FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Farm Crops of the United States.

The price of corn in this country is governed entirely by the quantity produced and the consumption, the quantity exported being too small in proportion to the enormous amount raised to exercise an influence on the price; therefore th crop of 1878, which exceeded the immense one of 1877—the largest ever raised in the United States—brought the figures much lower than those of last year. The lowest State averages, according to the special report issued by the agricultural department at Washington, are in Iowa and Nebraska, both of which States increased their products largely—too great for home consumption and too remote from leading markets—bringing the price down to about one-half that of 1876. The States showing the highest average price are the Gulf States, from Georgia to Texas, where the consumption fully equals the crop, and where the prices are little less than those of last season.

In the case of wheat, the price is greatly influenced by the European demand. The average price of the increased crop of 1877, stimulated by the war in Europe, was $1.08; but for the year 1878, with an addition of upward of 50,000,000 bushels, the price had fallen to seventy-eight cents per bushel on December 1st, 1878.

The great value of the cotton crop is also founded on the demand for export. Statistics show that in 1878 we had regained the position held prior to 1861, and that four-fifths of the cotton used and manufactured in Great Britain come from the United States. The proportion of the total crop exported to foreign parts was 3,340,000 bales, out of a crop of 4,750,000 bales during the year ending September 1, 1878. Basing the calculation on the prices returned by the producer, the value of the crop for 1878 is given at $194,700,000, while the number of bales is 5,200,000, the average for the whole country being about 8¼ cents per pound.

The price of tobacco is low this year, the average crop being 5.6 cents per pound on December 1. This price is mainly due to the result of an overstock of poor tobacco last year. The quality now on hand is generally better and heavier, making a yield per acre more than that of the former season, excepting in Kentucky, where it fell off slightly. The total crop of 1878 is estimated at 393,000,000 pounds (worth $22,000,000) against 490,000,000 pounds the year before.

The price of potatoes has not advanced yet to the relative proportion that price bears to production. With a crop almost identical with that of 1876 the price is much lower per bushel; while the crop is some 46,000,000 bushels less than last year the total value does not equal that of the excessive yield of 1877; the product for 1878 being 124,027,000 bushels, at 58.8 cents per bushel—the total value being $72,000,000.—*New York World.*

Treating Unproductive Land.

On many farms there are patches of land that are so unproductive that it does not pay to plant them with any kind of cultivated crop. They may produce some grass, but scarcely enough to compensate the cost of cutting it. In many cases the land does not earn enough to keep the fences around it in repair. Sometimes these spots are unproductive on account of being covered with stones, but in a larger number of cases the surface soil has been washed away, leaving little or nothing but hard-pan, or clay or gravel. Land that is situated on side hills is liable to be badly washed as soon as the turf over it is broken. If it has been planted with tobacco or corn for a number of years it is the more likely to have the surface soil washed away.

Land of this description can only be made productive by "heroic treatment." It requires the formation of a new soil. To this end it must be broken up to as great a depth as can be reached by a subsoil plow. In England, France and some of the Eastern states, dynamite has been resorted to as a means of breaking up the clay or pan that is too hard to be easily pulverized with a plow. Blasting enables the frost to carry on its work of disintegration. It also enables water and air to circulate among the broken masses of earth. Brush fires render good service in making this sort of land fertile. The addition of lime is recommended, as it acts to produce decomposition. Hard clay that has been broken is mechanically benefited by the addition of sand, peat, chip-manure, or even saw dust and shavings. Of course the ordinary fertilizers will be required to insure a crop.

The first crops should be turned under. Rye, millet and buckwheat are all suitable for this purpose. It is practical to raise and turn under two crops a year. The first crop to raise with a view to gain should be red clover, the roots of which penetrate to a long distance. Land too rocky to be plowed should ordinarily be set out with fruit or timber trees. The labor of preparing a spot of land of sufficient size for a tree is not great, and only a small number of tree are required for on acre. Trees may also be planted to good advantage on unproductive land that is not stony by breaking up and subduing the soil in the places where they are to stand. A little manure goes a long way when applied to trees planted twenty or thirty feet apart. Many of the best orchards in New England were planted on land too rocky to be plowed and too unproductive to produce a crop of grain.—*Chicago Times.*

Health Hints.

