, if you will lie still to-day, I'll let you have that old box of curiosities in my room to look over. Will you?" "I don't know."

Aunt Mary went for them. Nelly shut her eyes, and let the wave in all its bitterness surge over her once; then Miss Golding came back, bringing a box of old mahogany, black and glossy with

There !"-setting it on the bed. With a wintry little smile of thanks, Nelly lifted the cover. The old mahogany box contained strange things. Pictures on wood and ivory, illuminated manuscripts, webs of strange lace, antique ornaments, ancient embroideries, great packages of old letters, sealed flasks of unfamiliar perfume, ancient brooches of red gold, finger-rings of clumsily set gems tied together with faded ribbons, a knot of hair fastened with a gold heart, the silver hilt of a sword, and, lastly, a tiny octagon portrait of an old man done in chalks upon kind of vellum, and inclosed in a frame of tarnished brass.

"Who is this that is so ugly, Aunt Mary ?" "That, they say, is my great-great-grandfather, Nelly."

"What is it painted on-this queer stuff?" "Well, it's a kind of leather, I believe.

They used to write on in very ancient times." "He's uncommonly ugly, isn't he? said Nelly, wearily.

As she spoke, the little case fell apart

in her hands. A yellow, folded paper was revealed. She opened it, and saw that it was written upon.
"Why, bless my soul, what have you there?" exclaimed Miss Golding, rising

up in a strange alarm.
She snatched it from Nelly's hand. "It can't be the will !" she cried.

Nelly looked on in dumb surprise. Aunt Mary read a few words, then rushed away in wild agitation to the library where her brother was sitting. Nelly could hear them talking, the two; then her brother came; then the old housekeeper was called from the dining-room, and so much confused conversation she never heard before. By-and-by they all waited upon her in a body. " Nelly," said her father, sitting down

on the foot of the bed, "You are an heiress. "This is Grandfather Golding's will,"

exclaimed Aunt Mary, flourishing the bit of paper.

"It seems that he was very eccentric," Gregory condescended to explain. "He was very rich, and had some hard sons, and some grandsons who promised to be harder, and he fell out with the whole set, who were waiting for him to die. He declared that no money of his should encourage the young people's excesses; a little poverty would help the family, and the fourth generation would appreciate his money, and probably make good use of it. When he died, no will good use of it. When he died, no will could be found; and though there was a famous struggle for the property, it went into the hands of trustees through the oath of the lawyer who had drawn up the will; and there it has been, descending from one person to another, and accumulating in value, until you and I,

Nelly, are as rich as Crossus."
"How, Gregory?" "Ain't we the fourth generation Father was an only child, we are his only children; all the back folks are dead, and it slides down to us on greased wires. Hurrah for Grandfather Golding!"

"Is this true, father!" "Yes, mydear. The property is chiefly in Leeds, England. The housekeeper who came over last summer, you know, happens to know about it. It's in safe hands, and our claim is indisputable."

What did Nelly do? The little goose!

Instead of flying off in thoughts of a carriage, and dresses of cloth of gold, and a trip to Europe, she buried her face in

the pillows, and murmured under her breath, "Oh! John. Oh, dear, dear John! And it was no castle in the air. Three months proved that she was the mistress of gold untold, almost. And then a little note went to Kansas, saying :

"DEAR JOHN : I am waiting for you with a fortune. Will you come for me NELLY." now?

And he came instantly; and though some might have sneered at his readiness, the heart of his little wife was always at peace. She knew that John Burrows loved her truly. Grandfather -you look so much a woman now, with your steadfast eyes—hear me; I Western town—paved streets, raised and Nelly finally lived out West. But she had opportunities of seeing pioneer of books floated away down the river life; and she said, "John was right; I should have died in a year, had I lived here in poverty."

# A Diamond Lost and Found.

A few years since a gentleman engaged "Never!"

He went on: "Nelly, I shall hunger an appreciative eye for a fine diamond, or you day and night, more and more, and being convinced that a real gem would, if properly bought, be a safe investment, accordingly commissioned a jeweller to purchase for him a stone about a thousand dollars in value, which was mounted as a spiral-backed stud.

