The order of Knight Templars was instituted in about 1117-1118. You will never "find" time for any thing. If you want time you must make

In perceiving the tints of scarlet, our

eyes are affected by undulations recurring 482,000,000 times a second. French graves are sometimes decorated with wreaths of black and white

horsehair-selected for its durability. At a prize exhibition for India muslins, a piece ten yards long and one yard wide weighed less than four

Among the Athenians the perforation of the ears was a mark of nobility; with the Hebrews and Romans it indicated

One species of ants in New Mexico construct their nests of some stones of one material chosen from the various components of the sand,

Dogs in a state of nature never bark, they whine or growl. The explosive noise is only found among those which have been domesticated.

The poison of a rattlesnake is as fatal to the snake itself as to anything else. One having accidentally struck its fang into its own side died in a few hours. Bone-black possesses the singular

property of completely absorbing the color of almost any vegetable or animal solution, and of rendering quite colorless the water charged with it. The original of "Mary had a little lamb" was written Mr. John Roulstone,

of Boston, proprietor of a popular riding school, sixty years ago," "Mary," the owner of the lamb, is now Mrs. Tyler, of Somerville, Mass. The lamb, if now living, is supposed to be pretty tough mutton.

The race of gypsies appeared in Germany in 1517, having quitted Egypt when attacked by the Turks. An act was made against their itinerancy in England in 1530, and in the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were were executed for associating with gypsies, contrary to the law. The phrase "dead as a herring" may

be traced to the fact that the herring is an extremely delicate fish, and whenever it is taken out of the water, even though it seems to have no hurt, it gives a squeal and immediately expires, and though it be thrown immediately back into the water it never recovers.

### A City in the Air.

In the lower part of the metropolis says a New York paper, there is steadily going on a process of reconstruction which, with no great stretch of the imagination, may be called building a city in the air upon the old one. The buildings so far overtop the old that, viewed from the general level of the roofs, they rise aloft like the scattered structures of a new town having for a foundation the summit of the old one. When the process of rebuilding has gone on for one or two decades more there will be in lower New York what will practically be a new city superimposed upon the present city. The lofty buildings which now tower far above the old average roof level will no longer be isolated objects, but will only be parts of continuous blocks of solid new structures, ten or twelve stories high. By the aid of the steam elevator the building space of than could formerly be had for similar rooms on the fourth. We need no longer ask how the great city is to find attacked it should be separated from the space for its growth. It has solved the rest; twenty drops of carbolic acid problem for itself by converting its should be put into a pint of water for trebling its area of floor space.

given area are thus doubled or trebled | carbolated water. how is its traffic to be carried on in streets that can hardly now accommodate the processions of carts and wagons that press through them from morning to night? All the principal business streets are already overcrowded. Blockades are of daily occurrence. No one who takes a street-car on any of the lines west of Broadway in the busy hours of the day can tell at what time he will reach his destination. Below Canal street there are delays at almost every block from the crowd of vehicles. How can the capacity of these streets be enlarged to meet any increased demand upon them? This problem, too, will no doubt be solved. We must open new avenues below the surface for the transportation of heavy freight. We believe the time will come when every important thoroughfare will be tunneled. Railroads for freight traffe will run through these tunnels to the depots and wharves, and goods will be shipped upon cars from the cellars of the stores and warehouses, instead of being loaded upon trucks at the street doors. The streets will then be free for the lighter traffic and the sidewalks unincumbered by crates, boxes and bales. The New York of the future will hold its head high in the air and plant its feet deep in the ground. The city of the present day is in a transition state. Who can prophecy of its greatness and beauty a century to come?

