Cetywayo, the dethroned Zulu monarch, according to a South Africa paper is engaged in making mental notes. He has calculated that each charge fired by the foreign men-of-war in Table bay in saluting the fort was of the value of an ox. He also concludes that it is more expensive to keep up armaments in Europe than in Zululand. His malesty expensive to keep up armaments in mailon as to the extent and severity of Europe than in Zululaud. His majesty also regards the queen's conduct in not Among other letters received in reply answering his message of contrition as showing a great lack of courtesy.

The island of Rotumah, which has been provisionally annexed to the Brit-ish empire at the request of a deputation of the two hostile factions which inhabit it, is situated a little to the north and east of the Figi archipelago, and was discovered by Captain Edwards during his search for the mutineers of the Bounty in 1791. The island is only five miles long and half as wide, but it has a numerous population, the shore being covered with villages, which touch and join one another. The soil is very fertile, and vessels often stop at the island for supplies, while the inhabitants make good sailors.

According to the German imperial statistics for 1878 of births, deaths and marriages, just published, the estimated population being 44 200,000, the marriages numbered 340,000, the births 1,785,000, and the deaths 1,228,000. In France, the number of births was 936,-000, and of deaths 839,000, so that the births exceeded the deaths by 97,000. In Germany the excess of births was 557,000—that is to say, that while in France the population increased in 1878 at the rate of .27 per cent., it increased in 1878. iu Germany at the rate of 1.25 per cent. The number of marriages in Germany hae greatly fallen off since 1872, when 423,900 were registered.

The sum realized from the recent sale of the Demidoff paintings in Florence (\$537,365) is very large, but it has been excelled at least once and approached several times. The Gillott collection of several times. The Gillott collection of 525 pictures brought \$806,050 in 1872; Mr. Albert Grant sold his 205 pictures for \$520.684; in 1875, Mr. Mendel's Manley Hall collection of 445 pictures sold for \$499.800, and twenty years carlier, Lord Northwick's 1,881 pictures brought him \$488,198 in cash. Without making the statement too positively, it is probable that the largest sum ever actually paid for any single canvas was \$119.544, the picture being Murillo's "Conception of the Virgin," which which was bought for the Louvre at Paris, at the sale of Marshal Soult's collection in 1852. And possibly \$60,000 is the largest sum ever received for a single work by a living artist, the picture in this case being "1807," the painter Meissonier, and the buyer A. T. Stew-

The far West seems already tolerably well supplied with means of livelihood for the scores of millions that will soon dwell there, but a new one has recently been mentioned in the California Academy of Science. The gum which exudes from the creosote plant is known to commerce as shellac,, from which are to commerce as shellac,, from which are made sealing-wax, varnish, and the scarlet lac dye used for dyeing the British red military coats. The plant is as plenty as sage brush, from Southern Utah to New Mexico, and from the Colorado desert to Western Texas, but chiefly plenty on the Mojaye and Colorado deserts. Calcutta exports \$5,000,000 worth of shellac a year, which brings from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a pound, and almost as much of lac dye, selling still higher. The United States have imported in some years 700,000 pounds of shellac alone Yet it is all over the West, and can be so easily collected that boys could carry on the business of gathering it. Probaon the business of gathering it. Probably this product will now receive attention in commerce.

Here is a scene from Leitrim county, Ireland, as described by the correspon-dent of the Mansion House committee. On visiting the sick a few days since I entered the cabin of a poor old man. who, I believe, is bordering on eighty years old. I was grieved to see him in the miserable plight he was in—hanging over a few sods of turt, without shoe or stocking to ward off the cold from a damp floor. His hollowed checks, penetrating looks and emaciated visage evidently tell a sad tale. I reached another house on the same day; the inmates of this comprised four individuals—the father, an old man, unable to leave his bed unless carried; the son, the only support of the old father, and two sickly sisters, one of whom is now far advanced in dropsy, and I believe, is dying. Having asked the son why it was that onof the girls die not look for employment even if she were only to get her support answer was: "No one wants her In Bonniconlan, county Mayo, two hun dred families are destitute in a single parish. They are in great distress-the most of them in absolute want. They have nothing now to live on but Indian meal, and not enough of that; some of them without a drop of milk, without fuel, and all without credit, having their clothes pawned and their children half

Perseverance and Health.

