#### A Terrible Picture of the Sufferings of

the Natives of Brazil. The United States consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, writes to the assistant secretary of state, giving details of the terrible suffering in Northern Brazil, caused by the protracted secon or drought. He says: Two noted secons prevailed during the years of 1825 and 1845, but I doubt whether there has year been been or elsewhere in the his ever been here or elsewhere, in the history of the world, a famine so fatal in effects in proportion to the population as this of Ceara. Those of India and China, it must be considered, occurring in crowded countries, where the people are counted by millions, and not by thousands like the Cearenses. Two years and a half ago, when the secca commenced, the province of Ceara num-bered 900,000 inhabitants; out of these 500,000 have died of disease and starva-

The secca began in the summer of 1876, and continued to the close of the year 1878, lasting for thirty months; no rain having fallen during the whole two years and a half, and the once fertile and luxuriant Sertao, where the farms and villages prospered in peace and plenty, now presents the appearance of a vast blackened desert, burnt over by

In November of 1876, after the "Eastivete" or summer sleep, when the "Chuvas de Cajus," or fruit rains, failed to appear, the people did not worry, as their acueles, or ponds, were not ex-hausted, and they looked confidently forward to the winter rains to set everything right. But these never came, and, as the dry spring advanced, sad account began to come eastward of poverty and suffering among the poor. Later on, as the burning summer slowly passed, bringing no November showers, and another January went by without rain, there came appalling news of famine, disease, dead cattle, and of dying and

despairing people.

Long penitential processions were formed and the miserable Sertanejos beat, cut, and otherwise punished themselves to appease an offended Deity But the pitiless secon still continued, threatening everything and everybody with inevitable destruction.

The wretched people were now reduced to the necessity of eating roots, cotton pods, the Mucuma bean, which produces dropsy, lizards, dogs, cats, rats, roaches, any living or dead thing capable of affording sustenance; and in some instances they were even goaded to cannibalism by the pangs of hunger.

To increase the unimaginable horrors of the situation, the smallpox broke out among the Sertanejos and be-

came epidemic; typhus and other fevers were raging, and in February and March of 1878 the mortality became frigatful. The cattle were now all dead, the rivers dried up, and there being no railroads or other communications by which provisions could reach the Sertao, the inhabitants, dreading whole-sale starvation, abandoned it altogether, and the whole torrent of life swept sea-

Ceara, Parahyba, Arreaty, Baturiteall the towns along the coast were now alive with suffering humanity; age, youth, men, women and children, all famine stricken, coming in from the

country by thousands upon thousands. The city of Ceara, with 25,000 inkabitants of its own, received over 90,000 Sertancjos. Impossible to provide for such a host, the Cearenses did their best, but it was a sorrowful spectacle to see thousands of emaciated creatures sitting or lying on the open largos (squares) smitten with smallpox and other loathsome diseases, some lamenting their own fate, or the loss of friends others too weak or ill to complain; some wishing to die from despair, and others insane from suffering; a dangerous and most harrowing scene—one with few parallels

### Why Young Children Read Trash.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner discussing the question of children's reading the Christian Union calls attention to the comparatively small number of persons, even in this country, who read. "We boast," he says, "about the circulater lation of our newspapers. The best of them are daily marvels of news, of information, of miscellaneous reading, of en-tertainment of all sorts. They are the cheapest things manufactured in modern days. Considering the capital in brains, industry and money put into every number, they are at their price the wonmost wonderful thing about them to me is the smallness of their circulation compared to the population. Take such a center as New York, with a compact population of nearly two millions, and radiating lines of quick distribution that enable the newspapers within a few hours to reach millions more, and set against this the actual circulation of the three or four commanding journals. It is a mere bagatelle.

"Still there are many newspapers, and a large proportion of the population sees one every day—that is, of the city population; but the number of people who master the contents of a daily newspapers and large Readers nick newspaper is not large. Readers pick out of them the items of business or amusement or politics that interest them. And it is hardly fair to credit our people with the habit of reading because they glance at the daily news because in the country they are in the habit of spreading the excel-lent weeklies over their faces to keep the flies from disturbing their Sunday nap. I believe that the majority of busi ness men read a book very rarely; the majority of young men in business and in society I fancy read little-they do not give their evenings to reading, and are not apt to take up a book unless it becomes the talk of society. People who spend a great deal of money on dress, on dinners, on amusements, would think it extravagant to buy a book, and if one i commended to them they will wait till they can borrow it or get it from the library. They do not hesitate two minutes about an ordinary two-dollar dinner, but they will wait months to borrow a fifty-cent book.