### An Oil Flood in Wyoming.

A veritable oil flood occurred not long ago in Sweetwater county, Wyoming Territory. An oil company, known as the Rocky Mountain Oil company, has for some time been collecting into reservoirs oil from the wells and springs on the land they have bought or leased. In these reservoirs, of which they had six or seven, were stored about three thousand barrels. But last spring, says the Omaha Herald, an ice gorge formed in the Popajie creek, above the reservoirs. The water poured over and into the reservoirs, and being heavier than the oil, displaced it wholly. The sea of oil ran over the meadows for several miles, blackening them as if a prairie fire had swept over them. The farmers were of course incensed; but it was such an accident as the insurance companies would have classed under the heading 'Acts of God," and who could be blamed? The ice gorge was broken, and the water pumped out; and the reservoirs in a short time were filled to the brim. The company believe that their oil interest is larger than that of the whole State of Pennsylvania, and far easier developed. The resident of the company guarantees that they can produce fifty thousand barrels per day when they require it. The oil, it is stated, is very superior in quality. The Union Pacific railroad is using it in its erude state for lubricating its engines. The company expects not long hence to furnish oil for all the country west of the Missouri.

the Missouri.

He that does good for good's sake seeks neither praise nor reward, though sure of both at last.

Hat they would produce immediate results. By covering them with fresh horse manure they will decompose very rapidly. They may also be leached in a barrel and the water that covered Men's library at Atlanta.

### THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Plow Enrly.

soil that is frequently found later in the amount of fertilizing materials is wasted before they have time to ripen their seeds. Thorough use of the cultivator New York Herald. will prepare the early-plowed land when sowing time comes.—American Agricul-

### Sheeing Horses.

One of the most prolific causes of contracted heels in horses is allowing their shoes to remain on too long. It is seldom we hear of horses having contracted heels when worked regularly every day. Few persons are aware of the importance of removing a horse's shoes, which should be done at least every month or six weeks. It is too often the custom to allow the shoes, after having once been placed, to remain till worn out before removing them. Fifty years ago, when horse's shoes lasted much longer than they do now, it was a common practice to remove them once before they were worn out. When removed the horses' feet were pared down the same as when newly shod. If this was the practice now we should have less interfering and fewer lame

### Thinning Fruit.

Whenever we tell a friend he should thin his fruit he talks about the curcuio, the coddling moth, the birds and the boys, and "guesses there will be thinning enough before the season gets through." This is true enough in its Wherever these troubles exist to any extent it is not much use to grow fruit at all. But there are some who do not leave all their gardening to insects and vermin: some who dispute the right of these pests to interfere at all, and wage war, successful war against them; but even these do not appreciate the value of thinning their fruit. The evil of overbearing is particularly apparent in dwarf pears and grapes. As a general thing there is rarely a grape vine but would be benefited by having its ounches cut away and some of the free bearing dwarf pears might have from one-third to one-half. The grapes may e cut away as soon as they can be seen, but the pear should be left until somewhat grown, as they often fall after they are pretty well advanced. It not only helps the size of the fruit, but is a gain mantown Telegraph.

Chicken Cholera. The disease commonly known as chicken cholera is one of a contagious character, although it will undoubtedly occur spontaneously in a single fowl of a flock, and may spread no further if the sick fowl is removed at once to a safe distance. The disease is intestinal fever, with inflammation of the liver. It may be caused by unwholesome surroundings and by continued indiges-tion and malnutrition, by which the blood is brought into the precise condition in which it furnishes an acceptable support to the germs of the disease which are floating in the air at certain seasons and under certain circumstances. These, however, are so varied that we may expect them to be present at all times, even in the coldes weather, for even then fowls are at tacked with this disease. The conspicthe city is doubled. Rooms on the uous indications of this disease are a tenth floor are rented for better prices yellowness of the wattles and cheeks roof into building lots, and doubling or twelve fowls, and the sick fowl should rebling its area of floor space. have three drops of the acid given in a But now comes another question. have three drops of the acid given in a teaspoonful of water. No food should When the population and business of a be given for some days and only the