WASH FOR THE REMOVAL OF FRECKLES.—Barley water, made thick, two fluid ounces; distilled water of bean flowers, two fluid ounces; spirits of wine, two fluid ounces. The skin is to be washed frequently with this preparation.

TO CURE A FELON.—Take out a portion of the inside of a lemon, and thrust the finger into it. Or take the skin of the inside of a fresh egg, bind it on with the moisture of the white of the egg next to the finger, and it will draw the small globule that causes the sore to the surface. As it dries make new applications.

TO HEAL SCRATCHES, ETC. — Borax water will instantly remove all soils and stains from the hands and heal all scratches and chafes. To make it, put some crude borax into a large bottle, and fill in water. When the borax is dissolved add more to the water, until at last the water can absorb no more, and a residuum remains at the bottom of the bottle. To the water in which the hands are to be washed after gardening pour from this bottle enough to make it very soft. It is very cleansing and very healthy. By its use the hands will be kept in excellent condition, smooth, soft and white.

IMPORTANCE OF A CLEAN SKIN.—Most of our invalids are such, and millions of more healthy people will become invalids, for the want of paying the most ordinary attention to the requirements of the skin. The membrane is too often regarded as a covering only instead of a complicated piece of machinery, scarcely second in its texture and sensitiveness to the ear and eye. Many treat it with as little reference to its proper functions as if it were nothing better than a bag for their bones. It is this inconsideration for the skin that is the cause of a very large proportion of the diseases of the world. If as claimed by some scientists, four-fifths, in the bulk, of all we eat and drink, must either pass off through the skin or be turned back upon the system as a poison, and that life depends as much upon these exhalations through the skin as upon inhaling pure air through the lungs, it must be of the most vital importance to keep the channel free.

Mulching.

This subject enlisted consideration at the late fruit-growers' meeting. There appeared to be no division of sentiment as to its advisibility, though we know that all persons do not favor it. For ourselves, we have resorted to it as long as we have had a garden, and are sure that there is great benefit in it. Putting grass, manure, weeds, sawdust, or pliable rubbish of almost any kind around a newly-planted tree secures a prolonged moisture and more uniformity of temperature. But this mulching should be removed every three or four weeks, and the soil underneath well stirred, and fresh mulching applied. This way it is of decided benefit, and will save the life, or at least secure the health, of many a tree. Mulching also promotes the growth of tomatoes, egg plants, beans, peas, etc. With regard to peas it should be applied thickly, as it will tend to cool the ground, and the cooler the ground the higher the flavor of this delicious vegetable will be. Some of the members of the meeting said they had mulched acres and found it "to pay." One strongly recommended seaweed for mulching, but as every fruit-grower couldn't have a sea near him, this suggestion will not probably be adopted by a great many.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Hanging and Whipping Afghans.

A London *Standard* letter from the seat of war in Afghanistan describes the punishment inflicted upon some native prisoners, as follow: Between the soldiers hundreds of natives could be seen squatting patiently for the proceedings to commence, and it was curious to notice here and there Afghans with their long black hair, sitting quietly among the crowd of Hindoos. A party of low-caste Hindoos were busy digging a large, square hole close to the gallows. Everybody understood its use. To the right the men of the Hussars were quietly exercising their horses, and the fields above them were dotted with soldiers belonging to the Ninety-second Highlanders, who were quite content to see the execution from a distance. At eleven o'clock a company of the Twenty-first marched down to the gallows with six prisoners in their midst. Two were to be lashed and four to be hanged. The four condemned men were singled out and led to the front. Their dress consisted only of a long, blue cotton shirt and loose pygamas tied in at the ankles. In two of the instances the shirts were a mass of rags frayed into ribbons at the edges, and holding wonderfully together. None of them wore sandals or head dresses. There they stood staring curiously around them with their jet hair hanging over their faces and their hands strapped behind their backs, and all looking thoroughly desperate ruffians. The provost-marshal, a stout-built sergeant of the Tenth Hussars, showed each man his plank and made him walk across it. This all the men did without much compulsion. They did not appear to realize what was about to happen to them, and kept looking over their shoulders to see what was going on. Their legs were strapped together. What appeared to be their old blue puggarees or turbans were tied over their faces, and the nooses were fixed round their necks. Then they appeared to realize what was coming, and all commenced crying out prayers to Allah. While they were doing this one of the prisoners who was standing behind waiting for his flogging shouted out to them that they were never to mind; he would be left alive and he would avenge their deaths. All eyes were turned toward him, but only for a second, as the scene being enacted in front was of more absorbing interest. Four European sailors caught up ropes attached to the planking, a signal was given, and they pulled at the same moment, sweeping away the scaffold and launching the prisoners into the air. But it was only for a second that the condemned men hung. The cross beam creaked and broke with a startling crash, and the four men fell to the ground hanging, half resting their feet upon the earth. Scarcely had any person time to feel horrified at this unfortunate accident, before the provost-marshal drew his revolver and sent a bullet through each man's brain. One of the Afghans was then stripped naked and tied up to one of the poles of the gallows. A stalwart hussar gave him a dozen and a half lashes as warmly as his arm could lay on, then another hussar completed the three dozen. The fellow grinned considerably, but bore the flogging marvelously. He never uttered a groan the whole time he was receiving his punishment. One of the hussars threw his clothes at him and told him roughly to salaam. This the man did not understand. It was a grim joke at the best. He quietly put on his clothes—they were but rags—and coolly asked if he might go. He was told that the next time he was caught with a loaded rifle near a British camp he would not get off so easily, and then he was marched across the river by two armed Sikhs, who gave him a parting push with right good will. The other man who was to have been flogged was marched back to camp in custody.

