Farm and Garden Notes.

Look for grubs among your peach trees right away; at the surface of the ground, or just below it, you know.

Wooden floors are objected to for poultry houses, for the reason that they tend to cause the birds to become duck footed, and what is of more conseabsorb and retain dampness from the droppings, and so prove a source of cramp and other ailments,

Fowls need charcoal when in confinement : but that from wood is not palatable to them. The best way to furnish it is by charring an ear of corn. The fowls will devour it greedily, and the improved color of their combs will soon show its wholesome effect.

The farmer who wishes to svoid an excess of labor, with unprofitable result, will not spread a small quantity of manure over a large surface of poor land, but will only plow as much as he can highly manure, when his income will be as large, and his labor nearly one-half

"The cause of failure in the peach crop often comes, in my opinion, from too great fertility of the soil on which the trees grow. As the peach tree grows rapidly it is often hurt by the frost beits wood is not sufficiently hardened. I get the best results from slowgrowing trees on not over-rich soil."-Mr. Martin, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Cabbage has a superior value for feed-Cabbage has a superior value for feeding purposes. English cattle feeders assert that their beasts progress faster on cabbage, mixed with plenty of fine cut wheat straw and cotton cake, than any other vegetable. Cabbage contains one part flesh-forming substance to three of heat producing, while in potatoes the flesh-forming is only one to twenty. Cabbage is also rich in mineral matter.

"After a long experience I am safe in making the statement that the soil upon which they are raised has much to do with the character of russet apples. Those raised on a sandy soil are much more juicy and of finer flavor, while those on hill lands are the best keepers. I have known a russet tree to bear the third year, but this is unusual. Gener ally about the fourth or fifth year they begin to bear small crops, though some times not until the seventh or eighth. Much depends on the size and also on the variety."-G. D., Hocking, O.

Recipes. Pepper Chow-Chow.-Cut in half, and remove the seeds from twenty-five peppers; soak in salted water for three or four hours; chop fine and add twice as much chopped cabbage as peppers; one tablespoonful each of ground cloves, allspice, mustard seed, whole—and salt; mix thoroughly; cover with cold vine-

HASH.—The following is a good and economical way for preparing hash: Take cold roast lamb or mutton; throw away the fat portions; chop very fine, and add water enough to make it quite thin; boil in frying pan; add butter, salt and pepper to suit taste; have ready hot toast which has been well buttered and dipped into cream or rich milk, and spread the hash over the toast, and serve immediately.

LEMON MARMALADE. -To make lemon marmalade, squeeze the lemons, boil the peels in water till soft, then take out the pith, and pound the remainder in a mortar till quite fine, mixing with it a little of the juice. Pass it all, with the rest of the juice, through a sieve into a preserving pan. To every pound of pulp add three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar. Boil it for half an hour or more, so that it sets, when cold, into a jelly.

ORANGE CARE .- Two cups of sugar, yelks of five eggs, whites of two eggs, half cups of cold water, two and a half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, the juice and grated rind of one orange and a pinch of salt; bake in jelly-cake tins. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stlff froth, add seven large tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and the grated rind and juice of one orange. Spread this between the but they will not stand the rough usage If you like the taste of orange, of those little boys and girls who treat then as step-ladders and stamp upon you will like this cake.

### Insects on House Plants.

The principal insects troubling house plants are the green fly, the mealy bug, the scale and the red spider. The most effectual remedy for green fly is fumigation with tobacco. Some wooded plants, such as heliotropes, salvias, etc., will not bear fumigation without injury to the leaves, and for these a weak solution of tobacco is quite as effectual. Steep some tobacco in water and sprinkle the plant with the solution, and afterwards syringe with clean water. Mealy bug is to be searched for and destroyed, Frequent spongings do much to keep down this pest. Scale is to be treated in the same way: Warm soap suds are peculiarly distasteful to this creature. A little turpentine, diluted with water (one part to sixteen), will destroy the mealy bug. Alcohol, applied with a camel's hair brush, will kill any insect

it touches. . Plants treated with these remedies and it is still more interesting to watch must be syringed with clear water im-mediately thereafter. White hellebore (to be obtained at the drug store) is inthem at their work. The plaiting of the canes is done as unerringly by their unseeing fingers as by the men who can see, and with wonderful quickness. Occa-sionally the business is combined with fallible. It can be put in water and applied through a watering-pot, or put in two or three thicknesses of gauze, and shake the hellebore under and over the that of basket-making; and should we follow poor old "Chairs-to-mend" home, plants while they are wet. Red spider, we might discover his family busy weavwhich is seldom found on house plants, ing reeds and willowy branches with the same cleverness the father shows in is nourished by a dry, warm atmosphere. It is a very small insect, first appearing on the under side of the leaves, and, though difficult to see, its effects are quickly noticeable by the handling the canes, -St. Nicholas. browned appearance of the leaves. It yields readily to moisture—water is certain death. Keep the foliage syrthe same plant, although the colonists inged and atmosphere moist, and you will have no red spider. To kill white worms in flower-pots take common lime, dissolve it and pour the liquid on were long at issue about the matter. The idea of green tea being dried upon copper is proved to be a popular fallacy, for the tea would be flavored and spoilthe soil. It does not injure the plants

