How Many Eggs!

We are often asked how many eggs may be expected from a certain preed of fow's yearly. Well, how much butter will a Jersey cow make yearly? These questions depend on the keeping and health of the fowls or cows in great de-Hens have been known to produce over 250 eggs yearly, but 200 is an extra yield. We have often heard of cows that would give twenty quarts of milk daily, and of others from whose product two pounds of butter could be made daily; but in our purchases we have not as yet been the fortunate owner of either of this class. To return to fowls, we will add that a flock of ten bens that will net 1,400 eggs per annum is an extra flock; while to still further brush away flowery anticipations, we wil bring a fair average yield to ten dozen per year per hen. These, at thirty cents per dozen, amount to three dollars; from this deduct half for feed, and the net profit is no mean one. Over-production in eggs makes uncertainty in hatching chickens, so be moderate in giving stimulants. - Poultry Yard.

Mystery of Fertilization. For the last forty years there has been no article known to agriculturists which has so largely claimed the attention of the man of science, or indirectly that of the farmer, as has nitrogen. Theory and practice alike have confirmed the Theory opinion that there is no more important element, either in the vegetable or animal kingdom, than this; and yet how, or in what manner, or in what kind of combinations it enters into the vegetabie kingdom we know no more than we did when the inquiry first began. We can discourse eloquently upon t .e fertilizing qualities of Peruvian guano; we nitrogen enters into the parts we are yet in the dark. We know that clover is a wonderful fertilizer, that it leaves a large amount of the parts we are the new wonder. The gided dome is a monument to Napoleon's knowledge of French character. large amount of nitrogen in the soil, in its roots and scattered leaves; but whether it did not accumulate the whole from the soil, and present it to us in new compounds, or through its leaves, presenting substances to the nitrogen in the atmosphere which would combine with it, so that it could be carried to the soil and be made of advantage to other vegetation, we are to-day as ignorant as we were a hundred years ago. But this we do know, that one kind of vegetation does furnish and prepare food for another kind, and in

alternating crops.
Mr. Lawes, in 1873, experimented with barely and clover. He sowed half a field with barley without manure, which had been kept in that crop the artificial manures; the other half had been sown to clover the year previous. The yield of barley was thirty-one bushels to the acre; and clover, three silver. Here also is the remains of The yield of barley was thirty-one bushels to the acre; and clover, three tons forty-eight pounds per acre. The next year the whole field was sown to bariey without manure. The half previously in barley gave 321 bushels; the other half after clover gave fifty-eight bushels per acre. Thus we see that, after taking off a very valuable crop of clover, he had increased the fertility of the soil to almost double that of the half which had been in bariey. Now, without entering into any speculative theories of where this amount of by the aid of clover the crop of barley was vastly increased. Nor can we without presumption say that this fertility temper, and in that state possess more clover collected, any more than it was the result of phosphoric acid and potash, which it had also collected; for, unless there were already accumulated in the soil these two principles, equivalent to the resultitions of that the classicity is a constant. Steel herdened by tempering is used for pianoforte strings. Brass is hardened by drawing down or flattening, but the elasticity is not equal to steel. Nickel can also be drawn or flattened, and possesses great

duce crops from which as much profit were marked. Not only was the tone could be obtained as from the use of considerably increased, but its quality clover and cropping every year. This is a nice question to decide. That fallowing a piece of land, allowing the noticeable that it is surprising the idea weeds a good start, then plowing them should not have suggested itself to under, and plowing two or three times others. Fifteen-carat wire drawn during the summer will develop a won-derful amount of fertility there is no answers best. I have also suggested the doubt. This was a practice of almost general application before the event of special fertilizers, and before anything was known of the theories of either nitrogen or minerais as fertilizers. Jethro Tull's system was that all the fertilizer player to try the effects of gold wire the system was that all the fertilizer player to try the effects of gold wire the system was that all the fertilizer player to try the effects of gold wire the system was that all the fertilizer player to try the effects of gold wire the system was that all the fertilizer player to try the effects of gold wire the system was that all the fertilizers. Tull's system was that all the fertiliza upon his instrument and he has since tion necessary in soils, without even the assured me the increase in tone is so retion necessary in soils, without even the use of barnyard manure, was in the proper manner of working the soil. But all our experiments are for the present season uncertain and unsatisfactory. We have sown patches with clover, in order to test its fertilizing powers, also with a number of different fertilizers; but the weather, which is beyond the control of man, has dried the clover. Neither have we had rain enough to render soluble the fertilizers we have used, but we hope that they remain in

