FOR THE FAIR SEX. New York Fashions,

A violet shade is to be in vogue this season. The handsomest tissues and most beautiful combinations are made in this color Rich bio atelles in two shades of heliotrope are in preparation. There are also mauve-colored satins with small hunches of violets, which are arranged like the madras fichus so much worn last summer, with the center and wide borders. Many suits are to be made in this style. The "tissu Mont morency," a new material, is covered with designs of handsome cherries and leaves. The grounding is dark garnet or bronze color. The material is arranged in different-sized bands, divided by light threads. Showy toilets for young ladies are made of this goods, and it is also much employed for sun-shades Surah and foulard continues to be the favored materials, as they are light and soft and admirably suited to all kinds of drapery.

Postilion basques and "tournur s" are daily gaining in favor. With this style of waist the ironts are pointed, and the sides cut out over the hips, while the backs forms postilion coattails. The waists are smaller than ever, requiring corsets of the very best make.

which hitherto has been re-Satin, served exclusively for winter toilets, is now extensively used on spring and summer dresses. These have puffings of satin down the front, and draperies and plaitings. The trimmings, when com-bined with Pompadour foulards and plain surah, are very light and suitable for summer wear, and have a totally different effect to that produce 1 when combined with such goods as velvet vigogne. Colored faille and brocaded taffetas are in high favor. With the new fancy fabrics in use, aprons are made of satir, either in the color or the grounding, or in one of the colors of the design. This style is useful for making This style is useful for making over old dress s.

Plain linen and batiste dresses, which cannot be worn as they are, may be made over in pompadour designs with the same materials. Blue, gray, and straw colored linen dresses may be com bined with percale satinettes, and the old-fashioned waists replaced by the turned their attention to caveras and Watteau casaque. The plain skirt has their contents, as to books from which they could learn much of the life which fabric. The most imp -rtant characteristic of the making over of these old dresses is to so combine the shades that the new goods do not deaden the effect of the old. There are so many shades now in use that this is not a difficult matter to accomplish. Satin inserted plattings are very extensively used. They are placed between the side pieces of the waist, on the middle of the basque, between the breadths of skirts on the sleeves, and, in fact on all parts of the dress. The "soufflet," as this plaiting is called, consists of a fan shaped plaiting, arranged in seven plaits fastened close together on the top and left loose on the lower part.

In the outer garments in wear at present, a style has been brought out which was all the rage six or seven years ago. It is a kind of "MacFarlane" garment, with the addition of varied trimmings. The double pelerine has a large opening for the arm to pass through. The lower part of the garment is plaited. This small cloak is of English cheviot on woolen reps, and lower is used for shopping purposes and demitoilets. It must always he of some fancy goods, and is often lined with red surah. The collar is sometimes made to match, and is sometimes of velvet in the color of the garment. The "etrangere" clock is of satin, lined with heliotrope colored satin. The seam is cut up in the center of the back. The seam of the sleeve passes over the shoulder and terminates on a line with the seam under the arm. A piece is cut out to form the sleeve. The trim-ming consists of bonde plaitings and jet fringe. On the sleeves are satin rib-bon bows. The "manteru Colibri" is of black sicilienne. It consists of two to hold in solution the lime, which pieces joined in the back seams. The ag in gives up in the form of stalag-fronts close to the waist, from which mite, on exposure to the air; when we ack and joined under a black satin bow, with passementerie cords and tassels. The garment is trimmed with ruched lace and beads. Toilets for half-mourning wear are made combining black and gray faille. The puffed apron is generally of plain black faille, while the draperies are of the grayish silk. The gray train is n ur-row. The waist is of black faille and the vest of gray. The black sleeves have gray cuffs. Any moruning dress made of faille or foulard may be ar-ranged in this matter. ranged in this matter. A toilet for deep-mourning may be of epingline and English crape. The skirt is trimmed with a deep, plaited flounce, over which is a band of crape. The front of the tunique is divided in o two parts. One of these forms the apron and crosses a second piece, which is smaller and forms a panel on the left side The tunique is trimmed with a band of crape. On the side of the apron is a large crape bow, with falling loops. In the back is a puff trimmed with crape. The cachemire jacket is trimmed on either side in front with a broad bias crape band, and a cording of the same borderthe basque and pockets On the back of the basque is an inserted crape plaiting. The turned-down collar is of crape The long sleeves are trimmed with two bias bands and a p aiting of crane. The hat matching the suit is a small capote. covered with English crape and trimmed around the crown with a crape braid. The crape veil, thrown over he back of the bonnets, is not long. Baby dresses are trimmed more than shape ever with embroideries. The drawers have a de p trimming of embroidery; the petticoa's have four flounces, and the deep-worked collars are to be seen on all dresses. English dresses are worn by children up to their twelfth year, with oraperies and scarfs, which seem to divide the dress into two parts, one forming the skirt and the other a loose-fitting tunique. For these dresses nonse-hitting tunique. For these dresses many vests and plastrons are made in lright colors. Spetted foulards and Madras fichus, with de p borderings, are made in suits for little girls. Suits are made tor babies, from three to five years of age, of white, blue or pink sicilienne. These consist of microscopic directoire redingotes, with triple collars. The fashions in children's hats are large Leghorn straws, not quite so large, however, as were worn some years ago. The brims are raised in different parts under either a bow, a bouquet or a feather.