practical volume on the cultivation and An Extraordinary Fish. manufacture of tea, describes an experi-ment made by him, proving that tea may be dried black and green in the same vessel and over the same fire. He A most interesting discovery has been made in the sea of Tiberias of a fish which incubates its young in the cavi-ties of the mouth; and, what is the more remarkable, it is the male which divided the pan, and the leaves on one side he kept in motion and the other quiet, when the latter became black and the former green, thus proving the difference of color to be derived not from the state of the st performs this part of the family function. As soon as the female has deposited its eggs in the hollow of the sand, the any management of heat, but from manipulation, the heat being the same in both cases. At the same time, cermale approaches and draws them intethe cavities of the mouth by the process of inspiration. Here they are distain Chinese rogues glaze our hyson tributed between the leaves of the gills; most unscrupulously, and it has been proved by chemical analysis that the Chinese green teas are artificially colored, though not with indigo. Gunpowder tea is dried at the highest temperature and in the midst of the respiratory organs the eggs rapidly develop, dis-tending the mouth of the male fish in the most extraordinary manner.

the young fish make their appearance, packed in the gills like so many herrings, and with their heads directed toward the opening. From this place of retreat and safety they run in and out until they are large enough to take care of themselves. It is said that as many as two hundred individuals are someastwo hundred individuals are sometimes erowded into the mouth and gills botanical difference is destroyed in the course of packing.

The County Fair.

To those residing in the rural districts To those residing in the rural districts there is, perhaps, no occasion during the year so significant as that of the county fair. It gives an impetus to industry and agriculture which they might otherwise lack; it inspires the people with a healthy emulation. If our neighbor wishes it to be understood that his grapes bear off the palm, we are equally anxious about squashes and cabbages; and how could it be fairly settled and published to the world if there were no ommittees whose verdict is as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians? How otherwise could the superi-ority of Mrs. Jones' butter be estab-lished beyond a peradventure, her townswoman's bread rise to the occasion and into public favor, her cheese become the toast, her rag mats become the envy of her sex, her darning a work of art? And what an encouragement it is to do whatever we undertake thoroughly well! what encouragement to a great variety of talent! It develops resources, it improves produce; if our neighbor's grapes took the premium last year, we shall bestir ourselves, and cultivate our own vines more assiduously in view of next year's possibilities. The ambition to outstrip one's fellow-worker tends to the general improvement of all productions, and in the long run to the advancement of civilization, and to the welfare of the race. Perhaps the poor farmer grubbing in his field, getting sun-struck among his potatoes, per-spiring over his onion bed, interesting himself in the development of cereals in the enrichment of his worn-out land, studying the economy of nature, is not aware of these far-reaching effects any more than his wife, who is making it a disgrace that bad bread should be found upon any table, and so lending a hand to lift mankind out of the sloughs of indigestion and upon the table-lands of muscular Christianity. Neither is the young woman who arranges her

bouquet of autumn flowers for the exhibition conscious that she is directing the taste of other girls, stimulating them to artistic efforts, and opening wide fields of action for them. The at tempt to excel is always commendable and especially so when it is pursued not from personal vanity, but from an interest in the object attempted, and the fair offers to each one an opportuni-ty of comparing results and industries, and of benefiting by each other's suc-

cess. The occasion is suggestive of prosperity, and full of picturesqueness. The crowd in its best clothes and in good humor; the display of fruit, flowers and vegetables, with their rich effects of shape and coloring; young Hercules at the plowing match—show us, at least, that it is a promoter of muscle and of benign social influences. -Harper s Bazar.

of out-door tradesmen.

vices are wanted.

Perhaps business is dull; but in the

neighborhoods where there are plenty of children he is pretty sure to find some work. Cane seated chairs are durable,

them. It often happens that a neat

English housemaid appears at the area

railings with a chair that has a big,

ragged hole in the seat, through which

Master Tommy has fallen, with his

boots on, in an effort to reach the goose-

berry jam on the pantry shelf.

Master Tommy probably looks on while the repairs are being made, and is

much interested by the dexterity with

which the mender does his work. The

old and broken canes are cut away, and

the new strips are woven into a firm fabric, with little eight-sided openings

left in it. The overlapping ends of the ribbons are trimmed with a sharp knife,

and the chair-seat is as good as new.