dom have rainfall sufficient to carry the and hardened by drawing down to the salts below the reach of the plants. so desired condition, in which it will that the apprehensions we had of fertil-stand nearly the same as steel. that the apprehensions we had of fertilizing matter being washed away were needless; and the fact that in a very dry season the crops were so light they did not use the fertilizers we had applied to the soil, and the heavy crops which suc ceeded a dry season were on account of light crops which had preceded it. Although we do not entirely discard the idea of salts ascending during a dry season, yet we believe that they are not exhausted, but that the intense light and heat, together with the atmosphere which is let into the ground, will pre-pare considerable plant-food, and, if the cultivators and hoes are used as much as they should be in neutralizing the effect of the drought, they will act among potatoes and corn equal to a summer fallow. Dry seasons test our confidence in Mother Earth. Let us patiently wait for and closely observe results. - Boston Cultivator.

Household Hints. It is stated on the authority of one who claims to have tried the experiment, that a handful of hay placed in a pail of water in a newly-painted room will entirely neutralize the odor of the

To clean jewelry wash in soapsuds; rinse in diluted alcohol, and lay in a box of dry sawdust to dry. As simple as this seems, it is the very nicest way possible to clean gold chains or ornaments of any kind.

Not Generally Known.

The University of Padua in its palmy days had 18,000 scholars. Chaucer was a courtier and diclomatist as well as a poet. He was sent to France and Italy in the capacity of his

king s representative. Although the Chinese had gunpowder many centuries before it was known in Europe, they did not employ it in war, but used it only in fireworks.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa was built

in the twelfth century. It is 19) feet high and leans thirteen feet from the perpendicular. The inclination was caused by the settling of one side of the foundation. The work of printing John Eliot's translation of the Bible into the Indian

language was done by an Indian lad named James. Some of his descendants were living at Grafton, Mass., in the earlier part of this century. They were surnamed Printer.

The modesty and honesty of Japanese beggars are worthy the imitation of their profession all the world over. To save themselves the trouble of answering the calls of mendicants, the shopkeepers of Japan hang copper coins by strings on nails in front of their shops and when a begger comes that way he takes one, and only one. He never abuses the merchant's generosity by taking two or more coins, nor by entering the shop to solicit a larger amount than that hung on the nail.

One of the most striking objects seen upon approaching Paris is the dome of the Hotel des Invalides which glows in the sunshine like a ball of gold. During Napoleon's reign, when it was reported to him that an ominous dis-content prevailed among the Parisians, izing qualities of Peruvian guano; we can tell how its fertilizing qualities dedome of the Invalides." It was done, pend upon the amount of nitrogen it and the people forgot the tyranny of con ains; but in what condition that

sicians proposed philebotomy, but Byron refused to allow it, combating the quackeries of his medical advisers with the logic of common sense and experience. But at last, worn out by the persistent importunities of the doctors, he extended his arm and angrily exclaimed: "There, you butchers, since you will have it, take as much blood as you like, and have done with it." Repeated bleeding hastened his death

this way we find the practical value of In the crypt of the Capucin church, Vienna, are buried the dead of the house of Hapsburg. There are more than eighty sarcophagi, among them those of the Emperor Mathias Corvinus three previous years and fertilized with who died two years before the dis-Francis I., whose wife, the heroic Maria Theresa, is said to have visited his tomb daily for thirteen years, until she died and was laid beside him. As a precaution against premature resurrection. the hearts and intestines of the royal corpses are removed and buried far away from the Capucin church.

Gold in Musical Instruments.

The use of gold in the construction of musical instruments, says an exchange, fertilizing material came from, we have never yet thoroughly investigated, of the facts, which we cannot ignore, that fers an interesting field for experime. was the result of nitrogen, which the or less power of vibration. Steel hardley, it would have been in vain that the soil obtained through the clover the necessary amount of nitrogen. Mr. Geddes, of Onondaga, New York, fertilizer tor clover is gypsum, and his clover furnishes fertility for his wheat.

