The Ladies of Peru. A San Francisco lady, writing from Lima, Peru, to the Argonaut, says: Lima is called the paradise of women. They are called beautiful; so they are, if you admire their black eyes and ebony dresses—not the dreamy black eyes of the harems, nor the sparkling black eyes of the Syrians, nor the liquid black eyes of the Egyptians, but the black eyes that easily reveal the different types of character, and are not afraid to show character, and are not alraid to show it; yet we hear nothing of equal rights and privileges among them. They are generally occupied, but do not work; they look upon labor as degrading. They rise early, take a cup of tea, and go to mass. Their walking suits are neat and pretty; in this respect they surpass us. The dress is black, and never touches the ground; there is no fussing or fumbling with trains. A fussing or fumbling with trains. A white skirt is sometimes seen a little below the dress, with a deep hem and two tucks, and always white and clean. Prunella gaiters are generally worn; the hands are bare; the manta is thrown over the head, falling gracefully down almost to the bottom of the skirt. The

manta, not being worn with us, needs

some description. By way of illustration, let us take one of the large silk shawls, with deep fringes, that were worn in the States several years ago; dye it black; then on one side, about a yard from one corner, remove half a yard of fringe, and put in its place a piece of black lace about two inches deep; we now have a manta. It is the manta that gives the charm to Spanish ladies in the eyes of foreign men; they always praise it; they always speak of the manta whenever they mention the beauty of the women. It has undoubtedly this advantage: it may conceal many defects of a face that is not handsome, and it sets off to advantage the charms of a beautiful face. To drape one's self gracefully in a manta is an art that must be studied. It is first thrown over the head; the lace is brought down on the forehead, sometimes dropping over the eyes. fastened so as to draw around the neck: the long end is carried over the left shoulder, and pinned so as to fall down in a fold on the left side. The left hand is concealed, but the right holds either a prayer-book and rosary or a parasol. A lady never goes out alone; two or three go together, and a colored woman servant walks behind. Young girls are carefully escorted by their friends wherever they go, and are never permitted to see persons of the opposite sex older people, and so effectually is this done that the ladies all marry, and none are divorced.

The subject of dress claims the most of their time and attention; their ball dresses and opera and soirce suits are magnificent. Their boots, especially, magnificent. Their boots, especially, are beautiful. No people have naturally as small feet as the Peruvians. The Peruvian made boots are too small for for-

Peruvian ladies are not very intelli-gent; as soon as they pass beyond the school-girl period they care little for books or literature. Many learn to play the piano when young, but do not care to continue when married. They are excessively courteous in their manners, but we are not to be misled by appearances. Their mode of salutation is more of an embrace than anything else, and they always say: "My house and all that I have is entirely at your disposal, and we are to be as one family." are always wealthy in imagination-a east they never speak of poverty. They love to smoke. Although handsome when young, they scarcely turn twenty when they begin to fade. One thing always lasts with them, and that is their Their movements are gliding and graceful, and the same is true of the men. Although the streets of Lima are narrow and the sidewalks cramped, you what her name is now (although they have been properly introduced), what her name was before her marriage, how old she is, how long she has been married, if she has any children, the names and ages of each, how long she has been speaking Spanish, what she thinks of Linn, etc.

Fashion Notes.

Oil calicoes are revived. Cotton crapes will be much worn.

Turbans are worn far back on the The turban is the bonnet of the mo-

Large pelerine collars of lace are [revived. Lace is again used to excess in millinery.

ionable. The English woman generally wears a large bonnet.

Shirred pointed bodices are very fash-

Lace-striped buntings appear among the new goods. Banged bair is out of style, except for

small children. Rouge Adrianople is the new name for red oil calico.

Chips will be the favorite hats of New York women this spring. American women always wear little loves of small bonnets.

Flat tops and round tops for turbans are equally fashionable. Albatross cloth is one of the nev names for French bunting.

Japanese colors and designs prevail in all printed cotton goods. Flower bonnets and flower turbans appear among evening coiffures.