It seems so easy that Tommy thinks he could have done it himself; but when

he experiments with a slip of cane that the mender gives him, he finds that

chair-mending is really a trade that must

Some chair-menders are blind men,

Identity of Black and Green Tea.

Green and black tea are produced from

which enters the Alps at Goeschenen, in Switzerland, and emerges at Airolo, in Italy, is 48,936 feet. A number of the "(hairs to Mend." smaller tunnels, bringing the road up to the proper level in the Alps, exceed 7,000 teet. On the lake of Lucerne, The art of doing small things wel has a good illustration in the humble o, there will be important tunnels and chair-mender of the London streets, alleries cut alongside of or under the who is also one of the most interesting celebrated Axenstrasse, high above the waters of the lake, He carries all his implements and ma-

At the time the international treaty terials with him. A very much worn for this great undertaking was signed it chair is thrown over one arm as an adwas believed that the work could be vertisement of his occupation, and it is lone for the sum of 187,000,000 francs. needed, for his cry, "Cha-ir-s to men-n. A company was organized, with 34,000,-000 france of stock, in £20 shares, and nd," is uttered in a melancholy and in distinct, though penetrating, tone .-68,000,000 francs of mortgaged bonds. Under the other arm he usually has a Itoly presented the undertaking with bundle of cane, split into narrow ribbons. 45,000,000 francs. Germany and Switz-His look is that of forlorn respectability; erland each gave 20,000,000 francs, The his hat is greasy, and mapped with so many veins, caused by crushings, that work, however, was not more than fairly under way when it was discovered, to it might have been used as a chair, or, the astonishment of everybody, that an at least, a footstool; around his neck be wears a heavy cloth kerchief, and his awful mistake had been made in estimating the costs, and that, instead of 187,long coat of by-gone fashion reaches nearly to the ankles, which are covered 000,000 francs, 289,000,000 would be revery gentle pace, and scans the windows of the houses for some sign that his ser-

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

realy and Switzerland to be Connected by

forty or fifty years ago-sudden storms,

almost eternal snows, avalanches, falling

rocks, dangerous and unbridged torrents,

and even robbers. Nature and man

conspired to make the path of the St. Gothard one of awful risk and dangers.

It winds among granite pyramids and peaks nine to ten thousand feet in height,

and the road itself reaches an elevation

of nearly seven thousand feet. Even

now the snows on the pass are so deep

and the daugers are so great that com-merce and travel over the St. Gothard

are a part only of the disadvantages aris-

In 1871, Italy, Germany

neled through mountains of granite.

annually.

000,000 francs. This blundering calculation threatened all sorts of bad results. The stock of the company ran down to a minimum, The tunnel has about the same dimenand hundreds of families were nearly ruined by the collapse. The bonds shared in the crash, and even the most lose all that had been done, or to add many millions more to the subventions. The times were hard, financial crises feet in travering the distance of 24,462 were imminent everywhere, and war was feet. It then follows a summit or level raging on the continent. Everybody was discouraged. Some of the little cantons of Switzerland, which would receive the most benefit from the completion of the tunnel, refused to lift s

hand or to spend another dollar. In the face of all opposition, how-ever, the money has, at this writing, been almost raised. The three countries, parties to the treaty, have added largely to their subsidies, and leading Swiss railways and cities have each voted sums proportioned to the advantages they ope to reap. The work goes on-in fact, has never stopped.

The contract for this enormous work

is most interesting. It was granted to Mr. Louis Favre, of Geneva. By its terms Mr. Favre promises to deliver the works of the tunnel, completed, by the 1st of October, 1880. For each day the work may be done before that time the company agrees to pay him \$1,000. On the other hand, however, the contractor is bound to pay handsomely for all delays. For every single day in arrear of contract he forfeits \$1,000. If delay continue six months, the forfeit is \$2,000 per day; and should he be one year in arrear with his work, he surrenders the contract, and forfeits \$1,600,000, which he and his friends for him, have deposit

ed with the company as security.
On January 1, 1877, the headings, or s sort of advanced gallery eight feet square pushed forward at the top of the tunnel, were half-way in. Whether the gigantic work can really be completed within the time specified is a grave question for Mr. Favre. Opinions difed in the process; beside, the bloom can be given by a harmless means. Mr. Ball, an Englishman, who has written a fer, and even engineers can do little

more than guess.
Mr. S. M. Byers, from whose article in Harper's Magazine the foregoing in-formation was obtailed, gives the result of a recent visit to the unfinished tunnel, as follows :

