Effect of Temperature on the Creaming

The results of a series of experiments, carried on through several months, by exposing different portions of milk in pans to temperatures of 40 degrees, 57 degrees, and 74 degrees, and determining the amount of fatty matter still for the Judge's cold, searching gray present after various times of exposure, eyes were upon me, looking me through are embodied in a report by Shubert, and through I thought, and my confrom which it appears that the separation of fatty matter from the milk was most rapid at 40 degrees, but that it sentences, I made bim understand at was more rapid at 74 degrees than at last that it was not legal advice of which 57 degrees, the separation being more I was in quest, but the hand of her complete at 40 degrees in 18 hours than whose heart was mine already-Ettie, it was at 57 degrees after 30 hours. the idol of the proud and haughty man After 24 hours at 40 degrees, only 0.296 with whom I plead.

per cent, of the fatty matter remained in the milk, and while diminution of it ing which I could not help dropping continued up to 30 to 36 hours, it was my eyes and turning very red, for, in so slight as to have no practical im- my confusion, I imagined that I had portance. Tests made on a large scale been guilty of some henious crime, of Schwartz's method of immersing the milk in deep vessels in ice-water, show- child, do you?" ed that it produced the largest yield of | From his stern tones, I knew that my butter for equal measures of milk, and suit was unsuccessful—that my answer, butter than sour cream. The method "No!" Still, I looked up boldly into possesses the additional advantage that his face. the milk never sours, and can be preserved several days in the ice-water said, without the least injury, and will bear transportation to a considerable distance before becoming warm enough to keeping?" he asked. change. Cheese made from it is also much better and less liable to spoil in keeping, and since butter made from with ill-concealed sarcasm. sweet cream contains less milk-sugar and casein, according to the analyses made, it is consequently less liable to grimly. become rancid.

Canning Vegetables.

The chemical bath in which the cans of vegetables are immersed before their final sealing is used only for the purpose of getting a temperature higher than the boiling point of water. The of a broken heart. And all for love of necessity for this high temperature is a brainless stripling, scarcely out of due to the fact that the air contained in the can and its contents is more thoroughly expelled, and if the can is entirely void of air there can be no change in the condition of its contents. A boiling heat will expel all the air, but longer time is needed than with a higher temperature. For domestic purposes the bath of boiling water is sufficient. It is only necessary to cook the vegetables (without salt) in the can, to solder the cover on perfectly air-tight, to make a pin-hole in the cover, and then immerse the cau in a boiling water bath without covering the upper parts, and when it has been exposed to the boiling heat for fifteen minutes, to seal with a drop of solder upon the pin-

Dead Antmals for Manure.

To make manure of dead horses costs either a good deal of labor or much waste of fertilizing matter, and usually both. Could the horse be promptly steamed and pulverized, after the manner now employed in many slaughterhouses, that would be the best but with ordinary resources cut up the animals as a butcher would do, or in smaller pieces, and stratify with muck. Ashes or salt and quicklime upon the joints would hasten decomposition and tend to soften the bones. If carnivorous animals should trouble the compost a few bits of tenderloin seasoned with strychnine might be so disposed about the edges as to protect the heap and also increase the supply of carcasses, were there no "higher law" to be re garded. The salt and lime would perhaps sufficiently circumvent the dogs in case reprisals were not looked for.

To Destroy Moles.

Bryan Tyson, Washington City, gives the following method for making pills to destroy moles : Make a stiff dough of corn meal, mixing with it a small quantity of arsenic. Make a hole with a finger in the runways, drop in a lump of dough about the size of a marble, and then cover over with a lump of earth to exclude the light. After the first rain, go over the field again and deposit in all freshly made roads. I once concluded to plant a piece of sandy bottom land in sweet potatoes; but as it was much infested by moles, my success depended on first exterminating them. A few doses of arsenic given in the way described brought about the desired result, and it was a very rare circumstance to see the track of a mole in this piece of ground during the entire summer.

Liquid Manure.

To apply liquid manure direct to the field is too costly for a general practice in this country. It is better to absorb with muck. A bed of this material dried and laid in store under the stables, cal exertion. He sank down, panting. (What is it, John?" the Judge cried, cellently. No vats or tanks are needful. As to which is best, liquids or solids, that depends upon the kind of food, the amount given, and what the animals yields. On low rations the liquids are best, but highly-fed animals yield more fertilizing matters in their the fellow's arm and skook him roughdung than in their urine. The urine is a secretion and cannot be enriched so easily as the dung which is mainly an excretion.