### Plant Medium-Sized Potatoes.

The following figures show the result of experiments made in growing potatoes at the experimental farm of Cornell university, Ithaca, N. V.: The Early Rose variety was planted May 10; the soil, a sand loam, unmanured and moderately fertile. Each plot consists of a single row fifty feet in length. The rows were four feet apart, and the seed was dropped eighteen inches apart in the row. Below is the yield in pounds: Yield, Yield, Total

Large. Small. Yield. 1. Small potatoes used 30 55 83 as seed, 2. Medium-sized whole potatoes,

3. Same size cut in halves,

piece per hill, 93 one piece per hill, 4. Same size cut to two 26 119 cycs per piece, one piece per hill, 5. Cut as No. 4, two pieces per hill, 6. Seed end of potato 96 24 120  $\frac{30}{25}$ planted, tem end planted, 86 88  $\frac{110}{113}$ 8, Middle of potato planted, 9. Seed planted two inches 23 64 46 122

| deep, 76 10. Seed planted four inches | deep, 98 11. Cultivated flat, 94 31 29 2. Cultivated in ridges, 89 118 Potatoes less than an average-sized hen's egg are classed as small. It appears that medium-sized potatoes, cut to two eyes, and two pieces to the hill, give the best results; that deep planting and flat culture did the best. These experiments, if they do nothing more, point out to our readers the advantage of such trials, and we hope there will grow among farmers a disposition to

## can be gained in this way.

make annually similar tests in the cul-

Nearly every farmer goes to the nearest village to trade, visit a mechanic or obtain his letters and papers, at least once a week. He often takes a load to market, but he rarely brings one home. He can, with very little trouble, haul a load of material that may be obtained for nothing, and which will be of great benefit to his land. Most village peo-ple make no use of the ashes produced in their stoves or of the bones taken from the meat they consume. Scarcely any brewer has any use for the hops that bave been boiled in his vats, and the blacksmith hardly ever saves the clippings he takes from the feet of horses. All these materials make excellent manure. A barrel of shavings cut from the hoofs of horses contains more ammonia than is contained in a oad of stable manure. Applied to pland, without preparation, they might give no immediate results, but they would become decomposed in time and crops of all kinds would derive benefit from them. They may be so treated that they would produce immediate re-

them drawn off and applied to plants. Water in which pieces of horns and hoofs have been soaked is an excellent Where other work will permit it is best to plow the land for fall sowing Itstimulates the growth of tonatoes, rose soon after the haying and harvesting is over. This avoids the drought-dried and emits no offensive odors. A vast season, besides turning under the weeds in towns that farmers could obtain the New York Herald.

Recipes.

BAKED POTATOES. - Raw potatoes pared and sliced very thin, put into a pudding dish and covered with milk, sprinkled with pepper and salt and a tablespoonful of flour previously mixed with a little milk, baked until nicely browned, from thirty to fifty minutes. Those fond of onions can add a few

ANGEL CARE. - Beat the whites of eleven eggs stiff, then add one and a half cupfuls powdered sugar, and one teaspoonful vanilla. Sift four times one cupful flour, and one teaspoonful cream-tartar sifted four times; add the flour and cream-tartar, and beat lightly but thoroughly. Bake in an earthen dish with stem in the center forty minutes.

BRAZILIAN TEA DISH.-Take some slices of bread about half an inch thick, cut off all crust, steep the bread in a little milk; when soaked through cover each piece with beaten egg yolk and fry with butter a light brown; then arrange the slices on a hot plate and lay on each piece a tolerably thick covering of powdered sugar and cinnamon well min-