Four of us with the engineer stood on the little cow-catcher platform at the front end of the engine, and were soon hurled off into the darkness. The screaming of the engine whistle right at our ears was frightful, and the darkness was so utter and the smoke so thick we fancied we could feel them with our hands. The gases began to be almost unbearable, and the miscellaneous noises throughout the tunnel something

tarrific. I presume our train was not running

the rails, or to the novel machine on which we were riding. As we rushed by dripping walls, and saw here and there ghoul-like figures with dim lamps Tunnel under the Alpa that will Com Nearly Sixty Million Dollars. hiding behind rocks or in deep niches, I involuntarily recalled what our con-ductor had said of a glimpse of the There are men living to-day in Switzer-land and Italy whose life-dream has been a tunnel under the Alps. Many

bowels of hell. It was impossible to speak and be schemes have been investigated, and heard. I might as well have addressed myself to the granite walls of the tunnel as to have attempted a word to either of my companions. Suddenly our locomomany schemes have failed.

These mighty barriers of mountains have for ages divided people that but for them might have been of one language, tive gave one extra, unearthly yell, and stopped. We alighted, got our lamps burning, and with a little motion on our one interest, alike in laws and customs. For five hundred years there was but a stone path across the Helvetic Alps, where the St. Gothard post-road was a terward built; and it is but a century since the first vehicle on wheels was own feet soon felt ourselves again. The engine sped back, screaming and rat-tling like the voices of Milton's

dragged over the pass, at an expense of several hundred dollars. Till that time, the traffic between two nations was borne We now started forward in the tunnel on foot, and, as we recovered our breath, had abundant time to look about, on the backs of mules and men, who struggled, at the risk of death, along though there seemed something fatally narrow stony ways, winding around glaciers, high mountain peaks, and yawning gulfs; 16,000 persons and 9,000 wrong with the perspective of the pic

ture of which we formed a part.

The air was so thick lights could not horses climbed over these dizzy heights be seen twenty yards ahead of us, and we all walked close together for fear of There were scarcely fewer dangers to being lost or tumbling into some subbe encountered by the bold trader even terranean hole.

Far ahead of us we heard the dynamite explosions, sounding like heavy mortars in the midst of battle. In some places where we were walking the water was nearly a foot deep, and again it came through crevasses above our heads like April showers. Our conductor tells us that on the Airolo side of the tunnel the waters have sometimes come in at the rate of 4,000 gallons per minute, and in such torrents as to even upset the work-men and carry away the tools. Again, merce and travel over the St. Gothard cease for half the year entirely, the mails being carried over by messengers. Such the track for the drills was frequently laid in rushing water two feet deep ing to some sixty or seventy millions of people from this mighty mountain wall between Switzerland and Italy.

The building of the Mont Cenis tunsands of feet above our heads.

It is very impressive to reflect that, as

nel through the Savoy Alps to France, and the Brenner road to Austria, have we stand here in the dim light of the tunnel, far above us are lofty mountains made it absolutely necessary for Ger-many and Switzerland to choose between and fields of snow, tumbling avalanche. losing the commerce and travel of the and roaring torrents. Almost above us south, and building a mountain railroad, are the peaks of St. Gothard, reaching anything of the kind in the world. The world knows how they have chosen.

The enterprise was too enormous for private undertaking or for private capital. In 1871. Italy Germany and the clouds; and there, too, is the rapid, roaring river Reuss, with its leaping water-falls, and the Devil's kindness to these orphans. The famine fund gave bullocks and seed-grain to soldiers met in deadly conflict. Up there, too, are the bright sunshine and Switzerland voted large subventions for the building of a road, to be commenced the cold snow of winter, and the dili-gences and sledges filled with freezing passengers, while we are melting under at once, running from the Lake of Lueighty degrees Fahrenheit of heat, and cerne, in Switzerland, to Lake Maggiore, the Italian workmen are almost naked. There, too, above our heads, in the glistening glaciers, are the first ripplings of the baby Rhine. Behind us are the cold hills of Switzerland. In in Italy, a distance of 108 miles. Twenty-one per cent., or nearly 120,000 feet, of all this distance was to be tun-The total length of the main tunnel; front of us, and just outside those granite rocks, is sunny Italy. How strangely

