

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

**Household Hints.**  
Ink can be preserved from mold by putting a clove in the bottle.

Dip candle wicks into spirits of turpentine and then dry before using.

Yak stains on silver can be removed by rubbing with a paste of chloride of lime and water.

Blankets had better be washed in a warm solution of borax, and bedsteads in a strong brine.

Cistern water that has become hard from long standing can be softened by adding a little borax.

Common salt freely sprinkled on the shelves, etc., is recommended as an effective remedy for ants.

Provide on Saturday for Monday, so as not to take up the fire with cooking or time in running errands on washing-day.

A few drops of any essential oil will preserve leather from mold and both alum and resin will keep paste in a pure condition.

Sprinkle lime with water on which chloride of lime has been mixed, and place on floor, and it will take away the smell of fresh paint.

To clean oil paintings use a sponge dipped in warm beer, and when perfectly dry wash with a solution of the finest gum-dragon dissolved in pure water.

To drive away moths, wash the floor round the side of the wall with cayenne pepper tea, and sprinkle salt just at the edges. Ironing the edges of the carpet on the wrong side, after dampening them with the tea, also kills the eggs of the pestilent invader.

To polish brass, oil of vitriol, one ounce; sweet oil, one half gill; pulverized rottenstone, one gill; rain water, one pint and a half. Mix and shake when used. Apply with a rag, and polish with old woolen cloth.

The use of borax is of great value in domestic purposes. It is perfectly effective in driving away red ants, cockroaches, etc., if sprinkled around on pantry shelves, or put in small quantities on paper and placed in the corners of the insects. Borax is also of great value for toilet uses. For removing dandruff and cleansing the hair it is unequalled. It is also a good remedy for rough face and chapped hands. Its application to wounds, sores, bruises, sprains, etc., prove very salutary, and is often the only remedy required, even in severe cases.

**The Orchard.**  
Towards the last of May and during June the codling moth will lay its eggs on the young fruit of the apple and pear. Each female lays between two and three hundred eggs, distributing them over the tree one to an apple or pear. Wherever an egg is laid the fruit will be destroyed almost certainly. Hogs should run in every orchard; (1) to root up the ground; (2) to fertilize the soil; (3) to eat the fruit that falls in consequence of being injured by the larvae of the codling moth. If all wormy fruit is eaten as soon as it falls to the ground there will be no moths to trouble the orchard. It is the second crop of the insect that does the mischief, which hatches out in August and burrows in the full grown fruit, but destroy the first crop and there will not be a second.

Lose no time in hilling up earth to the height of six inches around all young fruit trees as a protection from the borer; or tie bands of thick paper or roofing felt around the stems, extending two inches below the surface and six above. A wash of lime and fresh cow dung will answer. "You pay your money and take your choice."

A farmer writes the *Husbandman* that he destroyed the moth of the canker worm and saved the foliage of his large orchard by adopting the following plan: he scraped away the rough bark of every tree half way up to the limbs, and with a large brush coated the trunk every afternoon from April 3d for thirty-one days with tar thinned with rain-water and warmed before being applied to the tree. The tar did no harm to the trees, but caught every miller that attempted to ascend them. The millers come from the ground at dark and begin to crawl up the trees to deposit their eggs, when they stick in the tar and perish.

**Land Measurement.**  
In order that the farmer should keep an account with his field, it is first necessary that he should ascertain its area. If he provide himself with a straight, stiff pole, one rod long and notched into yards, he will be able to ascertain the area as follows: If the sides of the field are all parallel, multiply its length in rods by its breadth in rods and divide by 160—the quotient will be the number of acres in the field. Second, if the field is triangular in shape multiply the longest sides in rods by the greatest width in rods, and divide half the product by 160, and you will get the area in acres. Third, when the sides of the field are irregular and unequal ones, run a line from one extreme corner to the other, and then find the area of the two triangles as above, and add them together. This will give you the number of acres in the whole field. Fields, no matter how irregular, may be measured in this way by dividing them into triangles. —*Journal of Agriculture*

England imported 396,000 barrels of apples from United States in 1877.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

**A Peep Into Chickendom.**  
Eight little downy chickens  
Are running down the walk,  
Brimsful of busy chatter,  
And cooing chicken talk.

"Peep! peep!" chirps one wee chicken;  
"O, see this monster worm!"  
—And so they gather twittering round,  
To watch it crawl and squirm.

"Peck it!" chirps one scared chicken;  
"Yes, peck it!" squeak the rest;  
And they fall to chattering all  
As who can do it best.