But Mr. Harris contends that by fallowing nitrogen and minerals may be liberated in a year which would produce crops from which as much profit could be obtained as from the use of contends that by fallowing nitrogen and sire and provided with other metal, either in a pure state or mixed with other metal, either in a pure state or mixed with other metal, either in a pure state or mixed with other metal, either in a pure state or mixed with other metal, either in a pure state or mixed with other metal, either in a pure state or mixed with other metal, either in a pure state or mixed with other metal, either in a pure state or mixed with other metal, either in a pure state or mixed with other metal, either in a fabrics. Francis I, tounded the Lyons silk works, which, to this day, have the first rank. Henry II, of fifteen carat gold, if combined with copper, soliver, or both, for ductility or of power of visitation of power of visitation of pure state or mixed with other metal, either in a pure state or mixed with other metal, either in a fabrics. Francis I, tounded the Lyons silk works, which, to this day, have the first rank. Henry II, of fifteen carat gold or stinging made of fifteen carat gold—that is, fifteen parts of silk works, which, to this day, have the first rank. Henry II, of fifteen carat gold or stinging made of fifteen carat gold—that is, fifteen parts of silks works, which in the Lyons silk works, which it of this day, have the first rank. Henry II, of fifteen carat gold or his part of silks works, which in the Lyons silk works, which in the Lyons silk works, which in the Lyons silk works, which in the light works, which in the light works, which in the l Fifteen-carat wire drawn render soluble the fertilizers we have used, but we hope that they remain in the ground, waiting for that rain which shall render them available. We used to be told that dry seasons had their advantages as well as disadvantages, and one was that a wet season carried the salts down into the ground and a dry season brought them back to the surface; that, as a result, we had heavy crops succeeding a season of drought.

To this there may be two or three solutions. In the first place, during the solutions. In the first place, during the season of the growth of plants we sel-thing depends on the gold being alloyed

A Murderer's Suspense.

Twenty-nine years ago Edward J. Ford, colored, stood in the shadow of the gallows, and for twenty-seven years was confined in prison under sentence of death. He lived in Kingseesing, near Philadelphia, and was a ditcher. One day while working in a ditch he slew a fellow-workman in revenge for some real or fancied a rong. The circum-stances of the killing pointed to a deliberate murder, and the jury who heard the evidence rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The sentence of death was passed upon nim, and he lay injail awaiting his death warrant. This, however, never came. Governor William F. Johnson, whose term had nearly expired, neglected to sign the document, and his successor, Governor Pollock, refused to accept the legacy, and thus it went through the legacy, and thus it went through the terms of Governors Packer, Curtin. Geary and Hartranit. Neither would sign the death warrant. The prisoner languished in Moyamensing until he became a physical wreck and therefforts were made to have him released. At last the man was released, and in the beginning of December, 1877, breathed

In St. Nicholas we find an article describing lacrosse, the Indian pastime which has become the national game of Canada and which is every year becoming more popular. The magazinist says: Lacrosse is played on a level,
grassy field, like a baseball ground.
The things used in the game are a rubber ball, about eight inches in circum-ference, four light poles or flag-staffs, each about six feet long, and a bat or "crosse" for each player. The field for a boys game should be about one hundred boys' game should be about one hundred and thirty yards long, and about forty yards wide. The four poles are in pairs, and should have flags at the top in colors; say, two in blue, and two in white. The two poles of a pair are set up in the ground about six feet apart, the white flags at one end of the field and the blue at the other, the two colors" being about one hundred and twenty yards apart. These form the goals, and the players should wear some goals, and the players should weak some kind of cap or uniform in the same colors as the goals, say, half the players in white caps or shirts, and half in blue. The poles and flags can be made at home, the bats cost about one dollar each, and any good rubber sponge ball may be used may be used.

The game is led by two captains selected from all the boys, and, to decide disputes, there may be also two umpires. Each captain, beginning with the eldest, takes turns in selecting his team from all the boys, each choosing twelve, making twenty-six in the game. The two captains do not play, and have no bats; their duty is to start the game, to look after their sides, to watch the ball, and tell their own players what to do. The umpi es merely look on from the edge of the field, one near each goal. The senior captain places his men in this order: first one in front of the op posite goal, second one a short distance in advance of him, a third still further in advance, and a fourth at the center of the field. At the home goal he pisces one man, a few yards in advance of the flags. The remaining players are Byron, throughout his life, had a profound repugnance to being bled. When he was on his death bed his phydoes the same thing, and the field is filled by the twenty-four players in pairs, except two on each side. Thus, the two sides are distributed over the entire field. The rules of the game say there must be no kicking nor pulling to get at the ball, nor must it be once touched by the hands. All the work is done with the bat. The game is to start the ball from the center, and to throw it between the blue flags. Each side tries its best to defend its own color, and to get the ball into the enemy's goal. A player may pick the can, run with it on the crosse and throw it into the goal.