Our conductor stops us to name the strata of rock through which we are walking. The first 7,000 feet at the Goeschenen end had been through dark gray granite or granitic gneiss; then followed 1,000 feet of schistous gneiss, lying in vertical ledges; then 500 feet o crystalline limestone, with here and there a streak of black serpentine, followed by 3,000 feet of micaceous schists, and some 20,000 feet of gneiss rich in mica. This is followed again by 5,000 feet of schistons gneiss with threads and lumps of quartz, and nearly 10,000 feet of mica schist, ending on the Italian side with some 2,000 feet more of mica schist mixed with gneiss and rich veins of quartz. Such were the calculations made by the geologists from the mountains above the tunnel, and the boring so far has proved these observations to be pretty nearly correct. But little gold, silver, or other precious ore has quired to complete the work as at first been met with, and even stone-coal has top of erch, puts it into a cloth, mounts proposed—a blunder in estimates of 102,- failed to put in an appearance, much as again, and trots about selling his milk have scarcely a pound of coal in their

sions, except in length, as the Mount Cenis tunnel; that is, it is, in round numbers, twenty-four feet in width at ardent friends of the enterprise feared that the money which had been so lavishly given was buried under the lavishly given was buried under the sleepers, twenty-six feet wide at springmountains forever. It became a serious starts into the mountain at a point 3,639 question whether the works would not have to be completely abandoned. There certainly was no choice, except to above the sea, and comes out at Airolo, on the Italian side, 3,757 feet above the sea-level.

On the north axis the tunnel ascends one foot in every 172 feet, or about 142 line for the next 591 feet, when it descends to Airolo, 24,279 feet farther, at a gradient of one in 1,000. The highest point in the tunnel, hence, is 142 feet above the entrance at the north end, and twenty-four feet only above the outlet at off through a channel of masonry cut between the two tracks of rails toward either end.

Almost the entire tunnel is being arched and lined with solid masonry, eighteen to thirty inches in thickness and that, too, in places where the granite and serpentine blocks seem to the ordinary observer the perfection of

### The Glass Eye Manufacture.

If Americans excel in the manufacture of false teeth, the French excel them in false eyes, writes a Paris correspondent. The average sale of manufactured eyes, in Paris alone, intended for the human head, amounts to four hundred per week. The French capital appears to have the monopoly of this strange trade. Twelve eye manufacturers flourish within the barriers, each of whom furnish employment to about twenty workmen. English and American enamelers have vainly tried to compete with the French oculist artists. "Do you see, sir," replied one of the latter, "Englishmen have not sufficient taste for this trade; their eyes are only good enough for stuffed aniare only good enough for stuffed ani-mals." This oculist, who is at the head of his profession, receives his customer in a magnificent saloon, resplendent with gilding and mirrors. His servant with gilding and mirrors. This servant, has but one eye, and if you would judge of the effect of the goods, the master rings the bell and tries the false eye in the socket of the servant. The charges are between eight and nine dollars per eye, purchased at this well-known es-tablishment. For the poor, there are second-hand visual organs which may have been worn by some duke or duchess, and exchanged for a new one after several months' service.

On the Midland Railway, England, when a traveler buys a ticket he is given a bill of fare, on which he ticks off what he would like for dinner or lunch fast, and yet it made so much noise, and the surroundings were so unusual, it seemed as if I had never in my life bounded along at such a rate. I had had many a strange ride, too, before, but never had I felt so completely helpless, or more likely to be snuffed out by the unseen should anything happen to

A Famine in India.

In the Madras famine, children of seven to ten years used to bring poor little naked living skeletons of two and three and four years to the government relief centers, feeding the babies day after day, for weeks, with the daily dole, asking nothing for themselves, till the little foster-mothers would themselves sink fainting at the gates. These were often of no kin; sometimes even of a different caste or religion. A little kindness "makes the whole world kin." Hundreds of fathers and mothers, going to other parts of the country to get work and food, left children to die in their villages. Little ones who had no fostermothers wandered about to get a dole of food from any one who would give, then lie down and die with—pass me the word—the heroic agony of childish patience. For example, one missionary from Cuddapah met in one day's journey over 100 who had no one in this world to care for them. He stopped and helped the oldest, telling them to look after the little ones; but he believed that all, or nearly all, died. This led to himself and his wife opening a "Temporary Home," one only out of many such instances, of course, for children under twelve years. No temptation to idleness was held out, and in five weeks many ware restored so as to be sent out to many were restored so as to be sent out to work. One orphan boy, nine years old, told as soon as he could speak that he knew of other famine orphans—might he bring them? And he instantly sallied out and brought in first two little Mohammedan boys under six, then carried in from a great distance, in his skeleton arms, a little girl too far gone to stand or sit up, and who, apparently, could not live through the night. But with good nursing she was brought round to look like a moving skeleton and eat rice. A tiny Mohammedan of three would call another but a little older who tried to take care of her, her sister. The two could not be parted, and both were taken. Both had lost their fathers and mothers of cholera in the relief camps. Mothers often brought in children, breathing their last, to the Temporary Homes, The famine fund gave to the Temporary Homes, and the missionaries begged "famine orphans" from government, and Florence Nightingale.

