The French commissioners on the hygiene of infancy, in awarding the prize in a competition of essayists, report that the conclusion generally arrived at leads to the following recommendations: No child should be reared on artificial food when the mother can suckle it, but such food fs preferable to placing the child with a wet nurse, poorly remunerated and living at her own home. For successfully bringing up an infant by hand the best milk is hat of a cow which has recently calved, or similarly of a goat, to which should be added the first week a half part of water, and consequently a fourth or less, according to the digestive powers of the child. Glassware or earthenware alone should be used ; no vulcanized India rubber mouthpiece or vessels containing lead ought to be used.

Although salicylic acid, from having been too highly extolled, has fallen somewhat into disfavor, there can be no doubt that it is useful in the case of bee stings. An Austrian paper recommends the following treatment: First, to remove the sting as quickly as possible with a forceps or by scratching a finger, but never the thumb and forefinger, because this squeezes more of the poison into the wound. Next squeeze the wound until a drop of blood comes out, and rub the place as large as a dollar with an aqueous or dilute elcoholic solution of salicylic acid. The affect is still better by injecting the salievlic acid into the wound with the hyperdomic syringe. After this the spot is painted with collodion to keep out the air. A sting treated thus cause little or no pais, slight inflammation and swelling, and is not followed by nettle fever or lameness in the most sensitive and nervous individuals.-Scientific News.

All kinds of burns, including scalds relieved by the application of a solution of soda to the burnt surface. It must a brownish-red color, being made of be remembered that dry soda wil, not a brown clay. do unless it is surrounded with a cloth moist enough to dissolve it. This method of sprinkling it on and covering it with a wet cloth is often the very best. But it is sufficient to wash the wound repeatedly with a strong solution. It would be well to keep a bottle of it always on hand, made so strong that more or less of it settles on the bottom. This is what is called a saturated solution, and really such a solution as this is formed when the dry sode i spri-kled on and covered with a moistened cloth. It is thought by some that the pain of a burn is caused by the hardening of the albumen of the flesh which presses on the nerves, and that the soda dissolves the albumen and relieves the

# " Wild Bill."

one of the "genuine Indian scouts" of nient, he known on the plains as Wild Bill, albiet actual name was James Hickok. perado in Missouri. Years afterward Bill theatrical company, and, in compliance with the story of the play, had to repeat every night upon the stage the killing which, as a reality, had made him famous. Bill watched the rehearsal patiently, then he went to the stage tranquilly, "Buffalo slings him around with a broom in the third act. Then him out such a squaw man as that! By

Although he carried a dozen bullets, more or less, deeply imbedded in his flesh, Wild Bill never sustained an inlers, sneaked up behind Bill and blew his brains out. Bill was, strangely enough a very honest and courageous fellow and in his office of marshal, was the terror of the "crooked" gamblers of the Territory. The post mortem examination of his remains explained his immunity from penetrative bullet wounds. It was discovered that his ribs were welded totected by a cuirass of bone. Such was sudden death which befell him he had time enough and sense enough to put his hand upon the butt of his revolver. - New York Hour.

# A Man Still Living Who Was Born in

1699. Some industrious scribe, with a keen scent for news, has found an old chap living on one of the West India islands, who was born (so the story runs) in the exception of Peter Czartan, the Hungarian peasant, the most extraordinary case of longevity of which we have any account outside of the book of Genesis. The report says that the venerable man in consequence of wounds received in vale of tears longer than any other member of the human family. The greatest instance of authenticated longevity of all modern times is that of the Hungarian peasant, Peter Czartin, who was born in 1587 and died in 1772, at the extraordinary old age of 185 years, six months and five days.

A put up job-preserves.

### ACCIDENTAL INVENTIONS.

uple Origin of Some Great Discoveries The world knows very little of the trifling circumstences which brought into existence some of its most value: ble appliances and conveniences of every day life. Who would believe that hen, with muddy feet, straying surreptitious y into a sugar house, would have furnished a clew for the refining of the sweet compound in the manner now carried on all over the world? Such, however, is the fact. The old biddy had just wandered through a clay puddle and then over a pile of sugar. It was noticed that wherever she left her tracks the angar was thoroughly tuted and the result was that wet clay came to be used in refining sugar.