As months rolled on the owner was offered by connoisseurs constant advances on his purchase, which temptaworth that to them, it is to me, and I will keep it till forced by necessity to sell it."

In April of last year, while working on his boom of logs on one of the streams of the Kennebec, having on a shirt, the stud-hole worn large by service, he saw his sparkling brilliant fall from his bosom, strike the log, and glide quietly into the current below.

Determination to regain it overpowered the regret of his mind. He kept his loss where his stud should have been in his bosom. Sounding the depth of the water he found it to be about seven feet; he then decided to wait till the summer drought should bring the stream misery terrified her. Why should she not die? Why should she ever rise from that bed? to its lowest ebb, and taking accurate measurement of the place, by the bearing of the rocks and trees on the shore,

allowing eighteen inches for the change of direction by the current, he left his treasure to compete with the dace and shiner in fascinating the river mermaid, and returned to his Massachusetts home. The September following, six months after the loss, the river being then at its lowest point for the season, the un-daunted lumberman started for his dia-

mond. The river full of logs, covering the place, had been sawed and shipped and now only a few inches of water trickled over the spot where the stud fell. He took with him a large tin colander, the holes of which were of a size to hold the prize, if found. He had determined to work a fortnight before giving up the gem as lost, and to have all the river bottom go through his handy kitchen strainer. He made his first dip of gravel and water, as nearly as he could calculate, eighteen inches down the current from where it struck the surface of the stream, seven feet profitable to the owner; and this is not clubs. above. And a lucky dip it was, for at all—the fowls thus kept should be disthe bottom of the pan lay the lost gem, bright and sparkling as when it came

from the jeweller.

The above incident is a good illustration of Yankee patience and tact, as well one-half of their keeping, if an as a warning to those who wear diamond shirt-studs .- Boston Transcript.

### Superscriptions.

Speaking of Philadelphia lawyers, the listributing clerk in charge of the foreign letters which come through the Chicago postoffice was evidently cut out for one; if not, his experience has been such as to amply fit him for the profession of deciphering unintelligible signs and hieroglyphics. Many of the super-scriptions which come through his hands are among the most mysterious of ciphers-unintelligible from the writer's not knowing what he wanted to write, rather than illegible through carelessness in writing. When a countryman of Gustavus Vasa, for instance, still hibernating upon his native hills, sends a letter to his brother in this country, and, writing from memory, and a memory not much trained in letters at that, superscribes it "Seederabst lenco Ia.," he has succeeded in mystifying the average human mind considerably regarding the intended destination of his missive. Not at all the postoffice clerk, however, who at once sees that "Cedar Rapids, Linn county, Iowa," is meant. So, too, when from the Bremen bag a greasy packet flutters out, addressed to "Hafte Lac Co Ill,"it is not difficult to discern, after the letters of the legend have been evolved from the chaos in which a stiff fist and a villainous pen have left them, that the packet is intended for some one in "Half Day, Lake county, Illinois," and thither it therefore goes. But when the only address to be made out from anotherand that by no means sure, so vague are the forms of the letters—is "Chollyhutville Co Ill," then it is that brains tell in the distributing business. Brains finally result in a solution of the palimpsest, and "Joliet, Will county, Illinois," is the interpretation thereof. In like manner "Verseaux incauque Co Amerika,"-a superscription which could have emanated from nowhere else but France -is decided to mean "Warsaw, Hancock county," and it is found that Illi-nois has such a town, in such a county; so the letter is forwarded thither, and has doubtless gladdened or saddened the heart of its object before now.—Lakeside

Romantic Marriages in New Hampshire. Of the preliminaries of a marriage about to be celebrated in Exeter, N. H., a correspondent of the Boston Traveller

gossips thus: "Some months ago a gentleman residing in Illinois, wrote to an official in and a fruitful source of practical knowthe youngest city of New England, stating that he was desirous of procuring a ledge.