How Many States Hang Murderers?

Four States of this Union have unconditionally abolished capital punishment, viz.: Michigan (in 1846), Rhode Island (in 1851), Wisconsin (in 1853) and Maine (in 1876). The following States have the "option" jury law: Indiana, 1862; New York, 1862; Illinois, 1867; Minnesota, 1868; Iowa, 1878, and Louisiana many years ago. In these States there is no capital punishment unless the jury unanimously recommend that penalty; hence there are but few executions in these States. Of the above States Iowa totally abolished that penalty in 1872, but modified that law in 1878 as mentioned. The following States have the "governor's option" law, viz.: New Hampshire, Vermont and Kansas. In these States the criminal is sent to the State prison for one year (Vermont two years) prior to execution, when he may be executed on the warrant of the governor, it being optional with the governor whether he shall, or shall not, issue the warrant.

One hundred and three boys between the ages of fourteen and nineteen are now confined in the California State prison, at San Quentin.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Spring Bonnets.

The first importations of French bonnets show the large Clarissa Harlowe shapes, with brims that flare above the forehead, and are tied down closely at the sides, but also small bonnets with close brims like those popularly worn during the winter. The soft crowns now worn in caps and turbans of velvet or satin are so much liked that they have been produced in chip and straw bonnets. These have close fronts and are apt to be trimmed in Alsacian style with a large bow on top. There are also soft crowns of satin, either plain or striped, or else of damasse silk in Persian patterns, used with chip brims. Fanchons, or three-cornered half hand kerchiefs of white satin embroidered in colors, and edged with Breton lace, are also used on the crowns of chip bonnets. A peculiar novelty sent over from the best French milliners is the wine-colored chip for the entire bonnet, or else braids of wine-color alternating with white chip in rows on the entire bonnet. A great deal of wine-colored satin ribbon is used for trimming the ecru chips that will be worn early in the spring, and this is often combined with cream-color. The bonnets with flaring brims have no face trimming, but are lined with shirred satin of a becoming color. A wreath of foliage or of grasses in the new rosean or reed-green shades passes around the crown, and satin ribbon of the same green shade is passed plainly over the crown, tying down the sides, and is knotted under the chin for strings. Sometimes this reed-green satin ribbon is pale pink on the opposite side, or else faience-blue, or it may be the new cream tint called Satsuma. Pink with blue in Pompadour combinations is also seen in the new ribbons, and there is much garnet with ecru. The satins for millinery are the soft qualities spoken of in Madame Raymond's letters as the foulard finished satins. India muslin edged with Breton lace trims some of the finest French chips. The brim has a wide shirred binding of the India muslin that shows at least an inch in breadth both inside and out, while beyond this, inside the brim, is a bandeau of velvet either black or bottle-green. The top of the crown has a soft crimped white ostrich plume held by some veined leaves of dark green velvet. The strings of double India muslin, edged with plaited Breton lace, cross the crown, droop on the back, and are fastened under the chin. In direct contrast to this is the dress bonnet of black Spanish lace made of a broad barbe more than a fourth of a yard wide, which is tied in a large Alsacian bow on top, passes down the sides, and is tied under the chin; some green foliage made of transparent crape in roseau shades is placed on the sides, and a chased arabesque ring of gold holds the Alsacian bow in place. On plain chip bonnets are many very small pipings of satin placed inside the brims, while others have silk with cords stitched in on the outside.