Discovery of Silk and Satin.

The discovery of stik is attributed to one of the wives of the emperor of China, Hoang-ti, who reigned about two thousand years before the Christian nothing hindered the bird from flying two thousand years before the Christian era; and since that time a specia spot has always been allotted in the gardens of the Chinese royal palace to the culti vation of the mulberry tree—called in Chinese the "golden tree"—and to the keeping of silk worms. The first silk save rain-water in the hollows of the dress in history was made, not for a sovereign nor for a pretty woman, but for the monster in human shape,

Heliogabalus. Persian monks, who came to Constantinople revealed to the Emperor Justinian the secret of the production of ilk, and gave him some silk worms. ery of this particular brilliant stull was accidental. Octavio Mal, a silk weaver, finding business very dull, and not knowing what to invent to give a new them are caten and completely destroyed them are caten and completely destroyed them are caten and so never

Human Hair.

A lady in the city near which I reside has a lock of hair which is said to have belonged to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette. This French queen's head of hair was a rich and dark auburn in the morning, and gray by night. One hardly wonders that the sufferings an terror of that dark day turned the poor queen's hair. There are other cases on record in which hair has grayed in a single day or night. The color of hair depends on a fluid at the lower end hair, which is a hollow tube, receives of course, no coloring-matter,

There is one case on record in which a man's hair changed three times. One lady is still living, who, at the age of seventy, has a suit of hair without a gray strand in it. A gentleman, aged 114, had the color of his hair naturally restored a short time before his death.
Another, at his 110th year, had a full suit of hair return to his head. Another, named Nazrelio, of Vienna, in 1774, had a full suit of hair and a complete second set of natural teeth Workers in cobalt-mines have blue, and workers in copper-mines, green, hair In some countries, parents paint the children's hair vermilion. A binos have hair nearly white and almost like hreads of spun glass .- Golden Days.

" Hall Columbia." Joseph Hopkinson wrote "Hail Columbia" in 1798. At that time the war between England and France was raging, and it was believed that the United States would have to take up was to have a benefit on the following Monday night, but that no boxes had been taken, and he feared that he would lose instead of gain by the benefit. The actor thought that he could fill the house if he could get a patriotic song to the tune of the "President's March." He asked Hopkinson to write him one. Hopkinson promised to try, and the result was "Hail Columbia." The song was ready on the benefit night, and soon gained immense popularity. gained immense popularity.

There is too much morality which rements of any kind.

For a damp closet or cupboard, which is liable to cause mildew, place in it a saucer full of quicklime, and it will not only absorb all apparent dampness but sweeten and disinfect the place. Renew the lime once a fortnight, or as as often as it becomes slaked.

There is too much morality which remains the almshouse, and without friends, there was nothing left to him but the almshouse, and much morality which remains the almshouse and mitted to that institution. Ford sometimes wonders in his mind and talks incoherently. He is partly paralyzed, and whisky of his friend and his own whisky were in the same bottle, but that his own was at the bottom, and that he was compelled to drink off the going out when he gets better.

Fascination.

