you" to me is always eno

Then bless the girls !

The Swallow.

Of all the birds that swim the air I'd rather be the swallow; And, summer days, when days were fair, I'd follow, follow follow The burrying clouds a cross the sky, And with the singing winds I'd fly.

Pd find the sources of the Nile,
Pd see the Sandwich Islands;
And Chimborazo's granite pile,
And Scotland's rugged Highland
Pd skim the sands of Timbuctoo;
Constantinople's mosques Pd view.

I'd see my shadow in the Rhine Dart swiftly like an arrow, And catch the breath of eglantine «Along the banks of Yarrow; I'd r-am the world and never tire, If I could have my heart's desire! —Nathan Haskell Dole, St. Nichola

HOLY WEEK.

Palm Sunday and Other Days Pre

Of all the seasons in the ecclesiastic year, especially in the services of the Catlic Church, there is none that presents great rattractions than that upon which we now entering. The solemnity and antique fall the observances, so symbolic and is pressive, cannot fail to be of interest to a general reader. The services of holy we proper commence on this day.

general reader. The services of holy week, proper commence on this day.

PALM SUNDAY.

The brief popularity which Jesus experienced on his last entry into Jerusalem, when the people "took branches of palm trees and went forth to meet him, crying Hosanna," etc., has been commemorated from an early period in the history of the Church on the Sunday preceding Easter, which day was consequently called Palm Sunday. Throughout the greater part of Christendom, in the defect of the palm tree, some other branches or evergreens are blessed by the priests at the mass and distributed among the people, who carry them in their hands, in memory of the Saviour's triumphant entry into the holy city. After this it is the custom to burn the branches thus used, the ashes of which are laid aside, to be sprinkled upon the heads of the congregation on the ensuing ash Wednesday, as a reminder of their origin, and that unto dust they shall return.

While a member of the trunt of

Christ, whose light is represented by burning tapers. In the same manner the other candles, extinguished one after another, may represent the prophets successively put to death before the divine Lord.

MAUNDY THURBLAY, OR HOLY THURBLAY.

The day before Good Friday has been marked from an early age of the Church by acts of humility, in intimation of that of Christ in washing the feet of his disciples on the eve of his passion and death. Ecclesiastics, small and great, laymen of eminence, not excepting sovereign princes, have thought it fitting, in the spirit of their religion, to lay by personal dignity on this occasion, and condescend to the menial act of washing the feet of paupers. It is in consequence of an associeted act of charity, the distribution of food in baskets, or maunds, that the day has come to be distinguished in England as Maundy Thursday. In Home, however, and indeed throughout the Catholic world, the day is known as Holy Thursday. On this day the ceremony of blessing the holy oils, used in baptism, ordination and extreme unction, takes place.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The services in the churches on this day are of the most solemn character. The priest and his ministers lie prostrate in solemn prayer before the altar, and in the meantime two acolytes spread a single cloth upon the altar aid place the book upon the epistle side. Then are read the lessons and tracts, after which the priest puts off his chasuble and uncovers the priest puts of the world, "to which is responded "Come, let us adore." The priest then places the cortifix on a cushion in front of the altar, then, the clergy first and then the service which takes place in the early addended the cort of the observance of the latar, then, the clergy first and then service which takes place in the early addended the office until the very street opening and the service

brief notice of the observance of MILY SATURDAY IN ROME.

On the reading of a particular passage in the service which takes place in the early afternoon, the bells of St. Peter's are rung, and all the bells in the city immediately break forth, as if rejoicing in their new liberty of ringing. The blessing of the firs and the paschal oandle, the water and fire grains of incense, are among the principal ceremens ies of this day. New five, as it is termed, is employed. At the beginning of mass a light, from which the candles and the charcoal for the incense are enkindled, is struck from a film. Formerly all the fires in Rome were lighted anew from this holy fire, but this is no longer the case. Catechumens are baptized, deacons and priests ordained and the tonsure given on Holy Saturday.