CAKE OR BUNS .- One pound of flour, one ounce of butter, three-fourths pound of brown sugar, one pound currants, four ounces candied peel, three eggs well beaten, one-fourth ounce carbonate of soda, one-half pint of milk, warmed. Rub the butter in the flour, then stir in the sugar, sprinkle the carbonate of sugar over the mixture and immediately add the milk and eggs, previously mixed together (the milk must have been warmed and the eggs well beaten), then add the currants and caudied lemon, cut thin. Beat all together with a strong spoon for ten minutes. Have ready tins well buttered, half fill them and put them directly into a brisk oven. ASPARAGUS Soup .- Take half a hun-

dred of asparagus, boil it in a saucepan with three pints of stock free from fat When done remove the asparagus, pound it in a mortar and passit through to the future health of the tree. - Ger. a sieve. Melt about one and a half ounces of butter in a saucepan on the fire, and mix it with two tablespoonfuls of flour, add a little sugar, pepper and salt, the asparagus pulp and all the stock in which the asparagus was boiled. Let the whole boil up, adding as much more stock as will make the soup of the right consistency. Then put in a little spinach greening, and lastly a small pat of fresh butter, or stir in half a gill of cream. Serve over small dice of bread fried in butter.

### Deaths by Lightning.

Reports of death by lightning during the recent heavy storms are rapidly coming in, and it will be interesting to our readers to know that after all there is not much in the old saying, when a man is very unlikely to have any particular thing happen to him, that his chances of meeting it are about as good as his chance of being struck by ning. According to the last published census of the United States (that of 1870), lightning alone disposed of more of our fellow-citizens in that year than came to their death through yellow fever, gout, seurvy, hydrophebia-of which there is now so much dreadchorea, cancer of the mouth, calculus, Addison's disease, carbuncle, lead poisoning, or suicide by cutting the throat or drowning; nearly as many as were killed by explosions, and about one-fourth as many as died of the so-called American disease, dyspepsia. The sta-tistics are as follows: Deaths by lightning, 202; by yellow fever, 177; by gout, 43; by sourvy, 69; by hydrophobia, 63; by chorea, 76; by cancer of the mouth, 165; by calculus, 109; by Addison's disease, 12; by carbuncle 168; by lead poisoning, 31; by dys pepsia, 841; by explosions, 290; by suicide by cutting the throat, 183, and by snicide by drowning 119. Large. however, as is the number of deaths by lightning-stroke in the aggregate, yet only one person out of 246,722 comes to his death in this way. The "light-ning-rod man," who does most of his business in rural sections, and who is the standing butt of country journals, may be a nuisance, yet he evidently is not without his reason of being when the number of lives and the amount of property destroyed every year by the "fluid"—which by the way is not a fluid at all—is taken into consideration

# -New York World.

The Blind. According to the census returns there is one blind person in every 1,900 of the population of the United States. This is a considerably lower ratio than prevails in any other country in the world, yet it leaves us with over 25,000 of this unfortunate class. Germany has the next lowest ratio—1 in 1,600. In Engunfortunate class. Germany has the next lowest ratio—1 in 1,600. In England, Scotland and Wales it is nearly 1 in 1,100; in Ireland, 1 in 850; in Austria, 1 in 1,000; in France, 1 in 950; in Spain, Portugal, Turkey in Europe and Greece, 1 in 800; in Russia in Europe, 1 in 900, and in Norway, 1 in 600—the highest ratio of any country called civilized, so far as known. In Asia statisticians compute the ratio to be about ture of any and every farm crop. Much 1 in 500 and in Africa 1 in 300, owing to the more general prevalence of smallpox, which even in England is estimated to be still the cause of fully one fifth of all the cases of lost eyesight. Taking the entire globe, then, there is a blind population of close on 3,000,000, the vast majority of whom are of course doomed to an existence that has not one

ray of redeeming joy. There are twenty-seven institutions for teaching the blind in the United States. In some few of these instruction to deaf mutes is also given, but the rule that the requirements of the blind and of those who are deaf are entirely different is almost universally accepted. Of these institutions, the oldest is the Perkins institute, Boston, which was opened in 1829; the New York institute for the blind in this city, dates from 1831, and the Pennsylvania institution in Philadelphia from 1833. These are the pioneer institutions in this country, and are still the most prosperous. Be sides the one in this city there is another in New York State—at Batavia which is under government control.— New York Graphic.