Colored satin gathered bands are worn half way up the arm, bracelet fashion. Lilae and straw color will be favorite combinations of color for spring wear. Gilt and silver balls for the hair are a fashion brought in by the Spanish mar-

Plain red oil calico will be used in combination with figured rouge Adri-

Yellow, red and brilliant dark colors are mingled with the faint fade colors in new goods. Misses part their hair in the middle

and arrange the front in soft flat rings on the forehead. Girls in their teens will wear large round collarettes of cut work, Maltese

and antique laces. A fancy for red bonnets and red laces prevails, and all dressy bonnets have the strings edged with lace.

Second mourning bonnets are made of black rogale of large reps and Ottoman silk trimmed with the same.

Sunflowers, jonquils, yellow marguerites, buttercups, crocuses, golden rod and all kinds of yellow flowers are in demand for corsage bouquets and

dress garnitures Silk and wool brocaded mixtures of lation, and selling them in the markets, light quality in bright Oriental colors and designs will be used as parts of costumes with plain French bunting or light camel's hair.

The biggest mustache on record is supposed to be that which Michael Angelo cut on the statue of Moses. weighs thirty thousand pounds.

ON A FLOATING CAKE OF ICE.

Drifting in the St. Lawrence River with an Insane Man-Far from Shore in a Terrible Gale-A Perilons Midwinte

A letter from Clayton, N. Y., to the New York Sun says: George Penn, one of the survivors of the party caught on breaking ice on the St. Lawrence river while crossing from Gananoque to Grind-stone island, tells the following story of the night's adventure:

At 3:30 p. M. I started from Gana-noque for Watertown, by way of Grind-stone island, with the following party of farmers, who came over in the fore-noon on the ice with a team and sleigh, and made the crossing without diffi-culty: Eli Stetson, and Charles Kendall, George Cummings, William Rusho, Ben and Emer Calhoun, David Harwood, Lewis Kittle and Willard Robinson. We had grist in the sleigh, and had no trouble until we reached the middle of the channel, where we found the ice shaky, and detaching the horses we led them separately and pushed the sleigh by hand. Soon one of the horses went through, and in his struggles broke up the ice for about one hundred feet be-fore we got him landed. Seeing that our weight was too great for the ice we separated, and also soon found we had lost our course and were heading above the island toward open water. Cummings, Robinson and myself stayed together and pushed the sleigh, which we had unloaded, and which soon went through, and we abandoned it. The wind blew a hurricane, and it was be-coming pitch dark. Suddenly we all broke through at once, and then each tried to save himself. I found a cake big enough to sustain me in a kneeling position, and Cummings and Robinson got on another. We consulted, and I told Robinson I should go no further. He said he would try and get ashore and get a boat, and he stripped off his coat and boots and plunged into the open water. He swam about a hundred feet and crawled out on the ice and we lost sight of him. I should think I re-mained on my knees about two hours, when the ice broke to pieces under me and again I was in the water and chilled to the marrow. The moon had come out, and I paddled to the cake on which Cummings stood, and which I found to be about twenty feet square and some five inches thick. I found the poor fellow was losing his mind and perish-ing. He was thinly clad, so I took my overcoat off and wrapped it around him and got on the windward side to protect him from the gale. To add to my dis-

