Whether it is best to plant corn, po-tatoes, beans, and similar crops in hills or in drills is an unsettled question among our farmers. There are, how-ever, circumstances or conditions under which either one may have an un-doubted advantage over the other. For instance, in newly-cleared lands, where there are many stumps, or on very stony ground, planting in hills is preferable to drills, as it is difficult to secure centinuous rows, and the planter may skip s stone or stump and still get nearly a ful number of plants to the acre. On heavy tenacious clay or other kinds of soil that have not been thoroughly prepared for the reception of the seed, it is usually best to plant in hills with rows in oppo site directions, in order to admit of runsite directions, in order to admit of running the plow along the four sides of the hills, and thereby breaking up the soil and pulverizing it incultivating the crop. In the Western States, especially on the prairies, where very little hand weeding or hoeing is bestowed upon corn, potatoes, and similar crops, everything in the way of cultivation being thing in the way of cultivation being done with horse-hoe, plow or cultiva-tor, hill culture is really the only prac-ticable system; but when the land has been brought under thorough cultivation, the drill system will usually prove the most certain for securing a large

By planting in drills a more even distribution of the plants over the surface can always be secured than by crowding several into a hill, as is usually practiced with corn, potatoes and beans. If the hills are four feet apart both ways, there will be 2,722 on an acre. With ordinary varieties of corn, three stalks to the hill is abundant, and this gives 9,100 per acre. It is evident, however, that with the three stalks starting from a space not exceeding six inches in diameter—and in most cases the grains will be dropped close together— the stalks must crowd one another from the very start, the roots also interlacing and crowding as well; consequently under such conditions it would scarcely be expected that as full a development of the plants would follow as if each stood separate and was not crowded by ts neighbor. Now if the same number of plants stood in drills, and fifteen inches apart, allowing four feet between the rows, we would have 8,712, or only 388 less plants per acre; or it of a variety that will admit of closer planting, the plants may be only one foot apart in the drills, giving 10,890 per acre. This latter distance will answer well for the low growing Northern varieties of corn, as well as for potatoes that are

cut up into single eyes when planted.

By this drill system it is apparent that every plant has a space twelve to fifteen inches wide and four feet long in which its roots can spread without coming in contact with those of its neighbor, and under such conditions s better growth may reasonably be ex-pected than if several plants were crowded into the same space. Not only do the roots have a better opportunity of obtaining nutriment, moisture included, but the leaves and stems can spread out without any great obstruc tion in all directions. It may be a little more difficult to tend a crop and keep free from weeds when planted in drills; but there is certainly an advantage which will show itself in the increrse in yield that more than compensates for the extra labor.

Corn stalks standing singly will usually produce more and larger ears than can be obtained from them when crowded; and we are often surprised to see how few farmers adopt the drill system where there is nothing to prevent it, and in regions where this crop is sufficiently valuable to pay well for any extra pains in cultivating it. The dril is the true system to adopt, not only in planting corn, potatoes and other crops requiring cultivation while growing but also in wheat, oats and similar in wheat, oats and similar kinds of grain. A few years ago all kinds of grain were sown broadcast in this country; but recently our farmers have begun to use grain drills, and the results are so satisfactory that it is doubtful if those who have given them fair trial will ever desire to return to the broadcast system.

Drilling in grain is one step in advance of the broadcast method of dis-tributing seed. The next step will doubtless be the hoeing of the growing grain, as is practiced in Europe, where labor is cheap and land dear. We may have to wait a few years before hoeing wheat will become a general practice with our farmers, but it will come as soon as the extra yield obtained by the system will pay for the extra labor required in cultivation .- New York Sun-

Rearing Calves.