A man who inherits wealth may begin and worry through threescore and ten vears without any definite object. In driving, in foreign travel, in hunting and fishing, in club houses and society, he may manage to pass away his time; but he will hardly be happy. It seems to be necessary to health that the powers of a man may be trained upon some subject and steadily held there day after ject and steadily held there day after day, year after year, while vitali y lasts. There may come a time in old age when the fund of vitality will have sunk so low that he can follow no consecutive labor without such a draft upon his forces that sleep cannot restore them. Then, and not before, he should stop work. But so long as a man has vitality to spare upon work it must be used, or it will become a source of grievous, harrassing discontent. The man will not know what to do with himself; and when he has reached such a point as that, he is unconsciously digging a grave for himself, and fashioning his own

Life needs a steady channel to run in —regular habits of work and of sleep. It needs a steady, stimulating aim—a It needs a steady, stimulating aim—a tend toward something. An aim—less life can never be happy, or, for a long period, healthy Said a rich lady to a gentleman still laboring beyond his needs: "Don't stop; keep at it." The words that were in her heart were: "If my husband had not stopped, he would be alive to-day." And what she thought was doubtless true. A greater shock can hardly befall a man who has been active than that which he experiences

TALES OF SUFFERING.

Incidents of the Terrible Famine in Treinnet By direction of the citizens' Irish famine relief committee, of Philadel-phia, their sub-committee on distribution addressed letters of inquiry to re-sponsible parties in Ircland for infor-

were the following:
Sister S. M. Teresa, of the convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Cappaquin, writes: Since the famine years there was not, I believe, such distress, because the farmbelieve, such distress, because the farmers and shopkeepers who were able to help the poor people, either by giving them work or alms, are now as badly off as themseives. Many of the farmers could not pay their rents and are sold out. May our good God comfort them and inspire those who have money to be generous. be generous, at le st for a few months, when we are in hopes things will not ook so awfully hopeless as at present. When Katy s \$10 came we commenced the children's breakfast, which we have continued to keep on ever since; but last week, when the numbers had increased to nearly eighty, it was announced in school that from Monday all whose fathers were living should breakfast at home. Although the father may earn one shilling or one shilling four pence on fine days, what is it but starvation when rent, fuel and food are to be paid for? As to clothes, they are out of the question

the friends in Dubin and what was con-tributed by the shopkeepers I don't know what would have become of the small farmers and laborers. Every mem-ber of the relief committee has his time fully engaged. You know the district from Luave bridge to Glengariff and how wretched the inhabitants are all the way. The poor creatures get no em-ployment, their crops failed altogether, and they have to come down to Bantry to get a share of the relief, which, on account of being divided between so many, sometimes a family is obliged to from dying of starvation. I went into a house to day in which there were three sick children lying on what appeared to me to be old meal bags, and the covering was not much better. In the mother's arms was a fourth child, who, I was told, was recovered from "the sickness," but was not able to walk from weakness. There were other chil-dren, also, looking miserable. The father was only able to get work for two days last week, and the mother assured me the only drink she was able to give the sick children was water. I am listening to similar stories of misery every day Crowds of poor people come about the house trying to get some of the relief. Only two landlords contributed to the fund—one gaye \$25 and the other \$15. I don't know how any person can be so heartless as to put forward a statement to the effect that there is no distress. Unfortunately there is, and until crops grow it will continue. I hope the collections to relieve our poor people will be kept up in America. If those cease Ireland will be in a bad way. God bless the good people who have given us their money so generously, and I trust that He who has His own wise encs in view will grant a plentiful harvest next year.

A Locomotive in the Dumps.

"He's been in the dumps because his occumotive has been 'off' for three or four days," said a railroad man to a companion the other day, as he pointed "How off?"

"Go and ask him." It took a quarter of an hour and a cigar to clear the cloud from the engineer's face, and then in reply to the query

"It is a queer thing. There's my engine, one of the best on the road, in per f ct order, only twelve years old, and able to run or pull with the best of them. A month ago I hadn't the least bit of rouble in making time, no matter how he track was or the weight of the train. she was ready at the word, held her steam beautifully, and she seemed to understand every word I said. To-day she is down in the roundhouse, growling and sputtering and acting as if she wanted to pick a fuss with a gravel-

Anything out of gear?" "Not a thing. She's been looked over twice, and we can't find the least excuse or her conduct. She'il get over it in a my or two, perhaps. If she don't we'll

Put her before a freight or stock train. I've seen it tried a dozen times. and it most always worked well. Here she is now, bright as a new dollar and as handsome as a pic ure, and I'll bet \$50 that there isn't the least thing out of order. She's simply sulking, the same as a child or a woman, and I know what started it. Three weeks ago, while on my run in with the night express, she just wanted to light out for all she was worth. She took the bit like a running horse, and if I hadn't choked her off she'd have beaten schedule time by twenty minutes. She acted mad right way, and in running twenty miles she gave me more trouble than I ever had with her in a run of three hundred. She lost steam, tried to foam over, choked her pipes, and when I wanted more steam she'd slide on her drivers. She went right back on me that night, and has been sulking ever since."