**Foreigners have much influence in Eagland. If we regard race alone, the Empire is presided over by a German, and governed by a Venetian; its two greatest Viceroys in 1874 vere Iriahmen; a German of Leipzic is a powerful leader in Farliament; an Italian controls the working men; a Dane, a Sweda and a Fomeranian raha among the first physicians, surgeone and coulists of London; a German John Porminent commercial lawyer in the Kingdom.

A Rascal's Requiem

A .SCOUNDREL'S LIFE REVIEWED.

How a Great City Was Robbed, With a few Interesting Personal Notices of the Thief and His Methods of Stealing.

William M. Tweed was 55 years old on the 3rd of this month. He was born in 1823 at 9 Cherry street. His father was a chairmaker, a partnef with Hezekiah W. Bonnel, He was in good circumstances, and gave his children a fair education. Young Tweed was sent to school to Gould Brown, the well-known author of "Brown's Grammar." Mr. Brown kept his school in Pearl street, near Franklin square. Tweed's old schoolmaster give him a good regutation. He was an apt scholar, and had a most retentive memory, He was not quarrelsome, but

HAD AN INDOMITABLE SPIRIT, and would fight before suffering imposition.

and would fight before suffering imposition. One of his boyish companions says that the was witty, and as "full of the devil as an egg is of meat." At three he is said to have been stubborn and mulish, but was always generous and ready to take the part of the smaller boys when suffering from the arrogance of their larger playmates. When-about 12 years old William was sent to a boarding school kept by the Rev. Mr. Halsey in Eizabethtown, N.J. Here he finished his education. He studied nothing but the English branches. The Blue Book says that he is a graduate of the New York Law School, but his relatives pronounce this incorrect. On his return from boarding school, young Tweed entered his father's shop and

BECAME A CHAIRMAKER.

He is said to have been a good workman. Afterward he ran the business on his own account. His earnings were spent either in theatres or in engine-houses. Like most New York boys of that day, he fancied the life of a fireman. He became a runner with Twelve Engine in the Fourth Ward, before he was of age. In 1847 he joined that company, Meantime Tweed had married and moved into the Seventh Ward. He joined Engine Company No. 9. on Jan. 1849. Within six months he was elected foreman of Big Six, as she was called, became the most famous engine company in the city. She dashed through the streets, aiming to be first at all fires. Tweed led the ropes

with a silver-mounted transfer in his hand, a white fire-coat over his arm, and one of the old-fashioned stiff hats on his head. He was well known to all bunkers and volunteer firemen. His personal popularity was so great, and the friends of Big Six so numerous, that the company became a powerful lever in municipal politics. The American Club was the offspring of its popularity, and its influence was felt in political matters years after its disbandment. With

larity, and its influence was felt in political matters years after its disbandment. With THE FOREMANSHIP OF BIG SIX
Tweed began his political career. In 1850 he ran for Assistant Alderman of the Seventh Ward, but was defeated by the Whig candidate, Mr. John B. Webb. The following year he again contested the district with Mr. Webb and was elected by a large majority. His business tact and vigor were recognized in the board, and the leaders of the party predicted his rise to power.

Congressmen were elected in the fall of 1852. There was a bitter contest for the Democratic nomination in the Fourth District. Mr. Tweed was Chairman of the Convention. The two wards presented one candidate and Williamsburgh another. Several ballots were taken, the vote standing 14 to 44. As a last resort, the Williamsburgh delegates dropped their man, and nominated Mr. Tweed. This shrewd politician cast his vote for himself, saying: "Tweedy never goes back on Tweedy—

goes back on Tweedy—

TWEED GOES FOR TWEED!"