Mr. Postell, of Georgia, in forty years collected 40,000 specimens of shells, which he has presented to the Young

### Chinese Pirates.

The towns contain a due amount of tame cheats, but the bold hectoring highwayman, the truculent sea-robber, must be sought elsewhere. All along the Blue and Yellow rivers are found retail buccaneers, who hawk at a trifling quarry and flatten on slender profits. These poor rogues do not aspire to a ship of their own; they come paddling out of muddy creeks in the smallest of sampans, ill-armed, ill-clad, but plentifully smeared with fish oil. If manfully confronted they fly; if grappled by the crews of the fourth-class junks, which they select as prizes, they slip like so many eels through the hands that grasp them, and their swimming makes amends for their lax courage. Seldom do any very sinister results follow one of these attacks. If the fresh water pirates prove victorious they are mild conquerors, and only too eager to be on shore again with their booty of rice and corn, stray garments, odd fragments of chain, bits of copper and brass hastily ripped from the poop and cabins, and perhaps the glorious trophy of a few rattling strings of cash. The dollars and silver bars are generally too well hidden to be detected by such hurried searchers; food rather than fortune is the object of rare cases of remarkable temptation, no life is attempted and no corture resorted to. With these amphibious petty-larceny rogues the magstrates deal mildly, according to the traditions of Chinese justice. Three hundred strokes of the bamboo may be endured by the human frame. Four leepless weeks in the "cangue," or pamboo pillory, may fail to madden a stolid, unimaginative coolie. A few minor tortures need only to be added o these two first-named inflictions, and the culprit is thought to have been most tenderly dealt with. Pilferers in a fair or the streets of a town are considered as still more venial offenders. A vigorous bastinado and a week of the pillory is the law's award in such trivial cases. Petty assaults are as leniently disposed of, but fire-raising is a sin of leeper dye; and the malicious piercing of a neighbor's dike, to let in a devastating flood, is punished with extreme rigor. Murder and treasonable practices, wholesale piracy and armed brigandage all cry aloud for death, more or less slow and painful, and parricide evokes the sternest chastisement of the Chinese, as it once did of the Roman law .- All the Year Round.

[Wilmington (Dol.) Daily Republican.] Mrs. Adam Grubb, 231 Walnut street, has been a great sufferer for a number of years from extreme pain in the feet, something like rheumatism. She was also very much troubled with corns and bunions. It was with great difficulty that she could walk, and sometimes when she would visit her husband's shoe store or any of her children, she could not get home again without ussistance, and often when she was walking along the streets she would be seized with such acute pain that she was compelled to stop in at the neighbors on the way until she got better. Some two weeks ago she heard of the wonderful cures St. Jacobs Oil was effecting, and she at once commenced to use it and experienced great relief immediately. The pains have left her feet and ankles and the inflammation has left the corns and bunions. She

has left the corns and bunions. She is now tripping up to her husband's shoe store and out to see her children without experiencing any pain.

A Victoria (Vancouver Island) Chinaman having thrashed a white man who had neglected to pay his "washee" bill, the Colonist indignantly exclaims: "Things have come to a pretty pass in this free country when a Chinaman can dun a white man with the colonist man white man with the colonist man white man with the colonist impunity."

[Cambridgeport (Mass.) American Protestant.] A lady friend of ours called the other day and stated that her husband had seen St. Jacobs Oil advertised in our paper; he used it for rheumatism and was convinced of its merits.

At Bayeux, in Normar dy, if any of the family is absent when the Twelfth-night cake is cut, his or her share is carefully laid aside. If the absentce remains well it is believed the cake continues fresh if ill, it begins to be moist; if he or she dies the cake spoils.

Miscrableness.

The most wonderful and marvelous success
in cases where persons are sick or pining away
from a condition of miscrableness, that no one trom a condition of miseratoreness, that he de-knows what alls them (profitable patients for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is re-stored. Whoever is afflicted in this way neel-not suffer when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths and "Proverbs" in another column.

