

One of our contemporaries lately recommended farmers to be more economical; to buy no more broadcloths for themselves, no more silks for their wives, no more ribbons for their daughters. We join in recommending economy; but by economy we mean good management—the making the most of what we have; not parsimony, the denying the comforts or elegance of life. The department in which, we venture to say, with all due submission, more economy might be exercised, or in other words, better management might be displayed is the breeding and raising of fowls, and with this object in view, we submit some advice from a book published in London a short time ago. It is entitled, "How the French Make Fowls Pay," and is an answer to the question how France, the land of omelettes and fricassees, could export to England every year six hundred millions of eggs and thousands of tons of poultry.

The secret of the success of the French lies in early hatching, good feeding, and early killing, and a good choice of stock. For table purposes the Brahmas, or Brahmas crossed with Dorkins, are recommended; for egg-laying none can in quantity or quality surpass the Hamburgs. The French Hondans possess the desirable merit of fattening quickly; the Spanish are good summer layers; the Cochins and Brahmas good winter layers. For general purposes the breeds to be commended are Brahmas, Hondans, and Hamburgs. We think the less depends on the breeds chosen to stock the fowl-house than on the treatment the fowls receive. One great object to be kept in view is to have eggs in winter, when the price is high. To promote winter laying a morning and evening meal should be given. Breakfast is very good; it contains a spirit, and is therefore stimulating; the mid-day meal should be of cooked vegetable and animal food. One of the most successful egg-raisers ever knew used to stir up all his fowls and give them a hot meal the last thing before he went to bed. To insure winter laying the hens must not only be kept warm, but they must be kept warm. Liberal feeding will be lost labor unless the fowls are well housed; extra warmth both inwardly and outwardly is required in winter to make up for the carbon which then goes to supply the frame with heat; therefore, while in spring and summer the hens can be allowed to roam about and forage for themselves, in winter warmth and stimulating food must be supplied.

Always keep the stock young, and hatch early. Pullets hatched in March or early in April, if well fed, will begin to lay in six months, and lay all through the winter, if well fed. Begin laying from beginning to lay should give 100 eggs in the next twelve months; before moulting time she ought to be fattened for a fortnight, and will weigh in the market 4½ pounds. Never keep old fowls; they eat as much as young ones, do not lay as well, and are a great deal tougher. The earlier chickens are hatched the better they thrive; they get over their moult in warm weather, and have the summer to mature them. The male fowls should be killed at four months; they do not improve in winter, and at nine months old will not pay for their keep. It is advisable to hatch more roosters than pullets. The way to know the eggs which will produce this sex is as old as our Roman friend Columella; choose eggs with pointed ends, having the air cavity at the apex of the blunt end, and not towards the side.—*Inter Ocean.*

**Rats, Mice, and Motes.**  
I have found the most effective way preserving my trees from mice is to keep the orchard cleanly cultivated, and not to permit anything in it to make a harbor for the creatures. Then in various parts of the orchard I put a bundle of straw, or cornstalks, and a handful of pellets of corn meal paste, dosed with arsenic, and buried in the ground, and will gather beneath the bundles, and eat the bait, and thus be destroyed in great numbers. I have also drawn the loose earth up around the stems of the young trees with a hoe, into a hill about the size and weight of a peck measure. In taking these precautions I have never had a mouse, or rat, or mole, killed off or driven away by clearing away every haunt where they may gather, raising the floors of sheds, pens, or stables, so that dogs and cats may get beneath them, or by having concrete floors to prevent their burrowing. In cellars, where they have made burrows beneath the walls, holes should be filled with dry powder, or quicklime. The rats will not burrow through this, but will make new holes, and if these are filled up a few times they retire in disgust and abandon the place. By these means I cleared my farm of these pests in the course of one summer; but no moles in a sweet potato patch I have no remedy to offer. A barrel of lime is none.—*A Poultryman's Farmer.*