And, whilst they send to mother hen,  
To find out what to do,  
That monster worm creeps slowly on,  
And disappears from view.

**The Desert of Sahara.**  
The great tract of land containing over 3,000,000 square miles, and known as the Desert of Sahara, has not always been a desert. Long, long ago there were lakes and rivers where now the hot sand lies. These lakes and rivers dried up because the climate changed and there wasn't rain enough to supply water. But Sahara is, and has for many centuries, been uninhabited—thanks to the oasis which abound in so many parts of the desert. You mustn't imagine that an oasis is always a small plot of grass with a spring of water. We used to think so when we went to the primary school. Egypt is nothing but an oasis in the desert, but you must agree that it is a pretty big one. One thing is pretty certain—if camels had not been provided for man, it would seem as though no one could have lived in Sahara. At least no one could have traveled from oasis to oasis over the long stretches of sand without the camel's aid, and so all commercial life upon the desert must have perished. You've heard, of course, what wonderful creatures these camels are. The humps upon their backs are composed of fat, and this nourishes them on a long journey when food is scarce. They have the power of secreting a great quantity of water in their stomachs, so that they can go for days without drinking. When Arabs fail to reach places where water can be secured, through losing their way or by being detained by sand storms, and other causes, they have been known to kill camels for the purpose of getting their water which the camels drank before they started. They have thick, broad soles on their feet, so that they can walk on the hot sand without trouble. Another funny thing is that they can shut their noses up when a sand storm blows in their faces.

They've been thinking of overflowing large portions of Sahara by letting in the waters which are higher than the desert, but men appear to be convinced that the expense would be much greater than the gain, and so the camels will probably carry man and his goods across the desert for many years to come. —*New York Tribune.*

**The Bell Family.**  
Members of this family are now found and used in every civilized country; in cities, towns, churches, palaces, prisons, hotels, as well as on board every ship. They vary in stature, bulk and speech; there is the dwarf, with its little, tinkling voice, and the giant, with its loud tones, which would nearly stun you. Their employments also are very varied—they call people to church, ring merrily at marriages, at Christmas, and other joyful times; sound mournfully at funerals, summon people to railway trains, announce the arrival of visitors, and are often rung impatiently by masters and mistresses to call their servants. Bells were first heard of in the Book of Exodus; they were made of gold, and were very small; they were fastened to the blue vestment which the high priest wore when attending to religious duties. The Romans put bells on their sheep and horses, which was first done to frighten away wild beasts and to enable the owners to find them more easily when they wandered away. It was not until this century that bell-hanging was introduced into the rooms of houses. It is supposed that long before bells were known in Europe they were used in Hindoo temples for the purpose of frightening away evil spirits. It is believed that Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, first invented bells in the year 400; they were first used in churches A. D. 900.

**Fashion Notes.**  
Hosiery is much better in quality and much lower in price than it has been for the past ten years.

Small capes and mantelets—the latter having square ends, knotted in front—have quite taken the place of jackets.

Among the ornaments for bonnets are green peas, visible in the split pod, with natural vine, leaves and tendrils.

Dresses of dotted and checked white moulin are revived for house wear, and are trimmed with lace and colored ribbons.

The new soft beige flannel, of home manufacture, for children's wear, has hair stripes of color upon gray and dark grounds.

Very neat balmoral skirts, for summer travelling wear, are made of striped seersucker, and trimmed with fine plaiting.

Among the latest novelties are fruit bonnets, and one of the prettiest is composed of strawberries—perfectly natural in appearance—shaded to represent different degrees of growth and ripeness and embedded in perfectly natural leaves.

How Fast Will Trees Grow.

In order to test the rapidity of the growth of the different varieties of trees a writer in a Western paper took the measurement and height of a large number, some years ago, with the following result:

Two Norway spruces, set twenty years, were five and a half feet in circumference, forty feet in height, and had a spread of about twenty-six feet in diameter. A black spruce set fifteen years was twenty-five feet in height and proportionately large.

Two balsam firs, set sixteen years, were thirty feet high.

A European larch, set seventeen years, was forty two feet high and four feet in circumference at the base.

A Scotch pine, set eighteen years, was twenty-six feet high.

A hard pine, set seventeen years, was three feet eight inches in circumference and twenty-five feet high.

A white pine, set eighteen years, was four feet in circumference, while an Austrian, set fourteen years, was twenty feet high.

A Russian spruce, set fifteen years, was about fifteen feet in height.