ground against other pieces, made me sick, and I began to fear that I should have to give up. Cummings was growing weaker, and I strove to arouse him. I asked him about his family, and how many children he had. He said five, and I begged him for their sakes to bear About this time we saw lights on the shore, apparently about a mile dis I told him to look, help was coming! He turned his eyes and exclaimed See! see! There is one, two, three, eleven boats coming for us!" He was insane. I told him to cheer up, they insane. would be here shortly. He became un-manageable, broke away from me, said he was going ashore, and walked off the dge of the ice. I caught him by the eg, but my hands were numb, and before I could raise him he gave a violent kick, broke my hold and went down. I was lying flat on the ice, and I watche for him to come up, but nothing but a few hubbles arose. I was now abne and supposed the whole party had perished and that such would be my fate. too. The lights had disappeared, but I found my cake had drifted against shore ice and was not moving much, but those around me were crashing and breaking and I feared to trust myself upon them. I thought I would call, in hopes I might be heard. I did so sevare jostled less by the passing throng in three months in Lima than you would be in three days in London or New York or San Francisco. Conversation among the ladies generally turn upon domestic. affairs; instead of asking a foreigner take care of his horses. He got a boat about her own country and other causand some men and they pushed through tries that she has visited, they ask her the ice out to me. I was rescued at s going 1 half-past twelve, having been on the ice nine hours, six and a half of it on float ing ice. Robinson reached the shore se weak that he could scarcely crawl. was unable to give any account of what had happened. The rest of the party,

> The Hartford Courant, referring to the annual statement of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, says: "It shows the continued prosperity of that exceptionally well managed and strong institution. No life company in the country, as to the solid character of its assets and investments, can make a more convincing statement. It is to be particularly observed in this fresh announcement of the condition of the company that during the past year the assets have been increased \$513,391.17, while the surplus above all liabilities has added the sum of \$230,838.09. The receipts for interest alone have been \$1,856,-710.46, and this amount has paid all death losses and the running expenses, and left a balance over of \$64,129 07. A few words in this general way cover the case for the Ætna as well as columns of commendations. It is a model company in its financial standing."

who took a different course, got ashore

without difficulty and saved the teams

Census Facts. Supervisors of the United States census receive a salary of \$500, and enumerators are paid \$4 per day. There is one enumerator for each 4,000 inhabitants, and as there are 400,000 people in the district, one hundred enumerators will be required. They are appointed by the supervisor. The field work will begun on the first of June, but a great deal of work will be required in advance of that date. In due time a multitude of blanks will be sent from Washington to each supervisor, and they must be distributed among the enumerators. They will provide for the asking of a great many questions touching the products. manufactures, and general business of the country, and the social condition of the people. The law fixes a severe penalty for refusing to answer the questions of the enumerators, also making of statements known to be false. The cnumerators will call from house to house.

Save the Rags.

The price of paper has been advanced heavily all over the country. If the price is maintained the public will be compelled to pay more for their news-Many daily and weekly papers have already increased their subscrip-

The advance in paper can be stopped if the people will save and sell their old paper and rags. Three months' saving of rags and old paper by the entire popuwould check the advance in paper. Every newspaper in the land should appeal to the people in this matter. And

they should also economize in the con-sumption as much as possible. Nearly 300,000 persons are employed on British and Irish railroads.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

n Invention by Which All Rinds of Articles Can be Made Water-Proof. The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer was present at "an exhibition of an invention which is pronounced by Professor Doremus and ex-Secretary McCulloch one of the greatest of majorities." greatest of modern times, and surpassing the electric light in importance as promoting to a remarkable extent the health and comfort of mankind." The exhibition was given at the house of the inventor, Mr. Daniel M. Lamb. The correspondent says in his letter:

It is very generally known that, in all really water-proof garments, the rubber, no matter how applied, remains on the surface to a greater or less extent, or, of course, visible to the eye, detected frequently by the odor, and always by the touch. Fortunes have been spent the touch. Fortunes have been spent by rubber companies in the vain effort to discover some solution of hydro-carbon gums that could be applied to fabrics without perceptibly changing their appearance and adding to their weight. Day and Goodycar alone, it is said, have expended \$100,000, but in vain; and it was to see the result of the labors of a practical self-educated labors of a practical, self-educated chemist in this line that we assembled.