Waste of Wool.

Any farmer who has weighed his fleeces at shearing time and again when they are sold-as every one should doknows that a fleece will gain in weight from 10 to 20 per cent. by absorbed moisture, and if stored in a cellar will gain even more weight. Wool does not dry out nor season in the least, but quite the reverse. This is no gain but loss to the manufacturer, and few sheep men need to be told that there is a point in thus adding to the weight of I did not save her quickly, she would wool beyond which it is not safe to go, as it is refused by the buyer except at a large reduction. Those who dispose of wool and get their cash when it is you. ready fer sale do better than those who hold for higher prices and thus become speculators.

Getting Satisfaction.

There was a difficulty between the heads of two Dutch families in Macon. Georgia, which all efforts to quietly settle had failed, until the aggrieved material rights had been infringed upon, called in Judge Lochrane. "You say that if he will pay \$500 you will let the matter drop?" "Yah; he pays zat, me says nothing more pout it." The Judge, an hour later, said to the other party: "I think this unpleasant matter a right has a single proof that his helped me, for no man could have swam across that boiling cauldron without divine assistance. I reached the rock. My darling looked up at me with those lately despairing eyes, in which the light of hope appeared again.

I fastened the rock for no man could have swam across that boiling cauldron without divine assistance.

I reached the rock. My darling looked up at me with those lately despairing eyes, in which the light of hope appeared again.

I fastened the rope firmly around matter might be amicably adjusted without going into the court-house with it." The terms followed, and the in grief, and by his side his servants.

Judge was paid the sum asked, cash "Pull in on the rope!" I cried. he stepped on board with more than his usual dignity. In about four weeks he had finished the business of the German bondholders and the Alberta Britannian and bedashed downward to loose my hold and bedashed downward to loose my

How I Won Her.

I felt very uncomfortable in Judge Chapin's presence that afternoon. I had come to ask him for his daughter; and as I am a man who never allows myself to be turned from my purpose by any obstacle, no matter how great, ask him for his daughter I did.

fusion was very great. Nevertheless between my stammering and incoherent

"so you want me to give you my only

also that sweet cream afforded more when it came, would be an emphatic

"Such is my wish, Judge Chapin," I "Will you tell me why I should entrust the welfare of my child to your

"Because I love her." "An insufficient reason," he replied,

"That reason's stronger," he said, "Because, if you forbid our marriage, you will render her unhappy-miser-

" Because she loves me."

able. "I haven't a doubt of it," he said, sneeringly. "Not the shadow of a doubt. She would pine away and die

his teens !' From confusion, my feelings changed at once to indignation. What right had he, this purse-proud man, to insult thus one whose character, at least, was fair as his? I was never celebrated for having power, at all times to control my temper. Had I possessed this power, I should no doubt have risen from my chair and left the room without a word. As it was, I leaped to my feet with haste

which rendered my appearance very undignified, I fear. "Judge Chapin !" I cried. "I cam here to ask a question which could have been answered by 'yes', or 'no.' I expected to be treated as a gentleman. I expected to meet a gentleman. I have disappointed in each particu lar. I find that one may be rich and

learned, and still a brute. In an instant, I regretted my hasty speech. I regreted it, not because I cared especially for the feelings of the man to whom I spoke, nor because he was the father of the woman I loved. I regretted it, because it made my chances of success so much smaller, and, as I am one who never give up until I attain that which I seek, I was determined to reach that point eventually. I expected that Judge Chapin's first act would be to summon his servants and order them to kick me into the street. I was disappointed, however. He evinced no anger at my strong language-rather

e opposite, indeed.
"Wait a moment," he said. I stood irresolute.

The tone was bland-quite different from the imperative manner in which from the imperative manner in which he had spoken before. I obeyed, although to do so was an effort, for I felt may be adjusted by arbitration and without that to stay longer after the insults of which I had been the recipient, was to

compromise my dignity.
"I did not mean to be harsh, my he said. "I meant only to tell you some plain, wholesome truths. You \$300 for a water supposed to have been are young-you are poor.'