The red cedars and arbor vitas, set fourteen years, averaged twenty feet in height, while a hedge or wind break, set entirely around an eighty acre farm, was composed of first a row of cedars set about fifteen years, which averaged five feet, next a row of Scotch pine twenty-five feet high, and outside of this a row of soft maples ranging from twenty-five to thirty feet in height. These formed a perfect security against high winds and reduced the temperature in the enclosure several degrees.

Hard maples, set twenty years, averaged over thirty feet in height.

One soft maple, set eighteen years, was fifty feet in height and six feet in circumference at the base.

A black walnut, set sixteen years, was four feet three inches in diameter, while a sycamore, transplanted twenty years before from the timber, was seven feet in circumference at the base and forty-eight feet in height.

A silver-leaf poplar, set twenty years, was seven feet two inches in circumference and thirty-five feet in height, and a golden willow, that twenty years before had been set into the ground a switch, was eleven feet eight inches in circumference and over forty feet high.

There were many other varieties—some of them rare specimens—but even our slow-growing varieties, if carefully cultivated, will, in a few years, become great trees. But they must be taken care of and kept from them just as closely as if they were orchard trees; if the best results are to be secured.

**Two Remarkable Accidents.**  
In the transactions of the Medical Society of New Jersey, for 1877, Dr. Ryerson reports the case of a child which lived four weeks with over an inch of No. 1 sewing needle in the heart. Search for the needle before death was unsuccessful. At the autopsy it was found to have passed partially through the cartilage of the fourth rib, into the wall of the right ventricle. Pus welled up through the perforated cartilage, and loose in an abscess holding an ounce or more of pus, in the muscular substance, lay the needle. It was supposed that until loosened by suppuration the broken end of the needle remained fixed in the rib, thus pinning the heart to the chest wall.

A still more remarkable accident, with recovery, is reported in the transactions of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, for the same year. In this case a boy of fourteen was impaled on the end of a carriage shaft, the point of the shaft entering one inch below the left nipple and coming out at the back. The victim was swung three times into the air by the rearing of the horses, then pushed himself off, and walked home with some assistance. No cough or hemoptysis followed and apparently little shock. Effusion into the pleura occurred with discharge of pus, front and back. This gradually lessened, and finally both wounds closed, the one in the breast last. The boy has recovered robust health.

**In a Boat With a Rattlesnake.**  
One dark night several weeks ago three men living near Caseyville, on the Indiana side of the Ohio, started to go over the river in a skiff which had been lying against the bank for several days. They got into the boat and the oarsman pulled vigorously for the other shore. When about sixty yards from the bank the man in the bow suddenly cried out that he heard the hiss of a rattlesnake in the boat. This caused a thrill of horror to run through all, and in a flash the oars were stopped and all listening, but not a sound was heard. They concluded that it was a false alarm and the oars began to rise and fall. Again the man in the bow uttered the warning and again the boat was stopped and all listened in dire fear, but no sound was heard. The skiff was then pulled across the river to Caseyville, where the man at the stern jumped out into the water, afraid to go through the boat. Procuring a lantern at the hotel they went down to examine the boat and found a rattlesnake with eleven rattles coiled under the oarsman's seat. The deadly reptile was dispatched, to the intense relief of his fellow passengers.

New York's Varied Population.

A New York paper says: Hardly any city has a greater variety of population than New York. Not only are all the sections and states of the Union represented here, but most of the nations of the earth. Indeed, we number so many foreigners that strangers wonder where the natives find place, and often speak of the metropolis as anything but an American capital. It is said that ours is the largest Irish center in the world; that Hibernia is represented here by near 400,000 people; making this city more Celtic than Dublin itself. We can boast of over 200,000 Germans—some persons put the number as high as 300,000—of about 30,000 French, 10,000 to 12,000 Italians, 8,000 to 10,000 Spaniards and Cubans, some 3,000 Portuguese, thousands of English and Scotch, a great many Russians, Swedes, Finns, South Americans, Norwegians, Mexicans, Greeks, Poles, Japanese, Bohemians, Chinese, East Indians, and a sprinkling of Armenians, Siamese, Hawaiians, Arabs, Copts, Malays, Tibetans, Turks, Persians and other races. The number of distinct languages and dialects spoken here is reported to be more than fifty, and among the creeds, independent of Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, are the Greek, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Brahminic, Parsee, and even Fetichism. Every year adds to the variety of our population, which includes, besides that of Manhattan Island, the dwellers in the adjacent cities and towns of New Jersey, on Long Island and Staten Island, and on the Hudson, representing not far from 2,000,000 souls, directly or indirectly connected with the affairs and interests of New York, and who are all here they are because the metropolis is here. It would be very interesting to know exactly how many nations and races our population embraces. Excepting London, it is doubtful if any capital exceeds this in the polyglot and polygenetic character of its people. New York with its vicinity is less a city than a country or region, and he who cares to look into its diversities, peculiarities and customs, may acquire an acquaintance with geography and history which he could not acquire in years of travel. Certainly all its influences and varieties should render its residents broad, tolerant, many-sided; if they do not the fault must be in the person, not the place.