To refer more in detail to the experigood wife; that he had heard so much of the excellence of the daughters of the Bay State, he was fully persuaded they would make the best of wives, and he requested the names of a few Haverhill ladies. The official, satisfied of the good standing of his correspondent, promptly forwarded to him the names of a few ladies, to each of whom the would-be Benedict despatched a letter, requesting an answer, with a view to further correspondence if mutually agreeable. One of the answers he received was from a native and resident of this town, who at young idea how to shoot. Hers was a well-worded, straightforward epistle, and the recipient was at once impressed with the intelligence and good sense manifeld by the writer. A correspondence that time was in Haverhill, teaching the ensued, which as it progressed served to strengthen the favorable opinion each ground to such a depth as to induce had formed of the other; photographs were exchanged, and, to make a long story short, an engagement of marriage was entered into, and the gentleman is expected here shortly, when he will return to his Western home with his sin-gularly won bride. The lady is well educated, of spotless reputation, and possesses the necessary qualifications to make happy the home of her husband, who is a gentleman of integrity, culture and wealth, and well provided with the goods of this world. He is largely en-

gaged in mercantile pursuits.

But this is not a solitary instance of an Exeter lady contracting marriage under such romantic circumstances. A few years ago one of our factory operatives was recommended to a gentleman residing in San Francisco as a person likely to make him a good wife, by a mutual friend. He wrote to her, a correspondence was opened, cartes de visite were exchanged, and in a short time they were betrothed. Being unable conveniently to leave his business to come on here, the gentleman sent his fiancee a check for \$500, with which she procured a bridal outfit, and started alone for San Francisco, to marry the man she had never yet seen. Their nuptials were celebrated soon after her arrival, and the union has proved a most felicitous one."

An exchange tells us that "the greatest beer-drinker at the Heidelberg University last year was a young man from Kentucky." Kentuckians do nothing Kentucky." by halves. That young man set out to drink beer, and he drinks it, and of course drinks more than anybody else. It would be the same with him in every other laudable undertaking. If, for instance, he were to make statesmanship instead of lager beer his speciality, a yoke of oxen couldn't hold him away from the White House .- Louisville Cour-

ier-Journal. At Heidelberg, in Germany, there is not a language, ancient or modern, without its competent professor to teach it to experiment upon is that which refers to all comers. A Japanese student, unable to speak a word of German, found a manure for grass. If the same result there on his arrival, a teacher able to converse with him and give him lessons through the medium of his own lan-

### FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

KEEPING FOWLS-IS IT PROFITABLE The profitableness of keeping fowls deends upon many conditions:

If fowls are furnished with a plenty of range, with half the amount of feed necessary to keep them, and the balance to be provided by themselves, they will do better than under any other circumstances in which they may be placed, for the simple reason that this constitutes the best possible natural conditions phia a Dog Refuge. Previous to the in which to carry out and develope all formation of this home, a notorious dog the functions of their peculiar nature. When confined in an unnatural, and of mode of keeping, an entirely different

course what is to them, an arbitrary course of treatment must be pursued in order to make them remunerative or posed of at the expiration of one year at the furthest limit of time in which to keep them, as the fowls being in this unnatural restraint will hardly pay for made to make them productive in laying eggs after the first year; besides this is not the only difficulty that will have to be encountered, for the restricted or circumscribe l limits in which the fowls are situated is a fruitful source of a variety of diseases, in which occurs the

loss of many of them. When more fowls are purchased to supply those disposed of, much care should be taken to get such as have not been bred in and in, and from those, also, where the mother of the chickens provided generally for them, and then of course a good and profitable lot of fowls as a desideratum yielding exceedingly well for the amount of outlay of money and is a sure source of profit.

GEO. P. WILCOX.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL EXPERI-ENTS .- A recent number of the Agriultural Gazette (London) contains an interesting account of the celebrated exeriments at Rothamsted, which have been carried on for many years (some of them since 1843), by Mr. J. B. Lawes. These experiments have been conducted by Mr. Lawes in person, and entirely at his own cost, and they have developed many results of the greatest value not only to English agriculture, but to that of the whole world; they constitute also a most important contribution to the cause of science. Indeed, Rothamsted, inder the absolute control of a single individual, and supported from his private fortune, vies with the most carefully managed and most extensive experimental stations conducted at govrnment expense on the continent Some idea of the extent of these experiments may be formed from the fact that the tabulated reports of the results of twenty years' experiments in growing wheat on twenty-two different plots (comprising in all fourteen acres), each with different manuring—occupy over forty closely printed (octavo) pages of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society. And these fourteen acres are only a fourth part of the land devoted to the experiments, which included every important crop of English agriculture.