The origin of tinted paper came about by a mere slip of the hand. The wife of an English paper-maker accidentally let a blue-bag fall into one of the vats of pulp. The workmen were astonished when they saw the peculiar color of the paper, while the owner of the mill was highly incensed over what he considered a grave pecuniary loss. His wife was so much frightened that she would not confess her agency in the matter. After storing the damaged paper for several years, the manufacturer sent it to his agent in London, with instructions to sell it for what it would bring. The paper was accepted as a "purposed novelty," and was disposed of at once at quite an advance over the market price. The manufacturer was astonished at receiving an order for another large invoice of the paper. He was without the secret and found himself in a dilemma. Upon mentioning it to his wife she told him about the accident. He kept the secret, and the demand for the novel tint far exceeded his ability to supply it. Porcelain, which has been known to the Chinese and Japanese for ages, was not made in Europe until the beginning of the last century, when a German discovered the art in a manner quite accidental. This man was an apprentice to an apothecary at Berlin, when he met with an alchemist, who, in return for some good offices done him by his master, promised to teach him the art of making gold. To discover the grand secret he labored incessantly, and it so happened that, having mixed various earths together, in order to make strong crucibles, in the course of baking them he accidentally discovered the art of making porcelain. The intended transmutation took place -not in the metals, indeed, but in his own person-and, as if he had been touched with a conjuror's wand, he was all of a sudden transformed from and sunburns, are almost immediately an alchemist into a potter. The first porcelain thus manufactured was of

> The power of leases, as applied to telescopes, opera glasses and the like, was discovered by a watchmaker's apprentice. While holding spectacle glasses between his thumb and finger he was startled by the sudden enlarged appearance of a neighboring church spire. The swaying to and fro of a chandelier in a cathedral suggested to Galileo the application of a pendulum. Mezzotinto, a particular manner of fine engraving on copper, owed its invention to the simple accident of the gun-barrel of a sentry becoming rusted with dew.

The art of lithographing was perfeeted through some suggestions made by accident. A poor musician was curicus to know whether music could pressure. Others think that the burn not be etched upon stone as well as generates an acrid acid, which the soda copper. After he had prepared his slab his mother asked him to make a memorandum of such clothes as she The surrender of Sitting Bull recalls Not having pen, ink and paper conve-General Custer. He was a fellow of the most singular temperament, and was to make a copy of it at leisure. A few to insure the performance of his enmost singular temperament, and was to make a copy of it at leisure. A few days later, when about to clean the stone, he wondered what effect aqua-Wild Bill, under circumstances of par- fortis would have upon it. He applied ticular aggravation, shot and killed a des- the acid, and in a few minutes saw the writing standing out in bold relief. became a member of Buffalo Bill's droll | The next step necessary was to ink the stone and take off the impression.

The art of etching upon glass was discovered by a glass-cutter accidentally letting a few drops of aquafortis fall upon his spectacles. He noticed that at my own expense if required." All the glass became corroded and softened would not do. People did not grasp the where the acid had touched it, and that idea, and he could not get the money. manager "I can't kill that thar chap, no how," quoth Bill. "Why not?" inquired the manager. "Well," said Bill. upon the glass with varnish, applied upon the glass with varnish, applied the corroding fluid and then cut away in the first act, and Maeder clips him in the glass around the drawing. When in the second act, and Mrs. Maeder drives him out of the ranche Maeder drives him out of the ranche appeared raised on a dark ground. The railroads with horses; but their more appeared raised on a dark ground. The railroads with horses; but their more railroads with horses; but their more railroads with horses; but their more shop of a tobacconist was destroyed by I've got to kill him after all in the fire. While he was gazing dolefully fourth act. Why, I never killed such a into the smoldering ruins he noticed coyote as that in all my life! It's all that his poorer neighbors were gatherwrong, pardner! It's all wrong making ing the snuff from the canisters. He goll, sir, he war the biggest gentleman that fire had largely improved its punprofiting by. He secured another shop. built a lot of ovens, subjected the snuff to a heating process, gave the brand a night as well as by day, and the passen-particular name, and in a few years beternal wound. He was killed while particular name, and in a few years be-playing cards, by a scoundrel who, for came rich through an accident which he at first thought had completely ruined

him. The composition of which printing rollers is composed was discovered by a singular accident. A printer, not being able to find the pelt ball used in olden train that has ever moved. Evans estimated the relation of what he have shown times to ink the type with, substituted a piece of soft glue which had fallen out of a glue pot. It was such an excellent substitute that, after mixing molasses gether, the intercostal cartilages and muscles having ossifie. His lungs and heart, therefore, were naturally proployed in the manufacture of waved and the wonderful rapidity with which Bill watered silk, were invented by a man mill by manual labor. His improve-could draw his pistol that, even in the who got his first idea from the spread-ment, which effected a complete revoluing of a squirt of tobacco spit on a tion in the manufacture of flour, consmooth floor.