"Do all engines do this?" "Not all, but many of them. Some folks laugh at us and call it superstition, but they never lived in an engine

A Ghastly Story. The wife of a skilled artisan named Schmid, of Samara, Russia, gave birth to a child while her husband, who had pent all his wages for many previous weeks in liquor, was away from his home upon a drunken frolic. Two days after her confinement Schmid staggered in, and began to shout, with horrible threats and curses, for his dinner. There having been neither food nor money in the house since he had last left it, the unfortunate woman had had no nourishment for herself or her babe since its birth, and the latter had died of exhaustion but a few minutes before its father made his appearance. To Schmid's brutal menaces his miserable wife made no answer. She rose from her pallet, wan and emaciated, crept across the room to the dresser, took thence a large tish, which she car-

LEAD PENCILS.

ome Facts About American Lead Pen cils-How They are Made, etc. An exchange gives an interesting at-count of the manner in which lead pen-clis are made, as follows: Graphite of great purity is found at Ticonderoga, N. Y., both in the form suitable for the manufacture of crucibles and for the production of what are erroneously known as "lead pencils." The graphite is reduced in mills to a fine impalpable powder, almost as mobile as water, and

making the lingers as smooth as if they had been oiled. A process of mixing with a peculiar description of clay is then used, according to the degree of "hardness" desired in the pencils; and the substance having been reduced to a dough form, one of the most curious processes of the manufacture is seen. The dough is placed in a cylinder, within which a screw works a well-fitting plu ger, and at the bottom is a plate having holes of the shape and size of which the "lead" is to be cut. As the coils of tenacious material issue from these holes, they are cut up into lengths equal to three pencils, straightened, flattened and baked. It has been found possible to run a coil 4,000 feet long without breaking, such a length of unbroken mate rial having been shown at the Philadel-phia centennial exhibition. The Americans have in their own ter-

ritory that Florida cedar which makers the question.

Mrs. Cullinane, of Bantry, writes: I am sorry to say there is great distress here. But for the money supplied by the friends in Dublin and what was contributed by the shopkeners I don't have a contributed by the shopkeners I don't in Europe use so largely for pencils, and long, and these are cut into strips measuring three and one-half inches wide by three-sixteenths thick. This last fact reveals two differences between the methods usually employed in Europe, for the pencil-slip is in this factory made of a width to yield six pencils instead of being cut singly; and both halves of the pencil are alike, and not, as in the other methods, one portion narrower than the other. Both sides of the pencil-slip are grooved; and the process of filling the slips, which is done by hand. filling the slips, which is done by hand, is exceedingly interesting. Each girl engaged in filling takes up a grooved subsist for a week on a couple of shillings. Picture to yourself perhaps eight or nine human beings living on two shillings per week. It just keeps them with a dexterity begotten of prac-tice, very rapidly inserts six of the stalks in the slip. This being handed to a second girl, the latter receives from a third worker the second half of the slip, over which a brush of hot glue has just been passed. The two halves are brought together, each one, it will be re-marked, embracing half of the "lead," and then, when a row of these slips has been filled, they are pressed under a screw frame until the glue is dry. The next process is to smooth the ends where the "leads" project, and then we reach another very interesting machine. In this machine a revolving cutter seizes the slip, and with two cuts removes the superfluous wood, separates the pencils and rounds them into shape. The pencils fall from this machine in a continuous stream, or rather in six continuous streams, each pencil finished for use, and so smooth, it is alleged, that the finest sand-paper would scratch them.