In rearing calves, after a fortnight old, skimmilk may be gradually substituted for new milk, by adding a tablespoonful of flaxseed, well boiled, to their allowance mornings and nights. If flaxseed is not to be had, then substitute oil meal Steep one quarter of a pound of this in boiling water, and add to each gallon of skimmilk fed to the calf. As the animal increases in size, gradually in-crease the quantity of flaxseed or oil meal. Take special care that the milk be sweet, and feed it blood-warm. After a while oatmeal or fine middlings may be added to the milk, and as the call gets to be two or three months old. Indian meal and wheat bran, mixed half and half, may be used instead of oatmeal and middlings; but the flax-seed or oil meal should be kept up, and the calf carefully watched to see that this change does not scour it, and if so, go back to the oatmeal and middlings again. Let the calf run in a good grass pasture if convenient, and after a proper time it will take gradually to grass as a part of its rations .- Rural New Yorker.

Black Ants a Cure for Current Worms. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer finds the common black ant an efficient protection against the plague of current He has several colon es of ants close to his currant bushes, and enjoys an abundance of currants, while his neighbors' bushes are overrun with worms. Formerly he took pains to destroy the ant colonies, but on witnessing their attacks upon the worms he has taken pains to protect and encourage

VEAL HASH.—Take a teacup of boil-ing water in a saucepan, stir in an even teaspoon flour wet in a tablespoon cold water, and let it boil five minutes; add one-half teaspoon black pepper, as

set over a kettle of boiling water; after the gelatine is dissolved, beat four eggs and stir in. Leave ove. the fire until it looks clear, then let it cool. Beat to a stiff froth one pint cream, then add vinilla to taste Stir all well together, and set in a cool place with ice or snow around it. When you add the eggs stir thoroughly all the time, and when it is cool give it a hard beat. Put cake in a

PRINTING OFFICE SECRETS.

Ine Class of Men Who Were Never Known to Betray Professional Courtdence. Printers have never, we think, re-ceived due appreciation for the honor-able confidence which they have pre-served in regard to the secrets with which they have necessarily been in-trusted. Such a case as this often happens. An article in a newspaper or magazine makes what is called a "sen-sation." It is entirely approach a "senpublic curiosity is excited to the utmost to discover the name of its author. The writer may be a cabinet minister, a high official a courtier, or any of the thou-sand and one persons who, if he were suspected of writing for the press, would at once lose his position, his office—per-haps his reputation. On the other hand, the writer may be a struggling author, a hard-working journalist, or a mere literary amateur. In any case his secret is preserved; his anonymity is safe as long as it is confided to the printers.

Some years ago there was a great stir made about a book entitled "Ecce Homo." It was a clever work, and had It was a clever work, and had ampled success. "Who is the an unexampled success. "Who is the author?" was the question on everybody's lips. Some scores of persons were named, and they repudiated their participation in it. All sorts of conjectures were hazarded, and no doubt arge sums would have been paid by several conductors of journals for au-thentic information as to the name of the author. Yet that name was known to a master-printer, his overseer, and at least some of the compositors, but it was never revealed. When the name was published, it was not through the instrumentality of the printers, but en-tirely independent of them. They had faithfully kept their secret.

Going back a few years, the author-ship of the "Waverly Novels" may be referred to as a remarkable incident of literary history. Sir Walter Scott's authorship, although known by twenty persons, including a number of printers, was so well concealed that the great novelist could not, even in his matchless vocabulary, find words of praise suffi-cient to express the sense of his grateful acknowledgment and wondering admiration for the matchless fidelity with which the mystery had been preserved. There is another species of secrecy that relating to the careful supervision of confidential public documents, books printed for secret societies, and the authorship of articles or pamphlets, as already referred to, which has been most honorably maintained. When treaties are prematurely published in newspapers the copy is obtained from some leaky or venal official, and not from any leaky or venal official, and not from any of the printers who set up or work off the original. A case of this kind occurred a year or two ago, wherein a convention between this country and another power was revealed to one of the evening newspapers. In the foreign office, at Whitehall, there is a regular staff of printers always at work, and if these men liked they might jet out. if these men liked they might let out secrets of the most momentous kind, any one of which would, perhaps, in these days of journalistic competition, be worth a few hundred pounds. But such a dereliction of duty has never yet occurred; it was a clerk, and not a compositor, who betrayed his trust.