He concludes that "one of the reasons why the young who read at all read nothing but trash, as they are said to do, is because their parents, or older persons about them, either have not the habit of reading or they also read trash. In such households as I have described, where the elders go about declaring that there is nothing to read, the children catch the tone and think there is nothing to read—that is, nothing except the latest story book or the picture-paper. In a lower strata of society, where the mother has neither time nor inclination to read anything, and the father pores over the Police Gazette, it is quite natural that his son should take the Boy's Own story-paper about ruffians and burglars. The short of it is that the children in this country follow their elders. And suspect that the vast majority of people care little for reading, except as it furnishes them a smattering of news or gives them a temporary excitement.'

#### FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes. Amethyst beads are substituted for jet

on purple silks. Yellow will be much worn through out the summer. Wraps matching the dress will not be

worn this season. Blackberry buttons of fine jet are worn with black dresses. The rose will be the favorite artificial

flower this summer. Striped borders are used with the dark blue navy linens. White net spotted with gold will be

shown for veils this summer. Stitching, cords and tassels or rows of braid are used to trim dresses. Black cashmere embroidered with fine

dots is made up with plain cashmere.

Some of the new coat waists have the fronts prolonged to the foot of the Large, wide scarfs of Spanish lace are substituted for the old-fashioned lace

Hortense net is a new kind of yellow-Spanish blonde, and is used for veilings. Heliotrope color will be used for pip-ings this year, as well as blue, red and

Diamond buttons worth \$2,000 fast-ened a gown worn at a Parisian ball the other day.

Real India pongee will be worn for overdresses this 'summer by those who can afford it. Deep bead fringes arranged to form a

kind of enaulette, are worn with some sleeveless waists. Many of the new sets of jewelry are chased so that the different pieces look like bits of brocade.

Black silk outside garments will be less fashionable than those of black cashmere this year. The round enameled brooches that have been out of fashion any time this

ten years are worn for bonnet pins. Scarfs of dotted net, fastened with knots of roses, are ustd instead of hoods by Parisian girls returning from con-

India muslin, with figures button-hole stitched upon it, will be a fashionable material for dresses this summer.

Nearly all collarettes have standing rows of lace at the throat. Those which have not should be worn low on the shoulders.

Wreaths of cup moss in crimson silk are seen on some of the new hats. Small white wood flowers are so arranged as to fall in a fringe beneath the moss.

Short round skirts seem to be accepted as correct for walking diesses this sum-mer. Those made without flounces and slightly gathered are the newest, but they are not pretty.

Handkerchief dresses are made up with plaited waists, the border being so disposed as to form a belt, and they have overskirts looped high on the left side and short underskirts.

New polonaises have the skirt sewed on at the waist line, except in the back breadths, which are left uncut and are slightly draped. The fronts are buttoned from the throat to the hem.

#### Notes for the Farm.

If you are troubled about the grain chest with mice, watch for their holes and scatter a little copperas in them. A few grains will drive them away. If your horse is troubled with scratches

mix up a little saltpeter and lard and put upon the sore part, renewed daily until cured. Keep clean by using castile Professor Dana says a cow will make

about seventy pounds of manure a day, or twelve tons a year. This includes both solid and liquid, and is worth from \$1 to \$3 a ton.

It is generally conceded that sweet corn makes the most and best relished fodder for cows. The first seed costs more, but nothing in proportion to the benefit to the dairy.

more than a mechanical milking madairying nearly one-half, and take from it the excess of worry and care that now burdens it. Ten cows to the milker is now the rule, that being as many as the average man can thor oughly milk in an hour. The great loss to the dairy is want of profitable work for these men between milking, as two men can feed civilization. And yet the at many cows as ten men can milk .-Land and Home.

If there is any truth in the following t is important: A statement comes from South America that a singular property of tomato leaves has been discovered by a fruit-grower. Having cut down some vines he used them as a mulch around his reach trees. He soon discovered that the curculio, which was destroying his fruit, had abandoned the trees surrounded by the tomato vines, Following up this accidental discovery, the free use of tomato vines proved a p rect protection, not only against the curculio, but other noxious insects.

