OF NEWS. writing, that they had been gality of miscon-The matter will be investigated.

Eastern and Middle States.

a party of Southern Senators and Congress-men visited Boston, as guests of the Commer-cial club, and were shown the "sights" of the atty. The visiting party consisted of Senators Gordon, of Georgia; Morgan, of Alabanna, and Jones, of Florida; Rorgan, of Alabanna, and Jones, of Florida; Representatives Carlisle, of Kentucky; Ellis, of Georgia. Yestes, of North Carolina; Whitthorne and Young, of Tennes-see; Goode, of Virginia; Hooker and Mooney, of Mississippi, and Clark, of Missouri.

An aged couple named August and Hannah An agen couple manual August and the and Grisber, who lived near Youngsville, N. Y., were found horribly mutilated and dead in their house. They had lived apart for some time, and it is thought he killed her by cutting her throat and then shot himself.

The creditors of Nathan Matthews, of Bos. ton, who in 1870 was worth from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000, have petitioned him into bankruptcy. His failure is principally due to the enor s shrinkage in value of real estate, in which he had invested heavily.

Thomas Hughes was instantly killed and William Davis seriously wounded by the pre-mature explosion of a blast in the East Mines, near St. Clair, Pa.

Among recent heavy bankrupts in New York are Hon. Benjamin Wood, publisher of the Evening News, with liabilities amounting to \$233,000 and assets placed at about one-half that sum; ex-State Senator Michael Norton, with liabilities of about \$50,000 and hardly any mands and David J. Kaunady, builder whose assets, and David J. Kennedy, builder, whose liabilities are \$540,000 with small assets,

Considerable conjecture was aroused by the mysterious movements of the steamship Cim-bria, which arrived in Southwest Harbor, Me., from Russia The vessel had been chartered the Russian government, and proceeding Baltic Port, Russia, she took on board nearly 700 men, starting to cruise ostensibly on the Chinese and Japanese coasts. After her arrival on the Maine coast it was discovered that she had on board a regularly organized ship's company of sixty officers and 600 seamen of the Russian imperial navy, as well as a large amount of stores, although no arms or ammu nition were visible. Her commander sent a long dispatch in cipher to Asimiral Lessorsky at St. Petersburg, and the officers were very reticent about the object of their visit, which, however, was believed to have some connection with an anticipated war between England and

Rapid transit in New York is an accomplished Railroad, the building of which was begun last winter, made a trip from the down-town ter-minus over the completed portion of the road to Fifty-minth street. As the train of cars sped through the busy streets it attracted much at-tention and many of the house more spin tention and many of the houses were gaily decorated with flags in honor of the event. The trip was made in exactly sixteen minutes, about one-third the time in which the same distance is made by the horse cars. The New York Elevated Railroad, on the east side of the city, is also being pushed rapidly forward to

F. S. Pauli, a wealthy and hitherto respected itizen of Scranton, Pa., convicted in January last of forgery, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the county jail. The alleged forgery consisted of an interlineation of a lease, whereby Pauli was enabled to remove the porches from a building.

John Morrissey, New York State Senator, died at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 1st, after a long sickness. He had recently returned from a trip to Florida, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, but without galuing any relief. Mr. Morrissey was born in Ireland in 1831, and came to this country three years later. In his carly days he was a price debte seed. early days he was a prize-fighter and gambler. He became a member of Congress from a New York district in 1866, and was re elected in 1868. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate, and at the election last fall he ran agai for Senator in the strongest district and against one of the best known candidates of his politi-cal opponents. The canvass was one of the liveliest and most exciting ever known in the history of New York politics, and Morrissey, although successful, was so prostrated by his efforts for victory that his strong constitution was undermined, and he never took the seat to which he had been elected.

W. S. O'Brien, one of the California bonanza kings, is dead. He leaves a fortune variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty millions. Western and Southern States.

Foreign News. Fifteen persons were killed and twelve injured by the explosion of a boiler in a Dr foundry.