**Taking Cold.**  
How shall a person who is sensitive to cold, who takes cold whenever a door is opened or a window raised—how shall a person acquire that hardihood which enables him to endure exposure and avoid taking cold? In the first place, he should spend a considerable portion of each day out of doors. He should do this at all seasons of the year and in all kinds of weather. Secondly, he should wash with the greatest care the temperature of the room in which he spends the remainder of his time—both the living room and the dormitory. Thirdly, he should each day bathe his chest and neck, and, if he can bear it, his whole body in cold water, and follow this with a vigorous rubbing with the towel. What is called the splash-bath is perhaps better than any other for this purpose. It consists simply in dashing water against the body with the hand. This causes a slight shock to the skin, while it brings the blood to the surface, while it causes an involuntary, deep inspiration of air, which expands the lungs and increases the force of the circulation. This can all be accomplished in a few minutes, and should be followed by a little brisk exercise in a cold room in the open air. Of course a person unaccustomed to this should not commence in cold weather; but, beginning in the summer, he will find, as the winter approaches, that his ability to endure the bath will increase with the falling of the thermometer, and that his susceptibility to changes of temperature will be greatly diminished.

**Curious Facts.**  
Copperas contains not copper, but consists of the sulphate of iron.

Kid gloves are not kid, but are made of lamb skin or sheep skin.

Black lead does not contain one particle of lead, but is composed chiefly of carbon.

Turkish baths are not of Turkish origin; nor are they baths at all. They are hot air rooms.

Prussian blue does not come from Prussia, but is the precipitate of the salt of protoxide of iron with prussiate of potassa.

Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil or even grow in Brazil; nor is it grass at all. It consists of strips of palm leaf, and is chiefly imported from Cuba.

Whale bone is not bone at all; nor does it possess any properties of bone. It is a substance attached to the lower jaw of the whale, and seems to strain the water, which the creature takes up in large mouthfuls.

Sealing wax is not wax at all; nor does it contain a single particle of wax. It is composed of shellac, Venice turpentine, and cinabar. Cinabar gives it the deep red color, and turpentine renders the shellac soft and less brittle.

The city of Texarkana is built at the junction of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. It received its name in 1819, when an enthusiastic surveyor, while running the lines, blazed the three fragments of the names of the new States on a tree, and predicted that a great city would be built there. Three years ago, when the town was founded, the name, still to be seen on the old tree, was adopted, and the prediction seems in a fair way to be verified, as the town now has 3,000 inhabitants, and is an important railroad crossing.

The Japanese sits down when he works, turns a screw to the left, puts a horse head out in a stall, pulls his plane towards him and kills himself in spite of his foe.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething 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.

**Buckeye Mowers and Reapers.**  
The Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, built by Adriance, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, and 165 Greenwich street, New York, have for 21 years held the highest position. While many useful improvements have been made in other departments of agricultural machinery, all attempts to produce a machine that would equal the Buckeye in the simplicity and correctness of its principles of construction have failed; while the excellence of the mechanical work done by Adriance, Platt & Co., has given them a world-wide fame.

The New Model Buckeye Mower contains all the original Buckeye features, and is constructed entirely of iron and steel. It is truly a model of beauty, symmetry, lightness, strength, efficiency and durability.

The Adriance Reaper, built by the same firm, is the nearest approach to perfection yet attained in a light, simple, single-drive wheel iron reaper, combining every desirable feature to enable it to do the best work under all circumstances. Its platform is very easily folded, rendering it as portable as the Buckeye Mower, and enabling it to pass through the narrowest bars or lanes.

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Owing to the perfect purity of Dooley's Yeast Powder, and its superior excellence in every respect over all other preparations, it has been adopted and used in the Royal households of the following countries, viz: Germany, England, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Italy and Brazil. It was long ago adopted and is today used, by thousands of royal American households scattered all over the western world, and the high esteem in which it is held in this country fully justifies its introduction and use as above stated.

Great care carries with it a certain respectability whether it attaches to a person or thing. This is seen particularly in the case of John'son's Anodyne Liniment, which is the most marvelous internal and external remedy ever discovered. It ought to be kept in every house.

