The Walhalla is near Ratisbon. What the Temple of Fame is for Bavaria, this "Hall of the Chosen" is for the Germanic tribes, for the distinguished of the fatherland. It is by its marvelous grandeur and beauty a fit dwelling-place for the immortals of Gerconspicuously on an eminence very conspicuously on an eminence commanding an extensive view of the Danube and the neighboring country. It is a modern Partheneon, constructed of gray, unpolished marble, and is reached by three terraces of marble steps. Fifty-two columns of the Doric order surround the building. The interior by its luvurious marrifeened to the property of the pr terior, by its luxurious magnificence and beauty, fills the spectator with rapt astonishment. The floor is a mosaic of smooth, variegated marble. The hall is 180 feet long, fifty feet broad, fifty-six feet high, and is richly decorated with gilded ceiling and lighted from above. The ceiling is supported by fourteen Carytides, the warrior virgins of the ancient German paradise, whose duty it was to carry off the fallen heroes from the field of battle and introduce them into Walhalla. These figures separate the upper wall into compartments, in which, on red and white marble plates, are written in golden letters, the names of sixty-four Walhalla inmates such as Alaric, Theodore, Ulfias, Alfred the Great, Clovis, Bede, Alcuin, Charlemagne, Hildegard, etc., of whom no likenesses are to be found. Above these names runs a frieze around the entire hall, executed by W. likenesses are to be found. Above these names runs a frieze around the entire suming heat compared with decay, hall, executed by Wagner, representing the religious and domestic life, the history of the German aborigines, down to progress gases which feed vegetation the introduction of Christianity. The and decompose the silicates of soil, lower walls are divided into compartmen's also, in which are placed busts, and in the center of each group is placed a female figure to represent the genius of victory. The famous artist, Rauch, executed these. One hundred and one executed these. One hundred and one marble busts have been deemed worthy of admission into the Walhalla. I recall the names of Copernicus, Herschel, Rubens, Van Dyke, Kant, Goethe, Schiller, Hayden, Frederick, Blucher, Gluck, Maria Theresa, Charles V., Wallenstein, Luther. Lewis, who founded this edifice, was such a bigoted Romanist that he would not admit Luther. Since his abdication, wiser counsels have prevailed, and the noble reformer has his proper rince. Pr. J. L. reformer has his proper place.—Dr. J. L. M. Curry.

## Class Rank of Noted Soldiers.

The following table, prepared from official sources, giving class, rank and year of graduation at West Point of noted Federal and Confederate soldiers of the late war, will be found interesting: FEDERAL.

Name.	Class Rank.	No. in Class.	
Grant	21	39	
Sherman		42	
Sheridan			
		52	
Thomas		42	
McClellan		59	
Burnside		38	
Hooker	29	50	
Hancock	18	25	
Schotleld		52	
Mende		50	
Halleck	3	31	
McPherson	1	52	
Lyon	11	52	
Rosecrans		56	
Franklin	1	39	
Heintzleman	17	41	
Gillmore		43	
Warren		39	
Custer		34	
Sedgwick		50	
McDowell	313	45	
		2.7	
Porter		41	
Pope	*** 17	56	
Smith, A. J		45	
Anderson, Robert.	10	37	
CON	FEDERATE		
Too D T		10	

Anderson, Robert 15	37
CONFEDERATE.	
Lee, R. E 2	46
Jackson	59
Johnson, A. S 8	41
Johnson J. E	46
Longstreet54	56
Hood44	52
Beauregard 2	45
Stewart	46
Ewell	42
Early18	50
Hardee 26	45
Polk 8	38
Pemberton27	50
Megruder, W. B15	38
Smith, Knby25	41
Lee, Custus 1	46
Lee, Fitzhugh46	
	49
Davis, Jefferson23	33
Van Dorn	-56

## Honoring the Printing Press.

1842

Says a contributor in the Atlantic Saavedra, whose father was at one time president of the State of Trujilli, was sent abroad to study, with a number of young men, by the Venezulean government. On returning to his country he resolved to devote himhis country he resolved to devote him-self to the education and elevation of his countrymen, preferring to begin his work in Bocone—fac in the interior and work in Bocono-far in the interior-and rejecting all proferred advantages, so tempting to your Venezuelans, held out by friends in the larger cities who earnestly desired him to make a name for himself, and "not bury himself in the He lives in the Cordilleras, in the most beautiful valley, full of trees, with three rivers, all large enough for boats, where the climate is a little cooler than in Caracas. When Saavedra returned from Europe he founded a society for recreation and progress, hired two large rooms and began to form a library. Each member gave a book or two, so that now they have 250 volumes and a number of periodic 1700. odicals. The library is open all night, and the workingmen go there to read.