The round hats for dressy wear at summer resorts are very picturesque. Some of these are made of white China crape, with the broad brim turned up directly above the forehead, and filled in with crushed roses or artemisias in pale ecru and pink shades; two large white ostrich plumes cover the crown. Broad-brimmed Leghorn hats have each side caught down with square bows of cream-colored satin ribbon, and a bouquet of field flowers. Gray chip round hats have high brigand crowns, and the brim is turned up on the left side. Persian damask silk is tied like a handkerchief around the crown. The black chip round hats for city use are of English shapes, and in the style known last year as equestrienne. Some of these are trimmed with brocaded gauze in colors, and others with black satin-striped gauze. Ornaments are shown in imitation of silver set with brilliants that glitter like diamonds; these form anchors, daggers, crowns, buckles, tridents, arrows, darts, with many dragons, beetles, butterflies and even turtles. Flowers are used in very great profusion, as wreaths for crowns, hall wreaths for the forehead, and above all in bouquets of long-stemmed roses of field flowers.—*Harper's Bazar.*

News and Notes for Women.

The princess of Wales sets the fashions for Paris and London.

The prettiest lining that we know of in a bonnet, is a smiling face.

New York women present each guest at their kettledrums with a miniature Dutch teapot filled with sugar-plums.

Miss Mary Jane Wadleigh, of Sutton, Mass., has one hundred pet cats, and when one of them dies she has it buried and its grave marked by a neat monument.

A Jewess and an Irish girl are managing a shoe shop in Cincinnati, and managing it well. Both are daughters of widowed mothers, and each aids in the support of her family.

"When I wath a little boy," lisped a very stupid society man to a young lady, "all my ideath in life were thentered on being a clown." "Well, there is at least one case of gratified ambition," was the reply.

An English lady named Wigglesworth makes paper artificial flowers so wonderfully true to nature as to deceive even gardeners at first sight. These flowers are used for decorating churches and dinner-tables.

San Francisco has an Infants' Shelter, which was founded by some little girls about eight years ago, and now gives a home to fifteen children, besides daily protection to as many more. No charge is made for simply taking care of a child, and three meals a day are furnished for ten cents.

The princess of Tanjore, who has not only made her appearance in public, but permitted the governor of Madras to invest her with the insignia of the Star of India, is the most highly-educated princess in the Orient. She owes her intellectual culture to the aid of an accomplished young German lady, and has made considerable progress in English.

Reporting by Machinery.

A reporting machine at the Paris exposition, known as "la machine stenographique Michela," the latter being the name of its inventor, attracted much attention. The claims made respecting it are that after a fortnight's practice, any person can take down in shorthand characters a speech however rapidly delivered. It is a small instrument, piano-like in form, with twenty-two keys, white and black, and the stenographic characters are small and impressed on slips of paper. Signor Michela claims to have classified all the sounds which the human organs of speech are capable of producing, and to have so constructed his machine that it shall report with unerring fidelity whatever is said in German, French, Italian, Spanish and English. The machine is highly ingenious, and seems to have stood several practical tests satisfactorily.

The Dying Buffalo Bull.

General Lew Wallace has an article in *Scribner's* on a "Buffalo Hunt in Northern Mexico," from which we take this extract: I remember yet the excitement of that ride, the eagerness and expectancy with which we neared the knot of trees, our dash through, pistol in hand. In quiet hours I hear the shout with which the colonel brought us together. In an opening scarce twenty yards square lay a dying bull. He was of prodigious girth, and covered head and shoulders with a coat of sunburnt hair to shame a lion. Long, tangled locks, matted with mud and burrs, swathed his forelegs down to the hoofs. The ponderous head of the brute rested helplessly upon the rotten trunk of a palm tree; the tongue hung from his bloody lips; his eyes were dim, and his breath came and went in mighty gasps. The death-wound was in his flank, a horrible sickening rent. The earth all about bore witness to the fury of the duel. Long time he confronted his foe, and held him with locked horns; at last he slipped his guard—that broad forehead with its crown of Jove-like curls—and was lost. Who could doubt that the victor was worth pursuit?