**My plan of keeping off mice and rabbits is this:** For young trees use lead tin, cutting the 14x20 sheets through the center each way, or for larger trees cutting but once, making a sheet 10x14. Bend these strips of tin around a fork handle to give the desired shape, and slip them around the tree, pressing the tin down into the ground about one inch. This makes an effective barrier to mice. Protection to trees is only necessary in grass lands or where mulching is left around the tree. When the land is free from grass or weeds hill up a little around the tree, leaving the ground smooth and hard, and you will not be troubled with mice.—*Wm. H. Randall, Washenaw Co. Mich.*

**Standard of Quality.**  
Much has been written from time to time about selling fruit and all farm products by weight. It is said that a barrel of apples may hold two bushels or three, and that the farmer will get no more for the larger measure than for the smaller one, and that the selling of eggs by the dozen is unfavorable for the breeding of best sorts of poultry. The demand is that there shall be a standard for all kinds of farm products, that buyers may know whether they are to get their money's worth. This is right, but at the same time there should be a standard of quality. A barrel of one kind of apples of two bushels, may be worth a barrel of three bushels, even of the same variety. One pound of good rhubarb, asparagus, potatoes, as most other vegetables, may be worth two pounds of tough, stringy, insipid specimens. Thus the buyer must in the end judge for himself whether he is to get the value of his money, even though he get full measure. In California, Nevada, and all the territories, farm products are sold by weight, with one exception, and that is eggs, and all attempts made to have them sold by weight have failed.

Naval officers at Washington have been spoken with relative to the comparative strength of the Spanish and American navies. While a majority of them know, from reports which for some years past have been officially sent to the department, the formidable character of the Spanish war-ships generally, they have no fear from that fact. Even should war result, it would not be excepting so far as the island of Cuba is concerned, a war of invasion on our part, and the naval warfare would not go on the high seas, but confined to the Cuban coast and the ports of the United States, which many prominent officials here think would be thoroughly protected by iron-clad monitors and torpedo obstructions. Old navy officers who have seen active service on our iron-clads, even before they were brought to the present state of efficiency, declare, without hesitation, that one of our monitors could sink a Spanish man-of-war in a close contest in a few minutes. Our monitors having but little hull visible, only eighteen inches above the water-line, are practically invulnerable, and even the part exposed could not be further protected if deemed necessary by means of fenders. A Spanish corvette, of course, declines a fight by running away from the monitor, and the latter, not being constructed for speed, could not make a successful pursuit, but after the action should be in close quarters, our monitors would disable its opponent. The Spanish war steamers which are represented to be of such a formidable character, are plated with iron to the extent of four inches thick, but within 1,000 yards of a monitor this would be considered of little importance in the face of our more powerful 15-inch guns, which are used from 80 to 100 pounds of powder at a single discharge.

The Spanish iron-clads being constructed after the model of ordinary vessels, present a large hull above the water-line, affording fine marks for our guns. The most vulnerable point about a monitor is the turret, which may be prevented from revolving by an enemy's shot; but great care has been exercised to perfect them in this respect. Even should the turret be disabled, the guns could be directed by means of the helm. Though this latter course would be of some inconvenience, it would not destroy the effectiveness of the monitor. Again, it has been said that American ships are deficient in heavy rifled ordnance, and that every foreign fighting ship is armed with guns of that class; but officers of experience express the opinion that the employment of rifled ordnance on armed ships is preferable to smooth bore as an anomaly, if not a grave error. A vessel of war should be constructed to resist shot and shell at the shortest distance, and they argue that a rifled piece is inferior to a smooth bore at a very short range, say 500 or 1,000 yards. Generally the smooth bore is just as effective at distances from 1,000 to 1,200 yards, or as an old naval officer who commanded a monitor during the war expressed it, "When I have got the work to do within 1,000 yards, I don't want any rifled ordnance." The question as to the sea-going qualities of monitors has not been so generally discussed by one of the most prominent officers of the navy that they can go to sea with perfect safety, but they should always have another vessel with them for the reason that the compass on a monitor, on account of the great mass of surrounding iron, work sluggishly and inaccurately.