printing press. Immense enthusiasm. Everybody contributed; "eighty Every body contributed; "eighty senoras and senoritas," he says broudly. The money was sent to the United States, and they soon heard that the famous press was in Curacao. Then it was proposed to make a great fiesta in honor of its arrival. When they heard that the press was on the road heard that the press was on the road almost there eighty people on horse. and almost there, eighty people on horse-back went to receive it. There were thirty ladies, each with a small flag and a wreath of flowers. When they reached the cart with the press they covered it and the packages with the flags and flowers, and conducted it in triumph to Bocono. They dedicated the square with music and speeches, and in the evening met in the library. Imagine it—they had never seen a printing press! The printer came from the capital, Trujillo. Saavedra says there was a breathless silence when the press was put in motion, and as the sheet was drawn out with the declaration of the independence of Venezuela printed on it, every one, ladies, gentlemen and the populace in the doors and windows, ourst into cheers.

## Wanted .- An Easy Place.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher some time since received a letter from a young man, who recommended himself very highly as being honest, and closed with the request: "Get mean easy situation, that honesty may be rewarded." To which Mr. Beecher replied: "Don't be an editor, if you would be 'easy.' Do an editor, if you would be 'easy.' Do not try the law. Avoid school keeping. Keep out of the pulpit. Let alone all ships, stores, shops and merchandise. Abhor politics. Keep away from lawyers. Don't practice medicine. Be not a farmer nor a mechanic; neither a soldier or a sailor. Don't study. Don't think. Don't work. None of them are easy. Oh, my honest friend, you are in a very hard world! I know of but one real 'easy' place in it. That is the grave."

put it for half an hour in water to which one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid has been added, then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours, set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further than a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improvement remains unexplained.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Cheap Garden Manure. The effective and economical fertiliz-ing of small fields or gardens, more esous grandeur and beauty a fit ig-place for the immortals of GerIt cost over \$4,000,000. It stands conspicuously on an eminence seeding. So the unsightly and slovenly ing to the management. Exposed out of doors, the heaps lose nine parts out of ten, not only of their size and substance but also of their most valuable refuse needs frequent renewal in order to supply geine. This escapes more freely in fermentation, as gas and more volatile products are formed, than during decay. The texture of the soil also requires consideration, both as regards cohesiveness or friableness and the depth of the covering .- Correspondence of Germantown Teagraph.

Pruning Tree Boots, A contributor to the London Garden,

who has thoroughly experimented with

root pruning, furnishes that journal some valuable information on the subject, pointing out the causes of failure as well as of success. As the operation is to be employed only on the expense of productiveness, the mistake is sometimes made of pruning roots of trees already too teeble, and thus increasing the difficulty. The tree becomes still more stunted and the fruit smaller than before. Failure has resulted whenever the pruning has been less act. His father—he was an only performed too late in spring or after the buds have swelled or expanded. In other instances the pruning has been too tragedy, and he would sit for hours severe, the roots being cut as short on large trees as on small ones, without judgment or discretion. The experiments were made on the apple and pear. A vigorous apple tree, eight or ten years old, which had scarcely made any fruitbuds, has done the best when about half the roots were cut in one season and half | ing. three years later, by going half way around on opposite sides in one year and finishing at the next pruning, working two feet underneath, to sever downward roots. It has always answered well, also, to cut on such trees all the larger and longer roots about two and a haif feet from the stem, leaving the smaller and weaker ones longer, and going half way around as already stated. The operation was repeated three or lour years later by extending the fout circle a foot or two further away from the tree. By this operation unproductive trees became completely studded with fruitspurs, and afterward bore profusely. This shortening of the roots had been continued in these experiments for twenty years with much success, the circle of roots remaining greatly circumscribed. The best time for the work has been found to be in the latter part the following year than when performed after the leaves have fallen.

Household Hints. A Germ in mixture for the removal of -one part of each-in fine powder, mixed.