Old Joe Hoxie was the Whig candidate.
He went through the district, working like
a beaver, telling funny stories and filling the
air with eloquence. Tweed confined himself
to the quiet work that proved so effective in
subsequent campaigns, and beat Hoxie by a
thousand plularity. Mr. Tweed

thousand plularity. Mr. Tweed

RA's for Alderman

on the Democratic ticket. He provoked the
Native American element in the previous
year and excited their bitter ennity. They
ran their strongest man against him and won
after a hot contest. Tweed became the recognized champion of the foreign element. He
owed much of his success in his abbequent political career to that fight. Disasted in 1855
he was elected School Commissioner in the
Seventh Ward in 1856. In 1857 he ran for
Supervisor, and though opposed by Know
Nothing and Republican parties, was successful. Before this, he had been made

ful. Before this, he had been made
SACHEM OF TAMMANY HALL.
His political ability was generally recog
nized and his advice sought by such politici
ans as Isaac V. Fowler, Lorenzo Shepherd
and Fernando Wood. In the contest betwee
Fowler and Wood, Tweed was a firm sup
porter of the former. Wood called him
"political flat," and Tweed never forgot i
nor forgave it.
While a member of this board, measure
were passed that laid the
FOUNDATION OF THE VAST DEBT
under the weight of which the city is no

He could throttle his enemies through the Board of Audit. His first measure was to reimburse himself for his expenses in fighting the Young Democracy. Within two months, with the aid of Garvey, Woodward, and Ingersoll, over \$6,000,000 of city money

4

REACHED CUBA IN A FISHING SMACK
Cuba by the skipper. He and a companion,
Hunt, were at once arrested. He was recognized, but got on board the Spanish barque
Carmen and took passage for Vigo, Spain.
Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State, requested the Spanish authorities to arrest him
on his arrival. They did so, and, though
there was no extradition treaty between the
two Governments, and the suit against—
Tweed was a civil and not criminal one, he
was

to the commander of the United States man-of-war Franklin, and delivered to the Sheriff of this county on Nov. 23, 1876.
One of the civil suits had been tried in his absence by Judge Westbrook, before a picked jury. Judgment was given amounting to millions. After his capture by Hamilton Fish, Tweed confessed judgment. He was kept in jail until

kept in jail until

DEATH RELEASED HIM,
whether held as a judgment debtor or
under the untried indictments is unknown.
On the 6th of December he wrote a pitful
letter to Charles O'Conor. He said that he
was an old man, g. eatly broken in health,
cast down it spirit, and no longer able to
bear bis burden.

and Fernando Wood. In the contest between Fowler and Wood. Tweed was a firm supporter of the former. Wood called him a "political flat," and Tweed never forgot it nor forgave it.

While a member of this board, measures were passed that laid the power forgot it under the weight of which the city is now staggering. Mr. Tweed was an active member of what was known as the old Supervisors Ring. He and his partners kept a political tollgate, and collected heavy tolls on every bill that passed the board. All the members of the board, with possibly one exception, became rich, during their term of office. His success as a manipulator of his associates undoubtedly emboldened him and lad him to plan and carry out the gigantic schemes that afterwards astounded the community.

was drawn, from the Record way flack and divided. Woodward draw the money and splat Travel's area halt. He success were the best of Acti. To point Officia fine I and the special of Act intentions of the mothers of Madrid, they could not PURNISH THE INFANTS WITH DESIRELE BOARD because their systems were affected in a deleterous manner by the unwholesome atmosphere of the city. As for the auxiliary bottle, he condemned it with much ferceness. "Never with my consent," said this excellent man, "shall the youth of Madrid undergo the humiliation of the unaympathetic and unsatisfactory bottle." He announced that he would keep constantly on hand a large SUPPLY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE NURSES on his suburban estate. There is some difficulty in translating his exact deforiptive phrase into English, but perhaps it will suffice to say that his nurses were warranted to be able to supply the wants of the Madrid infants without the aid of bottles. In short, they were to be self-acting, perrennial, and inexhaustible, and with their assistance Don Jose De Antiquedad y Vuelta-Abajo undertook to supply Madrid with pure Naranjos County—well! at all events the Madrid infants were to be fed. A few weeks later and Don Jose advertised that his establi-shment was in complete working order, and that HIS NURSES WOULD ENTER THE CITY DAILY to wait upon their customers. Apparently, he had a great many patrons, for a few days later a procession of at least a dozen extremely plump Spanish women, whose very appearance was sufficient to awaken the most dainty infant, made their appearance at the city gate. The Custom-house officers gazed at them with respect and admiration, and they made their appearance at the city gate. The Custom-house officer gazed at them with respect and admiration, and the warmly congratulated the Madrid infants upon their good fortune. The praises of the benevolent Don Jose were in every mouth. The local press published frequent leading editorials asserting that the local infants upon their good fortune. The praises of the benevolent Don Jose were in every mouth. The local press published frequent leading editorials asserting that the benevolent Don Jose were in every mouth. The local press of the day of th