We helped the unfortunate to a speedier death, and lingered to observe him. His travels had been far, beginning doubtless up

"In the land of the Dakotah,"

whence winter drove him with all his herd down the murky Missouri. On the Platte somewhere he passed the second summer; then, from the hunting of the Sioux and their fierce kinsmen, he escaped into Colorado; after a year of rest, in search of better pastures, he pushed southward again, lingering in the fields about the head-waters of the Arkansas; there the bold riders of the Comanche found him; breaking from them, he disappeared for a time in the bleak wilderness called the Staked Plains; thence to the Rio Grando, and across into Chihuahua, the pursuer still at his heels; and now there was an end of travel and persecution. As we returned from the chase, I saw him again, lying where we found him, a banquet for the whimpering wolves. Already he was despoiled of his tongue.

Long and Short Sleepers.

Seamen and soldiers, from habit, can sleep when they will and wake when they will. Captain Barclay, when performing his wonderful feat of walking 1,000 miles in as many consecutive hours, obtained such a mastery over himself that he fell asleep the minute he lay down. The faculty of remaining asleep for a great length of time is possessed by some individuals. Such was the case with Quin, the celebrated player, who would slumber for twenty-four hours successively; with Elizabeth Orvin, who slept three-fourths of her life; with Elizabeth Perkins, who slept for a week or a fortnight at a time; with Mary Lyell, who did the same for successive weeks; and with many others, more or less remarkable.

A phenomenon of an opposite character is sometimes observed, for there are other individuals who can subsist on a surprisingly small portion of sleep. The celebrated General Elliott was an instance of this kind; he never slept more than four hours out of the twenty-four. In all other respects he was strikingly abstinent, his food consisting wholly of bread, water and vegetables. In a letter communicated to Sir John Sinclair by John Gordon, Esq., of Swine, mention is made of a person named John Mackay, of Skerry, who died in Strathnave, in the year 1797, aged ninety-one; he only slept on an average of four hours in the twenty-four, and was a remarkably robust and healthy man. Frederick the Great, of Prussia, and the illustrious surgeon, John Hunter, only slept five hours during the same period. The celebrated French general, Pichegro, informed Sir Gilbert Blaine that during a whole year's campaign he had not allowed himself above one hour's sleep in the twenty-four.

Something Worth Knowing.

Every little while, writes a correspondent, we read in the papers of some one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot, or knees, or hand, or some other portion of his person, and that lockjaw has resulted therefrom, of which the patient died. If every person in the world was aware of a perfect remedy for all such wounds, and would apply it, then all such reports must cease. But although we can give the remedy, we cannot enforce its application. Some will not employ it because they think it too simple; others will have no faith in it when they read it; while others often think such a wound of small account, and not worth fussing over, until it is too late to do any good. Yet all such wounds can be healed without the fatal consequences which follow them. The remedy is simple, almost always on hand, and can be applied by any one; and what is better, it is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound, or any bruise or wound that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst wound, and repeated once or twice, it will allay the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound we ever saw. People may sneer at the "old man's remedy" as much as they please, but when they are afflicted just let them try it. It has saved many lives and much pain, and is worthy of being printed in letters of gold and put in every home.

A San Franciscan, who was sued for the value of half-a-dozen shirts made to his order, pleaded a misfit, and appeared upon the witness-stand wearing one of the garments. He won the case.

The True Way to Invigorate.

The true way to invigorate a feeble system is to infuse activity into the operations of the stomach, that wondrous alembic in which the food is transmuted into the constituents of blood, the chief element of our vitality. Hostetter's Stomach Butters, because it accomplishes this end, is greatly to be preferred to any so-called tonics, useful indeed as appetizers, but inoperative as aids to digestion and assimilation. This sterling cordial, while it invigorates the stomach, healthfully stimulates the liver, bowels and kidneys, ensuring the escape through the regular channels of effete and useless matter thrown off by the system, which is thus purified as well as invigorated by it. Its tonic influence is soon made manifest by an increase of vital energy and a more active and regular discharge of every physical function, and it has the further effect of rendering the system unassailable by malarial epidemics.