Uses of the Horse in South America. The following is an extract from the letter of a lady residing at Buenos Ayres: You see that we are now at Mercedes On our way out, we noticed, from the railway station, a great number of horses; not grazing, as they may be seen anywhere, nor trying to run races with the train, as they may be seen any day, but with an important business-like look about them. There were a few Guachos standing with them, who also appeared to have something to do, which is an unusual thing with the natives, who seem always as if they had never done anything, and never intended to do anythreshing, that the sheaves of grain are put into an inclosed place like a pen, and the wildest come-at-able horses are driven in and lashed to make them kick and jump-and so the wheat is threshed. 'The horse,' says Mayor's spelling-book, 'is a very useful animal;' but surely none but the Guachos know its value. When the milkman comes in the morning, and is asked for the butter ordered. he will perhaps say that he has not made it yet. But he clambers on his horse, where he sits surrounded by milk-cans, and on he trots. Presently he dismounts, opens his cans, skims the butter off the it would be welcomed by the Swiss, who have scarcely a pound of coal in their returns and hands in the butter, and not bad butter either when it is salted and settled up. This primitive mode of churning may remind some old Indians of that practiced by the 'bearers' in the now almost forgotten days of palanquir traveling. They would before starting fasten a large-mouthed bottle, three parts full of cream, to the pole of the palauquin, the perpetual jolting of through the night's journey, suffice to convert it into butter for the sahib's breakfast."

## The Albatress.

Somebody who has been studying the kabits of the albatross, largest of the sea-birds, in the South Atlantic, has come to the conclusion that it feeds almost entirely on dead fish, and is a sor of marine vulture. When it is feeding on dead fish, it is so greedy that a gur discharged cannot make it fly. Like the south. These gradients are for the purpose of permitting the water to pass off through a channel of masonry cut mense flocks of the birds will gather mense flocks of the birds will gather mense flocks of the birds will gather the control of the birds will be control of the birds when the carcass of a sheep or beef o horse is thrown overboard. They ap pear to be able to see and to scent car rion for miles, and when it is floating or rion for miles, and when it is floating on the ocean, they will come in clouds from every point of the compass. They spend the greater part of the year far away from land; but they go to barren and well-nigh inaccessible rocks to breed. The female lays her soiled white egg on the bare earth, the females often hatching so close together that they seem have one nest in common. Then the are perfectly indifferent to the present of man, at whom they merely snap whe he invades their sanctuary. albaiross is very gallant, sharing with the female the labor of incubation and of rearing the young, which, when fully fledged, puts off to sea with its parents, and with them plays its part of scavenger of the ocean. Many sailors are still

superstitious about killing the albatross. "Is the doctor in?" asked an anxious looking young man, as he paused half way up the stairway leading to Dr. Stone's office, yesterday. "No, I guess not," replied the person addressed, "but you can leave an order on the slate." The young man hesitated a slate." The young man hesitated a moment. "Well, I gaess I would hardly have time to wait," he said. "Is it a very urgent case?" "Well, yes," the young man said, "rather urgent, I think. Just as I started away from home my youngest brother was falling out of a second story window."—Burlington Hawkeye.

"Don't call me Mister," said an affected lover to his package of sweetness, "give me some sweet sounding, cheering name." And she called him a "gay lute."

Michael Eugen Chevreul, the drug-gist who discovered the famous Gobelin dyes, is still living, and is the oldes emist in the world.

A man recently asked in a drug store for a box of rough diamonds, but the druggist knew no such remedy. After much parley the druggist found that his customer wanted Parsons' Purgative Pills. He says, "That's the only fit name for 'em."

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeter the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Sapona-ceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle

Revirence with Danger.

The dweller or temporary sojourner in a malarious region of country is environed with danger. Besides inhaling at every breath an atmosphere saturated with an infectious poison, he also drinks water which is in most instances likewise impregnated with the fever and ague breeding miasmada. If a bilious subject, deficient in stamina, or irregular in habit of body or digestion, his peril is much increased, as these abnormal conditions are extremely favorable to the contraction of malarial disease. But this danger may be safely encountered with the assistance of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which completely nullifies the atmospheric virus, and neutralizes the constituents of miasma-tained water. This benign antidote to disease eradicates and prevents fevers of an intermittent and bilious remittent type, besides effecting a thorough and permanent reform of those enfeebled or irregular conditions of the system which invite not only malaria, but other diseases equally to be dreaded.

Two Neted Graye Robbers.

Our readers will remember the account given in these columns of the robbing of the grave of the Hon. Scott Harrison, in Ohio, last May, the body being found in the dissecting-room of the Ohio Medical College. Public indignation justly brands any man as a scoundrel who will rob the grave of the dead. But there are two noted grave robbers in the country, so far from being the subjects of the people's wrath, are universally landed for their virtues. The reason is plain. While the former class steal the bodies of our loved ones to submit them to the dissecting knife, these only rob the graves to restore the living victims to our hearts and homes. Their names—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets—are household words the world over. The Golden Medical Discovery cures consumption, in its early stages, and all bronchial, throat, and lung affections; Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the most valuable laxative and cathartic. tive and cathartic.