The American Cultivator says it may be a comparatively slow operation to milk one cow in five minutes, while on the other hand ten minutes time might be called a quick operation in milking another. Any person whose hand is at all sensitive to the touch will, if he forces the milk down to the end of the teat faster than it can escape, find the milk rushing back, meantime the cow showing the movement to be one of pain. Always milk so that the operation shall be a pleasant one to the docile ani-mal, affording her relief in the careful emptying of a full bag of its contents. Where care and gentleness are the rule in this particular, the cow will welcome the coming of the milker as the approach of a friend.

### Where Her Bow Was.

The Boston girls are rushing into violinity in a way that is terribly sug-gestive of the horrors which unborn gestive of the horrors which under generations are to sup upon—which reminds us of an incident. At one of the evening fiddling schools, the "profeseroring fiddling schools, the "profeseroring fiddling schools, the graves again." sor" asked one of the misses rather abruptly: "Where is your bow, Miss Rosinweil?" "Oh," she said, abstractedly, "he's waiting for me outside, I gu ss." And then every drop of blood rushed into her face, and when she began to practice, her violin gave vent to cries as of one undergoing to vive. cries as of one undergoing torture. If it felt all the venom the young lady put into her work, the cries were all too mild in their heartrending weirdness. She was just as mad as she could be.— Bo ton Transcript.

Some Artists in Hair. Twenty ladies sitting on a platform having their hair dressed by twenty skillful operators was a spectacle recently seen in London. It was styled a soirce des coiffures, and was witnessed by a large and delighted concourse of people. The skill celerity and artistic knowledge skill, celerity and artistic knowledge displayed in perfecting some of these elaborate coiffures is said to have been

## THE EL DORADO OF COLORADO.

The Wonderful Development of the Gunnison Country. A brief history of the earliest discov A brief history of the earliest discoveries of the Gunnison country must prove of interest. Eight years ago George and Lewis Waite, unsephisticated Yankees, began prospecting for minerals in the Rocky mountain region of Colorado. They sloped over the range with pack mules, and nosed around the divide in Lake county, fifty miles southwest of Fairplay. In the rough country near the head of the Gunnison river they found abandoned surface diggings, evidently made in 1860, during the craze caused by reported rich discoveries at the head of the Arkansas. Near these surface diggings they found a vein of silver that cropped to the surface above the bed of a small creek. It ran directly through the mountain. The brothers returned to Denver with specimens of the cre, which were analyzed by Prof. Hill, then of Black Hawk. They contained both silver and gold in good paying quantities. Satisfied that they had struck a fortune the Verbers high. fortune the Yankees laid in tresh supplies and returned to the Gunnison country. They located themselves on the Saguache and Cottonwood sours, in the heart of the Rocky mountains-Snowman's peak, Crystal mountain, So per's peak, Galena, Treasure, and Gothic nountain, and the Crested butters reared their snowy heads above them, and nu-merous mountain torrents seamed the country below with rocky defiles. The best of timber covered the mountains, and grass in profusion grew in the little

valleys.

The Yankees began to work on a tunnel near the top of an elevation called Whopper mountain. The hill was cut off from a similar elevation by a creek, and the vein was afterward discovered in the opposite hill. It was staked off under the name of the Index. A third location called the Teller was afterward made on Maroon creek, three miles

For six years these Yankees tunneled Whopper mountain, tumbling the ore on dumps, and awaiting the development of the country. Occasionally a pack mule, laden with ore for assays was driven to Denver, returning with much needed supplies. Supplies were also got from Alamosa and Canyon City. It would not, however, pay to pack the ore to the Denver reduction works here. ore to the Denver reduction works by mule, and at times the brothers were forced to abandon their claims through lack of sustenance. They had started in with a little capital, but it had melted away before the end of the second win-That spring George and Lewis went to Fairplay and worked in the mines at to Fairplay and worked that place, scrupulously saving their wages. Before winter they invested their surplus earnings in supplies, and returned to their labor on the Whopper. They made no secret of their discoveries. old prospectors called them two "tender feet" and laughed them to scorn. The brothers worked manfully at their tunnel, leaving it for other work when ever necessity compelled them so to do. The Leadville excitement sprang up about fifty miles east of them, but they remained at the Whopper, regard-less of the wonderful stories that reached them. Adventurers poured into Leadville like water into a cistern. The cis-tern was overflooded, and in the fall of 1878 a very little of the overflow reached the two Yankees. Surprising discov-eries were made, and with the opening of the summer of 1879 the country was flooded with prospectors. The mountains were pitted before fall like men who had suffered from smallpox. It is estimated that neurly 18,000 prospectors visited the Gunnison country before the first fall of snow. Their marvelous tales intensified the excitement to an unusal degree. Men are penetrating the country on snow shoes at the present time, and several persons have lost their lives in an effort to locate claims before the season opens, - Denver Republican.