"I have my profession, Judge Chapin," I answered, quickly; " and I have the strength to rise and a will that will not let me falter. I shall succeed."
"It may be so," he answered. "I

remember when I was poor and struggling, like you, to attain eminence in my profession. I succeeded. When you have become successful, then you may have Ettie."

"And not until then?" "Not until then," he said, determi-

nedly. His words gave me little hope. It might be years before that end was accomplished. It might not come until the years of my youth had passed.

I had received my answer. I knew alarmed at the fellow's manner.

It was some minutes before the man could speak.

"The river!" he exclaimed at last. The falls! Miss Ettie!" I was all excitement now. I graspe !

"Be calm, you weak idiot?" I cried. "be calm. Tell me what has happened

"Row-boat capsized," he muttered, between the shakes I administered. "Went over the falls. Ettie caught on the rock above them,' I waited to hear no more. With a

bound I was out of the house and rushing madly toward the river. I reached it, and saw a sight that almost froze my blood with horror. There clinging to the rock, just above

the falls, was Ettie, my darling.

I knew that I must act quickly.

be swept away.
"I am here, Ettie!" I cried. "Hold on a little longer, darling. I will save

I rushed towards the boat house. I knew that in it there was a coil of rope. In an instant I had it. Rushing back to the bank opposite the rock, I made it fast. The other end I took between my teeth and sprang into the swift, the rushing current.

reached the rock, for everything lookparty, who had positive proof that his helped me, for no man could have swam across that boiling cauldron with-

I fastened the rope firmly around her. I looked towards the shore, I saw Judge Chapin, wringing his hands

ing, boiling waters, and I feared that every moment the strained rope would My fears were idle. It held In a moment (which seemed to me a lifetime) I felt my feet touch bottom. The servants' arms were thrown around us. They drew us to the shore.

We were saved. Judge Chapin came to me that night, as I sat in my little room alone. "Will you forgive an old man for the harsh words he spoke to you this morn-ing?" he said, humbly. "You have ing?" he said, humbly. "You have given me my daughter's life. I give

her now to you." Need I say more? You know the rest. Marriage and happiness,

XLIIId UNITED STATES CONGRESS

IN THE SENATE. Apportioning Wyoming Territory for legislative purposes; admitting free of duty merchandise sunk for two years and afterward resovered; providing for a Commission of Engineers to report a plan of permanent reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississiand Discounting that publication in the province of the commission of the missis of the publication of the missission of the m reclamation of the anival basis of the Mississippi River; prohibiting the publication in newspapers of the revised etstates of the United States; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the City of Lacrosse, Wis.; to authorize the use of gilt letters for the names of vessels; to provide for the establishment of an Interpational Commission of the maritime Powers. national Commission of the maritime Powers to lay down ocean courses for steam vessels and otherwise provide for the increased safety of sea travel; to provide for the establishment of life-saving stations and houses of refinge upon the sea and lake coasts of the United States and to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service.

saving service.

To encourage the establishment of public marine schools: to fix the time for the election of Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress from the State of Mississippi.

Granting the right of way through the public lands to the Nevada County (California) Railroad. The tariff bill, with slight amendments, was

saving service.

officers in Utah was passed. THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT. The House bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was called up, read a third time, and passed as it came from the House without amendment, or without a roll call. When the negative was called for, Mr. Sargent was the only one who voted nay.

The bill in relation to courts and judicial

THE GENEVA AWARD. Mr. Fre'lingharren called up the Conference report on the Geneva Award bill, and explained it. A long debate ensued, after which the report of the committee was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 18.

REGISTERED. The Conference report on the Post-Office bill was registered—yeas 19, nays 21.

LAID OVER. When the bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States was reached, objection was made to its consideration. Sprague, of R. I., moved to lay that motion on the table. Agreed to—yeas, The bill for the admission of New Mexico into the Union was also said aside, objection being

made to its consideration, IN THE HOUSE. BULLS PASSED. Requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report on the necessity for a public building in Brooklyn, and the estimated cost thereof: for

the reapportionment of the Legislative repre-sentation in Idaho Territory.

To prevent bazing at the Naval Academy to confirm the purchase of three acres of land near Nashville, Tenn., known as the site of Fort Houston, and to convey the same to Fisk The Senate bill reorganizing the several staff

orps of the army was passed -yeas, 125; nays, The Senate amendments to the House bill in relation to the courts and judicial officers in Utah were concurred in, 112 to 36.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION Mr. Woodford, of New York, offered a resolution authorizing the President to negotiate with all civilized powers for the establishment recourse to war. Agreed to.