The Grand Duke Nicholes, son of the Czar, has been made field marshal and recalled to Russia. General Todleben succeeds him as commander of the army in Turkey. M. Trepoff, whom the woman Vera Sassu-

litch some time since attempted to assassinate, has been relieved from his functions as prefect of St. Petersburg and of police.

An affray took place between Russian and Turkish soldiers in barracks near Constantino-ple. Eighty men were wounded on both sides Five thousand British troops have been

ordered from England to Malta.

The international exhibition of 1878 was opened at Paris on the 1st under the happiest auspices. President MacMahon arrived at the Trocadero (the main building) at 2 o'clock, es-corted by his military household. He was received by the minister of commerce, and, after brief addresses, declared the exhibition open mild salves of artillers and main he open, amid salvos of artillery and music by bands. The marshal then, at the head of a brilliant procession, which included the Prince of Wales, Prince Amadeus of Italy, and the Crown Princes of Denmark and the Nether-lands, proceeded through the exhibition buildings. The scene was picturesque and imposing in the extreme. The state officials in grand uniform, the councilors and magistrates in their robes, and the members of the Institute and Legion of Honor presented a striking but agreeable contrast to the senators, deputies, agreeable contrast to the senators, deputies, olergy and minor officials, in their civil cos-tumes. The exhibition building was gaily decorated with the flags of all nations, and an immense crowd was in the vicinity. The American section, though unfinished, com-pared favorably with the others. The display of paintings and sculpture by American artists is the best which this country has ever made abroad. Great efforts had been made within abroad. Great efforts had been made within the last few days to place the exhibition in good order. At night Paris was brilliantly illuminated, and the streets were filled with spectators, while many of the houses were gaily decorated with the flags of all nations.

Diplomatic relations between Bussia and Turkey have been resumed by the appointment of ambassadors to Constantinople and St. Petersburg.

J. Dull lenderson began a walk of 25,000 miles in two years, at Toronto. During the time allotted he will visit Europe and he is to receive \$10,000 if he accomplishes the feat.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The credentials of Hon. John S. Williams, senator elect from Kentucky, from March 4, 1879, were presented in the Senate....A petition, signed by a large number of citizens, irrespective of party, was presented asking that Raphael Semmes be assigned to a position in the Howgate Arctic expedition....The House joint resolution appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of amonument over Jefferson's crave was passed Adjustmed grave was passed. Adjourned.

An adverse report was made by the finance committee on Mr. Beck's resolution to suspend the operation of the sinking fund act, and the committee was discharged from further con-sideration of the matter...The House bill to place Gen. Shields on the retired list was re-ported without recommendation....The conference committee's report on the naval appro-priation, bill was concurred in ... The bill to repeal the bankrupt law was discussed during the rest of the

printion bill was concurred in ... The bill to repeal the bankrupt law was discussed during the rest of the session, and various amend-ments voted down. A proposition was made to refer the bill to a special committee of three, and, pending action, the Senate adjourned. The tariff question came up on Mr. Blaine calling up the resolution declaring any radical change in the tariff laws inopportune, for the purpose of having a vote on it. The discus-sion that followed consumed the morning hour, and the resolution was laid over.... The bill to repeal the bankrupt law came up, and was discussed at some length. The motion for a special committee was rejected. Amend-ments referring to pending proceedings under the law, and providing that the repeal should not operate before Jan. 1, 1879, were adopted, the latter by 25 to 23. The bill was then re-ferred to the judiciary committee to perfect the saving clause....The bill to repeal the specie resumption act was taken up, but the Senato soon afterward adjourned. The Senate judiciary committee reported the

Western and Southern States. The two four-story brick buildings occupied by the *Free Press*, in Detroit, Mich., were de-stroyed by a fire which originated in an er-plosion of a gas main. The *Free Press* had just purchased several thousand dollars' worth of type, for a new dress, which was destroyed length and then laid saide ..., The bill agreed on by the post-office committee to establish steam mail service to Brazil was submitted as an amendment to be proposed to the postal appropriation bill. Adjourned.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Opening of the Paris Exposition -- An Imposing and Brilliant Scene.