To make the hands soft take equal portions of glycerine and alcoho; mix well; before retiring at night wash the hands in warm water and rub well with

An exchange gives the following recipe for a washing preparation: Put one pound of saltpeter into a gallon of water, and keep it in a corked jur: two irom the bridge opposite the log, and

the tabric. The uses of ammonia in the house, hold are numerous. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of warm soap-suds, dip a cloth in it and go over your speiled ; aint, and see how rapidly the dirt will disappear; no scrubbing will be necessary. It will cleanse and brighten wonderfully. To a pint of hot suds add a teaspoonful of the spirits, dip in your forks and spoons or whatever else you have to clean, rub with a soft brush and finish with a chamois skin. For washing windows and mirrors it has no equal. It will remove grease from all fabrics, without injuring the garment. Put on the ammonia nearly clear; lay blotting paper over, and set a Next, Saavedra proposed to buy a few drops in water will cleanse and whiten faces and muslins beautifully. A few drops in a bowl of water, if the skin be oily, will remove all greasiness and disagreeable odors. Added to a toot-bath, it will remove the disagreeable smell natural to the feet in warm weather.

An interview with a Philadelphia fruit importer by one of the city dailies, recently, brought out the following with reference to bananas: "The yellow bananas come from Jamaica and Aspinwall and the red bananas from Cuba. The yellow bananas sell the best because they grow more to the bunch. A bunch of yellow bananas average about ten dozen, and sometimes they average as many as twenty dozen, while the red bananas seidom run over five dozen. The bunches are sold at about the same price, so the retailers can afford to sell the yellow ones for less and still make a better profit than they can on the red ones. So you see it is a difficult matter for us to sell red bananas when we have many of the yellow." The flavor of the banana depends greatly on the soil in which it is raised. Jamaica is the most favored in this respect; the bananas from Aspinwall are drier and not so rich. The Jamaica fruit is undoubtedly the best.

Simple Method of Sharpening Razors. It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to Do put it for half an hour in water to ing. which one-twentieth of its weight of all muriatic or sulphuric acid has been TWO TRAGEDIES OF NIAGARA.

The Death of Little Eva De Forrest--A

More than twenty years ago Niagara witnessed a tragedy which, while of a heartrending character, was marked by an act of true heroism seldom equaled in grandeur. Mr. Charles Addington, a prandeur, when the seldom contact t young man about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, was affianced to Miss De Forrest, both being residents of Buffalo. One day a happy party, comprising Mrs. De Forrest, Miss De Forrest, a younger daughter, Eva, a heautiful child five or six years old, and "Charley" Addington, as his friends "Charley" Addington, as his friends were accustomed to call him visited the falls. They crossed the bridge to Goat island, and, while resting under the trees, little Eva strayed away from the trees, little Eva strayed away from the group, and approaching the bank of the narrow but deep and swift stream that rushes between Goat island and the small island lying between it and the American rapids, was amusing herself by casting sticks into the water and watching them as they were whirled swiftly away. Mrs. De Forrest, alarmed for her child's safety, requested Charley Addington to go after her and bring her back. Charley at once proceeded to the Addington to go after her and bring her back. Charley at once proceeded to the bank, and, thinking to give the little one a fright, approached her stealthily from behind, and, catching her under the arms, held her over the stream. The startled child instantly threw up her interest and the startled child instantly threw up her interest are been been and instantly. little arms over her head, and instantly she slipped through young Addington's hands and fell into the rapids. The realization of the horrible calamity must have come home to Adding-too's brain with the rapidity of the

lightning's flash. He saw that his rash act had cost the child's life-that only one desperate chance of saving her remained-that the world was at an end for him torever. Tearing off his coat, he rushed along the bank until he had passed little Eva, who was kept affoat by her clothing; then plunging in ahead of her, he seized the child and desperately attempted to throw her up on the bank. As he made the effort he fell back in the rapids and was whirled over the small fall that intervenes between the American horseshoe falls. Little Eva struck the top of the bank, but all power had apparently gone from her, and she rolled back into the stream and operation is to be employed only on trees whose vigorous growth is at mother and sister stood powerless and paralyzed with horror while the tragedy, Herald. almost instantaneous in its action, passed before their eyes, I aving its dark cloud hanging over all their future lives. Charles Addington had made a hero's gazing at the spot where his son and little Eva had met their deaths. He became well known at the talls, and there were many who believed that he would one day voluntarily seek the same fate that his son, in his heroism, had courted. But his sad pilgrimage had no such end-