Children do not die of the croup to whom Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is administered. Parents will do well to remember this fact and keep a medicine, which saved so many lives, in the house ready for an emergency. The Balsam overcomes a tendency to consumption, strengthens weak and heals sore lungs, remedies painful and asthmatic breathing, banishes hoarseness and cures all bronchial and tracheal inflammation. If you have a cough, use it "early and often." All druggists sell it.

We have received of George P. Rowell & Co., their Newspaper Directory for the quarter, issued January. It is a neat volume and of great value.—*Southern Alpis, Asheville, Ala., Jan. 29, 1878.*

The Knave Bible.

About two centuries ago an idea—partly originated by Fuller—was current that in some rare editions the apostle Paul designated himself "Paul, a knave of Jesus Christ." No such Bible really existed; and the duke of Lauderdale, the well-known Scotch viceroy of Charles II., having in vain endeavored to procure one, it occurred to Thornton, a worthless fellow by all account, that he could, by a little ingenuity, gratify his grace and serve himself at the same time. He got a Matthews Bible, dated MDXXXVII., and by careful manipulation he erased the XVII., thus leaving the date 1520 instead of 1537—fifteen years earlier than the oldest English Bible extant, that of the Coverdale. Not content with this daring imposition, he in a similar manner rubbed out the word "servaunte," in Romans i. 1, and substituted "kneawe," made up of letters cut from other parts of the volume, so that the verse read, "Paul, kneawe of Jesus Christ," instead of "Paul, a servaunte of Jesus Christ." The book, thus mutilated, was taken to the duke, who gave him seventeen guineas for it. (Lewis' History of Translations, p. 47.) Although "the mark of the razure was very visible," Lauderdale was apparently pleased with his unique bibliographical treasure, and had his arms and coronet stamped on both sides. How the forgery was discovered is not mentioned; but Dr. Eadle remarks that a volume, said to be the identical copy, was sold at a book sale in London in 1865. Hence its being sometimes called the "Knave Bible," which designation, in more senses than one, it certainly deserved.—*Chambers' Journal.*

There are published in Sweden 300 papers and periodicals, of which eighty-four appear in Stockholm. There are only ten daily papers, of which five are published in Stockholm; while in Norway there are fifteen, in Denmark seventy-six, and in Finland six.

We have received from the Advertising Agency of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., No. 10 Spruce street, New York, a copy of their Newspaper Directory for January, 1879, a work of over 500 pages, which bears the stamp of neatness and accuracy. The book is invaluable to business men and advertisers.—*The Pendulum, East Greenwich, R. I., Jan. 31, 1879.*

The Crowning Discovery.

All the "phones" of this phonetic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind by the discovery of Allan's Anti-Fat, the great and only known remedy for obesity or corpulency. It produces no weakness or other unpleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonaceous, or flesh-producing elements of the food. Sold by druggists.

ELLSWORTH, Kan., July 13th, 1878.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen — Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.
Yours respectfully, MRS. TAYLOR.

Rowell's Newspaper Directory.—This publication, for 1879, has just been received, and is an improvement on any of the former editions. It shows a vast amount of care and labor, and reflects infinite credit upon the enterprising firm by which it is compiled. The price of the book is $5. It should be in the hands of every general advertiser.—*Hagerstown Mail, Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 31, 1879.*

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Among American manufactures, few have done our country as much credit as the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, which have been acknowledged best at all great world's exhibitions for many years. See advertisement.

TESTED BY TIME.—For throat diseases, colds and coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Twenty-five cents a box.

We have received the new volume of the Newspaper Directory from Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York. It is a good thing.—*Fountain & Journal, Mt. Vernon, Mo., Jan. 30, 1879.*

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

A Safe Companion.

This is a trying season for invalids, particularly those suffering or liable to suffer from Biliousness, Kidney Complaints and Constipation of the Bowels, and to women subject to the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex.

Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal disease may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system remain in a disordered condition. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore we advise all who are troubled with complaints now so common—indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, constipation of the bowels and a feverish state of the skin, to take without delay Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. It only costs one dollar a bottle. Positively there is no medicine so harmless and yet so decisive in its action. People leaving home at this season of the year should not fail to take a bottle of this medicine with them. It has an almost instantaneous effect, relieving the person of headache in a few minutes and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile; and this excellent medicine is for sale by all our druggists.