Most honorable to the profession is the story of Harding, the printer, who bravely bore imprisonment rather than reveal the authorship of the celebrated "Drapier" letters. The printer sat in his cell calmly refusing the entreaties of his friends to divulge the name of the writer, Dean Switt, a church magnate, and a great wit, who dressed himself in the disguise of a low Irish peasant, and sat by, listening to the noble refusal and the tender importunities, only anxious that no word or glance from the unfortunate printer should reveal the secret. wift was bent sole y upon securing his own safety at the expense of the printer; he cowed before the legal danger which Harding boldly confronted. The world has unequally allotted the meed of fame to the two combatants. The wit and the printer both fought the battle for the liberty of the press, until the sense of an outraged community released the typographer from the peril so ncbly ountered.

In thousands of other instances simiar fidelity has been exhibited. In short, it is part of the professional honor of a printer no! to disclose, either wantonly or from venal motives, the secrets of any office in which he is employed.

There is also the allegiance which pri iters pay to their chief, in not divulging important intelligence. In some cases a compositor is necessarily it trusted with an item of news which would be negotiable immediately, and worth pounds to him. Seldom or ever is there a betrayal of trust in this way. The examination papers, printed so exremsively in London, are of the most tremendous importance to certain lusses, who would pay almost any sum to obtain the roughest proof the night before. An instance of this kind occurred quite recently. A printer was "got at," and promised a considerable amount of money for a rough proof. What was his course of action? He simply informed the authorities, and the tempter was punished. It was another and a creditable example of how we'll and honorably kept are the secrets of the printing office.—London Printer and Stationer.

A Mine of Palm Oil.

According to the Colonies and India that portion of the west coast of Africa which lies south of the river Volta furnishes the principal supplies of palm oil. Nearly 1,000,000 cwt. of this oil are annually exported to Great Britain, of the value of \$7,500,000, its principal use be-ing in the manufacture of soaps, perfumery, candles and similar articles. Among the natives it is highly valued, both for food (taking the place of butter), for lighting and cooking purposes and for anointing the head and body. The socalled oil, which is rather a fatty sub-stance resembling butter in appearance, is obtained from the several species of palm, but especially from the one known botanically as 'Elais guineensis,' which grows in abundance on the western coast of Africa, and from which it takes its

So thickly do these trees grow, and so regular and rapid are their supplies of fruit, that in some localities where the regular collection of the produce is not practiced, the ground becomes covered with a thick deposit of the oily, fatty matter produced by the ripe berries.
Deposits of palm oil which may also be called "mines" of vegetable fat, exists in some parts of the gold coast, and much sait, and two tablespects.

much sait, and two tablespects.

the veal fine, and mix with it half as much stale bread crumbs. Put it in a pan and pour the gravy on it, then let it simmer ten minutes. Serve this on buttered toast.

One pint milk, oped resources. These "mines" would probably not repay the cost of explorations, and oil is apt to become rancid and valueless for its general uses after long exposure, though for such purposes as candle-making these de-posits might still be valuable.

After many years' experience and intercourse with our fellow men, we have reached the conclusion that the only cool give it a hard beat. Put cake in a mold stuck together with white of egg, and put the liquid inside, or serve the cake and liquid separately.

"My lines are cast in pleasant places," as the country editor said when he returned home with a basketful of fish.

"Eached the conclusion that the only men who know how to conduct a newspaper successfully to the public satis faction are those gifted beings who never do it. They always devote their talents and learning to making shoes, or selling boards or fish, or laying brick or building postholes, or some other literary pursuit,—Burlington Hawkeye.

What They Knew Four Thousand Years Ago.