In 1859 (twenty-one years ago) I followed in the rocks of Avon. close paths

park of Fontainebleau, the salry by the of Denecourt, when the approach of a storm induced me to leave the blue arrows, indicating the right path, for a short cut. I soon lost my way, and found myself in a maze of brambies and rocks, when I was startled by seeing on my left hand, at a distance of about ten yards, a snake, whose body, litted up from the ground at a height of about a yard, was swinging to and fro. I remained motionless, hesitating whether to advance or retreat, but soon per-ceived that the snake did not mind me, but kept on maintaining its swinging motion, and some plaintive shricks attracted my attention to a greeninch perched on a branch of a young p ne overhanging the snake, with his feathers ruffled, following by a nod of his head on each side of the branch the motions of the snake. He tottered, spread his wings, alighted on a lower branch, and so on, until the last branch was reached. I then flung my stick at the snake, but the point of a rock broke it and the snake disappeared with the rapidity of an arrow. On approaching the spot, a real abode of vipers, which I did with the greatest precaution, knowing by observation that death may be the result of a bite of a viper, I saw the greentinch on the ground agitated by convuisive and spasmodic motion, opening and shutting his eyes. I put him in my bosom to try the effect of heat, and hastened to reach the park of Fontainebleau. The little claws of the bird opening and shutting, perhaps as an effect of heat, made me think that he might perhaps be able to stand on my unger, and he did clutch it, and held on with spasmodic squeezes. In the park I got some water, and made him drink it. In short, he revived, and finally flow off in the lime-trees of the park. Now, while following the motions of the snake and loved I assemble a singular sensation. bird, I experienced a singular sensation. I feit giddy; a squeezing like an iron hoop pressed in my temples, and the ground seemed to me to be heaving up and down. In fact, the sensation was quite analogous to that experienced on a beginning of seasickness. From these facts, would it not seem probable that fascination is nothing more nor less than an extreme fatigue of the optic nerve, produced by a rapid gyratory motion of a shining object, and resulting in a nervous attack and a coma? Curiosity rivets at first the attention of the bird, unconscious of any danger, and when giddiness warns him of his peril it is too late. The snake is as well aware of this as the lophius piscastorius is of the effect of his memball up on his crosse, or catch it on the brane. In this system the fact of the fly, or the rebound, and he may, if he bird coming down from a higher to a lower branch would be explained by the supposition that, giddiness over-taking him, he opened instinctively his wings and clung to the next support that he found, the motion having paraway, and that the snake, being at most five feet long, could never have reached even the lowest branch. Besides rocks, and this is not potable on account of microscopic leaches which people it, the instinct of birds teaching them to avoid it .- Nature.

All nuts have to guard against squir-From Greece the art passed into Italy at | reis and birds, and therefore their the end of the thirteenth century. When the peculiarities are exactly opposite to the popes left Rome to settle at Avinthose of succulent fruits. Instead of ton, France, they introduced into that country the secret which had been kept colored, they are invariably green like by the Italians; and Louis XI. established at Tours a manufactory of silk tree; and brown or dusky when they fall fabrics. Francis I, founded the Lyons upon the ground beneath. Instead of impulse to the trade, was one day pacing to and fro before his loom. Every by these their enemies, and so never time he passed the machine, with no definite object in view, he pulled little threads from the warp and put them to his mouth, which soon after he spat out.

Later on, he found the little ball of silk them happen to be protected from destruction by the religious production of the contraction of th on the floor of his workshop, and was attracted by the brilliant appearance of the threads. He repeated the experiment and by using certain mucilaginbristles. These the monkeys and squirous preparations succeeded in giving rels reject; and they alone survive as new luster to his tissues.

A Dog Digging into His Master's Grave. Thomas and Frank Bienville were killed in a railroad accident near Moberly, Mo. Before their death the brothers owned a large Newfoundland dog to which they were greatly attached.
After the bodies of the dead men had been buried the dog gave evidence of the pro oundest grief by whining and howling in the most distressing manner The occasional absence of the dog from the house where he had been left, and of the thread; if this be destroyed, the the evidence of digging left on his teet by clay adhering to them, caused some remark in the family, and it was concluded that it would be well to watch the dog. Accordingly, as the dog started off to exhume the dead, he was followed to the graveyard. When the dog reached the cemetery he bowled in the most distressing manner and heave the most distressing manner, and began to scratch into the double grave con-taining the dead bodies. He had reached the coffin, but had done no vioence to it.

The Number of Plants. In the Bible about 100 plants are al-

luded to; Hippochates mentioned 233; Theophrastus 500 and Pliny 800. From this time there was little addition until the Renaissance. In the beginning of the fifeenth century Gesner could only enumerate 800, but at its close Bauhin described 6,000. Tournefort in 1694 described 6,000. Tournefort in 1694 recognized 10,156 species; but Linnaus, in the next century working more cautiously, defined only 7.294 In the beginning of this century, in 1805, Persoon described 25 000 species, comprising, however, numerous minute fungi. In 1819 De Candolle estimated the known species at 30,000. Loudon in 1839 gave 31,731 species; in 1845 Pro-fessor Lindley gave 80 387, but in 1853 these had increased to 92 920. At present the known species are estimated at 25,000.

DEBULLS

[La Fayette Journal.] Such Reports Do One's Heart Good. Mr. Frank Wilke, North and Ninth streets, stated, that it was not only highly praised by his customers, but the St. Jacobs Oil has not failed to give atisfaction in a single case.

When an cartiquake takes place the people wonder what in the world's turned up.

Many people afflicted with phthisis pulmo-nalis (Consumption) use Dr. Bull's Couga Syrup with very great benefit and relief Price, 25 cents a bottle.