An accident with v ry dramatic accompaniments occurred some few years next flast came. after the sad event that cost Charley Addington and Eva Forrest their lives. One morning, soon after daybreak, the early risers at the falls discovered something moving on a huge old log or trunk of a tree which for years had shown itself above the boiling rapids on the American side, having been caught by and become firmly wedged into the rocks on its way toward the facls. Looking downward from the bridge, this log was and still is in full sight in the fiercest part of the rapids, considerably nearer to the small is and on the American side of Goat island than to the American shore. The moving object was soon found to be a man, and it was evident that his boat had been carried over the falls during the night, while he station, and Captain Dorr hastened to Niazara by a special train, carrying with him two metallic lifeboats, and plans to save the man were concerted ink spots and writing on paper consists But before the arrangements were com-of alum, amber, sulphur and saltpeter pleted, the news had been spread abroad. pleted, the news had been spread abroad, and many thousands of persons had reached the fails by special trains. Goat island, the bridge, the American store, the roofs and windows of all adjacent buildings and the branches of trees were covered with anxious and horrified

The first attempt at reseue was by means of a Francis metallic rifeboat at herce rapids seized it, turned it round and round, and appeared to be endeavoring to crush in its sides. The strong cable snapped like a waip cord, and the poor tellow who had been watching the effort made for his rescue saw the boat whirled past him and carried over the falls, as if in mockery of his would-be rescuers. Considerable time was then consumed in deliberating on a new plan, and it was proposed to fasten a cable to some building on the American side, to carry it over to the island until it would sag near the log, and then to rescue the man by means of a basket hung on the cable by rings, and to be let down and pulled in by means of smaller ropes. The material for this experiment could not be procured, so at last it was decided to send down a strongly constructed raft in the same manner as the lifeboat had been launched, and if it reached the man in safety, to ease it over toward the small island, from whence his rescue would be comparatively easy. The raft was built, but it was four o'clock in the afternoon before all was ready. The day had passed without the flight of time being heeded. The excitement was intense. Men and women, who had stood for hours without food, were painfully agitated. The raft moved. It withstood bravelythe wild assaults of the angry rapids. It neared the log. The man stood up and waved his arms. The raft came within his reach, and he got on to it, ate the food, drank a small quantity of weak brandy and water that had been put aboard, and fastened himself by the lasnings that had been pre-pared and the intent of which he understood. Then the raft was cautiously and steadily moved toward the island with the precious freight. The people shouted, and many wept from over-wrought feeling. Suddenly the raft came to a stand. The rope was taut! It had caught in a rock. To attempt to force it was to risk its parting, and the fatal consequences could not be misun-derstood. The poor victim seemed to take in the situation and to grow desperate. He unfastened the lashings, stood up, made a spring from the raft in the direction of the island, and was in the foaming waters. Instantly he struck out for the island. He seemed to be a powerful swimmer, and thousands of men and women held their breath in horrified suspense. He appeared to near the island in his desperate efforts.

saved!" But suddenly those on the bridge, who could see more distinctly from their location, became aware that the space between the island and the swimmer's head was gradually widening. There was another dreadful moment of suspense, and then the unpitying rapids seized their prey, and apparently mak-

Then arose the cry, "He's saved! he's

ing sport of the efforts that had been resorted to to snatch him from their grasp, twisted him round and whirled him along until they hurried him over the precipice. As the poor fellow went over a singular effect was observable. The vast body of falling water curves over the edge of the falls like a huge wheel, and as the body was shot forward by the force of the current it seemed to leap completely out of the water, the leap completely out of the water, the feet being visible, before it took the terrible plunge. The death-like silence that had fallen upon the crowd was broken by a learful cry—a sound mingling a wail, a howl and a shriek in .nc. Many strong men as well as women fainted. They had witnessed a tragedy more intense in its painfulness than any the drama could present, and one not likely to be soon forgotten.

Aquatic Journalism. The Allantic Daily is the name of a four-page daily which Mr. J. H. Hartley, of Boston, began to publish on the steamship Devonia, off Sandy Hook. He hid a case of type and a job press on board, and each day during the voyage he "set up" and printed his edition of 300 copies, regardless of fogs, storms and icebergs. He says that he set up about 10,000 ems a day. Once in a gaie the deck was at an angle of forty-live degrees, but he strapped the "case" to the washstund and managed to dodge the press when it seemed to be making a center shot for his head. Here is one of weather predictions:

For the Devonian and adjacent Stares rising and falling barometer, with a high state of pulse and low fever among late risers. Tendencies downward. Winds lateral. Thermometer variable, accord-ing to position of observer. Clouds light tulle, shading invisible green.