**A London Street Character Dead.**  
One of the street characters of London is dead. Visitors to the English capital will not have forgotten the notorious evidences of artistic skill in chalk which met the eye on a more than usually clear bit of pavement opposite the Duke of Devonshire's house in Piccadilly. Exquisitely blue mackerel, an orange or two, occasionally a lemon, a piece of willow-pattern plate, a slice of salmon, very pink, and a beautifully devised and executed drawing of several specimens of round-hand writing. These were usually the pretty specimens of chalk drawing which were exhibited on the St. James Park side pavement of London's fashionable thoroughfare on summer mornings. The exhibitor was generally a cripple who from morning till evening engaged himself in wearing a box of chalks, touching up the back of his mackerel, or smoothing off the roughness from the skin of the lemon.

Superficial thinkers, glancing at the surface of things only, imagined that the cripple was the drawer, and gave him the price accordingly, but they were wrong. It was the drawer of London street beggars knew otherwise. The drawings were done in the night and let to the highest bidder in the morning. The man who engaged in this singular but not unprofitable occupation of selling the copyright and authorship of his drawings was named William, and bore a high character for fair dealing among London tramps on the lookout for any easy outdoor job. The drawer of the sky-blue mackerel is dead, and the void thus created in the ranks of London street characters will not be easily filled.

**Advertising or Commercial Travelers.**  
In times like these, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, our merchants more thoroughly perceive the disadvantages which have hitherto been by relying solely upon commercial travelers. It is not until they are in a commercial credit business, much larger than is good for them; but what they want is the cash, and that can best be obtained by judicious advertising in established journals.

One fact all admit, that there is more money in the United States now by millions than there was two months ago. Every merchant who has goods to sell appreciates the necessity of drawing that cash from the pockets of those who hoard it. The question is, How can that best be done? We think far better and with far more certainty, by judicious advertising than by a legion of commercial travelers. Some firms in New York are paying \$20,000 a month for commercial travelers, while \$3,000 in judicious advertising would bring them more cash when there is such a notorious disposition to hoard currency.

**Church Pulpits.**—According to the New York Times, only thirty of the ministers of that city receive over \$5,000 per annum from their congregations, and not more than half of them as much as \$2,500. This statement, however, is misleading; the Methodist and Roman Catholic preachers furnished homes for their ministers, in addition to their salaries. Thus a Methodist pastor who has a salary of \$2,000 may also receive for his use a furnished house worth at a moderate rental \$2,000 more.

**Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, the English agitator, delivered a lecture on labor, in which he said the question of labor was one as old as humanity itself and the real question of the future for all countries. "In this country," said he, "you have the moneyed class and the moneyless class, and in this latter I include all who labor with hand or brain for just so much wages only as feeds, clothes, and shelters them, without having the possibility afforded them of putting by a decent reserve fund for what is commonly called a 'rainy day.' He thought it might be true, here at least, that the moneyed class, the educated class, and at any rate if not so it was their crime. The word of impeachment, he thought, ought not to lie in their mouths against the lower class on account of their ignorance and vice whenever and wherever they had been confined to their school-houses and the limited means for their education by the selfishness of the higher class. With an eloquent tribute to the memory of John Stuart Mill he quoted the words of that eminent political economist to the effect that "all privileged and powerful classes as such have used their power in the interest of their own selfishness, and have indulged their own self-importance in despising and not in lovingly caring for those who were in their education deprived by inferiority." The lecturer thought the whole labor question resolved itself into the four words, "high wages, low prices." It might be thought that he absolutely, he thought, what were high and what were low wages, as the nominal wages in New York as compared with London, Paris, and other cities of Europe, was no proper criterion by which to judge of the matter. Five dollars a year might be low wages here and high wages there, and vice versa in general the speaker considered all wages low which do not give to the laborer over and above the bare necessities of life some of its comforts, and which pinch the man, giving him no pleasure. He believed high wages, such as would give to the laboring man opportunities for self-culture, and leisure for observation beyond the sphere of his daily toil, the true remedy for the crime which comes with squalor and misery.**