The Popular Science Monthly publishes abstracts from the address of Caief Justice Daly before the New York Geographical society, in which he says: From one of these books, complied after the manner of our modern encyclope-dias, and the compilation of which is shown to have been made more than 2,000 years B. C., it has been ascertained, what has long been supposed, that Chaldea was the parent land of astron-omy; for it is found, from this com-pilation and from other bricks, that the Babylonians catalogued the stars, and distinguished and named the constel-lations; that they arranged the twelve constellations that form our present zodiac to show the course of the sun's path in the heavens; divided time into weeks, months, and years; that they divided the week, as we now have it, into seven days, six being days of labor and the seventh a day of rest, to which they gave a name from which we have derived our word "sabbath" and which day, as a day of rest from all labor of every kind, they observed as rigorously as the Jew or the Puritan. The motion of the heavenly bodies and the phenomena of the weather were noted down, and a connection, as I have before stated, detected, as M. de Perville claims to have discovered, between the weather and the changes of the moon. They in-vented the sun dial to mark the movements of the heavenly bodies, the water clock to measure time, and they speak in this work of the spots on the sun, a fact they could have known by the aid of telescopes, which it is supposed they

possessed, from observations that they have noted down of the rising of Venus and the fact that Layard found a crystal lens in the ruins of Nineveh. These "bricks" contain an account of the Deluge, substantially the same as the narrative in the Bible except that the names are different. They disclose that houses and land were then sold, leased, and mortgaged, that money was loaned at interest, and that the market gardeners, to use an American phrase, "worked on shares," that the farmer, when plowing with his oxen, beguiled his labor with short and homely songs, two of which have been found, and connect this very remote civilization with the usages of to-day.

Objectionable Mail Matter.

The attempt to blow up the Spanish consul at New York, by an infernal maight the fact that missiles of various kinds not unfrequently pass through the postoffice, to the disturbance of the peace of mind if not the endangering of the life of the clerks. A German once sent a box of lucifer matches to his father in the old country, but luckily they were discovered before going on board ship. Otherwise a steamer might have been burned at sea and nobody known the cause. The young man was much surprised at the possible consequences of an act which seemed to him as harmless as possible. When patent cigar-lighters were first invented, their passage through the postoffice made such lively times for the clerks that the manufacturers had to be warned. One day a stamper was interrupted in his work by a crackling noise and by the letter bursting into flame. It was written by a sailor, who was in the habit of carrying his stationery and his matches in the same pocket, and some of them accidentally got into the envelope. A doting grandfather sent his grandson to the country some percussion caps for the celebration of the national holiday. The clerks in the New York postoffice, however, had a Fourth of July all to themselves in advance of the reguler date when the stamp clerk reached out grandfather's letter. The stamper came yery near losing his eye to make an American holiday for the grandson; as though the old gentleman, on being in-formed of the result of his effort to please his offspring, offered to pay the damages. A stamp clerk once had his thumb torn off by the explosion of nitroglycerine inserted in perforated cord Some time before several diamonds inserted in cork and smuggled into the mails had been discovered by the clerk, and it was believed, though never proved, that the owner of the diamonds prepared the nitro-glycerine package as a testimonial of his feelings toward the clerk whose zeal confiscated his jewels. "Few die and none resign," said Jefferson of officeholders, but even he would hardly deny that under such circumstances they are liable to sudden removal.—Detroit Free Press.

Care Needed in Canning Fruit. Recently four members of a Brooklyn amily were taken violently sick after cating canned cherries. The poisoning was found to be due to a salt of zinc formed by the action of the free acid of the fruit on the zinc screw cover of the

jar. In his report the chemist said: The presence of a zinc compound in the syrup was unmistakable, and it appeared in such abundance that some lack of precaution in preparing the fruit seemed probable. I learned, however, upon in-quiry that the preserving had been done with scrupulous care by a friend of tle family. Moreover, the contents of other jars of the collection prepared at the para of the confection prepared at the same time had been eaten without unpleasant results. As the jars yet unopened were placed at my disposal through the politeness of Mr. Gilbert (whose family had been poisoned), I selected one having a zinc top with a por-celain lining. There was no indication of zinc in the contents of this jar. I then poured about a fluid ounce of the syrup of this jar into the cover of the first jar and warmed it over a water bath for and warmed it over a water bath for three quarters of a hour. The solution then yielded promptly to the test of zinc. The case is not without parallel, but it is not sufficiently well-known to the public that zinc yields so readily to the action of fruit acids, and consequently that the use of zinc or galvanized iron in the preparation or preservation of canned fruits is not free from danger danger