### In Castle Garden.

M. Quad, of the Detroit Free Preodder for cows. The first seed costs note, but nothing in proportion to the penefit to the dairy.

The dairy stands in need of nothing wore than a mechanical milking mental properties. The dairy stands in need of nothing with the dairy stands in need of nothing wore than a mechanical milking mental properties. himself in a pia e somewhat resembling chine. It would reduce the expenses of dairying nearly one-half, and take from a circular space large enough to hold 4,000 or 5,000 people. It is heated by coal stoves, well supplied with benches and has every convenience demanded by people whose stay is seldom more than two days. Two thousand emigrants were sheltered there the day I walked down among them. They were Swedes, Danes, Poles, Germans, Irish, Frenchmen and Englishmen, and over in one corner a group of Laplanders nibbled at

inncheon and talked among themselves In one corner was a family of real old Dutch stock. The grandfather and grandmother were there with their black pipes and wooden shoes, the father and mother with their fat, ruddy cheeks and coarse woolen garments, and eight children were sleeping on the benches, or looking from the windows. Three generations were there in one group, and the old people looked hearty enough to feel sure of a dozen years more of life The interpreter spoke a few pleasant words to the father to draw him out, and here was his simple story:
"I am a little bit afraid, though 1

don't let the old folks know it. Everything is very strange to us here. know this is not a prison, but I am not quite satisfied about it. We are going to a country called Brasky (Nebraska), where some of my old neighbors have settled. I have been wanting to come for several years, but father thought we would be fooled. He can't see how one man car have so much land over here. out a king. How is it that your men do not have to go in the army unless they want to? Everything goes in such a hurry over here that I am afraid. I have money to buy land but the court, meekly, that you are the clean I amaked: have money to buy land, but I'm afraid it won't grow cabbages like our ground. My old friends in Brasky wrote me that you have no storks here. I am sorry for this. I car say 'New York' and 'steamboat' in English, and I shall soon learn to talk the language. You see my old mother is crying. She has

The Reign of Terror in Russia. A St. Petersburg correspondent writes: Not a year ago and the emperor was the father of his people, driving along in a single sledge or droschky, just like any other person, taking his chance of even a tumble over the tramway rails, and not only happy but safe in the midst of his subjects. How the picture has changed. Not many days ago I was pushed rudely on one side to make room for a crowd of cavalry, who came rushing by at more than the pace of the wind, and in the center of which rides the carr at a gallon. The streets rides the czar at a gallop. The streets are slippery with partly melted ice and snow, the crowds and the vehicles make the road difficult of rapid transit, and yet on rushes the cortege, for the great white czar must not be seen for more than an instant lest he should be killed. And then following him comes, at an equally impetuous rush, Melikoff, the dictator, accompanied also by his guard.

How Nurses Are Trained.

How Nurses Are Trained.

There are three great training-schoolfor nurses in New York city, at Belle
vue, the Charity and the New York hospitals. At Bellevue nine wards of the
hospital are assigned to the use of the
school. The course of training is a
thorough one. Besides bedside instruction from the house staff and lectures
from the surgeons and physicians on
points connected with the care of the
sick, lessons in bandaging and the cooking of invalid fare are given, and consick, lessons in bandaging and the cook-ing of invalid fure are given, and con-stant practice in the nursing of surgical and medical cases is kept up. The board, lodging and washing of nurses are provided. Two years is the term of service, the first being devoted to training and the second to practical nursing, either as head nurses or as attendants to private cases outside the hospital. Ten dollars a month is paid the first and sixteen dol-lars the second year. The charges for outside nursing go to the hospital, which is always ready to furnish private inva-lids with nurses on reasonable terms. The Charity hospital school is under the authority of the commissioners of charities and correction. The instruc-tion is in special forms of medical and

surgical nursing, the term of tuition the same as that at Bellevue, and the pay ten to fifteen dollars a month, with board and washing. Pupils must be over twenty and under thirty-five years old, and must present with their applications for instruction certificates of moral and physical soundness from a responsible citizen and a doctor. Services in the wards of the hospital and the lying-in wards of the Maternity hospital, and lectures on the various branches of nursing, form the curriculum Frequent ex-aminations are held by the chief of staff of Charity hospital. At the expiration of the two years diplomas are given to those qualified.