Mr. Lamb, plain in speech and manner, yet with an honest, pleasant countenance, and a smile that lightened hi somewhat stolid features, was scated at a center-table when we entered, and while waiting for the others to arrive your correspondent chatted for a few moments with him asking casually if this was his first invention. He re-plied: "Oh, no. I have taken out something like fifty patents for one thing and another, and I never am happy except when at work to discover something. I was born in Canada, brought up out West in Michigan, and have spent the last twelve years and all my money, perhaps \$50,000, in ex-

perimenting."
"What do you consider your most important invention next to this?" I may say discovering the use of the milkweed, which I consider the most valuable of American plants. You see the supply of rubber is becoming more dear and scarce every year, and at least twenty-five per cent. of that imported is nothing but dirt and sand mixed in by the natives to increase the weight. It struck me that judging from the present state of things in the course of a few years it might prove necessary to find a substitute, and one day on pulling a bit of milk-weed apart, I noticed how gummy and sticky the juice or sap was, and, after working over it for a time, I decided it could be made to take the place of rubber, and, on account of its superior lightness, would be especially useful in manufacturing teeth-plates,

me of which I had made. "From the seed of the milkweed can be made an oil equal to the best linseed, and an admirable cathartic, and the refuse of the plant makes capital fuel. I planted a ten-acre lot on purpose to carry on my experiments, and am satiswould pay better than raising hay, if there was a market for it. These processes I atented, and then devoted myself to finding a perfect water repel-lant, which could neither be seen, smelt nor felt in the goods which had been treated with it, yet could be played upon with the hose and remain chip

By the time Mr. Lamb had concluded speaking the rest of the company appeared, including ex-Secretary McCulloch and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Carpenter and Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist. Mr. Lamb was introduced by Mr. Carpenter, who really discovered the discoverer. And then, with a large basin before him and a pitcher of water at hand, the inventor proceeded to show us how the rains might pour and the floods deseend, yet we remain with a dry smile, or smiling dryly, or rather dry and

smiling. A pair of new pale-pink kid gloves was first examined by those present, and it was decided they had not been and often turn out good blacksmiths. treated, though Mr. Lamb said one of them had, but which one it was no one could decide, for they looked precisely alike in color, gloss and freshness; however, one was laid in the basin and some water poured on it; in a moment it was discolored, flabby and spoiled. The other was picked up and a quart of water poured on and in it until the fingers were filled as if by a hand, then emptied by a little shake, and there it was-smooth, pink, and without one

particle of moisture.

This seemed a little like legerdemain, and some one in joke asked the inventor is reserved for grave offenses, such as to try the experiment upon a piece of stealing and fighting; in fact if it were to try the experiment upon a piece of mosquito-netting. Promptly enough he drew a square of it from a heap of varied tabries and turned on the water. At first it skated round like peas and straw, and, as the volume increased, went through the meshes, but leaving the thread dry. This was a convincing answer, and immediately afterward M.? Lamb handed Mrs. Opdyke two sam-ples of delicate blue silk, and asked her to decide which had been treated. They were apparently alike, but at last, detecting one to be a little creased, the lady decided it had been treated. It was then thrown in the basin. In second it was saturated and draggled; while the other, being freely soused came out as blue, lustrous and smooth

Every sort of dress fabric, including silk, velvet, brocades, satins, cashmere and even muslin and calico was treated in the same way with the same result, and while the different guests guessed in turn as to the samples having been treated, nine times out of ten they settled on those that had not as having

This passing of the water through the tabric proves it will permit of perspiration evaporating. One reason why water-proof garments have always been objected to is that it will not permit that, said Mr. Lamb. Ostrich feathers were dipped again and again, retaining their curl; kid boots like the glove were filled and set in water in vain; and, as some one remarked, the majorgeneral's daughters (pirates of Pen zance) could go in paddling with their shoes and stockings on. Paper bags were filled with water and hung up on the wall, and with a twinkle in his eye Mr. Lamb dropped in the basin an artificially waved front, and it emerged as crepe as before; a piece of sealskin, a book-cover, a silk bat and a square of broadcloth were successively and successfully treated to a bath, and all alike rejected water with the scorn of an old