any color with henna. She has no more shape or figure than a bolster. Poor little thing! she plays such tricks with herself generally that at twenty she is an old woman, with her skin al shriveled and burnt up by caustics and poisoned pricks of needles. This old undersized creature waddles about the

spartment of her new lord in the finest and largest trousers possible. She wears a smurtembroidered jacket with short sleeves, and a pretty chemisette of some light white material, em broidered with gold threads; but her arms and neck are bare. She hangs upon her little person as many jewels, gold coins and trinkets as she can possibly get at. She is especially fond of pearls and diamonds, but is not particuhar as to their beauty or value. A dia-mond is a diamond for her, whatever its they will fat on grass. The pig, in its shape or color may be. She is very fine, but never elegant. Her mind is entirely but never elegant. Her mind is entirely uncultivated. She has neither cducation nor accomplishmen's: but she has a good deal of flowery talk about roses and nightingales, with an undercurrent of strange roundabout wit and drollery. There is an utter want of delicacy and modesty in her conversation. She knows a great many things which she ought not to know; and, child as she is in years, she would outwit the wisest man who ever wore gray beard.

Cave Dwellers.

The time has long passed since cav-erns could be regared with any feelings of superstition; for a very slight ac-quaintance with the science of geology nust make the most inveterate mystery worshiper among us quickly cognizant of the laws to which they owe their origin. But many of these caverns are revealing to us histories which are far origin. more wonderful than fairy tales. ailude to the so-called bone caves, which in this and other countries are furnish ing geologists and the scientific work generally with materials from which they can in somewhat form a history of pre historic times. Ever since the discovery of the remains of an extinct species of rhinoceros in a cave at Orres- or skimmed milk. Our Canadian neighton, near Plymouth, have scientific men prevailed upon the globe in distant This discovery was quickly fol ages lowed by others. The celebrated Kirkdale cave in Yorkshire-stumbled upon by accident-was cleared of the debris which it was chocked up, and yielded results of a high scientific value. Here remains of the eleptant, mammouth and other animals were recognized. Most of these bore the marks of teeth; and the occurrence of the bon so the hyena in greater numbers than those of any other animals pointed to the inference that this cave had formed the den of successive races of those animals. This hypothesi, was

strengthened by a comparison of the gnawed bones with those taken from uvenus in confinement at the Z pological Gardens, London, with which they were found to correspond in a remarkable manner. The question how the renains of the larger animals were dragged to these, their last resting-places, was readily accounted for by the known habit which prevails among the creation of seeking out some secluded spot at the approach of death. The fact, too, of the remains of man having been found has given rise to no end of controversies, into which we have no disposition to enter. The gradual growth of the stalagmite upon the floor of the cave, formed upon calculations of its increase within recent years has on one side been quoted as a of undeviating time-keeper kind which to gauge the period which has elapsed since the deposit first began. When we consider how this material is how the water, percolating formed, through the soil above, becomes chargwith carbonic dioxide which enables it