It is a popular delusion, existing throughout the world, that George Stephenson was the inventor of the locomotive. In England the error is so vention of human hand. The saving deeply rooted that the last anniversary of his birth, June 8, was celebrated by over 30,000,000 misinformed English- United States is several hundred milmen. Probably not one in one hundred of these participants in the celebration | of the automatic flour mill are not likely year 1699, and is consequently nearly ever heard of Oliver Evans, who, with-182 years of age, being, with the single out doubt, was the father of the pro-New York, the worn and faded manupelling power of all railroad trains in script of "An examination into the best the world. How came Stephenson by form of a vessel for sailing." It is as honors not fairly his? will be the first compact, as methodical, as well reasoned account outside of the book of Genesis.

The report says that the venerable man now living in the West Indies was a soldier in the Spanish army, but was discharged therefrom in the year 1724, nearly a score of years after the Rocket franklin. "Understanding this subject made its first and forever famous trip. may enable us to excel others therein as battle, and he therefore tarried in this Clearly, Stephenson never believed himself the inventor, and the delusion that says, with modest confidence, and in op-he was, came about through a remark-able book issued in 1867. If Stephenson academy, of which he knew, and of the had never lived nor thought, the loco- universal practice of all shipwrights, he motive could still be the world's servant | directed his boat to be built with a bow to-day. But without the idea which of a certain sharpness, althougu every first sprang into Evans's brain, not only other boat then existing was about as

can, who was born in Newport, Del , in certain decree the locomotive, like other remarkable productions, came about by accident.

When a youthful apprentice, Evans began his efforts to discover some subsuch a simple circumstance as an old stitute for animal power in moving wagons. As a boyish trick, a gun-barrel partly filled with water, and stopped at both ends, was inserted in a blacksmith's forge, with results which may be imagined. It instantly occurred to Evans that this was the power he was in search of. Subsequently he found a book describing the atmospheric steam pump used in English mines. and in which he at once noticed that whitened. Experiments were insti- the sole use of steam in it was to produce a vacuum. Two and two were quickly put together, experiments fol-lowed, in which a piston was driven by steam, and in 1781 he announced that he could thus propel boats and wagons. He was promptly declared crazy, and a patent was denied him on that ground. But he persevered. In this country there were no rails, but in the English mines there were, and to England he sent his ideas. In 1757 one Captain Masters took drawings and specifications to England for the express purpose of exhibiting them to engineers. In 1794-5 J. S. Sampson went over for the same purpose, and, in the first year of this century, the engine was exhibited ac-tually at work to two British engineers in this country. No impression what-ever seems to have been made in England, except that in 1802 Richard Trevethick patented a high-pressure engine. The American edition of "Wood on Railways" distinctly charges that he availed himself of Evans' ideas, but the point need not be insisted on, since Evans's engine was, beyond dispute, the earlier and better. In this country, however, Evans pushed his conceptions to the incontestable records of patents Maryland (1787) and Pennsylvania (1786), and to embodiment in iron and employment in actual practical use. The idea of land and water locomocion was temporarily abandoned, and in 1801, concentrating his entire financial resources-for he had been too busy inventing to make money, though it came to him rapidly enough when he turned his attention to it—he built the first successful double-acting, high-pressure steam engine, the archetype of the standard motor of the world to-day. The cost was \$3,700. It was not a model. It was a practical engine, and was put to use in sawing and grinding Soon after Evans received an order from the Philadelphia board of health for an engine to be used in dredging docks. He built it in a scow in his workshop, he mounted it on wheels, and he drove it by its own power a mile and a-half over the highway to the Schuylkill, where he launched it. Thence paddled its own way by a stern wheel Philadelphia. Three years later Fulton built a better steamboat. Twenty five years later Stephenson built the Rocket. But this was the first applica-