Mr. Bradlaugh contrasted the condition of the poor classes in the city of New York with those of London, Paris, Edinburgh, Naples, and even beautiful Florence, with its surface stratum of elegance and luxury. How long our cities would remain free from such squalid tenements and such abject poverty as are to be found in those cities of Europe, the speaker thought depended much upon the uses the working-people of America make of their privileges. The lecturer denounced as dangerous to the extreme the accumulation of overwhelming fortunes in the hands of individuals, as in the cases of the Rothschilds, the Barings, the Astors, and the Vanderbilts. These men, he said, might indeed be charitable, but the more he was concerned it would be far better for working-men if charity were to be blotted out altogether. It was degrading for the honest laboring man to ask or accept charity at the hands of the General Government or of individuals. The remedy for all ills arising from insufficient wages in this country, he argued, lay within the reach of the laboring masses. "If," said the speaker, "as I am told, you have seven-tenths of the voting population, it is your fault, and I say it boldly to your very faces, if you are not soon rid of your great evils. It is useless to talk to me about the power of political cliques and what is said of things. If political cliques have this power it is because you working-men are not true to yourselves and thus give it to them."

Mr. Bradlaugh then pointed out the distinction between this country and England in the matter of political power among the working classes. There they can vote, in this they cannot elect one of their own number into any government position, because, though permitted by law to do so, they are prevented by the temper of society and by the want of sufficient property to support them in such positions. There is no working-man's representation in England, but in this country, if this is changed, and you have the power if you will but use it to correct the evils of which you complain."

The question of trades-unions was discussed by the lecturer at some length, in the course of which he announced his belief in their legality, utility, and their right to exist, but that the worst abuses which had arisen from their existence had come from false legislation tending to suppress them. He thought all trades-unions should be political and co-operative organizations; and above all, open and aboveboard in all their acts and discussions.

**How he Got his Name.**  
Not long ago died the Col. Russell known in the South-west as "Owl Russell," who was once Henry Clay's private secretary. He was a man of intense egotism, whose chief object in life was to be admired and notorious. Years and years ago, when the Missouri Legislature, he got the *soubriquet* which clung to him all the rest of his life, and actually carried him out of his political career. It was during a violent debate in which he had shown an absurd pomposity, that one of his political comrades rose and quietly told a little story. He said that one night Russell, while traveling through the woods, lost his way, and being a stranger in that part of the country, became rather nervous. While in this sorry plight he suddenly heard a voice not far away, calling out, "Who, who, who are you?" The answer was loud and prompt: "I am Col. William H. Russell, for many years a prominent member of the Kentucky Legislature, and School Commissioner for the southern district of Kentucky, am now the Representative of Calloway County in the Missouri Legislature, am spoken of as the Whig candidate for next Congress, and I am lost. Who are you?" Of course the question was repeated, and the answer was again returned with all its hunked dignity until the audience screamed with laughter and greeted poor Russell whenever he dared to rise with "Who, who, who are you?" And so he got his name of "Owl Russell."

**A Somewhat Mixed Prescription.**  
A woman, who recently died at Pongkhepsie, had been taking a prescription furnished her by a "witch doctor, consisting of boneset, dandelion, sarsaparilla, spikenard, stone-root, nansared, caraway seed, camomile-flower, and black pepper, with a pinch of rhubarb, mandrake, bull's head, and nutmeg."

Not content with this, the same witch doctor had also administered rhubarb, peppermint-leaves, caraway seed, mullein, saleratus, brandy and sugar. No wonder she died.

**A California Balloon Hoax.**  
Balloon ascensions seem to be no more trustworthy in California than they are farther east, and the "marriage in the clouds," of which even the telegraph was called on to make mention, has proved a delusion, as the following, from the San Francisco Chronicle, shows: "It was announced, that Professor Lay would ascend from the City Gardens with his intended wife, a Miss Smith, and Justice Townsend, and, when far above the regions of cloudland, he would be met by the professor even went so far as to procure a marriage license, and this fact settled many doubts in the minds of those who were disposed to be skeptical. The result of these brilliant advertisements was that the City Gardens were crowded with men, women and children, all anxious to witness this novel marriage ceremony. Professor Lay, mounted on the balloon, but no lady was seen near the 'oroid.' "At half-past 3 the huge gas-bag was about half filled. It contained about twenty-five thousand feet of gas, not enough to carry up one man of ordinary weight. Justice Townsend was on the ground, but he evidently had no intention of ascending. At this time it was decided to send up the balloon; and the basket was accordingly attached. No ballast was placed in it, and the anchor, which is an indispensable adjunct to a balloon when it is intended to bring it down, was not attached. The balloon, held by the netting, and the huge gas-bag swayed to and fro in the wind. The expectant bride had yet appeared, but Professor Lay was there, superintending the arrangements. "Suddenly he cried 'let go.' And the empty basket, attached to the air, and then the professor cried 'hold on.' A few men grasped the 'one-thousand-foot rope,' which was just twenty feet long, but it passed through their fingers like red-hot iron, and the balloon mounted to the ethereal blue at the rate of a mile a minute. That the entire enterprise was a humbug, meant to draw people to the Gardens there can be no doubt, and so the spectators regarded it."