Parrot and Poodle. A Cleveland lady has a parrot and a coodle. When Poll shricks Penny barks. One afternoon the parrot sat on her perch with all the dignity possible. The dog was taking a nap in an adjoining room. Suddenly, without a moment's notice, Poli let loose two or three unearthly screeches. The dog immediately started toward the cage at a full run, barking as he went. After he had scolded Poll he retured to the outer room for another snooze. He had scarcely closed his eyes before Poll shrieked again, more loudly than before. Up jumped the dog, and out he went barking furiously. When he reached the cage, Poll, who had stopped her police to give the dogs. her noise to give the dog a chance, be-gan to bark just as loudly as her four-legged associate. Penny chocked him-self off and gazed at the cage in holy horror. Finally his tail dropped be-tween his legs and he turned around and left the spot. Just as he was going out

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Maiden and Weathercock.

Oh, went herecek, on the village spire, With your golden feathers all on fire, Tell me, what can you see from your perch Above there, over the tower of the church?

WEATHERCOCK. I can see the roofs, and the streets below, And the people moving to and fro; And beyond, without either root or street, The great sait sea and the fisherman's fleet.

I can see a ship come sailing in Beyond the headlands and harbor of Lynn, And a young man standing on the deck

With a silken kerebist round his neck. Now he is pressing it to his lips, And now he is kissing his finger tips; And now he is litting and waving his hand

And blowing the kisses toward the land! Oh, that is the ship from over the ses That is bringing my lover back to me! Bringing my lover, so tond and true,

Who does not chance with the wind, like you. If I change with all the winus that blow, It is only because they made me so; And people would think it wondrous strange

It I, a weathercock, should not change! Oh, pretty maiden, so fine and fair, With your dreamy eyes and your golden hair, When you and your lover meet to-day, You will thank me for looking some other

H. W. Longfellow, in Youth's Companion.

Summer Bonnets

Bonnets covered with fruits or with foliage are introduced to rival the flower bonnets of last year. Those covered with red currants seem to meet with most favor, and are edged with white lace. Branches of currants are also seen on black lace bonnets and on the favorite rough straws. One of the prettiest fashions for trimming the gypsy bonnets worn by very young ladies is that of lining them with white dotted muslin gathered full inside the brim. White Surah silk surrounds the crown, and is tied in a large bow on top, which is held by a gold-headed tollet pin with tiny Venetian chain.

News and Notes for Women.

gypsy hats .- Bazar.

Plaitings of white crepe lisse also trim

woman is the official reporter of the Washington county (Ohio) court. The Austrian empress has one curious and unusual appendage on her saddle-tree when she goes hunting. This is a black-and-yellow fan, which she carries to protect her weak eyes from the sun-

The Indian squaws in Northern California paint the faces of their little pappooses with black streaks from one side to the other, across the eyebrows, in order to make them look pretty. Baroness de Rothschild's recent ball

in Paris cost \$22,000. Worth is said to have made this re mark to a lady who was dowdily dressed: "Madame, I cannot risk my reputation on you."

It is a peculiarity of wedding customs in Italy, that the trousseau, which is generally complete enough to last until the first child has attained majority is frequently made by the bride herself, helped by the members of her family.