The formal opening of the Paris Exposition is described as follows : At half-past one o'clock Marshal MacMahop, accompanied by his military household, left the Elysee in the state carriage, and reached the Exhibition at two o'clock. On his way he was greeted by the crowd of people, who shouted: "Vive le Presi-dent !" "Vive la France !" "Vive la Republique !" Upon reaching the Exposition grounds, the President was welcomed by M. Teisserence de Bort, Minister of Commerce, who also received the diplomatic corps in the vestibule of the Trocadero, also the heads of the various home departments, who in their turn were presented to the President of the Republic. This over, the Marshal and other dignitaries passed to a platform overlooking the main building, such the Minister of Commerce made a short address of welcome.

The President thereupon arose without without delay and said :

"I desire to join in the sentiment expressed by the Minister of Commerce. I offer my congratulations upon the magnificent result achieved, and of which I am happy to have the whole world as witness. We have also to thank the foreign nations for so completely responding to the appeal of France.'

Advancing a step, he said, in a loud "In the name of the French Republic

I declare the Exposition opened.

An immense outburst of cheering followed from the dignitaries and people massed on the terrace below. The flags of all nations were run up to the pinnacles of the parapets, the American flag prominent. The grand fountains shot up their gossamer silver spray, two bands of music burst forth in harmony, while the cannon at Mount Valerien behind and at the Invalides and from an island in the Seine thundered a salute of 101 guns.

The scene was brilliant and thrilling. The view from the tribune at this moment was wondrously beautiful. The splashing waters, the lakes, and grottoes and beds of flowers, the stretches of green, the river reflecting the blue sky, the myriads of flags, the seething multitude, the long, curved lines of armed men, beyond the stately towers of the building, all combined in a mass of glowing life and color.

Having gazed on the scene for an instant, MacMahon turned to M. Krantz, the organizer of the Exposition, and congratulated him on the auspicious opening of the great enterprise. The Marshal then reascended to the Trocadero Palace, the procession reforming behind him, and, after completing the round of the building, crossed over the river to the Champ de Mars at twenty minutes to three.

The troops were drawn up on and near the bridge. The terrace of the Champ de Mars Palace was occupied by senators, deputies, the council of State, magistrates, academicians, the military staff, and the French commissioners. A slight whiff of rain came for a moment and umbrellas appeared in thousands, but no halt was made. The troops kept the best of order. The President walked between the Prince of Wales and Prince Amadeus, followed by a brilliant retinue almost a thousand strong. As the presi-dential procession, including princes, diplomats and other distinguished guests, reached the front of the Palace of the Champ de Mars the scene was the masses are ignorant. If men knew better extremely picturesque. The State they would do better; but how can they avoid bodies in grand uniforms, councilors an evil that they know not of ? While efforts and magistrates in their robes and the and magistrates in their robes and the different bodies of the institute and the legion of honor stood in strong contrast with the senators, clergy and minor officials in their civil costumes. These, with the deputation from the army in full uniform, fell in with the presidential cortege. The procession entered the main building through the grand vestibule and passed through the avenue in front of the facades of the various nations, the commissioners of each nation greeting the procession at the doors. On reaching the American facade Commissioner McCormick and his staff were all in line to receive him with the guard of marines and sailors in full uniform drawn up. The Marshal was much pleased at this attention and thanked the commissioner, saying he was pleased to see so many Americans and especially gratified to see so many American ladies. He thanked America for its deep interest in the exhibition. At night all Paris was brilliantly illuminated and the streets were filled with the surging crowds. Over 100,000 people witnessed the opening ceremonies.

How Edison Amuses Himself,

Edison, the phonograph mau, is wretched unless he invents half a dozen things every day. He does it just for amusement when regular business isn't pressing. The other day he went out for a little stroll and he thought out a plan for walking on one leg, so as to rest the other before he had gone a square.