**Yellow Fever.**  
The yellow fever derives its name from the deep yellow lue assumed by the skin of the unfortunate victim of the disease. It appears to be confined within narrow geographical limits, but why one city should be desolated by it, and another spared, and why the same climate, except, is a circumstance not satisfactorily explained. Apparently this terrible disease is not fully understood; but obscure as are the causes from which it originates, it is manifest that its most violent ravages have often occurred in localities where there is a great lack of proper sanitary conditions. A year or two ago Buenos Ayres was visited by this malady, and the mortality was frightful. But it soon became known that the sewerage was very defective, and the water was particularly impure, and garbage and refuse matter of all kinds were suffered to remain in exposed situations, until the air was filled with pollution. The unwholesome conditions that surround Shreveport have been often mentioned since that city has suffered so severely. Memphis is said to have no proper sewerage, the cistern-water which the people drink is unwholesome, and the streets were not kept in a cleanly condition, and these circumstances favor a pestilence, and might easily engender it. If suitable sanitary conditions exist in any place, an infectious or contagious disease finds it hard to gain a foothold there. The yellow fever has many peculiar features. Children are generally supposed to suffer most severely from its prevalence, and the severity of the disease appears to vary with persons of different nationalities. The Germans and Irish seldom have it so lightly as do the French and Spanish, while Americans and the English are attacked with medium violence. Although it is usually confined to tropical sections, New York has several times been visited by this plague, but it has not assumed an epidemic form here for many years.

**The Prospect of Cold Weather.**  
Thin-blooded people and those not favored with fat pocket-books will be pleased to hear that in spite of all the talk about the "hardness" of the next three months there isn't going to be much of a winter after all. Doubtless there will be an occasional cold snap between December 1, 1873, and March 1, 1874, "but nothing to signify, I assure you." The old hunters say that winter is already set in; the present cold snap being only the precursor of Indian summer. In support of the assertion they cite the fact that the blackbirds and other migratory birds have not left us; that the muskrat houses are small and light, indicating a late and mild winter, and that the bass have only just commenced going up the creeks. But we had an early and severe winter a year ago, when all of these signs were different. The wild geese visited us a month earlier than this fall, and everything indicated the advent of winter in earnest.—*Exchange.*

**The Pennsylvania Peace Society.**  
At the annual meeting of the Peace Society of Pennsylvania, Lucretia Mott was elected President for the ensuing year. Her election was a triumph, as she pledged the society to aid to remove and abolish the custom of war, declaring the proposed increase of the fortifications on the Delaware River extravagant war measures; recommending, in view of the present financial troubles, the giving out of work by the Government; approving of the formation of an international tribunal of arbitration; condemning capital punishment; deploring the recent execution of the Modoc Indians, and regretting that the President yielded to the importunities of popular sentiment and military counsel; and, finally, protesting against any act that might involve the country in war with Spain.

**French Manners.**  
A recent writer on French manners observes: "It is one of the highest merits of the system that it tacitly lays down the rule, that all persons meeting in the street should know each other without the formality of an introduction. Any man may ask a girl to dance, or may speak to anybody at a private party. An other merit of French manners is the general absence of *mauvaise honte*. If a boy drops his book at church, he picks it up without blushing. A French woman asks off her bonnet to change her hat, before the glass in a railway waiting room, without a thought of the presence of bystanders. In her eyes all such things are so natural, so much a matter of course, that it never occurs to her to make any fuss about them."