Fat and Lean Pork. Some of our readers may think this a contradiction, but it is quite possible to grow pork with that happy medium of fat and lean so much relighted. The of fat and lean so much relished. The greatest obstacle to it is the general

method adopted in feeding pigs. They are fed on food merely adapted to lay on fat, and with a scant proportion of albuminoids to grow the muscles or lean meat. Pigs have thus been grown and fattened for so long a time that they seem to have taken on only lean meat enough to hold the body together. Except when on grass, the pig is plied almost wholly with corn, which is ex-cessively rich in starch and fat. Some breeds have become so constituted that natural state, does not get excessively fat, but is nearly as lean as a beef ani-mal. If young pigs are fed on nitrogen-ous food, such as skimmed milk and grass, they will be found to grow rapidly-extend the frame and muscular system, having only fat enough to round out the body to comely shape. Pigs should always be full fed; but this

does not necessarily mean cramming with corn, which merely piles on the fat till the young pig becomes diseased. It is this mode of feeding for so many hundred generations that has tran-formed our swine into lumos of fat with a few strings of muscle to tie the ball together. To reverse this work of improper feeding will take some time, but it can and must be done. Witness the great change from those overgrown fat hogs which were bragged of years ago, but are now seldom seen, be-cause the market does not call for them. We do not undervalue corn which is the best fattening food the American in mer possesses; but we

should be glad to have them avoid its free . se in feeding pigs, and sub-stitute a more nitrogenous food, such as oats, peas, wheat, bran or middlings, a little oil meal, decorticated cotton-seed meal, rye, bran or barley-any of these. Corn may be fed sparingly with clover bors can raise fat and lean pork with grass, peas, barley and corn. We must grass, peas, barley and corn. have a grass diet for pigs generally, and with this grain may be fed. Farmers ometimes forget that the pig is a grass eating animal as much as the horse, and eeds fibrous food to keep him healthy. Nicely cured clover is relished by pigs in winter, especially when raised on grass. If you want fat and lean pork, a strictly corn diet must be reserved to the last stage of feeding, simply to harden the pork; yet a little corn may be fed all through the life of the pig.

only giving these other nitrogenous foods with it. Pork grown in this way is relished by most people, and will al ways find a ready local market. No more important question than the above has ever been discussed in our olumns. At one time lard was the most valuable of all the hog product: but it has ceased to possess exceptional value, and now the desideratum in pork

production is to bring about a good de relopment of flesh .- Home Weekly. Household flints. New linen may be embroidered more

easily by rubbing it over with fine white soap; it prevents the thread fro n cracking. To remove grease from wall-paper lay several folds of blotting-paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until

the grease is absorbed. To take ink out of linen, dip the ink spot in pure melted tallow, then wash out the tallow and the inR will come out with it. This is said to be unfail ng.

If brooms are wet in boiling sud once a week they will become very tough, will not cut a carpet, will las much longer and always sweep like a new broom.

To remove rust from a stove-pipe, rub it with linseed oil (a little goes a good way); build a slow fire at first till Oil in the spring to preven how atmospheric c fall, and a hundred other minor influt from rusting. ences must affect these chemical change To clean brass, immerse or wash it -we must acknowledge that any cal everal times in sour milk or whey This will brighten it without scouring

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD the material, according to a recent visi-tor there. The feather is often wanting

the river bottoms seem to be preferred but when the nestings are large, beech and other trees are occupied. From half a dozen to fifty or sixty nests are built in a tree, and only one egg is laid in each nest bus when the nestings are large, beech and other trees are occupied. From half a dozen to fifty or sixty nests are in each nest.