A HOLLOW METALLIC SOUND

which at once awaicened his suspicions. Without a moment's delay, Lieut. Maduro called out a file of soldiers, and arresting every nurse, sent for two female searchers and order d them to do their duty. Twenty minutes later sixty exceptionally then and as I looking women were marched to the City Prison, and ore hundred and twenty tin cans, of a curious hemispheric shape, filled with petroleum, were lying heaped together where the femule searchers had thrown them.

Don Jose de Antiquedad y Vuelta-Abajo was thus discovered to be an imposter. He had not furnished a single Madrid infant with pure Naranjac County—well, food. He was not a philanthropist, and he care in either for nurses nor children. He was, however, an audacious and ingenious smuggler, and the long success of his artifices has so overthrown Spanish faith in woman, that none but the thinnest and most level of the sex can pass a Spanish Custom-house without undergoing the most rigid scrutiny.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.] The Court of Engiand 500 years ago is scribed by Hallam as the sun, as it were, that system which embraced the valor a an asystem which embraced the valor am nobility of the Christian world. "Ohivalry," says the historian, "was then in its zenith, and in all the virtues which adorned the knightly character, in courtesy, munificence, gallantry, in all delicate and magnanium feelings none were so complusors as Educa-A Long Way After Æsop.

THE YOUNG MAN AND THE SWALLOW.
A prodigal young spendthrift, who had synandered his whole patrimony, and any other money he could get his hands on, took a melancholy walk, one morning, measurement of the control of the synandered his whole patrimony, and any other money he could get his hands on, took a melancholy walk, one morning near the synandered his work, and the synandered his work, and had so been tempted abroad by the mild weather, akiniming along upon the simple work, and the synandes of the water, and jumping at one to the conclusion that summer had come without cot a summer drink), he went and a surface of the water, and jumping at one to the conclusion that summer had come without cot a summer drink), he went and pawned his winter olches for a raise. With the proceeds he played keno, and when he was gooded out of his money he took gand the wallow way on the ground frezer to the was gooded out of his money he took gand his wallow way on the ground frezer to water than the way of the water of the first wallow.

THE LION AND THE ASS.

THE LION AND THE A

a solid color.

The rule for little girls' skirts is for then to be long enough to reach a line just about the top of the boots.

As the season advances, solid silver ornaments will take the p'ace of the silver filigrees, in a large measure.

White terry makes a pretty waistcoat, that may be worn with any kind of a street or indoor morning costum.

may be worn with any kind of a street or indoor morning costum.

Old gold, Jacques red, beige, mostic, and
robin's-egg blue are the colors most sought
for at the moment.

The fashionable evening shades are pale
rose, pale blue, opaline, or rose grey, pale
dove, and ashes of roses.

Many black suits are decorated with small
gilt buttons, especially those suits with which
a vest is worn.

Concealment of Years.

Grey hairs and a faded complexion a tward and visible signs of the fact

head one side and the other to show how he would shake the stuffing out of the lion when he got him by the nape of the neck Just as the ass was almost up with him, and it really seemed as if he was about to make a spring and tear that poor lion all to pieces, the lion happened to look around, and—

The last words of the misguided animal that attempted to run down a lion were to he received the lion happened to look around, and—

The last words of the misguided animal that attempted to run down a lion were to he make the foundation to so great a building. Ashmole, however, will not altogether repudiate the allegation that

MORAL.—Never strike a man (for a dollar) until you know who he is.—E. Soap, to the Cincinnati Saturday Night.