He hailed a milk wagon and told the driver of a little invention that had popped through his head just that moment for delivering milk without getting out of his wagon or even stopping his horses. A simple force pump, with hose attached, worked by the foot, would do the business. Milk men who dislike to halt for anything in their mad career because it prevents them running over as many children as they might otherwise do, would appreciate this improvement. Edison isn't sure but that sausage and pigs' feet could be delivered in the same way.

He stepped into a hotel office, and observing the humiliations which guests encountered in seeking to obtain information from the high-toned clerk, he sat down in the reading-room, and in five minutes had invented a hotel clerk to work by machinery, warranted to stand behind the counter any length of time desired, and answer all questions with promptness, correctness and suavity-diamond pin on and hair parted in the middle if desired.

He went through the barber shop of the hotel, and as he did so he sighed to think that with all his genius and creative imagination, he could never hope to equal the knight of the razor as a talking machine. This saddened him so that he went home and invented no more that day .- Cincinnati Saturday Night.

An Interesting Monument,

Among the various churchvards in the city of Hanover is one which has been closed for a number of years-the garden churchyard. Owing to its antiquated monuments and the fact of its being the resting place of a number of celebrated characters, it awakens the liveliest curiosity. Charlotte Kestner (Werther's Lotta) is buried here. This is not the only interesting feature which makes it worthy of a visit. Nature her-self has paid her tribute. A few paces east of the unassuming little church in the graveyard is a monument tottering from its foundation. It is built in the form of steps, and the massive stones are secured by heavy iron clamps. The monument was erected in the year 1782. Beside the usual family inscriptions, at the base of the monument is engraved these arrogant lines: "This sepulchre, purchased for all eternity, is not per-mitted to be opened." Opposed to this determination of man, a beech seed, perhaps carried by the wind, found its way into a crevice of the foundation. In the course of years this little seed grew to be a strong, luxuriant tree, mocked the proud inscription of the monument, raised the massive stones from their foundation, and rent the strong iron clasp asunder.

Mothers! Mothers ! Mothers!!! Den't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Boothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teeth ing in children. It relieves the child from pain cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

The Art of Prelonging Life. People generally desire long life and good health. Sickness and premature death are almost always due to violations of the laws that govern our physical being, and of which give each child a so-called common English education, yet the children are permitted to grow up and enter upon the responsible duties of active life, profoundly ignorant of the structure of their own bodiec, and the laws of physical being upon which their health and lives depend. They are sent to school and crammed with arithmetic, grammar and geo-graphy, by teachers who in many interactor graphy, by teachers who, in many instances, have never studied physiology and hygiene. They are taught to loca's the mountains and trace the rivers of foreign countries, but are never taught to locate the vital organs and glands of their own bodies, or trace the vens, arteries, and nerves in their various ramifica-tions. They are instructed in the flow of the tides, and the course of the ocean currents, and the philosophy of winds and storms; but they have no correct conception of the relative ef-fects upon their health of breathing pure or impure air, nor has their attention ever been called to the importance of keeping their bodies clean and healthy by regular bathing. The criminality of such neglect in teaching becomes apparent when we consider that the masses, ignorantly violating the laws of health, bring upon themselves sickness, suf-fering and death, that might otherwise be avoided. In this condition of things we welavoided. In this condition or timps we well-come into being any work that is calculated to impart to the masses a knowledge of the struc-ture of their own bodies, the laws of health, and the importance of observing those laws. We find Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser to be just such a work. It is physiological and pathological, and the major part of it should be converted into a text book for the use of common schools. Its careful study will enable the healthy to preserve their health, and the sickly to regain health. Ever parent should read it, and as their children be Every come of proper age instruct them in the all important truths it contains. Were this done much suffering and premature death would be prevented, and many a youth saved from a life of "shame and licentiousness. The book contains nearly one thousand pages, is profusely illustrated with colored plates and wood engravings, and can be hat by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Inva-lids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Price, post-paid, \$1.50.-United Brethren Aid Journal. Why Don't You Eat ? How often does the anxious relative ask the invalid "Why don't you eat; if you don't eat, you will die." The poor man cannot; he yon will die." The poor man cannot; he loathes the sight of food for he has no appe cannot; he tite, and the little he forces down his throat seems to do him no good. Tonic upon tonic has been tried upon him vainly, and yet he cannot eat what he should to restore his health. There is one remedy which soldom fails-it is Peruvian Syrup. It infuses the proper kind of stimulation to the digestive organs, turns the glands which secret to their normal work, removes the feeal matter which clogs the passages, and infuses health and hope into the invalid. When the system is run down there is no preparation more effective in renewing the impaired powers; and this Peruvian Syrup is recommended in all confidence, from its inherent virtues and its accomplished vic-tories, to all who feel their native powers of body and mind weakening by the stress of overwork. All druggists keep it.