☞ When inquiring of your druggist for this new medicine, avoid MISTAKES by remembering the name, Dr. *David* KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, and the PRICE, which is only ONE DOLLAR a bottle, and that the Dr.'s address is Roudout, N. Y.—[E].

TEAS.—Choicest in the world—Importers prices—Largest Company in America—staple articles—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular. ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

LONG BRANCH Farm & Fishery for Sale. 1,000 Acres. Beautifully situated on Albemarle Sound, Seine Beach 1½ miles long. One of the most valuable properties in the South. Great sacrifice. Send stamp. LINDSEY & CO., NORFOLK, VA.

APPLES.—Don't let your Apples rot, but keep them till next season and get a good price; it costs but a few cents per bbl. Full instructions for 10 cents in silver. F. H. CROSSMAN, Fitchburg, Mass.

25 per cent. dividend yearly. Fifty dollars and upward can be invested in Brooklyn Company to pay twenty-five per cent. on investment. Address, S. M. CHAPMAN, 57 Broadway, New York.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks make fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

BRICK MACHINERY AND TILE UPSETTER. A complete stock of all kinds. For circular, photographs and price list, address JAS. F. CLARK, Morenci, Lenawee Co., Mich.

OPIUM Habit & Skin Disease. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

FREE Important information to Soldiers, and Pensioners. Address J. H. SOULE, Washington, D. C.

$350 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—35 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

BIG PAY.—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

POCKET DICTIONARY, 30,000 Words, and Dr. Foote's Health Monthly, one year 50c. MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., 129 E. 28th St., New York.

FIRST TRY, THEN JUDGE! What every one needs is what every one wants. Send stamp for circulars. Charles Emerson & Sons, Haverhill, Mass.

Silver Violin String, 10c. Hulbert Bros., Marshalltown, Ia.

The ESTEY ORGAN IS THE BEST! THE WORLD OVER. Manufactory BRATTLEBORO, VT.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime,*" a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manuf'd only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

AN EXCITING BOOK!! 20,000 SOLD!!! The "Wild Adventures" and "Triumphs" of STANLEY—IN—AFRICA This only *authentic* and *copyrighted* cheap edition is selling faster *than any other book in America*, gives a full history of his "Down the Congo." AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars and terms address HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEN LIFE Is embittered by Dropsy, Kidney, Bladder or Urinary Complaints, Bright's Disease, Gravel or General Debility, take HUNT'S REMEDY. Retention of Urine, Diabetes, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Excesses and Intemperance, are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. All Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs are cured by Hunt's Remedy. Family Physicians use Hunt's Remedy. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

If You Use Alcoholic Liquors Use also the GOLDEN SEAL DIGESTIVE TABLETS. They will prevent all the unpleasant consequences arising from the use of liquor, as well as the formation of that diseased condition of the stomach, which in time, causes an appetite for liquor over which there is no control. Send 35 cents to THE GOLDEN SEAL TABLET COMPANY, 97 and 99 Nassau Street, P. O. Box 1596, New York City, and they will be sent by mail. For sale by Liquor Dealers and Apothecaries. Liberal discounts to dealers.

THE NEW YORK SUN. DAILY, 4 pages, 55 cts. a month; $6.50 a year. SUNDAY, 8 pages, $1.20 a year. WEEKLY, 8 pages, $1 a year. THE SUN has the largest circulation and is the cheapest and most interesting paper in the United States. THE WEEKLY SUN is emphatically the people's family paper. I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, N. Y. City.

THE CHOICEST FOOD IN THE WORLD. A. B. C. Crushed White Wheat. A. B. C. Oatmeal. A. B. C. Barley Food. A. B. C. Maize. Obtained four medals for superiority, and diploma for continued superiority. The purest food for children and adults. All husks, cockle and impurities removed. Can be prepared for table in fifteen minutes. For sale by Grocers. Ask for A. B. C. Brand. Manufactured by THE CEREALS MANUFACTURING CO., 18 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "BACK FROM the MOUTH OF HELL." *By one who has been there!* "RISE and FALL of the MOUSTACHE." *By the Burlington Hawkeye humorist* Samantha as a P. A. and P. I. *By Josiah Allen's wife.* The three brightest and best-selling books out. Agents, you can put these books in everywhere. Best terms given. Address for Agency, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct.; Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD. It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Soldiers—Pensioners. We publish an eight-page paper—"THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE" devoted to the interests of Pensioners, Soldiers and Sailors and their heirs; also contains interesting family reading. Price, *Fifty cents* a year—special inducements to clubs. A proper blank to collect amount due under new ARREARS OF PENSION BILL, furnished *gratuitously*, to *regular subscribers only* and such claims filed in Pension Office *without charge*. January number as specimen copy free. Send for it. GEORGE E. LEMON & CO., Washington, D. C. Lock Box 325.