THE KING MAY HAVE PICKED UP A GARTER and "is—for a woman as well as for a man were constructed by the company of dignity and sense.—Francis P. Corpe in the Contemporary Regiese.

The Land at The North Pole.

The Theory Developed by the Wild Geese — Interesting Evidence of an Old Sailor.

About four years ago a farmer of Surprise valley found in the crop of a wild goose a small quantity of grain, the like of which he had never before seen. He planted this grain, and it grew and flourished, producing more than a hundred fold. The straw and beardless head are said to resemble wheat, while the grain looks like rye, but is twice as large. The farmer has now many bushels of this new cereal, and has seet samples of it to be planted in various places in Calfornia, where food for cattle is not easily obtained at some seasons, as the stalk of the new grain, when cut before it is thoroughly ripe makes excellent hay.

An old sailor of this city, after reading an item which has been going the rounds or the papers in regard to the new cereal, the substance of which item is given above, finds his memory refreshed. It brings to his recollection a circumstance that he had almost store the papers in regard to the new cereal, the substance of which item is given above, finds his memory refreshed. It brings to his recollection a circumstance that he had made at the north pole.

The old man says he was one of the crew of the Investigator, Capt. McClure, which sailed from England in 1850, in company with the Enterprise, Commander Collinson, in search of S r John Franklin, and he certainly has in his possession one of the Arctis medals given by the English Admiralty to alpersons engaged in these Polar expeditions from 1818 to 1855.

In September of that year the Investigator reached a land which Capt. McClure named Baring's Land, and three days after other land, which he named after Prince Albert, where, about the last of the month, they were frozen in.

While at this last-named land the explorers observed many wild geese and other waterfowl flying southward. Some of the geese tobtained it in a region lying about the open Polar sea, at the new cereal of Surprise Valley is said to be recollects to have seen, and marveled at seeing, a cons derable quantity of grain such as at the new cereal of Surprise Valley is said t FILES by T. GRAHAM,
35 Sherbourne Street, Toronto GOLD "THE BEST."
Factory, 39 Front Street, Toronto.
YEAST T. L. BUCKLEE, Manager.

Many black suits are decorated with small gilt buttons, especially those suits with which a vest is worn.

Stuff goods will be made princesse; lawns and cambries in skirts, and long overdresses with fancy basques.

Medici ruffs and sleeves, with puffs in the armhole and around the elbow, are announced as coming fashions.

The latest novelty is a bracelet that first any arm, and when passed over the hand instantly adjusts itself to the wrist.

The novelty in bonnet shapes seen at the openings of the week is a Marie Stuart brim, flared at the sides and with very long ears.

And ostrich tip or a wing and an ornament of metal, jet, or beads, with a scarf of veiling material, is the only trimming that a round hat needs.

Swiss curtains are trimmed with lace insertions across the top and bottom of thecurtain, instead of running lengthwise. These as very handsome and cost less money.

All kinds of trimming of the material are fashionable this season—side pleatings, shirrings, puffs, ruffles, flounces, shell and leaf trimings, and pipings.

A pretty dress for a miss may be of sky blue or brown poplin, with a large Louis XXI, vest buttoning straight down. The triangs and playing or desired the strimmed with guipure or embroidery, and has cuffs and a large Mazarian collar.

A very pretty way of dressing the hair is called the 'colffure Greeque." It is curled lightly over the Garchead and drawn back on the side. On the top are curls, placed of the side. On the top are curls, placed of the side. On the top are curls, placed of the side. On the top are curls, placed of the week in the side. On the top are curls, placed of the vice of the side of the side. On the top are curls, placed of the vice of the side of the side. On the side of the s

The Martin Brick Machine sectestic and the beam to operation is sected and is adopted by significant to the section of the sec

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1 Carpet Mat,
1 Bird Cage.

Ladies Collars, 5c.; 3 Ruches for 5c.; 2 paps ranging in price from 1 TO 99 CENTS.

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"Selected by Coyne's Patent Automatic Picker."

Selected by Coyne's Patent Automatic Picker.

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