Mr. MacDougall, of New York, moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill directing the Secretary of the Freasury to report on the necessity of a public building at Auburn, N. Y., which was agreed to.

LAFAYETTE'S. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution appropriating \$300 for the purchase and res-toration to the family of the Marquis Lafayette of a watch presented by Gen. Washington to Lafayette, such purchase and presentation to be made under the direction of the Speaker of the House. The Speaker suggested that the Secretary of State would be the more source. Secretary of State would be the more appropriate medium. The suggestion was generally assented to, the resolution was modified accordingly, and the joint resolution was passed.

CIVIL BIGHTS BILL. The Supplementary Civil Rights bill was reached, and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Poland, of Vermont, moved to put it on its passage. Several motions to adjourn were made and roll calls ordered. The your were made and roll caus ordered. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill and resulted—yeas. 140; nays, 91. There not being two-thirds in its favor, as required by the order under which the business on the Speaker's table was taken up, the bill was not

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, presented the Conference report on the Geneva Award bill. The House agrees to the Senate bill, with certain medifications, and the report was agreed to without a discussion. NEW SPAPER POSTAGE.

NEW-PAPER POSTAGE.

Mr. Tyner, of Ind., from the Conference Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, made a report. He said that the Conference report provided that the pre-payment of postage on newspapers should begin on Jan. 1, 1875, and that the rate of postage on newspapers should be two cents a pound on all weekly and daily newspapers, and three cents a pound on all publications less frequent than weekly. The debate was interrupted by the close of the session. close of the session.

The New Comet.

The summer of 1874 will be enlivened the appearance of a new comet, which is even now visible to those who will take the trouble to use a good opera glass. It is to be hoped that it will not have the same effect on the climate and the people as the one did which Dr. Holmes sung about in his well-known humorous poem. At present the head is of the brightness of a star of the fifth magnitude. It is condensed towards its center, and has a tail about a degree in length. Directions for finding it are given as follows: Draw an imaginary line from Gamma to Alpha of the Dipper, and from Gamma to Beta of the Lesser Bear, following onward at for near the intersection of these lines, at about thirty degrees above the horizon at 9 P. M, the comet I battled madly. I neverknew how I will be found. Its place on Proctor's map is just above the small arrow ed black around me. I suppose God Northwest of stars forty-two and fortythree of the Cameleopard (Camelus). It was first discovered in the country by Prof. Lewis Smith, of Rochester.

THAT CROW .- A Virginian owns a crow which serves as a substitute for dogs, cats, and all other domestic sentinels. He destroys every frog about the well; allows a mouse no chance for his life; drives away hawks from the poultry; and bids fair to act as the best squirrel dog in the country. He readily spies the squirrel, either upon the fence or on the trees, and, with a natural antipathy to the squirrel tribe, his shrill, keen note is readily detected Lochrane, what for you keeps that five hoondred tollar in your pocket?" "Ah! I never charge less than that as a retainer in a case of that kind,"

death. So long as they saved my darling, what cared I.

We threw ourselves forward from the rock. They pulled the rope in quickly. It seemed to me to be an age while we were on the passage through the rock.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Acts Passed by the Last Congress which have decome Laws. Among the more important acts

passed by the last American Congress and which have become laws, are the following: For the relief of the settlers on the Cherokee strip, in Kansas.

Creating an additional land district in the Territory of New Mexico. Making appropriations for the extraordinary expenses of the naval ser-

Relating to the limitation of steam pressure of vessels used exclusively for towing and carrying freight on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. To provide for the redemption of the

an of 1858. Explanatory of joint resolution ap proved January 31, 1868, entitled "Joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies in the Executive Department

To establish bonded warehouses for the storing and cleansing of rice intended for exportation. To amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bear-

ing animals in Alaska."

Reappropriating certain unexpended balances of appropriations for removal of Indians. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail a medical officer

of the army to inquire into and report upon the causes of epidemic cholera. An act to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river. In relation to the Centennial Exhibi-

To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1873.

To extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands in the State of Minnesota to make final payment. To provide for the better protection of the frontier settlements of Texas against Indian and Mexican depreda-

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Benjamin Gleadell, officers, and crew of the steamship Atlantic, of the White Star Line, for saving the brigantine Scotland in

mid-ocean To abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Authorizing coinage to be executed at the mints for foreign countries.

To provide for issning of commissions o postmasters appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. To donate the military reservation at Fort Steilacoom to the Territory of

Washington for the use of the insane asvlum. To amend an act entitled "An act relating to the enrollment and license of versels.

To authorize the employment of certain aliens as engineers and pilots. An act repealing the increase of salaries to members of Congress and other officers. To amend an act entitled "An act

expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes. An act to allow distillery warehouses to be continued in use after changes with the most odoriferous flowers, whose

Cherokee strip, in Kansas. Relative to private contracts or greements made with Indians prior to May 21, 1872.

certain fortifications and other works tour of the hotel with its bold Mansard of defense. regulate the carriage of passengers in are ferried over gently by their respec-

steamships and other vessels," approved March 3, 1855.

To smend an act entitled "An act for Finding a little circular hollow they March 3, 1855. enrolling and licensing ships or vessels seat themselves in a circle, crushing to be employed in the coasting trade or down the fronds of strong-smelling fisheries, and for regulating the same;"

approved February 18, 1793.

To provide for the inspection of the and the strawberries. Then they tell disbursement of appropriations made

sons suffering from the overflow of the

United States steamer Bienville. To render available an unexpended

balance of appropriation for collection and payment of bounty, &c., for colored soldiers and sailors. To amend the thirty-first section of an act entitled "An act for enrolling

and calling out the national militia and for other purposes;" approved March Providing for the payment of the

bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

To amend an act entitled, "An act to encourage the growth of timber on

the Western prairies." For the relief of settlers on the Fort Randall Military Reservation. Creating an additional land-district in the Territory of New Mexico.

To amend the law relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights. Giving the assent of Congress to the States ship Monocacy of silver medals

To increase pensions in certain cases. other officers. promote the development of the mining

esources of the United States," passed May 10, 1872. To increase the pensions of soldiers

certain enlisted men of the army.

Joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, concluded at Washington July 17, 1858.

An act explanatory of the act of June 30, 1874, relating to savings institutions and the tax thereon.

To provide for the election of Congressmen at large for the State of Ala-

Making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June

To authorize the issue of duplicate and scrip where the original has been

ost or destroyed. Making additions to the fifteenth section of the act approved July 2, 1864, entitled "Au act to amend an act tion of a railroad and telegraph line superiative fraction any lady may secure by from the Missouri river to the Pacific using Hadan's Macrotta Balm. Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.'" Approved July

1, 1862, For the government of the District of Columbia and for other purposes. To ascertain the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company and other British subjects which were within the limits of the award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, under the treaty

of Washington, of May 8, 1871. Fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of national bank currency, and for other purposes.

Providing for the publication of the revised statutes and the laws of the United States. Amending the Charter of the Freed-

man's Savings and Trust Company. Fixing the time for the election of Representatives of the Forty-fourth longress from the State of Mississippi, Directing the Secretary of the Treas ury to report upon the necessity of a public building at Brooklyn, N. Y., and

he cost of the same. For the establishment of life-saving stations and harbors of refuge upon the sea and lake coasts of the United States, and to promote the efficiency of the life saving service.

Prohibiting the publication of the Revised Statutes of the United States in the newspapers at the expense of the United States, To encourage the establishment of public marine schools.

To extend the act of March 3, 1873, entitled "An act for the extension of time to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company for the completion of its road.

Directing the Public Printer to keep an account of all expenditures for print ing, mailing, and binding the Congres sional Record. To revise, consolidate, and amend the

statutes of the United States in force on the first day of December, 1873. Making appropriations for the pay-ment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1875.

Making appropriations for the sunlry civil expenses of the Government HOUSEHOLD others the remedy you want for the year ending June 30, 1875. To establish certain post routes. For the creation of a court for the ad udication and disposition of certain

moneys received into the Treasury under an award made by the tribunals of arbitration constituted by the first article of the treaty concluded at Washington, the eighth day of May, 1871, (Geneva award). To provide for the prepayment of postage on printed matter.