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 85 68 88

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 60 68 50

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 70 68 80

 Bres.
 75 86 50

 Pork: Mass.
 850 68 10

 Oorn I Mixed Western.
 75 80 60

 Barley Malt.
 70 68 80

 Pork: Moss.
 8 50 68 10

 Barley Malt.
 70 68 80

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 70 68 80

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 70 68 80

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 8 60 68 50

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of type, for a new dress, which was destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$50,000, besides a considerable loss of personal property to the editors.

Along with the many heavy business failures throughout the West recently comes randress in the throughout the West recently come reports of heavy defalcations by bank officials who were trusted and unsuspected. James Baynes, cashier of the Salem (Ind.) National Bank, fled cashier of the Salem (Ind.) National Bank, fled from home and relatives after stealing \$20,000 of the bank's funds, but the loss was made good by his bondsman, and the bank, which had temporarily suspended, resumed business. Matthew Weaver, cashier of the Citizens' Na-tional Bank at Urbana, Ohio, speculated in grain at Chicago, and losing heavily he covered his losses by taking the funds of the bank. The deficiency was discovered when he re-signed his place and went to Chicago. The bank loses \$46,000 by his knavery, while other bank loses \$46,000 by his knavery, while other parties who had trusted him have also been vic imized to an extent that will increase the defalcation to \$125,000.

At Kansas City, Mo., Theodore Hattenbach and wife were found murdered in their home, which had been set on fire, while their little girl was discovered out of doors with fatal inuries. No clue to the murderer was found.

Mathew Weaver, the defaulting cashier of the Urbana (Ohio) bank has been arrested in Chi cago.

There were 265 petitions in bankruptcy filed in Chicago during April, with total debts of over \$13,000,000.

Three men were killed and twelve others more or less seriously injured by an explosion of the boiler in the towboat Warner on the missippi river, at Memphis.

At seven o'clock P. M., as the night hands in the immense Washburn flouring mill at Minneapolis, Minn., were about to relieve the day hands a sudden and appalling explosion took place which shook the city as by an earth-quake and crumbled the mill like an egg-shell. The Washburn mill is the largest of its class in America and employed from forty to sixty man. The first crash was followed by other explosions in surrounding mills, eight of which plosions in surrounding mills, eight of which are destroyed by the roaring flames. From Reen to twenty men in the Washburn mill net a terrible death in the falling ruins, while the pecuniary damage is estimated at over 61,000,000. The explosion is attributed to gas norsted in the patent middling purifier.

From Washington.

The commissioner of pensions has already neceived applications from 6,000 persons who disim to be entitled to a stipend under the visions of the act granting pensions to all surviving soldiers and sailors who served the war of 1812. New claims are cona todantly being presented.

The President has signed the act to prevent this introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States.

The secret service officers of the treasury ave discovered a new counterfeit \$50 note on a National Bank, of New York city.

The sub-committee of the House committee education and labor has agreed on a bill ing a tax of \$100 spices on Chinese im-

The public debt statement for April shows a decrease in the debt for the month of \$3,015,-10,50 and the following balances in the treas-nry: Currency, \$1,163,140.68; special fund for redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of cer fitcasws of deposit, \$28,315,000; coin Uncluding coin and silver certificates, \$55, 14,500); \$109,057,236.88; outstanding legal insiders, \$346,681,010; the total exports for facts were \$72,847,000, and the imports, 1350,638. 950,638.

sury employes have been tempor aded by the President, Mr. Glover, twice the twice the partment, having stated to thim, in of 1867.