It is not easy to deduce correct conclusions from such experiments, for there are many varying circumstances whose influence on growth, and on the operation of manure we as yet know too little fully to understand; but some things seems to be so far determined as to be of practical use to farmers, and as we come to know more the value of the whole series will be gradually developed. They must always remain a most fruit-

whole series will be gradually developed. They must always remain a most fruitful subect for scientific investigation, and a fruitful source of practical knowledge.

To refer more in detail to the experiments: Eighteen half-acre plots of grass have been manured each with the same manure for sixteen years. The unmanured land as averaged over twenty-give hundred pounds of hay per acre; superphosphate of lime did very little good unless used with ammonis; and ammonis aslts rorduced an ammonis, however, was bad for clover, and gave an undue prominence to the coarser grasses. Ammonis salts produced an average of 6,720 pounds of hay per acre. It has been deduced from the grass-field experiments (probably correctly), that nitrate of sods is a valuable agent in enabling a crop to withstand drought, the assumption being that when more is applied than is used by the crop, the surplus is washed down into the soil, so that repeated annual doses enrich the ground to such a depth as to induce roots to go down far enough to find the necessary moisture. This deduction is apparently confirmed by the fact that, last year (when the drought in England was most severe), the plot that had been manured with this salt produced at nearly the full rate, while the other manured with this salt produced at nearly the full rate, while the other manured with this salt produced at nearly the full rate, while the other manured with this salt produced at nearly the full rate, while the other manured with this salt produced at nearly the full rate, while the other manured with this salt produced at nearly the full rate, while the other manured with this salt produced at nearly the full rate, while the other manured with this salt produced at nearly the full rate, while the other manured with this salt produced at nearly the full rate, while the other manured with this salt produced at nearly the full rate, while the other manured with this salt produced at nearly the full rate, while the other manured with this salt produced at nearly the full r

the manured land as high as fifty bushels. For this crop it seems to be proved that superphosphate is not of much benefit; that ammonia salts (quantity not stated) 1,000 pounds of rape cake, or 275 pounds nitrate of soda per acre, are each of great utility, the cheapest improvement coming from the use of nitrate.

In the wheat experiments, the unmanured land averaged 143 bushels per acre; that manured with alkalies, 154 bushels; that with superphosphate, 174 bushels; and that with both of these manures and with nitrate of soda or ammonia salts, 361 bushels. Neither the nitrate nor the ammonia did so well without the superphosphate or alkalies as when used with them.

The experiments with oats are not

materially different from those with wheat. Pess, beans and clover could not be made to grow for a series of years by any manures that were tried upon hem; but it was proved that the failure of clover was not due to any poisoning of the land, for on a very rich old gar-den that had been well manured for more than a century, clover still looks healthy after having occupied the land since 1854. This indicates that clover fails from starvation, not from excre-

mentitious poisoning. For root crops superphosphate of lime has proved to be the best manure of all that were tried.

That which seems to be the most valuable suggestion for the practical farmer to experiment upon is that which refers to the use of nitrate of soda, especially as will follow its use on other soils that have been produced at Rothampsted, there is reason to expect that it will not

will, after some years, enrich the soil to THE VERY BEST CHURCH MUSIC BOOK such a depth as to enable our grasser better to withstand the droughts that are now so injurious to them. Anything that will cause roots to descend de into the soil will do immense good by deepening the "surface" soil through the eventual decay of these roots.