" Made of Paper."

ral? No, he didn't. He turned one ear toward the engine just as a deaf man We have so long cherished a well-founded projudice against paper as being a flimsy and unsubstantial substance uses his tin ear trumpet, and caughi every particle of the sound. And when the steam-blown whistle ceased its notes and all the echoes died away, the that we are surprised at its recent utilization in many ways where strength and durability are the important requi-sites. Many articles, if we learned that animal straightened out his neck, opened his mouth, and in a voice that they were made entirely or in part from paper, immediately lost favor in our eyes, and we looked at them askance. When the soles of our shoes soon wore out the fact was often attributable to deafened all the railroad men and caused the freight clerk to drop his pen, roared: "I can't! I can't! I can't! I can't! be beat! be beat! be beat! be beat! I c-a-n-'t be-be-be-be beat!" the use, by the unscrupulous maker, of shoddy strips of paper in the place of inside layers of durable leather, and this is only a single illustration among many that might be given to show to what miserable, if not despicable, uses paper has been put. The daily tearing of newspapers and light wrapping paper for the purpose of doing up parcels has also done much to impress us with the

A Mrs. Mattox, of Centerville also done much to impress us with the tragility of the frequently handled ma-terial. It was natural that we had come to regard paper as a cheap and unreliable substance.

As a consequence, we cannot readily conceive of the successful application of paper where great strength, tenacity to withstand powerful strains and dur-ability are required of it. But the one process of compression, enormous in its power, gives all these highly desirable constituents to a solid, compact sub-stance, which, although harder than wood and taking to some extent the place of iron, is formed of the same material that makes the fragile newspaper

Paper car wheels are successfully manufactured and used, paper bricks are ecoming desirable as a building mate-Professor Green, of the Troy Polyrial. technic institution, has erected a great revolving dome whose light frame work is covered with hard, enduring papiermache only one-sixth of an inch thick. Paper has been successfully employed as an anti-fouling sheathing for an iron vessel and in other things almost as unexpecte1.

It must be observed in connection with paper, however employed, that it wes two very manifest advantages -lightness and cheapness-and when compressed into a solid substance it is also as hard and durable as several other strong and more costly materials No one will hesitate to employ paper in-stead of iron in any construction pro-vided that the former can be shown to be sufficiently strong, for its lightness and cheapness are most important con-

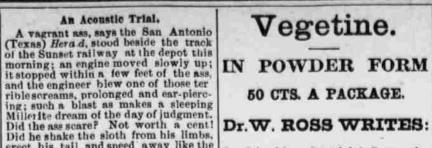
siderations in its favor. The range and mutability of paper are

remarkable. The same material that forms the delicate valentine enters into the composition of the stalwart car wheel that sustains the weight of tons and endures constant friction as it glides along the iron rails. According as paper may be prepared, it ranks among the most fragile or the stoutest substances. Harder than wood and impervious to

water. Just think of it. How people tifty years ago would have been sur-prised at such accomplishments. But being establisher farts, they are fraught with great significance. They have en-larged the possibilities of paper wonderfully. They have opened a wide field for experiment and invention. Paper is destined to take the place of many sub-stances that will be found inferior to it, while its application in numerous unde veloped ways, wherein nothing else can

Paper World.

he used, may confidently be expected -



erect his tail and speed away like the asses of Bassorah, faster than the Bed-ouin coursers run back to the chapar-Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STERNER, Boston : I have been practicing medicine for twonty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofals, Liver Complaint, Dynpepsis, Rheuma-tism, Weskussis, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vzagrins for seven years and have never had one bottle re-turned. I would hearily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier. Dz. W. BOSS, Droggist, Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa. Sept. 18, 1978.

Vegetine.

The enormous sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has had the effect of bringing out num-erous similar remedies; but the people are not so easily induced to make a trial of the One Package in Powder Form Cured Scrofula. new srilele, when they value the old and reli-able one-Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

HOW TO REDUCE YOUR DOCTORS' BILLS.

and \$1.00.

BREMEN ST., East Boston, Mass., } Sept. 10, 1879.