Capt. Martin, of Nashville, Tenn., has in his posses-ion a piece of the dress that was worn by the wife of President Washington on the day of the inaugura-tion, together with the fan she used on the same occasion. The dress was a light rep silk, with stripes embroidered with flowers of needle work. The fan is plain white, on which the only ornament is a silver spangled wreath.

David Swing, writing in the Atlantic, tells a story of Bella Puella Zoe Mou Sas Agapo, a young woman whom he says that he knows. She shelters her plants under Japanese parasols and fans, writes lines from Virgil and Ovid on her cows horns, has pictures painted on her vege tables and dresses her milkmaids in maroon and gold.

Cash girls in New York stores are paid a dollar and a half a week; and it, says a writer in Harper's Mayazine, they are honest, diligent, neat in dress and prepessessing in face they may be promoted to the positions of saleswomen, in which, if they add to the previously mentioned qualities the tact that brings a hesitating customer to conclude purchase, they may become worth ten dollars a week after some years of experience. But there are many girls of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years who are satisfied with five or six dollars and six dollars is probably above the average pay.

The Cincinnati Gazette tells of a girl who bought herself a summer outfit fo ten dollars. It consisted of two six cent calicoes, an unbleached cotton gown trimmed with handkerchiefs, a cheese-cloth overdress, a rough blu flannel, a white Swiss gown and a hat The trimmings were lace from her old gowns, and the silesia, tape, braid, cambris, sewing silk, thread, whalebone and buttons were "in the house."

A daughter of Mr. Andrew D. White, our minister to Germany, says Harper's Bazar, is about to be married, as announcement goes, to a son of Mrs. Edizabeth Cady Stanton. Of the latter ady it has been recently related that when a child she heard her father tell an unfortunate client that there was no relief in the case owing to certain laws and decisions, which he read aloud. On his return to his study after dismissing the client Judge Cady found his tittle daughter busily engaged cutting out those laws and decisions from their respective volumes, as one way of remedying the injustice.

Indian Pastimes.

The Piutes of this section not having any cares of business to worry them, generally manage to kill time by loafing around the street corners. The dry sium pond of the Standard mill provides accommodations for divertisements for squaws other than that of taking care of papooses. Every day Indians of both sexes congregate at the slum pond and witness a game of the squaws—a game similar to that of "shinny." Eight squaws participate in the game—four on a side. The male champions arrange themselves on the ground near the home bases, and after the squaws divest themselves of shoes and stockings the game commences. Each squaw is provided with a bough of a tree about five feet long, and one of the squaws throwing a piece of raw-hide in the air the players endeavor with their sticks to send it to their own base. An inning, as it may be called, sometimes asts fifteen minutes. When left the spot. Just as he was going out of the room Poll stopped barking, a so.t of a pleased expression crept down her jagged beak, and as the dog faded from view she yelled after him, "Good-bye, Penny," and without further ado resumed her meditations upon her perch.

To make cucumber vines fruitful pinch them back severely. If you want large cucumbers and many of them, give them an abundance of water.

sometimes iasts fifteen minutes. When either side wins, the males, championing the victors, jump and shout till the earth quakes. The sport gives the participants an opportunity to show their fleetness of foot; the piece of raw-hide is thrown twenty yards, and before it touches the ground sixteen pair of feet are around it. The side that wins three innings first is considered the winning side, and what money the game is played for is divided equally between the players.—Bodie ('al.) News. What We Think With.

Without phosphorus, no thought. So declared a famous German physiological chemist some years ago. That particu-lar brain substance, which he supposed to be essential to thought, has heretotore been known as protogen with phosphoric acid. Considering this name not sufficiently clear and definite, another German chemist has proposed for it the following precise and significant combination of seventy-two letters. Oxaethyltrimethylammoniumoxydhydratel-e, lopalmethyloglycerinphosphorsaure If mental derangement is in any way due to deficiency in the elements of this highly complicated compound, or to any sasrling of its multitudinous co st tuents, the wonder is that anybody can ever think straight. And what a lot of it that German must have had in his head when he contrived such a name for it.—Scientific American.