American ingenuity is also seen in an arrangement by which the chips falling from this machine are sucked away by the "blower" into the engine-room and consumed as fuel, with the result of keeping the place perfectly free from rubbish. The next curiosity is the "counting board," a grooved board or table, en which, by rubbing a handful of pencils over it, and seeing that each groove is full, a grose of penc'ls can be accurately counted off in five or six seconds Other ingenious machines are in use for staining and varnishing the penciis, stamping marks and names, and finally packing them in a singular and convenient method, the package being oval in shape. By the use of checks on the quantity of material given out, the company boasts of being able to secure that if even one pencil of the 80,000 made daily is abstracted it will be missed; that has been well boiled, chop fine, mix and incidents are not wanting where pencil is missed from a room, everyone employed in that room is discharged unless the pencil be found; and there is a further rule that no one discharged shall in any case be re-employed. Everyone in the place is interested in securing

Sheep Kilted by Grass Seed.

the honesty both of visitors and co

The penalty of getting hay seed in one's har must be serious in some parts of Australia. There are districts in that country where the sheep are much dis-tressed and often actually destroyed by the seeds of certain grasses called "Flechilla," which, having once fallen upon or been caught by the wool, quickly work or been caught by the wool, quickly work their way through the skins of the ani-mals into their flesh. The ripe seeds of these grasses are armed with recurved barbules whose points, being sharp as needles, easily penetrate the skin, every movement of the animal tending to drive the seed deeper and deeper into the flesh. The mutton exposed for sale in the butchers' shops is sometimes so full of these grass seeds that it excites the attention of strangers. One newly arrived emigrant describes a fore-quarter of mutton as resembling a ham just taken from the bag of chaff in which it had been the bag of chair in which it had been brought from England. On close examination it appeared that many of the seeds had still their long, thin tails drawn through the flesh, like threads interlacing each other in every direction. He need on to say that, on question. tion. He goes on to say that, on ques-tioning the butcher, he was told that they rarely killed a sheep that was not more or less punctured in this way. It stands to reason that butchers' meat, such as this, must need to be thoroughly cooked before eating. From other ac-counts it appears that the seeds are not infrequently found actually piercing the heart, liver and kidneys of sheep that have died from the effects of their movements. One writer says that he has found "the internal organs so crowded with the seeds that they felt like a bag of needles, if squeezed in the hand. On some "runs," where these grasses are some "runs," where these grasses are specially abundant, the annual loss of sheep is a very serious matter. It has even been asserted that the northern part of Queensland is untit for sheep because of the great abundance of the

able wife made no answer. She rose from her pallet, wan and emaciated crept across the room to the dresser, took thence a large riish, which she carried back to the bed, and, placing the baby's corpse upon the dish, set it down on the table before her husband, with the simple but awful words: when, having relinquished his pursuits, he finds unused time and unused vitality hanging upon his life is thus thrown into eddies, or settled into a sluggish pool, and he begins to die.—Sanitarium.

One of the occupations of young men who are filling up Western Texas is to breed geese. One of these has 3,000 geese, whose feathers are plucked every two nonths. Each bird will average a pound and an da half a year, averaging fifty cents a pound.

**Able wife made no answer. She rose from her pallet, wan and emaciated, crept across the room to the dresser, took thence a large riish, which she carried back to the bed, and, placing the bady's corpse upon the dish, set it down on the table before her husband, with the simple but awful words:

"The Americus (Ga) Republican says:
Recently Mr. John Renew killed a large John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1639; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Samuel Daniel, 1690; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Samuel

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Poultry Notes. Fowls must have ample range to de

Apply kerosene frequently and anparingly to the roosts. Fowls depend more on the eye in distinguishing their food than on the

Superior parentage is of the first importance in choosing fowls for breed-ing. The nearest they approach per-fection, most generally the better the

results. Usrbolic acld mixed with about thirty parts of water, and applied with a small brush to the roots of the feathers about the neck, belly and vent, usually kill or dispel the vermin on fowls. The amount of flesh-forming food is

greater in oats and oatmeal than in any other grain, being about sixteen per cent., and the amount of fatty substance is double that contained in When putting up perches use some judgment, at least in placing them so far apart that the fowls cannot peck those of another. This alone is a

fruit(u) cause of many injuries happen-ing them in their endeavor to escape from their belligerent neighbors.
Colonizing fowls in separate small flocks in the manner they are kept in villages and small towns is practicable. Any number divided into small lots with separate houses and runs will be productive and profitable, if means and a thorough practical knowl edge of poultry culture be employed at all times.—Poultry Monthly.