Three steerage boys were employed, but when the passengers called them "devils," they "struck," and could not be induced to work at any price. When among the icebergs of Newfoundland the ink froze up. Buriesque telegrams were printed and passengers expecting to be seasick were requested to "notify" the steward. Various jokes perpetrated by the passengers were printed, together with all the news-social, political, religious and nautical-of the voyage. The editor found much difficulty when he ran out of "sorts" and "em quads," as it was very far to New York and the walking was damp.—New York

## A Forest of Lightning.

The "St. Elmo's Fire," or electricity seen playing on the bayonets of marching armies, and around the spars and masts of ships, comes from the presence of a "charged" cloud in the air, from which the pointed objects draw the lightning.

A splendid instance of this same phemenon was witnessed in the Jura at St. Cergues, where a whole forest of pine trees was seen to be aglow with light, like a phosphorescent sea in the tropics. A thunder-storm was raging at the time, and at every flash of lightning the illumination entirely disappeared, but soon shone forth again until the

Before the appearance of this St. Elmo's fire, heavy rains had fallen and soaked the forest, so as to render it conductive of electricty, and the thundercloud overhes i, heavily charged with electricity, had induced an opposite charge on the ground below, which dis-charged itself into the air by the pointed boughs and needles of the pine trees.

The latest and worst case of lover's revenge comes from Australia. A young man whose affianced went back on him and broke off their engagement received a note from her asking him to return the lock of hair which he had. He looked over his trunk, collected a heap of tresses culled from various sources during his love-making career, and forwarded them has been found to be in the latter part of August and beginning of September, when growth has nearly ceased, and while the leaves are yet on the trees, causing a great increase of bloom-buds the following year than when performed the following year than when years to be a fine to the effect that he had for years to be a fine to the first the fine fine the fi turn the rest at her earliest convenience. The story got out, and the neighborhood felt so warm for her that she went on a prolonged visit to her country cousins.

A Waverly (Iowa) editor, anxious to enroll a farmer among his contributors, wrote him a letter begging for something from his pen, whereupon the farmer sent the editor a fine young pig and charged him five dollars for it.

If the chances of recovery for an adult be so small when unnecessarily strong n edicine be used, how much smaller must be the chances of a baby when dosed with opiates and other powerful medicines. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the remedy for the diseases of children. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Lindsay Muse, the veteran messenger at the office of the secretary of the navy, bas completed his fifty-second year of service. He was appointed July 15, 1828, during the administration of John Quincy Adams, by Samuel L Southard, then at the head of the navy department.

Abigail S. Coles, of Moorestowe, Burlington Co., N. J., says: "Eighteen months ago I had dropsy around the heart. My physicians and friends despaired of my ever get-ting well. The first bottle of Hunt's Remedy gave me great relief. I feel I owe my very existence to Hunt's Remedy, and I am deeply thankful." Trial size, 75 cents.

METUCHEN, N. J., Aug. 20, 1879.
Messrs. Ely Bros., druggists, Owego, N. Y.
Being seriously troubled with any tever and
rose cold, I (at the earnest solutiation of a
friend) tried your preparation, "Cream Balm,"
and was a and was agreeably surprised in obtaining almost immediate relief. I heartily inderse it and earnestly recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Very respectfully yours, etc.,

W. P. Andrus, druggist.

Are You Not in Good Health I If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in Dr. SAN-FORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegeta-ide cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book addres DR. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

The Voltale Beit Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltale Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their adver-tisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial."

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

The babit of running over boots and shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners. FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE NEW YORK WERELY SEN will be found a usefu auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government. Throughout the Presidential canvass of 1880 The Sex will give its readers a full Gear, and honest report of events and opinions. Believ-ing that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Harcock and Escatsu, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keeping the National Legislature out of the grip of frand, bribery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense and patriotism.

To all those who sympathise with our purpose, we commend the circulation of THE WEERLY SUN. In order that they may most efficiently co-operate with us, we will send THE WERELY SUN to clubs, or single

subscribers, postpaid, for twenty-five cents till the Presidential election. As this barely covers cost, there will be no discounts for orders however large. Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE BUN, New York City

Glass or Celluloid Types.