tion of a high-pressure steam engine to land and water locomotion. In 1809 Evans proposed to build a passenger railroad-the first ever coneived-to run between New York and Philadelphia. His idea, using his words. was "to lay a track so nearly level as not to deviate in any place more than two degrees from a horizontal line, made of wood or iren, on smooth parks of broken stone or gravel, with a rail to guide the carriages, so that they may pass each other in the different directions, and travel by night as well as day." He offered "to make a steam carriage that will run at the rate of 15 miles an hour only large Mexican exports have been on good, level railways, on condition gold and silver. About 5,000 mines proposed to send away to be washed. that I have double price for it if it run have been developed, and some that with that velocity, and nothing at all wrote the list on the stone for it if it shall not come up to that said : "I am willing to take of the stock \$500 per mile, to the distance of 50 or 60 miles, payable in steam carriages or steam engines invented by me for the purpose 40 years ago, and will warrant hem to answer the purpose to the satisfaction of the stockholders, or even to make steam engines to run 12 or 15 miles per hour, or take back the engines

Then Evans wished to place himself on record, and in view of all the circumstances his words are most remarkenlightened successors will employ my steam carriages on railways as the perfection of the art of conveyance; in the meantime the steam carriages may be tested even on the present turnpikes. tested the snuff himself and discovered | The time will come when people will travel in stages moved by steam engines gency and aroma. It was a hint worth from one city to another almost as fast as birds fly. To accomplish this two sets of railways will be laid, traveled by came rich through an accident which he fortably as they now do in steam stage boats." Even sleeping cars, which the English mind has only lately completely grasped, were thus foreseen by Evans before the first passenger train was ever steam at \$1,000,000,000, a sum then named to be ridiculed, but who shall say how many times it would need to be

mated the value of what he knew about multiplied to express the fact to-day? time grain and flour were moved in the sisted of the elevator, the conveyor, the hopper boy, the drill and the descender. By this machinery the grain was put into barrels as flour without the inter was estimated at 50 cents per barrel, and as the annual production of the lions of bushels of wheat, the benefits much as our engines excel theirs," he

Evans, it should be stated was an Amer- task for this place. Suffice it to say that at one time he had fifteen lawyers 1755, and died in New York to 1819. To permanently engaged in the defense of als rights to his own ideas. Although entitled to perhaps the most valuable patents ever granted to man, at 50 he was penniless, at 60 he ceased inventing, and a 64 he died, leaving to his descendants a small property and a name most honorable, but almost unhonored and forgotten. How many Americans know these facts? How many should be permitted to remain ignorance of them? It is true, indeed, that America knows little of one of its greatest men.-Boston Herald.

# SOME MEXICAN STATISTICS.

Neighboring Republic of Which We Know

Little. Mexico is a Federal republic, composing twenty-seven States, one Territory and one Federal district, that of the capital. The total area is 741,313 square miles, with a population of 10,000,000. This population is classified, each race and mixed grade having its own separate name and special status. The pure races are classed under three Spanish names, a white, Indian and negro. The various race mixtures furnish the Mexicaus with twenty-one separately named grades. There are about 50,000 foreign whites, 1,000,000 native whites or creoles, 5,000,000 Indians, and the balance are mixed races, with a few pure negroes. One-tenth of the Mexican nation, occupying chiefly the table lands, and residing mostly in the cities, own nearly all the developed mines, lands and other property. The remaining nine-tenths are the laboring classes.

With the most favorable results it must be years before the railroad companies shall reap their full reward, yet it is not impossible if no financial depression shall interfere, and provided the Mexican Government proves able to meet its subsidy promises, that such roads as shall be economically built and honestly managed may at least pay expenses from the beginning. In this con nection is worth noting the population of the leading cities to be connected by each road.

MEXICAN CENTRAL-LENGTH, 1,580 MILES.

Towns, Propri. Towns, Interns. Propri. Civilina hua. 12,000 Oneretaro. 48,000 Durango. 12,500 Salamanca. 15,500 Zacatecas. 15,000 Mexico. 260 000 Aguas Calientes. 22,566 amprico. 7,000 Lagos. 20,000 Guadalajara. 71,000 Leon. 79,000 Sau Blas. 2,000 Guanajoato. 63,000 Sau Luis Potost. 31,500 MEXICAN NATIONAL-LENGTH, 1,214 MILES.