Georgia, has a rare collection of old fore the revolutionary war. In one of them is an advertisement of General Washington, who offers a reward for a

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 con-taining the barks, roots and herbs, make two thing the online, roots and heres, make two bottles of the liquid Vegetine. Thousands will gladly avail themselves o' this oppor-tunity, who have the conveniences to make the medicine. Full directions in every pack-

runaway slave

An Acoustic Trial.

vegeting in powder form is sold by all drug ists and general s'ores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose filty 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.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-know aum Dr. C. E. Snoennker, the weil-know admin surgeon of Resving, Pe., offers to send by mail, tree of charge, a valuable little book on dentuess and diseases of the ear-specially on running ear and catarrb, and their proper treatment -giving references and testimonials that will maisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

A book on the Liver, its discusse and their treatment sent tree. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspep-sia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Santord, 162 Broadway, New York eity, N. Y.

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Straighten your old boots with Lyon's Pat ant Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again

A CARD.-To all who are suffering from the er (a) in Services of South service weakings, and y weaking of the service of the

THE MARKETS.

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Constipation and Piles.

KIDNEY DISEASES,



A Bride in the Land of Bomance.

A Persian bride, when first brought, is a queer little body, fattened up with rise and sweetmeats for the occasion. and sadly besmeared with cosmetics. Collyrium has been put upon her eyes to make them soft and languishing, and they are also elongated by some means, so that they may have the shape of almonds. Her hair is dyed of a coal black by indigo, or of a reddish-brown by indigo and henna mixed with it, cording to her own fancy, or that of the broker. Her eyebrows are plastered and painted so thickly that they look like a large piece of court-plaster cut into arches, and stuck upon her face. I say a large piece, because they are joined artificially by a thick line across the nose. Her cheeks are painted in excessively bright colors, and two shiny locks of hair, gummed together, and stuck flat on each side of them, in the shape of number sixes placed the wrong w.y. Her hands and feet, tinger nails, and toe nails, are dyed a light mahogthe broker. Herevebrows are plastered

culations founded upon the thickness of calcareous deposition must necessarily be subject to error .- Chambers' Journal

The Preservation of Books.

fleet

1. Avoid a dry heat as much as you would a damp atmosp ere; the one de-stroys as much as the other. The former will affect the binding, the latter the paper. When reading, keep all books from the influence of the fire Never keep any books near the ceiling, where the room is illuminated with gas.

2. Never wet your finger in turning over the leave, but turn them over ir m the head. Catch each succeeding eaf up by the forefinger, on the top corner, as near the fore edge as possi

3 Never put cards or folded documents into a book, as it will break the has secured. back Keep such things in a portfolio 4 Never read during meals. Crumbs

and cheese are ruinous to books. 5. Never turn a corner down to keep a place, but put a piece of paper preject-

ny at the head as mark. 6. Never pull or push a book along the table. To avoid scratches, put a the table. book down flat and firmiy, and take it

up the same way. 7. Never pull books out of the shelves by th headband, or suffer them to stand long on the fore edge. In doing the former, the back is apt to be pulled or orced; by the latter, the back gets out of

8. Always open a book in a gentle manner, and with a reverent spirit—es-pecially such as are newly bound—and ver contine the leaves with the points of the thumbs; in doing so it breaks the Lay it upon a flat surface and backs. open it lightly, pressing upon the open leaves, and taking a few sheets at a time; go through the book until the requiste freedom is obtained.

9. Always use a proper knife or folder to cut up the leaves of uncut books, so that the edges may be smooth and even

10. Treat books gently, for they are friends that never change. We ben fit by their advice, and they exact n , confessions.

A Princess Who Dared.

Princess Adeigunde, of Braganza, daughter of the late Don Miguel, tue unsuccessful and banished pretender of the Portuguese throne, has just done a rather daring thing. The sentence of perpetual banishment was not only pronounced upon Don Miguel, but also upon all his children. Princess Adelgunde, however, was so determined to see her father's native country that she contrived to obtain an English passport for her confidential maid, in which document she herself was described as the attendant of the personated English lady, and in the character of a femme de chambre traveled undetected through Portugal. At Lisbon the two took up their quarters at a hotel, and visited all the palaces and galleries of the city,

ay then be secured with a woolen cloth dipped in ashes.