A breadth of green silk went in and came out immaculate. This suggested an idea to one of the ladies, who ex-claimed: 'Good-bye to the hideous water-proofs of the past. I shall have one made of sky-blue silk, "treated," you know, and trimmed with swan's down, also "treated." "Yes," some one added, "and you can carry a "treated" parasol to keep the rain off your complexion." This was rather an envious suggestion that the complexion

also was "treated." The value of the invention, as applied to military clothing, carpets, kid goods, dress fabrics, and the numerous other articles tested, can easily be seen, especially when it is remembered that mil-lions of dollars are expended alone to replace every year the military goods destroyed by damp and moth in service of the foreign and home governments.

of the invention. Professor Doremus has subjected the latter to a minute and searching analysis and pronounces it "perfect," and says it is all the inventor claims it to be, and moreover cannot be boiled out even in ammonia, it perme-ating the fibers or threads and becom-

ing a part of them.

An iron manufacturer remarked that it would prove incalculable in his trade as preventing castings from becoming rusty. In fact, every one present grew very enthusiastic, though a few had seen the experiment repeated a number of times, and a silk merchant from Lyons. france, wished to make an immediate

arrangement to use it in his house, hav-ing the raw silk treated before wearing. As a final experiment a piece of the brown-stone used in building, which had been brought in from the street by one of the gentleman, was broken in two, weighed and one-half treated, was laid in the water for five minutes and then weighed again. The piece treated had not perceptibly increased in weight, while the other had gained three-tourths of an ounce. This was considered an important fact on account of the growing objection to brownstone, as its absorption of water results in its crumbling away.

Slave Life in Brazil.

Brazil being the only civilized counry in which slavery exists in full force, but which even there may be reckoned in a few years as a thing of the past, a sketch of slave life may not be unin-

The staple produce of Brazil for ex-portation is coffee, which is the result of cultivation on plantations, Fnown as fazendas. When ripe for market, the coffee beans are forwarded in bags to Rio Janeiro for sale and shipment The real interest in the work on plantacions is centered in the method of slave labor, which, though doomed to extinction, is still in full force. A law passed in 1870 declared that after 1871 the children of slaves should be born free; so at the present moment there are no slaves under eight years of age. An average fazenda in Brazil will have from 200 to 300 slaves-men, women and children. These live in quadrangle or quairo, divided off into a number of small rooms, each room being inhabited by one or two slaves. The first bell rings about 3:30 o'clock in the morning, when they get up and make some coffee. At four o'clock the second bell rings, when they have to form; that is, they are drawn up in line and inspected, to see that none is missing. The field laborers are then marched off, each one with a basket on his back. The work that these have to do is the hardest; toiling all day in the hot sun, hoeing the weeds between the coffee trees, planting Indian corn or picking coffee. They work in gangs of eighteen, each one with a feilor or overlooker, who is himself generally a slave, and is pro-vided with a whip and palmatorio. This latter instrument is made of wood, shaped like the palm of the hand, and fastened to a handle about a foot long. The wood is about half an inch in thickness, and has three small hole bored through it, and is a common mode of punishment, especially for the women and children. The field hands are out all day, stopping an hour and a half for breakfast, and an hour for dinner. But the slaves who work in the fields are not more than twenty-five per cent. of the whole number; the rest being carpenters, blacksmiths, machine hands or infirmary patients. Though slavery still exists in Brazil, it is, perhaps, less unendurable than that which exists in certain other countries, inasmuch as a good man has the chance of getting on and ameliorating his position. He may become a feiter, and then he would have a separate place to live in; or he is put to work about the house stone masons, etc. At 7:30 o'clock the

o'clock they can do as they like; then the second bell rings, and they are locked in for the night.