The present harvest prospects throughout Southern Russia are brilliant that if they should be realized the farmers think they will be able to dispense with any harvest during the next four years.

25 Cents Will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses, Postage stamps taken. Sent post-paid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York,

VEGETINE.—"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof." And no one can possibly be healthy when the blood is diseased. VEGETINE is composed of substances identical with healthy blood; and when taken into the system for the cure of disease it is absorbed, and caplaces the deficiency which caused the disreplaces the deficiency which caused the dis-Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box "Rough on Rais" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rais, mice, etc.

Deacon Smith buys Carrolline, the deodor-ized petroleum hair renewer and restorer, and since its improvement recommends it to all his friends as the perfection of all hair preparations. HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freekles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all

others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents. DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS Is the best Remody for Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Ma-iaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kid-DENTON'S BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc. Can be used exter-nally as a plaster.

Use RED HORSE POWDER for Horses and Cattle WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS

AND NEVER FAILED To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruisse, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Fains in the limbs, back and chest, Such a remedy is Dm. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LIMIMENT.

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The Passage From the Liver
Of bile into the intestines at proper intervals, is essential to health and regularity of the bowels and stomach. When this important function is interrupted by the failure of the gland to perform its secreting duty properly, constipation and indigestion result, bile is in jected into the blood, and dyes the skin a dirty yellow; there are nausea, headache, pain in the right side, furred tongue and other annoying symptoms. For these and for their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a far more rational and pleasant remedy than the drastic, violent purgatives sometimes taken. It relaxes the bowels without pain or annoyance, and imparts the requisite stimulus to the liver, promoting its activity, and that of its associate organ, the stomach. These combined beneficials organ, the stomach. These combined benefi cent effects are speedily appreciable.

Nature raises water for refreshing the earth from 13,000 to 14,000 feet in some portions of South America, and even 16,000 feet for the highest inhabited regions of Thibet.

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as hops, buchu, mandrake, dandelion, etc., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, paster and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by thom, you must believe and try them yourself and doubt no longer. See other

No matter how truthful a man may be through life, he is bound to lie at the point of death.

We know whereof we affirm when we say that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has performed more wonderful cures than any medicine ever brought before the American

Six attempts have been made on the life of Queen Victoria.

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Full Direction in Every Package, Each package will make, in quantity, two bottles of Vegetice in Practice Form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, inclose See, in postage starms for one package, or si for two packages, and I will send it by return mail.

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Ibear Sir—I have used your Vegetine, put up in rownen from preparing it according to directions found in the Firelyse, and I must say it was just what I needed. I have been a great sufferer from Female Weakness and complaints peculiar to women. male Werkness and complaints of remedy, Your d I find in the Vegetine a purfect remedy, Your Spectfully, MRS. HENRIETTA MASON, No. 119 No. High street.

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DR. W. ROSS WRITES: Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,

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H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remody for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspersia, Rheumatism, Weakness and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold veretine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

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For Deafness,

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I have been afflicted for twenty years, during the months of August and September, with Hay Fever and have tried vericus remedies for its refler without success. I was induced to try your Cream Balm; have used it with favorable results, and can confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

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Price—50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents will mail a package free. Send for circular, with full information. mail a packago Iree.
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Our Possessions at Driftwood Point. There is a point in the geography of the United States that is not generally known, and that is Driftwood Point. Driftwood Point is part of a little piece of land owned by these United States that lies peculiarly situated. This piece of land is the only portion of this country, except Alaska, that is north of the 49th parallel. It is impossible to reach it by land without going through British Territory. It is part of Pembina county, Minn., and it borders on the northwest shore of the Lake of the Woods. It was especially retained by this country when we and Cousin Johnny had the settlement over our family quarrel, as a resting-place for the American eagle on her flight to the North

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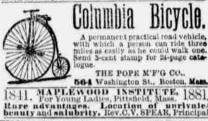
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