The Philadelphia Dog-Shelter. The Women's Pennsylvania Society or the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which Mrs. Caroline E. White is President, have founded in Philadel catcher was employed by the authorities to capture all stray dogs and destroy them. Under this arrangement scen of great cruelty took place in the streets almost daily, followed by the brutal slaughter of the captured animals with clubs. These demoralizing scenes are now at an end, the authorities having given the matter up entirely to Mrs. White and her coadjutors. A lot of ground was secured on the Lamb Tax ern road, near Hart's lane, and there the dogs' shelter has been erected. The lot is partly occupied by a small dwelling, and partly by a quadrangular enclosure bounded by a high board fence. The dog enclosure is again divided into two parts, one for the dogs which are re-claimed by their owners, and which are

returned on payment of a fine of \$2, and

the other for the unreclaimed dogs, most of whom are mongrels. Around the sides of the enclosures are shelters for the dogs, and they have a large piece of ground to run over. They are well fed until reclaimed by the owners or des-troyed. Under the rear part of the dwelling is a walled enclosure about welve feet long, five feet wide and three feet deep. This is air-tight when the doors are closed. The bottom of it is level with the ground where the unclaimed dogs are kept and has a door opening in that direction. The animals to be killed are put in this place, the doors closed, and from a room above carbonic acid gas, generated in a cask containing water, whiting and sulphuric acid, is forced down through a pipe among the dogs in the air-tight roon In about two minutes they are all dead. The officers of the Society catch the dogs with nets in the streets. Mr. Bergh is making an attempt to have a similar in-stitution in New York, for the reception of all vagrant dogs. He will also erect a suitable place in which to destroy horses which have become unfit for fur-

### LITERARY NOTICES.

ther use.

The September number of "Oliver Optic's Magazine," as usual has a host of good hings. "Bivouse and Battle," Oliver Optic's story has four chapters in continuation. Elijah Kellogg's story, "The Sophomores of Radcliffe," is continued; as is also Sophie May's story, "The Doctor's Daughter." Besides this, there are stories by B. P. Shillaber, Vere De Vere, and other popular writers; a continuation of "Vacation in Petrolia;" two diagrams of declaration, and several carriers logues, a declamation, and several capital poems. The Headwork, Pigeon-hole Papers, and Letter-Bag, are interesting as usual. Il-lustrations and full-page pictures are given in profusion. We do not know of a better magazine for young folks than this. Lee & Shep ard, 149 Washington Street, Boston, are th publishers. Terms, \$2.50 per annum.

FLOUR AND MEAL-Western and State flours wer FIGUR AND MEAL—Western and State floors were active, and common extras showed some further improvement. Trade and family brands in demand, and the views of holders more freely met. Southern floor in good demand and very firm. Rye floor and corn meal quiet. We quote: Flour—Superfine, # bbl., \$5.10 a \$4.40; extra State, \$5.70 a \$5; extra Western common, \$5.00 a \$5.35; extra and double extra Western and \$t. Louis, \$6 a \$5.55; Southern ehipping extras, \$5 a \$6.60; Southern trade and family brands, \$6.75 a \$6.50. Rye floor, fine and superfine, \$4.20 a \$5. Corn meal, Western and Sounern.

FAMINE HAS FOLLOWED ON THE TRACK OF WAR in the fairest land of Europe, but neither war nor famine is as de structive as neglected or maltreated dis-ease. Essential as food to the starving, is Dr. Walker's VINEGAR BITTERS to all who suffer dyspepsis, congestion or torpidity of the liver, constipation or intermittent fevers. To treat these complaints with mineral poisons and acrid alkaloids, while this mild and certain remedy is within the reach of all, is little better than moonstruck madness.

Edward Bayer, Esq., Horton, Kings Co., N. S., writes that an astonishing care has been effected on his daughter by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Lininent. The whole spine became disc she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was rounded up like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after having been inoculated for the kine pock. She is now well.

We pledge our reputation on the as-sertion that any educated physician, af-ter a careful examination of the recipe, will say that Parson's Purgative Pills possess more merit than any other pill now

An entirely new and wonderfully successful preparation for sale.

An entirely new and wonderfully successful preparation for beautitying the complexion and improving the form. Every lady and gentleman at flicted with impurities of complexion, or deficiency is directed to the advertisements in this paper of several excellent schools and colleges.

An entirely new and wonderfully successful preparation for beautitying the complexion, or deficiency is directed as represented or no pay. Circulars giving full particulars mailed on receipt of address and postage stamp. Address CORSOR & CO.

Port Jervis, N. Y.