A Midsummer Night Dream. This little picture of the islands in Lake Mahopac is enough to make any mother of four marriageable daughters pack her trunks for that place immediately the state of the sta naking appropriations for sundry civil mother of four marriageable daughters ately: "These little isles on mooulit nights are truly romantic. There is no underwood, and the ground is carpeted have occurred in the management of fragrance seems intensified by the stillness. Through the arching of the For the relief of settlers on the trees a half-light just permits objects to be vivible, and there are no vines to Butter-State or catch one's toes and throw one ignothe gas-jets of the hotel make a brilliant Making appropriation for the con- illumination, too far away to be glaring, struction, preservation, and repair of and just near enough to show the conroof and its long piazzas. On some To amend an act entitled "An act to warm summer night the romantic ones tive Orlandos, with here and there a ferns, and putting in the middle the leve stories in turn, those who have by officers of the army.

To provide for the relief of the perplaintive, or reciting sweet love poetry, fine voices singing something soft and like Lowell's captives. Then they eat their strawberies in bliss, and all goes Authorizing the payment of prize merry as a marriage ben until mer among mountains; how fishermen and boats have been swallowed up at one fell gulp by the great jaws of the behemoth, and mangled pieces of the deceased have floated to shore, such as boots with feet in them. After this a good, cold, chilling ghast story completes the entertainment, and the fair ones are ferried back to the hotel and forget their fright amid the mazes of the whirling waltz.

KIT CARSON. by his comrade, D. W. Peters whirling waltz.

KIT CARSON. by his comrade, D. W. Peters whirling waltz.

And Authorized Life publisher; 600 pages; bean iff by illustrated. Age-ts wanted everywhere the company of the compa

Sea Mice. The sea mouse is one of the prettiest creatures that lives under water. It sparkles like a diamond and is radiant with all the colors of the rainbow, although it lives in the mud at the bottom of the ocean. It should not be called a mouse, for it is larger than a big rat. It is covered with scales that acceptance by the officers of the United | move up and down as it breathes, and glitters like gold shining through a presented to them by the King of fleecy down, from which fine silky bristles wave, that constantly change from one brilliant tint to another, so Relating to ambassadors, consuls, and that, as Cuvier, the great naturalist, says, the plumage of the humming bird To amend an act entitled "An act to is not more beautiful. Sea mice are sometimes thrown up on the beach by storms.

To increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled.

To further continue the act to authorize the settlement of accounts of officers of the army and navy.

Te extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866.

Fixing the time for the election of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania to the Forty-fourth Congress.

For the relief of certain settlers on the public lands in certain portions of the States of Minnesota and Iowa.

To admit free of duty articles intended for the international exhibition of 1876.

Authorizing the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of the army. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dis-Neuragia, Psin in Back, Soreness or Soliness of Joints, Stings and Bites of Poisonous Insects and Reptiles, Caked Breast or "Ague in Breast," and Eularged Glands; in short, is an unexcelled Limment for Man and Beast. It is sold by druggists.—[Com.

WISTAR'S BALSAM for all throat complaints

The Great Revolution IN MEDICAL TREAT menr, which was commenced in 1800, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidal le antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS IS a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against

The Secret of Capityation.-Peatures Grecian mould, a well-turned nock and beautifuty rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; vet, after all, the most captivating of al wemanly charms entitled 'An act to aid in the construc- is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This

> Ye Old Mexican Mustang Liniment, his produced more cures of theugatism, neural ria. sprains, scalds, burns, salt rheum, sore nipples, swelling, lameness, chapped hands, poisonous bites, stings, bruises, &c., &c., on men, women and chiliren; and sprains, strains, galls, stiff joints, inflammation, &c., in beasts, than a l other liniments put together. It will do what is promised or ye money refunded.

Re-animating the Hair,-When the batr ceases to draw from the scalp the natural luor. cant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastro phe is to use Lyon's Kathalkon, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily re-ans mate the hair and prevent it from falling out.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Pemale Physicinus and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and encours by millions o mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wine colic, regulates the bowels, and 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 DYERTERY and DIARRHESA IN CHIL-HEAR, whether it arises from Teching or from any other cause. Full directions for using will secompany each bettle. Form Centine unless the fac-simils of CURITS & FEZZINS is on the outside

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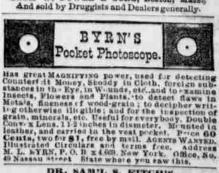




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