Clock work is not more regular than the liver, the stomach, and the bowels when they are put in order with Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills, a supremely effective and safe alterative, cathartic and blood depurent which promotes thorough billous secretion, a regular habit of body, sound digestion and of nervous tranquility. It is the best possible substitute for that terrible drug mercury. For sale by all druggists. sale by all druggists.

CHEW CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TORACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

From J. M. Pettengill, of Salisbury, Mass. have sold more boxes of Grace's Salve during the last four months than of any other like preparation in my store : in fact it is the only Salve for which there is any sale. This bespeaks the confidence of the public in its virtues, and is in my opinion a valuable recommendation of its healing properties.

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-falling success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind cole, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoa, whether arising from t athing or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

For the benefit of our readers we give this week a sure cure for colic or bellyache in horses. To one bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment add same quantity of molasses and same quantity of water, and pour down the

Pocket Gatling Gun \$5, Arms Co., Lawrence, Ms.

N. E., N. Y. & PA. P. O. DIRECTORY. J. J. Pike & Co., of Chelses. Mass., are arranging a Business Directory, in which will be recorded one trader in each town and city who has for sale Pike's Centennia Salt Rheum Salve. For diseases of the skin, such as thing. In reply to our inquiry, we Salt Rheum Salve. For diseases of the skin, such as were told that the horses had just been Salt Rheum, Sore Lips, Chapped Hands, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Piles, Orns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, etc. this salve has no equal.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.-Farmers, Famil IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Furmers, Families and Others can purchase no Remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhosa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sesicliness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; sesouth accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rhoumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellines, Bruises, Mosquitt Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Lumbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depoi, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot 42 Murray St., New York.

## HAW TOEK.

The Markets.

	fexas and Cherokes. 07% 2 (9
e	Mileh flows
t	Unge: Live
d	Shoep 08%@ 05
f	Larnin 01%@ 00%
8	Oction : Middling 11%@ 11%
e	Flour: Western: Good to Choles, 4 30 @ 6 75
n	State: Fair to Cholat 1:0 @ 6.75 Wheat: 2 2 101 @ 101
-	White State 1 13 @ 1 15
g	Rye: Stap 61 @ 04
8	Barley: State 78 @ 75
-	Barley Malt
h	Oats: Mixed Western 27 @ 12 Oarn: Mixed Western Ungraded 48% 3 50
0	Hav. per owt 6) & 78
8	Straw, per cwt
-1	Eops 76's -06 @1678's 05 @ 10 Pork : Family Mess
- 3	Pork : Family Mess
- 4	Lard: Ohy Steam
- 13	
e	Dry Cod, per cwt 8 75 6 4 00 Herring, Scaled, per box 17 6 18
8	Petroleum: Orade08%@08% Befined10%
18	Wool California Flesce 20 @ 28
1.	Texas Fleece 92 @ 21
t	State XX 14 & 14
7.GH	State XX 16 @ 16
g	
n	Wheat-No.1 Milwankes 1 00 @ 1 25
a	Corn-Mixed
n	Ozta 20 @ E3
1-	Parlan 80 68
r	Barley Malt.
r	Figur Pennsylvania Extra 410 @ 500
)-	Wheat-Bed Western 105 @ 101
	Bye 59 @ 60
72551	Corn-Yellow 62% 68
n	
m	Petroleum—Orude08% @08% Befined, C9%
d	Wool-Colorado 20 6 28
y	Техан 18 @ 22
d	California 20 & 25
d.	Boof Cattle 08 @ 08%
n	Bheep (6% 6 07%
h-	Flour-Wisconsin and Minnesota 6 80 @ 8 00
77	Piour-Wisconsin and Minnesota 6 50 @ 8 00 Corn-Mixed 58 @ 58
to	Oats- "
y	Wool-Ohio and Pennsylvania XX 85 @ 87
ce	California 82 @ 21
en	Beef Cattle 15% (5%
le	Hheep
th	Lambs 00 @ 10
nd	Hogs 05% 05%

\$10 2 \$25 belling our Fine Art Novelties Catalogue a Outfit Free by mail of Catalogue a Outfit Free application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass, Established nearly tifty years.

## DEMOREST'S MONTHLY

WORLD'S MODEL MAGAZINE

Beaf Cattle-Poor to Choice......