Vegetine oughly cradicates every kind of humor, are the entire system to a healthy condition.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

only add to our grass crop, but think it | BRAINERD INSTITUTE, Cranbury, N. J. Address W. S. McNAIR, Principal.

The Sacred Crown: A collection of New Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences Motels and Chants, for Public and Private Worssin, teaction with a Complete and Fraction System of Elementary Instruction, written expressly for this work: a large collection of four part Songs, Gloes and Choruses for Singing Schools and Musical Conventions

By B. F. HODGES,

The well-known Author and Conductor; Associate Editor of the very successful work, "Jubilant Vol. 1889."

Coto."

And G. W. FOSTHE.

One of our most popular New England Toachers. Price \$1.0. \$13.0 per dozen. The authors have spentitwo years in writing, arranging and selecting for this work, which, in addition to their best efforts, has a larger number, a greater variety, and a better selection of contributions than any previous Music Book of a similar character has produced. We have large orders already for it. Ocders will be answered in turn, and special terms made to Teachers and Choristers. Specimen copies sent by mail post paid on receipt of \$1.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

Send for free Specimen Pages NOW READY!

# LEONARD MARSHALL'S

FOUNTAIN OF SACRED SONG! THE leading Musicians and Choir Directors emphatically pronounce this to be the very user collection of Music ever published for the use of Choirs, Singing Schools and Conventions. The FOUNTAIN OF SACRED SONG contains "Musical Notation," "Singing School Department, shall Notation," "Singing School Department," sical Notation, "Singing School Department,
"Vocal Culture," Glees and Part Songa," "Choic
Collection of Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentence
and Chants," and "Congregational Tunes." Pric
\$1.90, \$12.50 per dozen. Specimen copy sent pos
paid on receipt of \$1.13. Published by

WHITE, SMITH & PERRY, Boston. Mr. Leenard Marshall's services for Convention may be secured by addressing as above, or Room 12, Tremont Temple, Boston.

TRICKS and TRAPS of America—Reep posted
as to the doings of HUMBUGS, QUACKS AND
SWINDLARS by reading the STAR SPANGLED BANNER.
It is a large 40 column illustrated Spage paper, filled
with tales, sketches, wit, humor, &c., &c. Nothing
like it. You want it. 75 cents a year—sent on trial
three months for only ten cents—It is no new paper,
Established 1883, and guarantees satisfaction to every one. Superb Frang Chromo free to all yearly
subscribers. Address BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

PATENTS MUNN & CO., Publishers Scientific American, 37 Park Row, N. Y. Schaller and Confidential. Send for Patentlaws and Guide Inventors. ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Pennsylvania. Lectures commence October 2, 1871. Pees for the course, \$30. No other expenses. Send for amounteement. JOSEPH SITES, M. D., Dean, 514 Pine street, Philadelphia.

NATURE'S REMEDY. EGRUNE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Can cerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheu-matism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constitution, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faint

ness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility. REPORT OF A PRACTICAL Chemist and Apothecary.

Bostos, May 1st, 1stl.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retall, sixty-three doz. (756 bottles) of your Vedetinssince April 12th, 1870, and can truly say that it has
given the best satisfaction of any Remedy, for the
complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my
customers restifying to its merits on themselves or
their friends. I am personally cognizant of several
cases of Scrophious Tumors being cured by VegeTINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours.

AI GILMAN, 364 Broadway.

To II. R. STRVENS, ESQ.

### THE GREAT **BLOOD PURIFIER.**

· PREPARED BY

BOSTON, MASS.

H. R. STEVENS.



Hoop Iron, Band Iron, Horse Shoe Iron, Horse Shoes.

Horse Nails, Spring Steel, Bessemer Steel Tire, THE "TIRE OF TIRES."

Orders by mail promptly executed. ALL GOODS WARRANTED. Send cash with orders; exact hange returned.

Relieved and cured by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance and Compound. Office 697 Broadway, N. Y. Send 16c. for book with photographic likenesses of cases before and after cure, with Henry Ward Bescher's case, letters and portrait. Beware of travelling impostors, who pretend to have been assistants of Dr. Sherman.