 
 Monterey
 23,000 Mexico
 260,000 saltillo
 8,000 Morel a
 37,000 saltillo
 9,000 Morel a
 37,000 saltillo
 20,000 Morel a
 20,000 saltillo
 20,000 Morel a
 20,000 More MEXICAN SOUTHERN- LESSITH NOT ASCERTAINED. Mexico......160,000 Feliuscan.....12,000

sinaloa baheroad-length, 272 miles. trango...... 12,500 Altata.... uliacan . . . . . . . . 10,600

SONORA RAILBOAD - LENGTH, 283 MILES, TEHUANTEPEC BAILBOAD-LENGTH, 167 MILES.

Minatitlan ..... Tehuantepec .... 15,000 Of these, Tampico and Minatitlan are Atlantic coast towns, and Guaymas, Altata, San Blas, Manzanillo and Te-bauntepec are on the Pacific coast. The others in the interior are with few exceptions at an elevation of from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea, and enjoy a fertility of soil and salubrity of climate which accounts in part for their greater population. The mineral wealth of Mexico is generally estimated at greater han that of any other country. Since the Spanish conquest, 300 years ago, the were worked by the Aztecs, before the days of Cortez, are still yielding rich returns to their English and German owners. Rich mines exist throughout near-What, indeed? He further ly the entire length of the country, and quite two-thirds of its breadth among the Cordillera valleys, table lands and spurs or ridges. In fact, it is the mines that have built the ancient inland cities of Mexico, and in nearly every city there is a government mint. In harbors and rivers Mexico is wanting. With the single exception of Guaymas, there is not a decent harbor on either coast, and there is no navigable river. Americans will find this picturesque neighbor of ours well worth closer acquaintance, and there is little doubt that, with the completion of these roads, there will be a very large crowd of visitors to that country, many of whom will go to stay.

# Varnished Melons.

A lady has discovered a plan to keep watermelous in their natural form and flavor for an indefinite length of time. She has successfully tried it in past seasons, and, as a consequence, has been able to treat her family to a watermelon supper at Christmas time. The plan is an extensive one, and consists in giving the melon three or four coats of varnish to exclude the air. She says they not only keep from decay, but that the flavor and sweetness are retained, and when eaten at Christmas or New Year's the fruit seems to be wonderfully improved in these particulars. -Harrisburg Patriot.

# Curious Number,

A very curious number, 142,857, which multiplied by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 gives the same figures in the same order, beginning at a different point, but if multiplied by 7 gives all nines:

142,857X1=142 857. 142,857X2=285,714. 142 857X3=428.571. 142 857X4=571,428. 142,857X5=714,285. 142,857X6=857.142. 142,857X7=999,999.

[Quincy (III.) Daily Herald.]

Speaking "by the Card." C. H. Wood, Esq., of the C. & T. Ry., Port Huron, Mich., favors our corre-spondent with the following: After suffering for nearly a year with rheumatism, receiving treatment from most of the best physicians of Michigan and the West, I happened to try a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Upon the first appli-cation I used fully half a bottle, and its effect was almost instantaneous. I immediately dropped all other treat-ment, and confined myself to its use alone. After the use of three bottles, instead of being driven to my business or moving about on crutches, I walked from one to three miles daily about business, and have been free from this horrible disease for over a year, not having the slightest twinge of it. Hence, I say that all medicines known to me are useless when compared with the Old German Remedy. Use this

What is that which, if you divide into the locomotive, but an immense major-ity—practically all—of the steam en-gines of the globe would be impossible. well shaped for speed as a Jane Maria on the Erie canal. But even to enu-merate his leading works is too great a fifty cents?—Yonkor's Stateman.

statement when and where it suits.

Philadelphia Police Department.

The Philadelphia Ledger of December 29, 1880, mentions among many others, the case of Chief of Police of that city, Samuel H. Given, Esq., who says he used St. Jacobs Oil in his family, for various painful ailments, with excellent results. He has also heard from many who has used it for rheumatism, that it alone of all remedies did them good.

Dame Fortune is blind, but her daughter, Miss Portune, has her eyes wide open and can easily lay hold of the wisest of the sons of men.- Boston Transcript.

How does Father Time travel? Bieycles, of course.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a partent or write a good atticle when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition, when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverba," other column.

"There's always room at the top," said the customer when he saw the way the grocer filled the measure with potatoes.—Steubenville Herald.

For DYSPRESIA, INDICESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PROSPROSATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, Franci Phosphorated Edicks of Calibaxa Bark, made by Caswell, Hazard & Company, New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

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 We th

VEGETINE is composed of the best vegetable algoridents the dispensary of nature furnishes. Their juices are extracted in a way which preserves their undiminished medical properties, making it one of the greatest cleansers of the blood that can be put together.

### HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSA-PARILLA AND STILLINGIA OF BLOOD A SDILVER SYRUP will restore health to the payetal organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the REST fit OOD PURIFIER eyer discovered, curing Serotela, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Styapidas, Mataria, Nervous disorders, Debbity, Billions computants and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stemach, Skin, etc.

Tanner's German Cinement cures Borns. Cuts Wounds, Sores, Sprains, Chilbiams, etc., soother Infammation, and relieves pain in the side, chest,

#### WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS AND NEVER FAILED

To CURE Croup, Spasies, Diarrhos, D. Senter, and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GLARANTERIN perfectly harmiless; also externally, Cuts, Brunes, Chronic Rhommatics, Old Sores, Pages in the United by Annual Court, Such a remedy is Da. TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT.

18 No one ence trying it will ever be without it; aver 6s physicians like it.

25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the three and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stains taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPPECUNION,

### THE MARKETS.

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Unwashed " " 29 69 waterfown (Mass.) cattle market. Beef Cattle—Live weight..... Sheep Lambs

Vegetine Gives a Good, Clear Complexion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8, 1877.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegettize induces me to give my testimory in the favor. For several years my face has been covered with simples, which caused me much amore arrested with simples, which caused me much amore arrested and knowing it to be a blood disease, I consulted a number of doctors, and also tried many preparations without obtaining any benefit, until I commenced taking Vegettist, and before I had used the first bedful I saw that the right medicine. I have used three bottles and find my health much improved; my humor entreky one. Yours respectful.

MISS N. KEEFE, 1130 Carpenter Street,

## Vegetine REPORTS FROM OTTAWA.

Mr. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.;
Sir-1 have used your Veorting in my family for several years, and consider it an invaluable medicine. I most cheerfull: recommend its use to those desiring a safe and effectual remedy for discases of the stomach and impurities of the blood. I may add that I have advocated its use to several of my friends and sequaintances with the most gratifying and satisfactory results. Very respectfully, yours.

No one can doubt the trailing the first property.

MRS. W. G. PERLEY.

No one can doubt the truthfulness of the above certificate, coming from so responsible and influential parties. Mr. Perley is the senior member of the firm of Perley & Pattee, one of the largest and most extensive lumber firms in America.

# Disease of the Blood.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28, 1879. Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have suffered for about two years with a disease of the blood, and after using different remedies, but finding no relie, I was induced to try VineE-Tibs. After taking two bottles I was entirely cured, that or economended it is all my friends, and believe it to be the best medicine of the kind in use.

Yours truly

LEANDER LUSBY,

# Vegetine

IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Of many a night, made dentily long by its protracted agony, the rheumatic sufferer to sees to and iro on his sleepless couch, valuly praying for that rest which only comes by fits and starts. His malady is one which ordinary medicines too often fail to relieve, but there is ample evidence to prove that the efficient blood depurent, Hestetter's Stomach Bitters, affords the rheamatic a reliable means of reliev. Check the malady in its inciplent stages, when the first premonitory twinges come on, with this agreeable medicine, and avoid years of torture. Whatever he the rationale of the active influence of the Bitters upon this malady, certain it is that no evidence relating to its effects is more direct and positive than that which relates to its action in case of rhoumatism. Like lates to its action in case of rhoumatism. Like all sterling remedies, however, it deserves a protracted, systematic trial, and should not be abandoned because not at cace remedial. It is equally efficacions in dyspersia, indigestion and kindred diseases.

When the Emperor of Russia yawns, the e about him look in awe apon the wonderful ezar-chasm which he displays .- Detroit Free Press.

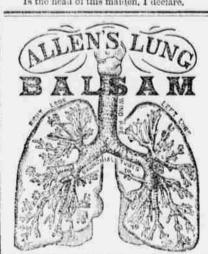
If you will stop an your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do expensive declors of mining care-air, and do have always, and use only nature's simple remedles for all your allments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

An exchange suggests that perhaps the reason why a Moscow paper was re-cently suspended was that it actually published an item of news.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Care. When a man puts plenty of provisions in his will they should amount to a valuable legal currency at current prices. Wheeling Journal.

Rats, cals, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Hough on Rats." 15c., druggists. There was a young lady quite fair, Who had much trouble with her hair, So she bought Canboline, And a sight to be seen

Is the head of this maiden, I declare



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