The usefulness of toughened glass, says the London Pottery Gazette, bids fair to be greater than was at first supposed. Some experiments are reported to have been made in France with a view-to showing whether this sub-stance can be pressed into the printer's service and substituted for the metal composition of which types are made. The latter does not at first sight strike the observer as the best that could be found. It is bright enough when the found. It is bright enough when the letters first come from the foundry, and before they have seen any service; but a few days' wear gives the type a very dingy appearance, and before they are finally returned to the meiting pot they have degenerated into a very equalid form, looking dirty in their body as well as battered in their faces. The idea is near to discard these long arrayed by now to discard these long-proved but unattractive servants and fill their places with glittering types of glass. The advantages in point of cleanliness alone would, it is alleged, be not insignificant. The toughened glass, which is not to be made in quite the same way as that used for tumblers and wine-glasses, and need not, of course, be quite so transparent, is naturally much barder than the old metal, and can hardly be crushed out of shape by those little accidents which so shorten the life and spoil the beauty of the only type we now employ. It is also capa-ble of being cast into more delicate shapes, so that the difference, for instance, between the thin and the thick strokes can be more clearly defined. It is now found that the new material can be cast in exactly the same molds as the old, and that, therefore, there need be no expense incurred in altering the machines and implements used in the manu-

facture of type, We learn from a reliable source that great success attended recent ex-periments made with celluloid in the manufacture of type. It is not improbable that one or the other of these articles may at some future time take the place of the old metal types which have so long been in use.

ĺ	THE MARKETS.
ì	NEW YORK
	Beer Cattle-Med. Natives, live wt 08163 1016 Onlyss-Common to Extra State 04 63 06
ı	Sheep 041 @ 05
ı	Lambs 04 % 05
	Bogs-Live 05 @ 05% Dressed 06% 66% 16%
Н	Floar-Ex. State, good to fancy 4 50 (& 5 25
1	Western, good to fancy 4 50 @ 7 25
1	Wheat—No. 2 Red
	Rye-State 80 @ 81
ı	Barley-Two-Rowed State 63 @ 65
ı	Corn-Ungraded Western Mixed 46 @ 49
	Southern Yellow 58 6 58
1	Oats-White State 30% 40
	Mixed Western 40 @ 45
	Hay-Prime to fancy 95 ca 1 5
	Straw-Long Rye, per cwt 95 @ 1 05
	Hops-State, 1879 26 @ 31
	Hope—State, 1879
	Lard-Oity Steam 7 65 (4 7 65
	Petroleum-Crude 07 @07% Refined 09
	Butter-State Creamery 21 @ 26
	Diary 17 63 19
	Western Imitation Creamery 18 (2 20)
	Factory 14 (8 18
	Cheese-State Factory 08 @ 1030
	Skims 04 06 06
	Western, 07 68 6914
	Poor State and Dane 19 7

D'BULL'S

FRAZER AXLE GREASE



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GEN. JAS. A. GARFIELD By his pers nai friend, MAJOR BUND Mad, is the only edition to which ( Even personal attention or facts. Beauti printed and bound. Full length stee | from a pecture taken expressly for this work. Activ Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. Selet #1 00 s once for complete wifit. A. S. BARNES & CO 111 & 113 William Street, New York.

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\$72 A WERK. \$12 a day at home easily made. County Outli free. Address Texas & Co. America. Natural \$66 A WEEK in your own town. Turing and \$6 Outer

## Vegetine

Dr. Callier Surprised.

Vegetine Cured His Daughter.

Calliersville, Chilton Co., Ala., May IS, 1878.

Dear Sir—My daughter has been afflicted with Nasal Catarrh, Affection of Biadder and Kidneys, and is of scrotilions diathesis, and, after having exhausted my skill and the most eminent physicians of Selms, I at last resorted to the use of your Veceriste (without confidence), and, to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to besith. I write this as a simple act of justice, and not as an advertising medium.

Respectfully,

T. E. CALLIER, M. D.

Worked Like a Charm - Cured Salt

Rheum and Eryslpelas. 75 COURT ST., ROME, N. Y., July 10, 1879. To Court St., Rome, N. Y., July 10, 1819.

Mn. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir-One year ago last fall my little boy had.

a breaking out of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, his
face being one mattered sore of the worst description. Noticing your advertisement in the papers,
I purchased two bottles of the Vegetises, and, with
the two bottles, my son was cured. I never saw
anything like the Vegetise; it worked like a
charm. I have been city watchman at Rome for
years. This testimoniat is gravitious.

Yours, respectfully.

HORATIO GRIDLEY.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face

WESTMINSTER, CONN., June 19, 1879.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I can restify to the good effect of your Medicine. My little boy had a scrofnia sore break out on his head as large as a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other, under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable Vegeting completely cired him. Yours, respectfully,

MRS. G. R. THATCHER,

## VEGETINE

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