\$50 FOR ANY CURABLE CASE, COREY'S Hygiene Life Bitters, and Tur Pills will not relieve. Put up by G. W. COREY & CO., 68 Cortlandt & 172 Washington St., N. Y. **BUSINESS!** 

A NY PARTY HAVING A GOOD ARTICLE of universal demand, which can be "shoved" by advertising, may find a purchaser by address ing, stating full particulars, BUNINESS, Box 286

ertising, may find a purchaser by address ating full particulars, BUSINESS, Box 28 stown, Orange County, N. Y.



aye prepaid, on receipt of price.
WM. H. PARNHAM & CO., 210 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists.
P. O. Hox 2842 FOR ONE DOLLAR,

A PAIR of PARIS KID GLOVES, any color, shade or size; 2 buttons, 25 cts. extra. For \$1-The latest style Ladies' Lace Collar. For \$1-The latest style Ladies' Lace Collar. For \$1-The ladies' Nilsson Silk Tie. For \$1-The Ladies' Nilsson Silk Tie. For \$1-A Lady's Silk Sash.

Will be sent by Mail.

JAMES E. MONALLY & CO., IMPORTERS, 349 Broadway and 28 White St., N. Y. CORRY'S HYGIENE BITTERS AND TAR PILLS CURI

SULTANA'S OINTMENT.

CORRY'S HYGIERS BRITERS AND THE PILLS CURE

ANTER—AGENTS, (E22 per day) to sell the colebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock stick" (alike on both sides), and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Bewing Machine in the market. Address JOHN SON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mans., Pittsburgh Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY. MILLIONS Bear Testimony to the

Wonderful Curative Effects of DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINECAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink ide of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors dectored, spiced and sweet-med to please the taste, called "Tonies," "Appe-laces," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Reno utor and Invigorator of the System, earrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a health; ing to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the

point of repair. Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or indam-mation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs. FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whother in oung or old, married or single, at the dawn of wo nanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheama tism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion Billous, Remittent and Intermittent Feyers, Disenses of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most sac cessful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitinted

Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest Dizziness, Sour Ernetations of the Stomach, Had taste in the Mozth, Billous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symp-toms, are the offsprings of Dyspensia.

They lavigorate the Stomach and stimulate the to pid liver and bowels, which render them of unequal ded efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter. Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Discoses of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. On bottle in such cases will convince the most incredo lous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitated Blood whenever you fine the impurities bursting through the skin in Pinaples, Eraptions or Sores, cleanse it when you find if obstructed and sluggish in the volus; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when Reep the blood pure and the health of the system.

PIN. TAPE, and other WORMS, mrking b the system of so many thousands, are eff stroyed and ramoved. For full direction fully the circular around each bottle, pri languages—English, German, French and J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDoxald & Co.

Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cat., and 31 and 34 Commerce Street, New York. 137 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. **MERCHANT'S** 

# GARGLING OI

IS GOOD FOR urns and Scalds.

Large Size, \$1,00: Medium, 50c: Small 25c The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Lini-ment for thirty-eight years. All we ask is a fair trial, but be sure and follow directions. Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in paten medicines, for one of our Almanaes and Vade decums, and read what the people say about the Oil.

The Garging Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other Our testimonials date fron 1833 to the present and are unsolicited. Use the Gargling Oil, and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y.,

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMPANY. JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

A BOOK FOR THE SCIENCE OF LIFE EVERY MAN THE SCIENCE OF LIFE or SELF-PRESERVATION. A Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Promature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Impotency, and all other diseases arising from the errors of youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only \$1.285 pages, cloth. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Thousands have been taught by this work the true way to health and happiness. Address the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Beston, Mass., or Br. W. H. PARKER, the Assistant Physician.



\$38.00 Clear, averaged daily by one agent! Business for circulars. W. T. FROHOCK, 639 Arch St., Philada., Pa. Agents, Read This! WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inven-tions. M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, PREE OF MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

S2 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MON DAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

interest commences on the first day of each

WM. VAN NAME, President. REDUCTION OF PRICES TO CONFORM TO REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS BY GET-Send for our new Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—mak-ng a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organisers. THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

31 & 33 VESEY STREET, New York.



Eight O'Clock!"