The punishment mostly used on far endas, and one which the blacks stand most in dread of, is the stocks. Each plantation has two pair—one for the men, the other for the women; and it is most curious the dread the blacks have for them. They would much rather be beaten than pass one hour in them; and accordingly this punishment not for this latter, the stocks would have very few occupants. But the slaves are very quarrelsome; hardly a day passes but two blacks have a set-to. and the other for the women. A great many slaves suffer from rheumatism and heart disease. The former comes from the exposure they have to endure. The slaves are also good hands at shamming; they look upon a week in the infirmary as a sort of holiday, and once or twice a year each man is seized with a pain in the head or in some part of the body, which gets wonderfully better toward the end of the week. The owners do not mind them shamming now then; they say they work the better for jt afterward.—Chamber's Journal.

Small Dividends on Crime. The income of a thieving life is small and precarious compared with the mains taken to secure it, that one wonders that thieves do not abandon the occupation in discouragement. One of them recently arrested in New York, described in minute detail to a reporter the whole process of his stealing \$4,000 worth of diamonds from a Fifth avenue boarding house, and the balance which it left him. He was stopping at a "dis-reputable" down-town hotel when he saw the rooms advertised, and made up his mind to go and see what streke of business he could accomplish there. With a piece of thin wire he arched his nose and widened his nostrils; he bulged out his cheeks; deepened the sockets of his eyes with burnt cork; reddened his complexion with vermillion; painted wrinkles on his forchead, and added a tull, tight-fitting beard and a wig with a bald crown. When his toilet was complete he looked like a Wall street broker, or an American statesman. Putting on a handsome, well-made suit of clothes, and buying a pair of kid gloves and a walking cane, he hired a cab for "the round trip," at three dollars, and drove to the house. Being left alone in the parlor he sat down and strummed the "Anvil Chorus" on the piano, apologizing to the landlady on entering for toing it. He told her he was a wealthy Englishman, just over, who would require four rooms, and finally agreed with her for a suite at \$35 a week. The lunch bell rang and she asked him to stay to lunch which he accepted, saying that he would first wash in his new room. After a visit from a pretty housemaid, who was sert to show him the way to the diningroom but whom he dismissed, saying he was not ready, and when everything was quiet again, he proceeded to busi-

I say moth, also, because this repellant renders stuffs treated impervious

alike to water, moths and even rust.

There seems no good reason to doubt the honesty of the inventor or the value

The door was fastened with a hook only, which was easily broken. Opening the door he found himself in another bedroom, but saw nothing but a sealskin sacque which he could carry away. Then going to the bureau drawers and opening them he found two morocco cases, from which he took the diamonds.

Chicago's lumber received by the convenience of the ladit their leap-year privileges. putting the jewels into his pocket, went back into his bedroom, from which he emerged and made his way down stairs, informing the butler that he had decided not to stay to lunch. Reaching his ho-tel, he threw off his disguise and went

out to negotiate his plunder. He offered them to a man in Chatham street for \$500, but was obliged to take 8450, about one-tenth of their value. But for the necessity of getting rid of them he could have done much better than this. Half of the money he gave to "a young lady friend," who soon after-ward deserted him and ran away to Chicago; the other half he lost at a gambling-house. A few hours after the theft, therefore, he had absolutely nothing left to show for all his ingenuity, labor and pains, but goes to State prison

for a term of years instead.

He was formerly a London physician, and a man of pleasing address and marked intelligence. But none of these served to command very large dividends on the capital he invested in crime. Detroit Free Press.

Why the "Thunderer's" Gun Burst.

Our readers will remember that about a year ago a thirty-eight-ton gun on board the British ironclad Thunderer burst, killing a number of men and wounding many more. A committee, appointed to investigate the disaster. ame to the conclusion that the explosion was caused by a double charge. The gun, having missed fire when loaded with a battering charge (a 700 pound projectile and 110 pounds of powder), was again loaded with a full charge, and fired with both of the charges and the projectiles in the gun at the same time. This decision having been seriously questioned, the government or-dered an experimental test by loading and firing the sister gun in the manner alleged. The test was made at the proof butts adjoining the royal arsenal at Woolwich. The second thirty-eight-ton gun was loaded and fired with a double charge of eighty and 110 pounds of powder, one 600 pound shell and one 700 pound Palliser projectile. The gun burst as its fellow did on board of the Thunderer, thus justifying the opinion of the committee of investigation as to the cause of that disaster The muzzle of the gun and the projectiles were buried in the sand at the proof butts. The remainder of the gun, with the exception of its base, was blown to atoms. Scientific American.