Raising Seed Potatoes. Good crops may be grown on a great variety of soils, but it must be borne in mind that a soil that is adapted to one variety of potatoes is not at all suitable for another, and that one variety requires to be planted much thicker than another on the same kind of soil. Hence it is of prime importance to the grower that he should understand the nature of his ground and also of his seed. I al-ways cut my potatoes to a single eye, and by making the hills a trifle closer and less seed in each, better results are obtained than by throwing in seed by the handful. The potato, when propa-gated from the tuber in the usual manner, naturally tends to deteriorate and revert to its primitive condition. causes which produce deterioration are a continual planting upon the same soil without a change of seed and imperfect cultivation. The remedy is to procure recently originated varieties possessing If I was to make a list of any of the newly originated varieties, I would name the Mammoth Pearl as the best for a general cropper; the Magnum Bo-num (not the English variety of the same name) for earliness and produc-tiveness combined—having yielded last year 548 bushels from one acre of ground, without any manure whatever, and dug sixty days after planting.—Cor respondence Country Gentleman.

Recipes.

BAKED CORN MEAL PUDDING .- Boil wo quarts of sweet milk; scald in it seven tablespoons of corn meal. When little cool add salt, three eggs and half a teacup sugar or syrup; season with nutmeg. Bake in a moderate even oven three hours.

ROCK CAKES.—One pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, half a pound of currants or cher ries, four eggs, leaving out two of the whites. A small quantity of candied lemon peel improves the flavor greatly. Cut the cakes into shapes with little tin cutters, and bake in a steadily heated

FRIED CHICKEN.-Cut up, steam in little water, salt, roll in flour, broil on a gridiron, or fry in butter in a fryingpan; or lay in a pan with a little butter and water, cover with another pan, basts often, and fry brown. In either case make a gravy of the drippings and

with cream or milk, the beaten yolk of this fact, being unknown and unsus-pected, has brought people into trouble taste; simmer gently. Toast thin slices pected, has brought people into trouble taste; simmer gently. Toast thin slices who thought that one pencil might be of bread, butter them, spread with the removed from among such large num-bers. The rule of the house is that if and hot in a tureen. This is also very nice without the toast, and is good for

The People of Havana and Their Customs.

A correspondent of the Troy Times, writing from Havana, says: The people here appear listless: they move slowly, lazily I may say. There is manifest little of the vim and push seen in our northern cities The natives are small of stature, sharr-eyed and voluble in speech; in communicating a simple statement, as for instance directing the coachman where to drive you, they will talk, talk, and there seems no end to the talk, talk, and there seems no end to the jabber. Walking Spanish means very slow; talking Spanish, fast and long. The Victoria carriages, French style, are the popular vehicles in Havana; the streets are full of them. A course drive, which may be extended three or four miles, costs only eighteen cents; or sixty-five cents the first hour, and forty-five cents each subsequent hour; forty-five cents each subsequent hour; two persons may be comfortably seated in a Victoria, and three light bodies can squeeze in. So it will be seen that driving out is a very cheap luxury here, and it is largely availed of by almost everybody except the laboring people. The horses are small, generally in poor condition, but tough as a knot; their endurance under the broiling sun of this climate is remarkable; they trot off at a fair gait and never seem to tire. The cruelty practiced upon dumb beasts is shocking; the horses are most unmercifully whipped at their work, and oxen, which are almost ex-clusively used in drawing service moving immense loads with clumsy, heavy carts - are cruelly goaded with a pole steel-tipped to a sharp point. with a pole steel-tipped to a sharp point. The oxen are so harnessed that they draw from their heads, and rope reins are attached to rings in their noses to direct their course. Dumb beasts are overworked, poorly fed and tortured to death. Possessed as they are of wonderful endurance, they break down and are used we in three or four years at are used up in three or four years at longest under such cruel usage.

The Poets Laureate of England.

The succession of the poets laureate of England.

The succession of the poets laureate of England, from the time of the "father of English poetry," has been as follows, with the date of their accession to office: Geoffrey Chaucer, A. D. 1373; Henry Scogan, 1400; John Kay, 1461; Andrew Barnard, 1485; John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 1590; Samuel Daniel, 1599; Ben John Skelton, 1510; Edmund Spencer, 15 The Poets Laureate of England.

Canceling Postage Stamps by Fire.