Feeble digestion, sick headache, dizzines and faintness cured by Malt Bitters.

The Greenville (N.Y.) Local has a reporter at King Hill who writes his items in rhyme, and the editor has the hardihood to print them in that shape. Strange to say, up to the hour of our going to press we hear of no riot in

Nursing mothers and deligate females gai strength and flesh from Malt Bitters.

One of the first things which the class in journalism at Cornell university want to learn is to make the customary remarks after a cursory glance over the paper as it comes from the press.

The man who scolds his crying haby and is too mean to invest 25 cents in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, should be divorced.

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 druggists 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.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-know aural br. C. E. Snoemaker, the well-know aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., ofers to send by mail, tree of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—specially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

William H. Wilson, M. D. Springfield, Effington Co., Ga., says: "I prescribed Hunt's Remedy in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for eight years, and I find Hunt's Remedy is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used." Trial size. 75 cents.

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-Voltate Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper neaded, "On 30 Days

If you have Sore Eyes ask your Druggist for the Diamond Eye Water. Principal depot, 42 Suffolk Street, New York City. Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep boots and shoes

ALL GROCERS keep C. Gilbert's Starches.

A CARD .- To all who are surfering from the error and india ections of youth, nervous weakness, arly deck loss of manh od, etc. I will send a Recipe that will cur-you, FRE OF CHARGE. This great reunerly was dis-covered by a missionary in South America. Sord a self-ablessed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. New York City.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Dr. MARCHISTS (TERRINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chrons, Indiannation or Ulceration of the Womb, Whites, Chrons, Indiannation or Ulceration of the Womb, Indiannal Hemorhang or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menshuation, &c. An old and relimble remedy. Send postal out for a pumplet, which is a superscript of the Company of

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK		
n	Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt Calves—Choice and Extra	0814 GB	10
- 1	Sheep	043/64	06
e	Lambs	06 64	08
91	Hogs-Live	013666	0436
	Dreased	05 5/24	1.5%
y	Floar-Ex. State, good to fancy 4	75 (4 6	0.1
d	Western, good to fancy 4	80 4 7	00
	Wheat-No. 2 Red 1	32 @ 1	3354
700	No. 1 White 1	27 @ 1	28
	Rye-State	95 @	93
y	Barley-Two-Rowed State	63 @	75
8	Corn-Ungraded Western Mixed	62%	67
8	Southern Yellow	85 G	49
	Oats-White State Mixed Western	42 (4	45
n	Hay-Retail grades	95 6 1	05
•	Straw-Long Rye, per cwt 1		10
1	Hops-State, 1879	27 @	35
8	Pork-Mess, new11	10 @11	20
-	Lard-City Steam 7	07%6 7	0736
	Petroleum-Crude 06 1 2071	Reflued	0734
e	Butter-State Creamery	16	23
	Diary	14 6	20
31	Western Imitation Creamery	15 @	17
1	Factory	12 @	16
r	Cheese-State Factory	12 @	14
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n	Western Eggs—State and Penn	10 (B	1114
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t.	Flour-City Ground, No. 1 Spring. 6 Wheat-No. 1 Hard Duluth	20 (8 6	75
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Unwashed,
BEIGHTGN (MASS) CATTLE MARKET
Beef—Cattle, live weight 041/48 053/4 06
Sheep 05/48 06 4 09
Lambs 05/48 055/4

PHILADELPHIA.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the stomach, liver or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was ob-structed or inactive? and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Ritters would not care? that Hop Bitters would not cure?

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porter, promptly. "Pooh! pooh!" retorted the sub-editor, "you are the greatest donkey I know!" "Gentlemen, gentlemen!" said the editor, looking up from his desk, "you forget, I think, that I am pre-ent." The sub-editor apologized.—Hubbard's Advertiser. tiger. Miss Lillie Deveraux Blake writes of The disadvantages of being pretty. It is a subject that strikes home every

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