**What is to be Done?**  
While the President cannot declare war, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, he is determined to place the naval service of the country in such a state of efficiency that it may be ready for immediate use should the present war cloud assume such dimensions as to determine Congress upon making a formal declaration. Should a rupture occur between the two Governments, it will be the policy of the United States to land a sufficient force of men on the island of Cuba, which can easily be done under the protection of our iron-clad monitors and other vessels of war. It has been mentioned by a prominent Cabinet officer that 10,000 men would in all probability be in excess of the number of troops required to establish beyond any chance of failure the authority of the United States in Cuba. This number was not stated as an official declaration, but as an incident of conversation upon the absorbing topic. Members of the Cabinet do not hesitate to express personal views as to their full endorsement of the general desire for full reparation of the outrages upon our citizens and insults to our flag, but as to the absolute intentions of the Government not one who has been approached considers himself at liberty, as already indicated, to speak. Greater unanimity never characterized a Cabinet session than that of to-day. Upon the rumors of additional outrages, by the execution of every man on board the Virginia, the Cabinet showed the feeling of the community in general, and every member gave some expression of his feelings upon the reported repetition of the outrages.

**Apply the Remedy.**—It appears that we need no longer be tormented with Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, Partial Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Morbid Humors of the blood. DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS cures the causes of all the above irregularities by securing perfect digestion, a proper flow of bile, and a free discharge of all secretions. It is a simple, delicious, refreshing, gotten up to deceive the public and tickle the palate. It is a medicine to the sick stomach, the relaxed nervous system, the weak circulating blood, and the overworked, prostrated brain. An infant may take it, and to children it is a most valuable tonic. Adults who suffer from this cause, ignorant of the fact—and their numbers are millions—it is the greatest remedy of the age. Take one bottle and you will be satisfied that this is no catch-penny nostrum.—*Com.*

Many letters are daily dropped into post-offices with revenue stamps upon them instead of postage stamps. Of course, the former are of no account on envelopes in the mail.

**A Consumptive Cured.**—Dr. H. James, while experimenting, accidentally made a preparation of Cantharidin, which cured his only child of Consumption. This remedy is now for sale at first-class Druggists. Try it; prove it for yourself. Price \$2.50. Send stamp for circular. Cradock & Co., proprietors, 1022 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.—*Com.*

**Peerless Clothes Wringer.**  
L. Hengeler & Co., 15 Fulton Street, New York.—*Com.*

**A Cough, Blood-Spitting, Consumption, Death!** This is the usual sequence of a cold, cough, and croup, leading to the loss of the lungs. Pile's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—*Com.*

**CRISTADORO'S EXCELLENCE DYE** is the most sure and complete preparation of its kind in the world; it effects a permanent, its color is harmless, its tints natural, its qualities enduring.

**LIKE LIGHTNING** are the miraculous Cures effected with Flag's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowed Complaints, etc., cured in five or ten minutes. No fee. Relief warranted, or money refunded.—*Com.*

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The advertiser has been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, and he now offers his formula to those who suffer from the same. To all who desire it, he will send it free of charge, and will also send, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, a copy of his book, "THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA," and a copy of his book, "THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE AND ALL HEALING."

**THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,** AND  
**FAMILY LINIMENT**  
is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Croup in the Lungs and Stomach; the Rheumatic Pains of the Neck, Head, and all its forms; Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Fish Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF ONE OF THE BEST Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind and flatulence, soothes the nerves, gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of INFANTS' COLIC, BRUISES, SCALDS, DIARRHOEA, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. It is a safe and certain remedy, and accompanies each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & FENKINS is on the outside wrapper.

The proprietors of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Parson's Pain Expeller, and Sherman's Colic Remedy, have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had free by mail.—*Com.*

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(Second hand.) Two Magnificent Pipe Organs, very cheap. Can be seen at H. L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 50 West 14th St., New York. Resolutions forwarded on application.

**OPIMUM MORPHINE HABIT** speedily cured by DR. BECK'S ONLY INFALLIBLE SURE REMEDY. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

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