If farmers and others continue to buy dust and ashes put up in big bags and sold for condition powders it won't be our fault. We have exposed the swindle time and again. Sheridan's Powders are the only kind we know of worth carrying home.

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**THE MARKETS.**  
NEW YORK.  
Beef Cattle—Native..... 09 00 09 00  
Texas and Cherokee..... 08 00 08 00  
Hops—Live..... 08 00 08 00  
Sheep—Dressed..... 08 00 08 00  
Lamb—Dressed..... 08 00 08 00  
Pork—Western—Good to Choice..... 07 00 07 00  
Shoulder to Choice..... 06 00 06 00  
Butterfat, per cwt..... 12 00 12 00  
Wheat—Red Western..... 1 25 1 25  
Hops..... 1 25 1 25  
Rye—State..... 07 00 07 00  
Barley—State..... 07 00 07 00  
Sorghum—State..... 07 00 07 00  
Corn—Mixed Western..... 06 00 06 00  
Oats—Mixed Western..... 04 00 04 00  
Hay, per cwt..... 08 00 08 00  
Hops..... 08 00 08 00  
Potatoes—No. 1..... 07 00 07 00  
Lard—City Brand..... 07 00 07 00  
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new..... 14 00 14 00  
No. 2, new..... 12 00 12 00  
Dry Cod, per cwt..... 15 00 15 00  
Herring, 3 lbs, per cwt..... 11 00 11 00  
Petroleum—Crude..... 11 00 11 00  
Wool—California..... 20 00 20 00  
Tallow..... 18 00 18 00  
Australia..... 18 00 18 00  
State X..... 18 00 18 00  
Butter—State..... 22 00 22 00  
Western—Choice..... 22 00 22 00  
Western—Good to Prime..... 20 00 20 00  
Western—Firm..... 18 00 18 00  
Cheese—State Factory..... 09 00 09 00  
State Summer..... 08 00 08 00  
Western..... 08 00 08 00  
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania..... 15 00 15 00  
BUFFALO.  
Beef Cattle—Native..... 08 00 08 00  
Wheat—No. 1, Mixed..... 1 25 1 25  
Corn—Mixed..... 06 00 06 00  
Oats..... 04 00 04 00  
Hay..... 08 00 08 00  
Barley..... 07 00 07 00  
Rye..... 07 00 07 00  
Sorghum..... 07 00 07 00  
Corn—Mixed..... 06 00 06 00  
Oats—Mixed..... 04 00 04 00  
Wool—Colorado..... 18 00 18 00  
California..... 20 00 20 00  
PULMONARY.  
Beef Cattle—Extra..... 08 00 08 00  
Sheep—Dressed..... 08 00 08 00  
Hops—Dressed..... 08 00 08 00  
Pork—Pennyweight..... 07 00 07 00  
Wheat—Red Western..... 1 25 1 25  
Rye..... 07 00 07 00  
Corn—Mixed..... 06 00 06 00  
Oats—Mixed..... 04 00 04 00  
Wool—Colorado..... 18 00 18 00  
California..... 20 00 20 00  
BOSTON.  
Beef Cattle..... 08 00 08 00  
Sheep..... 08 00 08 00  
Hops..... 08 00 08 00  
Pork..... 07 00 07 00  
Wheat..... 1 25 1 25  
Rye..... 07 00 07 00  
Corn—Mixed..... 06 00 06 00  
Oats..... 04 00 04 00  
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania..... 15 00 15 00  
California..... 20 00 20 00  
BALTIMORE, MARY.  
Beef Cattle..... 08 00 08 00  
Sheep..... 08 00 08 00  
Hops..... 08 00 08 00  
Pork..... 07 00 07 00  
Wheat..... 1 25 1 25  
Rye..... 07 00 07 00  
Corn—Mixed..... 06 00 06 00  
Oats..... 04 00 04 00  
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania..... 15 00 15 00  
California..... 20 00 20 00  
WATERBURY, MARY.  
Beef Cattle—Fancy..... 08 00 08 00  
Sheep..... 08 00 08 00  
Hops..... 08 00 08 00  
Pork..... 07 00 07 00  
Wheat..... 1 25 1 25  
Rye..... 07 00 07 00  
Corn—Mixed..... 06 00 06 00  
Oats..... 04 00 04 00  
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania..... 15 00 15 00  
California..... 20 00 20 00

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Upham's DEPILATORY POWDER.  
Removes superfluous hair in five minutes without pain to the skin. Sent by mail for \$1.25, by R. C. Upham, 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Circulars free.

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CELEBRATED  
**EYE BALSM**  
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**CHILLS & FEVER**

**ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT**  
is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

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