Celery and Its Cultivation. No vegetable improves more on ac-quaintance than celery. Farmers obeet to its cultivation on the ground that here is too much labor about it, and this was a serious objection when the fashion was to cultivate it in trenches: but it is found that a plow makes al the trench requisite for the dwarf and medium varieties, which are really more crisp, solid, and hetter flavored than the giant. "Boston market eiery" can be grown with little more isbor than a crop of cabbages, and as it adorns the table, tickles the palate. and tones the stomach, it deserves a wider cultivation by farmers than it

Wild Pigeons in Michigan.

A correspondent writes about the wild pigeons that every two years comes to Michigan in immense numbers on their way from the South to the far North. This year they came to the neighborhood of Platte river in Benzie county. As a local publication stated at the time of their arrival, " they came

in clouds, millions upon millions. It seemed as if the entire world of pigeons was concentrated at this point. The air was full of them and the sun shut

out of sight, and still they came, mil-lions upon m llions more." They spread over an area of more than fifteen miles in length and six to eight miles wide, and the prospect for a time was that the nesting would be the most extensive ever known in the State. The news speedily reached all parts of the State, nd it is said that in a fortnight's time 3 000 hunters-professionals, amateurs, greenhorns-had invaded the country

from all directions, surrounding and penetrating the nesting-grounds. It was noticed, however, by old hun-ters that the birds did not settle down to domestic life as quickly as usua The roosting birds-that is, those who

had not yet mated-outnumbered the nesting birds a hundred to one. Some of the more zealous and inconsiderate sportsmen entered the nesting woods and commenced popping awry at the nests the mselves.a snow-storm followed

high winds prevailed, and many of the roosting birds, disgusted, postponed their anticipated housekeeping and scattered. The nesting consequently fell far short in magnitude of what was first expected, though still large in area and containing millions of birds. It scattered along the banks of the Platte river, in the townships of Almira, Zee-land, and Homestead. The distance from one end to the other was over ten miles, and the width varied from a few rods to three or four miles. There were, however, numerous long distances be tween the two extremes where no nests

were to be found, and the birds occa-sionally changed their ground, so that many of the hunters themselves were

The Great English Landholders. The thirty-five largest landed pr orietors in Great Britain hold each 1 following amount of land out of the 74 000,000 acres which make up the Unite Kingdom: Duke of Arzyll.....

Marquis of Bute..... Cameron of Lochiel..... 116. 113 Gordon of Cluny..... Duke of Hamilton.... 112. 106, 118. 142 Sir John Ramsden..... Sir Coarles Ross..... Sir W. W. Wynn..... 145,

Giving and laking Advice.

Giving advice is certainly one of t hardest things in the world, both the speaker and the person spoken It is the property of a lew to be able suy just the right thing, in the best w and at the proper time; and still few are able to receive advice precisely they ought, without micunderstand or suspicion, and with a determinat to prome by it to the fullest. But it certain that much good counsel, whi is really needed, a...d which is decent given, tails of its good ellect becau-the receivers of it do not properly a tinguish between true advice, and i proper interference or mischievous m diag. "A great deal of the outc against meading," siys an English viewer, "comes from persons who me need some interference with the swi of their course of action. How v iently indignant are young people wi engaged in a course of excitement dissipation, or any career of passion self-will, at a word or hint of interf ence; how jealous of the mere suspici o'it; how insolent in thought, and of in word and act, against the offend In all headlong doings of any kind, a at any age, there is the same resentmat at any sense of external check." I hard to be advised aright, especia when one's own conscience approve the wisdom of the counsel; for none so bold in self-assertion as those w so bold in self-assertion as those will know they are in the wrong. But th person, old or young, is wise, will weighs advice for what it is worth, and is at least as ready to accept and pro-by it, as to spurn it and follow a co-trary course of action. The chance are, when a person really takes coura to advise you on any matter, that the is something worth looking at in wh he says.—Sunday School Times.

One should not dispute with a m who. either through stupidity or shar lessness, denies plin truths.

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