The postoffice authorities of New York city think they have arrived at a practical and thorough plan of preventing the second use of postage stamps, which is a fraud that has been practiced by washing off the ink with acids after the stamping of the first use. Persons engaged in this cheating of the government ha e been very ingenious in devising modes of doing the unlawful washing. A new process of cancellation has been invented, and is in use in the New York postoffice. It is to scorch the stamps. Specimens of the new process show very effective work new process show very effective work against the fraud of second use of the stamps, the cancellation mark being absolutely indellible. The imprint made is just the same as that made by the ink stamp, except that it is slightly burned and seerched in instead of being an ink impression. The new stamp is heated by gas, the metal being thin, to allow of both quick heating and rapid cooling. It is used the same as an ink-stamp, but with a saving of time that will enable the person using it to do at least twice the work that the ink-stamp would In using the letter it. stamp would. In using the latter it travels between the inker and the letters being stamped. With the new stamp the operation will be a continuous ris ing and falling of a few inches. It can be used in all offices where gas is burned. An experienced hand with an ink stamp cancels about one hundred and twenty five stamps per minute

The New York Commerical Adver-tiser states that in one of the largest savings banks in that city, which has nearly 16,000 depositors, the largest proportion are domestic servants, and the smallest are artists.

All in the day's work. "Oh—a— James. You can take the dog out for a walk." "If you please, ma'am, the dog won't follow me." "Then you must follow the dog, James!"-Punch

The cost of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is only 25 cents. A bottle will convince even the mo t incredulous of its excellence.

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 package.

Vegetine in powder form is sold by all drug-ists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose fifty 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 iree. 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-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper neaded, "On 30 Days trial."

Walking made easy with Lyon's Heel Stiff ners; they keep your boots and shoes straight

For sore throat, gargle with Piso's Cure mixed with a little water. Relief is instant. Don't be without C. Gilbert's Starches.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the etco.
and indiscretions of youth, a rive is weakness, arty decan
oes of manh od, etc., I will is and a flecipe that will cut.
out, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was the
avereably a missionary in South America. Se it a sell
indiressed revelop: to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN
Nation D, New York City.

Da. MARCHISTS OTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Fernale Weakness such as Faling of the Would, whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, blackental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Paintul, Suppressed and Irregular Mensituation, &c. At cld and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pumpide, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HoWARTH & BALLARD UTICA, N. Y Sold by all Druggists—\$1.50 per bottle.

THE MARKETS.

	Beef Cattle-Med. Natives, live wt 1954 105	
	Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt. 09% a 10% Dalves—State Milk 05% a 0 %	- 1
	Sheep 06% 07%	4
i	ambs 0734 8 08%	
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1	Dressed 0616 0634	A
1	Floor-Er. State, good to fancy 5 35 @ 6 75	*
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١	Wheat-No. 1 Red 1 45 % @ 1 46	
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ļ	Barley—Two-Rowed State 63 @ 75	
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	Mixed Western 35 & 41	1
9	Hav—Retail grades 10 65 00	
Ñ	Straw-Long Rye, per cwt 1 00 @ 1 00	
7	Hops.—State, 1879	
	POPE-MAIN	
Ġ	Lard—City Steam	
d	Wool-State and Penn, XX 48 & 50	
	Butter—State Creamery 21 & 37	
	Western Imitation Creamery 27 (4 32	
	Factory 21 @ 29	
	Cheese-State Factory 12 @ 14%	
	Skims 05 @ 10	
	Western 10 @ 14	
	Eggs—State and Penn	
	Polatoce, Early Rose, State, Dot 1 25 (§ 1 50	
	Flour-City Ground, No. 1 Spring 6 25 @ 6 75	1
	Wheat—Red Winter 1 38 & 1 45	
	Corn—New Western	13
	Oats—State	
	BOSTOM,	
	Beef Oattle-Live weight 05 % 6 66	П
	Sheep 661/ 6 07	
	Flour-Wisconsin and Minu. Pat 7 00 @ 8 50	
	Corn-Mixed and Yellow 60 (4 0:	
	Oats-Extra White	1
	Ryc—State 90 93 Wool—Washed Combing & Delanie 53 6 57%	1
	Unwashed. " 40 & 43	1
	Chwanned.	1
	BRIGHTON (MASS) CATTLE MARKET Beef-Cattle, live weight	١
	Beef-Cattle, live weight 06 @ 05% Sheep 06 @ 07%	1
	Lambs	1
	Hogs 05% 06%	١
١	PHILADELPHIA.	1
ľ	Flour-Penn, choice and fancy 6 12%@ 6 25	1
ľ	Wheat—Penn, Bed 1 36 @ 1 36	1
I	Wheat—Penn, Bed	١
ı	Bye-State 88 @ 88	١
l	Corn-State Yellow 54 1 65	I
ĺ	Oats-Mixed 44% 61%	ı
l	Oats-Mixed	١
l	Choese-New York Factory 14% 14%	1
١	Petroleum-Crude07 @07% Refined 07%	1
۱		1
ı	Ham to Cat Ota	1
í	How to Get Sick.	1

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