Sheep.....

rand combination of the entertaining, the useful he beautiful, with fine art engravings, and oil se in each No. PRICE 25c. YEARLY 83. pictures in each So. FRICE was splendid oil pictures with an unequaled premium, two splendid oil pictures Reck of Ages and The Lion's Bride, 15221 inches, mounted on canvas; transportation 50c extra. Send postal card for full perticulars. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,

17 East 14th Street, New York. SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye FOR FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, oft and Toilet Scap quickly. The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with sait and rosin, and won't make soap.

SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE SAPONIFIER

MADE BY THE

Pennsylvania Salt Manufg Co.,

BOWN'S HRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and cold UPHAM'S ASTHMA Nation Falls. Sold by

gents' Profit. Sample free. Fred. Jones, Nassau, N.Y. SWEET Genevieve-Medley Lancashire Clog for S 10c, post-paid, J. Charley, Ollatham Centre, N.Y. \$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Articles Address Buckeye M'P's Co., Marion, Ohio. GUNS REVOLVERS. Price list free. Address Something New for Agents Wen and BIG PAY. - With Stenoil Outlits. What costs 4 ots. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Ostalogue free. S.M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

\$350 A MONTH - Agents Wanted - 36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

\$7 A DAY to Agents capvassing for the Fireside
Terms and Outfit Free. Address
P. O. VIOKERY, Augusta, Maine WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at one of the month of the mont

\$10 to \$1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free oxplaining everything.

Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. DR. POOTE'S HEALTH MONTHLY.-18 octavo pages.-Edited by Drs. E. B. FOOTE, SR. and In. Sent on trial for six months for FOUR 3c. STAMPS! Murray Hill Pub.Oc., 129 E. \*Sth St.N.Y. CIDER CAN BE KEPT SWEET
for years, or fermentation can be arrested at any desired
stage by using Ford's New Preservative. Material
for 8 bbls. 50 cts., for 7 bbls. \$1.00. Sent by mail, with
full directions for use and how to clean old harrels.
Sole Manufacturer, FRANK FORD, Ravenna, Ohio.

Lightning LETTER WRITER A fac-simile copy made while writing original. No atra work. Cheapest in use. Send for circulars. Every mainess man wants it. Agents sell them at sight, for territory and rates address CHAS, JONES &

MAGIC LANTERNS C.T. MILLIGAN

Dr. CRAIGS KIDNEY CURE The Great Remedy for

The Great Remedy for

All Kidney Diseases!

Refer by special permission to Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin,
Washington, D. C., G. T. Heston, M. D. Nowton,
Bucks G. White, 417 Fourth Ave., New York; Dr. O.

A. Dean, Charlotte, N. Y. Hon, C. R. Parsons, present
Mayor of Rochester, N. Y. Ask your druggist.

Scad for pamphlet, and address Dr. CRAIG. 42

UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

A Luxury of Mechanism! See What it Does See Want Tibes Darning Atlachment for Sewing Machines-the last great investion. Marrelous, yet simple! A special attachment for sach kind of Machine; in ordering the machine, Price Tibes David Machine, Price David Machine, Price Machine, Agenta wanted, R. M. Ross, Sun Building, NewYork.



NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES rates. Time, trouble and expense saved by sub-g through the Rocky Mountain Subscription , which furnishes any paper (except local) pub-in the United States. Mexical Instruments, Sew-obines of all kinds, Chromos, Frances, Sewing is Needles and Attachments at raduced prices. Ilso furnish Books of all kinds at lewest prices. Rocky Mountain Stereoscopic Views

# Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion

Sour Stomach, Sick Headache.

IN THE WEST

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT, Daily and Weekly, Quarte,

BOSTON, MASS,

The Largest, Cheapost and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly. Daily Transcript, \$10 per annum in advance.
Weekly
(5 copies to one address,) \$7.50 per
annum in advance.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY. WHO WANTS A FARM

WHERE FARMING PAYS THE BEST? FOR SALE.

Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absointely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hers lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food.

Sold everywhere or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,

Bangor, Maine.

Established 1833. MERCHANT'S **Gargling Oil Liniment** Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh. 18 GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds, Sprains and Bruises, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Stringhalt. Windgalls, Scratches or Greaze, Chapped Hands, Flesh Wounds, External Poissons, Sand Crucks, Galls of all kinds, Stiffast, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Swellings, Tumors, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Callous, Lameness, Horn Distemper, Caled Breasts, Sore Nipples,

orn Dis

Rheumatism, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Mange, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Curb, Old Sores, Corns, Whithows, Cramps, Boils, Weakness of the Joints Contraction of Muscles, orn Distemper, ownscab, Quittor, oul Ulcers, Farcy, occas of the Udder, velled Legs,

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, \$1; medium, 50c; smail, 25c. Smail size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockpert, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.