It makes no difference in France whether a married lady is angry or not, she is a mad dame all the same.—Waterloo Observer.

[Cleveland Pinin Dealer.]

Mr. Theodore Hively, tobacco and sigar dealer, 109 Seneca street, was re-cently laid up with rheumatism so that he couldn't walk. After liberal use of various preparations he purchased a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and, to use his own expression, "It was the first thing to afford him anything like relief." He has completely recovered by it- use.

It is a curious provision of nature by which the trees are made to go bare during the cold weather .- New York Express.

You can live on Malt, sleep on Hops, resist ague and malaria with Calisaya, and enrich the blood with Iron. In short, you can find new life in MALT BITTERS, made of untermented Malt, Hops, Calisaya and Iron, as every druggist will tell you.

Form of telegram to your shoemaker -Make me another pair exactly like my

My life was saved by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.— E. B. Lawely, Seima, Alu. How to save time-Let your watch run lown. "Trust those who have tried." Don't give up and say there is no help for Catarrh, Hav Fever and Catarrhal Deafness, since thou-

ands do testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. Price 50 cents. Newark, N. J., Sept. 27tb, 1879. Messas, Etr Baos., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.—Having given Cream Ba'm a month's trial, I would advise those suffering from Catarrh to lay other remedies aside and try the Balm, for I believe this to be the only remedy that will cure this terrible disease, trom which I have been a continual sufferer for at least 20 years. The Balm is doing won-ders for me. I have used everything advertised, but have never found an equal to Cream Balm. It is pleasant to use and easy to apply

Yours, etc. CHARLES GARRABRANT, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 885 Broad St.

Are You Not in Good Health? If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in Dr. San-FORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegetable cathartic which acre directly on the Liver. Cures all Billious diseases. For Book address DR. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

VEGETINE will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleans-ing and purifying the bloot of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening

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

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to those new boots before you run them over.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK

Beer Cattle-Med, Natives, live wt	10	(it	10%
Calves-Poor to Prime Veals	04.5	(A)	97
Bheep	0334		05%
Lambs	0.5	(6)	00:4
Hogs-Live	05	100	05 6
Floar-Ex. State, good to fancy 4	0034		
Floar-Ex. State, good to fancy 4	65	磁车	75
Western, good to fancy 5		(4.8	
Wheat-No. 2 Red 1	375	備工	18
No. 1 White 1	10	@ 1	10
Bye-State 1	6/2	108 1	(4)
Barley-Two-Rowed State	87,10		STIK
Corn-Ungraded Western Mixed		168	564
Bouthern Yellow	54	16	55.15
Oats-White State	44	69	4404
Mixed Western	39	66	93
Hay-Frime	95	(a) 1	
Straw-Long Rye. per cwt	90	(#	93
Hops-State, 1880	18	(4)	23.
Pork-Mess, new		Gale	
Lard-City Steam		OB B	
Petroleum-Crude 06%@08	Ref	ined	
Butter-State Creamery	23	4	31
Dairy	23	GB.	26
Western Imitation Creamery	18	68	21
Factory	10	6	20
Cheese-State Factory	105	(%	13
Bkims	03	(0)	1036
Western	10	666	1236
Eggs-State and Penn	23	GB.	23
Potatoes-State, bbl	50	(m) 1	75
BUFFALO		-	
Flour-City Ground, No. 1 Spring !	00	(8) 5	75
Wheat-No. 1 Hard Duluth	133	(R 1	1336
Corn-No. 2 Western	493	. 16	4854
Oats-State	263	110	37
Barley-Two-rowed Btate	76	(4)	80
BOSTON,	mon	331	
Beef Cattle-Live weight	00		6636
Hippon	0.5	126	Dillow

Vegetine.

More to Me than Cold.

Mrs. H. B. Stevenss:

I wish to inform you what Vegeting has done for me. I have been troubled with Erystpelas Humor for more than thirty years, in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking Vegetings one year ago last August and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours, most respectfully,

Mus. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says: It has done more good than all Medical Treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Sir—I have sold during the post year a considerable quantity of your Vegeties, and I believe in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about seventeen years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours respectfully.

Yours respectfully, *
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in its Praise.

Toronto, Ont., March 3, 1880.

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that VegeTIME has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a suggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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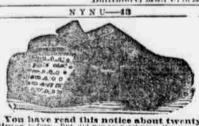
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