House

Mr. Turner, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting members of Congress from holding, during their term of office or for two years thereafter, any office under the United States which has been created or the compensation for which has been increased during their term of office, and declaring judges of the supreme court ineligible to the offices of President or Vice-President....Mr. Fort, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill forbidding the retirement of the United States legal tender notes. It makes it unlawful for the secretary of the treasury to Mr. Turner, of Kentucky, introduced a joint it unlawful for the secretary of the treasury to cancel or retire any more legal tender notes, but when they shall be received into the but when they shall be received into the treasury from any source they shall be reissued and paid out again. The bill was passed by yeas 177, nays 35. The legislative apppropria-tion bill was considered without action, and the naval appropriation bill was reported from the conference committee and agreed to. Adjourned.

The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole, the House making several amendments, but not completing the bill....The committee on Mississippi levees reported a bill appropriating \$3,871,574 for repairing the le-Adjourned.

ees. Adjourned. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, reported a bill to regulate inter-State commerce and prohibit unjus discrimination by common carriers. Mr. Rea-gan explained that the object of the bill was to prevent discrimination in charges for freight by railroads, so that no greater rate should be charged to one shipper than to another. The corporations were also forbidden from enterng into combinations for the purpose of discriminating against persons or places. The only other material provision was that they not charge more for shorter distances than for longer distances on the same line of carriage....Consideration of the legislative ap-propriation bill was resumed. Adjourned.

French Industrial Exhibitions.

It is interesting to recall the fact that Paris husdand a great many industrial exhibitions. The first was organized in 1798, by Francois de Neufchateau, during the first Republic. Several exhibitions followed, the fourth being under the first empire, in 1806. During the Restoration there were three, and the same number graced the reign of Louis Philippe. There was only one exhibition during the Republic of February, but the contributors, 4,000 in number, made the largest display ever seen in France. The first international exhibition in France was that of 1855, when there were 29,000 contributors. At the international show in the Champ de Mars, 1867, there were over 42,000 exhibitors. It is carious to note the steady growth of these expositions. The great exhibition in Hyde Park, London, required a space of 88,000 square yards, but that of 1862 occupied 119,994 square yards. The Paris show of 1855 covered a space of 152,000 metres, and that of 1867 required an area of 642,000 metres. The present exhibition occupies an enormous

Words of Wisdom.

Strive to be the greatest man in your country and you may be disappointed ; strive to be the best and you may succeed.

When the blood burns, how prodigal the soul lends the tongue vows.

It is by what we have done, and not what others have done for us, that we shall be remembered by after ages.

The great blessings of mankind are within us and within our reach ; but we shut our eyes, and, like the people in the dark, we fall foul upon the very thing we search for without finding it,

A man to be a success must not be a pure idealism, but he must have ideas. He does not want to be sun-dazzled or sun-blind, but he must have glimmer enough to keep him from knocking his head against the wall.

This world is not merely a rugged spot on which we are to struggle for a foothold on life-to toil for daily bread : but a bright member of the starry brotherhood that range the fields of space, raising from every corner of the universe the harmonious anthem of praise ; a region of still waters and cooling shades, and bright birds, and blessed things for the comfort of God's weary children. This world is a poem written in letters of light on the walls of the azure firmament.

"I should like to live to draw two breaths after I am acquitted, and then I would die satisfied," said John Smart of Burnet county, Texas, who had lain in jail nearly a year on a charge of murder. and was brought into court on his couch, space, the main building alone being sick. At eleven o'clock the verdict "not guilty" was brought in, and at twelve the old man died.

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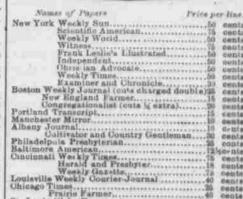
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