Red ground oil calicoes, with all the old fashioned figures that used to be seen on such goods forty years ago, appear among late importations of dress

The packages of tomatoes put up last year in the United States reached the total of 19,968,000, of which New Jersey put up 5,592,000 cans.

About Rubber Boots. Undue competition between manufacturers has led to an extent of adulteration and cheapening of material never before known in the business. Crude rubber has the quality ot absorbing or of becoming incorporated with a very large quantity of cheap and bulky substances like lampblack, chalk, etc., which cannot be detected by the uninitiated, and which impair the durability of the goods. People call for low-priced goods, not re fleeting that low prices always mean low quality. The result is they waste money on "wild cat" rubber boots, when an extra dollar or two would buy them a pair which will wear to their utmost satisfaction a whole will wear to their utmost satisfaction a whole season or more. The "95 Per Cent. Sterling Rubber Boot," manufactured by the Candea Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn., is meant to reform this abuse, and is well spection of those who need a real good acticle.

Every store dealing in the "95 Per Cent.

Sterling Rubber Boots," is supplied with a
sample cut open to show the construction.

They are warranted three months, and the bell rings to leave off work. Until nine storekeeper will puseh the date of sale in the

top of the leg of each book. "Vegetine," says a Beston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other reme dies had failed, I visited the laboratory convinced myselt of its genuine merit. It is prepared from backs, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce asonishing results.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive phamplets return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order, or is any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want as agent in this county at once, at a salary of \$100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

Correct your havits of crooked walking by

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vesculable remedy for the specify and permanent cure for Comsumption, Bronchitis, Catarri, Ashima, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having fested its wonderful curative powers in thomsands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, ministe links paper. W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK

Beef Cattle-Med. Natives, live wt .. -State Milk....

B ogs—Live...... Dressed..... Dresned...
Floar-Ex. State, good to fancy...
Western, good to fancy...
Wheat-No. 1 Red...
No. 1 Amber...
Rve-State Rye—State.
Barley—Two-Rowed State
Oern—Ungraded Western Mixed
Southern Yellow
Oats—White State.
Mixed Western Pork—Mess, 12 2 31 38 Pork—Mess, 12 25 312 315 Lard—City Steam 7.55 37 55 37 55 Petroleum—Grude 67 3607); Refined 0.4 Wool—State and Penn, XX 48 38 30 Butter—State Creamer. Western....
Eggs-State and Penn.
Potatoes, Early Rose, State, bbl... 1514 6 Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring 6
Wheat—Red Winter 1
Corn—New Western
Oats—State
Barley—Two-rowed State..... Bye-State..... Wool-Washed Combing & Delanie.. Unwashed. "

Unwashed.
BRIGHTON (MASS) CATTLE MARRET
Beef-Cattle, live weight.

Sheep.

05 @
Sheep.

06 @
Hors.

06 % PHILADELPHIA. Figur—Penn, choice and fancy.... Wheat—Penn, Red..... Fiour—Penn. choice and fancy 6 75 & Wheat—Penn. Red. 1 48 & mber 1 39 & Rye—State Yellow 57 % & Gorn—State Yellow 57 % & Butter—Creamery extra. 52 & Cheese. New York Fat. 52 & Cheese.

The New Orleans Picayune has published five columns of names of eligible bachelors and widowers in that city, for the convenience of the ladies, in view of

Chicago's lumber receipts the pas year have been greater by twenty-five per cent., and its shipments by fifteen and a half per cent., than in any previous year.

Beautifiers.

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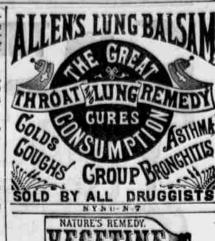
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