The same course of practical instruction, extending over the same length of time, is given at the New York hospital. There are, too, elementary lessons in anatomy, physiology and hygiene. One month of each year may be spent in the heads of the wards for next year. An examination and diploma end the term. The classes are limited to twelve stu-dents each, of from twenty to thirty years old, in good health and with a fair English ecucation. Certificates of character are also in rule. Applications of admission to the New York hospital school are made to the board. The lady superintendent has charge of that de-partment for Bellevue, and chief of staff of the Charity hospital passes on appli cants fort hat course, whom, on approval he turns over to the board of commis-sioners for final endorsement. Medical men speak in the highest terms of these schools and their system of instructions and they are said to have done incalcul able good in raising what was up to a few years ago a mere trade to the level of an honorable and useful business, or rather profession. Two Big Swindlers.

A singular story of wholesale swinlling and inconceivable credulity comes from Rome. About a year ago, a young and beautiful wo nan, believed to be an American, and credited with the posses sion of an enormous fortune, arrived in the Italian capital, accompanied by a young man belonging to one of the lest and most distinguished Roman families, and by a monkey. She had no other traveling companions. Shortly alter her arrival she was married to the young aristocrat, whose name the Ital-ian papers conceal under the title of Signor X. The couple went upon a wedding tour, and spent money with lavish hands. They selected the city of Portici for their home, saying that they wished to live in retirement while awaiting the completion of madame's twentyfifth year, when she would come into full possession of her fortune and would receive six millions of dollars. Every one was ready to give credit to such a great heiress. A Roman gentleman, in whose villa the couple lodged, loaned them \$10,000, and guaranteed payment for \$30,000 worth of jewelry, which they bought in Naples. They made debts among the Neapolitan merchants and bankers to the amount of \$140,000. In Rome they victimized the storekeepers heavily for diamonds, corals, costifurs and other portable articles of high price. Nothing seemed too costly, pro-vided they could get credit for it. They even had the handles of parasols and umbrellas set with precious stones. They contracted to buy the Villa Mira-fiori for \$140,000, bought seven carriages and forty horses, and ordered a private railway car and a yacht. Within a year hey managed to make debts to the extent of over half a million of dollar The date fixed for payment was in all cases the first of March. In February the couple went to Paris and then to London, a movement that seems to have excited no suspicion among their credi ors; but on the first of March news came to Rome that they had gone to America, taking with them an immense quantity of bazgage. A few days later a banker in Rome received a letter from he husbard saying that the will making his wife a rich heiress had been set aside, and that they had gone to America, hoping with perseverance and indefatigable effort to regain the position they had occupied in the world.

### A \$2.50 Fight.

A Carson City paper reports the fol-lowing lively law proceedings: Yesterday aftern on a young man came into

stealing about a year ago."
"That's just the hairpin I am," replied the other, "and here's \$20 for my "But you served your term in jail,"

said the judge, "and owe no fine."
"That's all right, old boy; but I'm about to commit an assault and battery, and I guess I'll settle now. You're the man I propose to lick."
"Oh, that's it," rejoined the court, pocket ng the coin; "then you can start

in, and we'll call it square. The young man advanced to the court and let out his left. The judge ducked his head and, rising up, lifted the in-truder in the eye with a right-handed

YOUNG MAN OR OLD, If you was a locations Resulted a. Rev. Market and Market and Resulted a. Rev. Market and American and Anthony, Dale, WONDALLEY, Res. 1610. Dotton, Wasse, 17 american and American an and sent him over against the wall. In a moment the court was climbing a l over the man, and in about three min-MPLOYMENT State which preferred.

Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Co. 306 George St. Claejnaait. U. assessed at any more than \$2.50—here's \$17.50 in change. I ain't charging you anything for fighting, but just for my time. Next time I won't charge you a cent." The rough took the change and the next t ain for Virginia City. YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and ation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis. A FERRO-TYPF of Carte de Visite can copiet to a Life-sized Photograph for TE DOLLARS by LOCKWOOD, 17 Union Square, N \$72 A WEEK. \$13 a day at home easily made. Costly address Yaou & Co. Augusta. Maine

displayed in perfecting some of these elaborate coffures is said to have been marvelous. There were all kinds of fancy and historical headdresses of the time of Marie Antoinette, Louis XVI. Louis XV., and the directoire. Possibly the greatest triumph was a maveleft hand side of the stream and coming down take the opposite side. Fishermen may be benefited by remembering his.

displayed in perfecting some of these elaborate coffures is said to have been marvelous. There were all kinds of fancy and historical headdresses of the time of Marie Antoinette, Louis XVI. Louis XV., and the directoire. Possibly the greatest triumph was a mavelous edifice of hair, designed to represent the billows of the ocean, on which a tiny model of a ship tossed as the wearer moved her head.

There are three graces in Kentucky—Martha, Mary and Margaret Devoe, of Jessamine county. They were born to the same parents in the same parents in

The incidents occurring in Colorado very-'ay life fully demonstrates the uncertainty of property and that haggard want may take wings and fly away when least expected to do so. A short time ago a young fellow in his teens, and a nobby air, visited one of the first-class igwalry stores in Denyer, and selecting Vegetine.

customer. "Why, yes, you know me," exclaimed the young man; "my father used to do your washing, but six months ago he went to Leadville, where he discovered a mine, and has sold it for \$50,000." The jeweler then remembered

the boy, whose statement was perfectly

Stop coughing at once by the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; 25 cents a bottle.

the medicine. Full directions in every pack-

Vegetine in powder form is sold by all

drug. ists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose flity cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail. H. R. Stevens. Boston, Mass.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent tree. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

The Voltate Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. Will send their Electro-Voltaie Belts to the

afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their adver-tisement in this paper neaded, "On 30 Days

Prevent crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the a gard permanent cure for Consumption, Brone Catarth, Asthua, and all Throat and Lang Affect also a positive said radical cure for Nervous Dempited all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wond curative nowers in the contraction of the contracti

all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonders, curative powers in thousands of cases, has fell it his cit to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated be the motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I wis send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, a German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mali by addressing with stamp naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, 130 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

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Expose yourself day and night, eat too

much without exercise; work too hard

without rest; doctor all the time; tak-

all the vile nostrums advertised; and

How to Get Well,

Which is answered in three words-

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EMALES CATHULICON

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Flour—Penn. choice and fancy 6 50

Wheat—Penn. Red 1 41

Amber 1 39

Rye—State 2010 56

Corn—State Yellow 56

Oats—Mixed 66

Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.
Calves—State Milk.
Sheep.
Lambs.
Fogs—Live.
Dressed.

IN POWDER FORM a nobby air, visited one of the first-class jewelry stores in Denver, and selecting an elegant gold watch and costly chan, stepped to the desk and carelessly drew his check for the amount. The jeweler somewhat dubiously examined the check, remarking that he supposed it was all right, although he did not know the customer. "Why, yes, you know me," are laimed the young man; "my father are laimed the young man; "my father 50 CTS. A PACKAGE.

Dr.W. ROSS WRITES

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENE, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrotula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vacarina for seven years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist,

Sept. 18, 1878.

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In Powder Form.

Vegetine put up in this form comes within the reach of all. By making the medicine yourself you can, from a 50c, package containing the barks, roots and herbs, make two bottles of the liquid Vegetine. Thousands will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity, who have the conveniences to make the medicine. Full directions in every reck. One Package in Powder Form Cured Scrofula.

HOW TO BEDUCE YOUR DOCTORS' BILLS.

86 BREMEN ST., East Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1870. Sept. 30, 1879.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dest Sir: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with Scotchula, suffering everything. I employed different physicians in East Boeton, but they helped hereone. I bought some of your Poworn Form Verserne, and my wife steeped it and gave it to the child according to the directions, and we were surprised in a fortnight's time to see how the child had gained in desh and strength. She is now gaining every day, and I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to be the best we have ever tried.

Respectfully yours,

J. T. WEPB.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

6 6 WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME

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