SCROFULA.—Persons afflicted with Scrofula, Hip-disease, Ulcerous Sores, Abscesses, White Swelling, Psoriasis, Goitre, Necrosis, Eczema, Diseased Bones, will please send their address Dr. JONES, CHEMIST, New Lebanon, N. Y.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY. AGENTS WANTED for fast-selling, improved articles and novelties. We can furnish the largest, newest and best assortment at lowest prices and in lots to suit. Canvassers can make from $3 to $10 per day. Every one wishing employment send for *Agent's* Circular. All consumers desiring to save from 25 to 40 per cent. on household goods and specialties in hardware should write for our illustrated catalogue. We do a general purchasing business and can buy anything you want at low rates. SMITH BROS. & CO., 32 Park Row, New York.

HOMES! IN THE NEAR WEST. A choice from over 1,000,000 acres Iowa Lands, due west from Chicago, at from $5 to $8 per acre, in farm lots, and on easy terms. Low freight and ready markets. No wilderness—no ague—no Indians. Land-exploring tickets from Chicago, free to buyers. For Maps, Pamphlets and full information apply to IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, or 92 Randolph Street, Chicago.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS. Ridge's Food has received the most unqualified testimony from persons of the highest character and responsibility in this and other countries.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs. *Demonstrated best* by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS; viz.: at PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or instalments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York, or Chicago.

GOOD NEWS to All Out of EMPLOYMENT. We will send free by mail to any one desiring pleasant and profitable employment, a beautiful Chromo and confidential circular of the American and European Chromo Company, showing how to make money. We have something entirely new, such as has never been offered to the public before. There is a lot of money in it for agents. Address, inclosing a 3-cent stamp for return postage on chromo. F. GLEASON, 46 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. PASSPORT BUREAU. Citizens of the United States visiting Foreign Countries are liable to serious inconvenience if unprovided with Passports. Blank forms and instructions furnished and Passports procured on application to A. C. Willmarth, U. S. Passport Agent, 10 Park Place, New York.

SCHOOL SCANDAL. Pamphlet. Contains the recent scandalous disclosures in the Public School Department of San Francisco, including testimony and correspondence. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents. Address J. HART, Office Pacific Journal, 508 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

PIANOS $175 Piano for only ORGANS $175. $285 Organ, 9 stops, only $55. $335 Organ, 14 stops, only $75. All Warranted Six Years. ☞ Don't fail to send for Illustrated Circular. BUNNELL & MILLER, Original Manufacturers, LEWISTOWN, PA.

PIANOS $140 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—12,000 in use—Pianos sent on trial—Catalogue free. MENDELSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

DR. CRAIGS'S KIDNEY CURE, for all KIDNEY DISEASES. A sure Remedy; failures unknown. Send for circular. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul; Lord, Stoutburg & Co., Chicago; A. Smith, London; W. Maddox, Ripley, Ohio; E. Cary, Des Moines; F. Stearns, Detroit. The most popular medicine of the day.

"HYATT'S INZA SAVED MY LIFE. Had Catarrh 39 years; lost sense of smell, appetite, sleep, and been to California and Europe without benefit, when HYATT'S INZA cured me; starch, restored my health."—O. H. Crossman, New York. Hyatt's INZA made by Hyatt & Hyatt, 246 Grand Street, New York. Sufficient for cure mailed at 25c. and $1 a package.

Agents, Read This! We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address, SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. By mail. Stowell & Co.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for sale. Also EGGS from Light and Dark Brahmas, $2.50 per dozen. D. BEAUMONT OAT, West Chester, Pa.

$77 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. *New Agents Goods.* COE & YONGE St. Louis Mo.

MUSTANG. Survival of the Fittest. A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS! MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST! THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT EVER MADE IN AMERICA. SALES LARGER THAN EVER. The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

THE GRAND MUSICAL SUCC