Reconciliation.

Only a buttercup! Take the bouquet
You promised to bring me but yesterday!
I declare you're provoking, and now it's too late;
The carriage was ordered, you know, at eight.
The house will be crowded, but thanks to friend Fox,
I've been asked to a seat in the Ogilvie's box.
My gloves, Charlie! button them quick, that's a dear,
And hand me my cloak, there 'tis, on the chair.
Hark! There's the bell—I hate to be rushed—
And my face—how it burns—
Do I really look flushed?

What's that? 'Three years ago
I wouldn't have hurried away from you so.
When we rambled together away from the din,
And the glare, and rush, and whirl, and sin,
And our love was fresh and pure as snow,
Or the velvety down of the buttercup's blow?'
Why, Charlie—of course—but you know—
What's this on your hand? As I live, it's a tear!
You dear old goose! I'd unpin this part,
It presses so heavy upon my heart.
Tear off these trappings, poor fashion's lost,
Come! I've opened my arms, and I have you fast—
A knock at the door.' 'Ah, Mr. Fox,
I thank you; that seat in the Ogilvie's box
I must decline. I'm indisposed' [illegible]—
Pray tell my friend, Mrs. Ogilvie, so.

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Strawberry Cultivation.

Cultivate the strawberry in gardens for family use, in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between. Those beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way and the outside row nine inches from the alley. These beds can be kept clean, and the fruit can be gathered from them without setting the feet upon them. We find from experience that no more convenient mode can be adopted than this. The ground should be well prepared by trenching or plowing at least eighteen to twenty inches deep, and be properly enriched, as for any garden crop.

The season for planting depends upon circumstances. It may be done with safety from the time the plants begin to grow in the spring until they are in blossom; and again in the fall, from the time the young plants are sufficiently rooted until the freezing of the ground. It is well, however, to plant at a time when the plants will at once commence growing. If planted in warm, dry weather, as August or September, it is necessary to water the ground thoroughly before planting, and then to shade the plants until they have started to root.

The culture subsequent to planting consists in keeping the ground among the plants clear of weeds and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork; to keep the runners closely pinched until after the fruit is gathered, and to mulch the ground among the plants, before the fruit begins to ripen, with two inches deep of cut straw, coarse grass, mowing, from the lawn, or anything of that sort, to keep the fruit clean and the ground from drying. In exposed situations, or where the winters are severe, with little snow for protection, a slight covering of leaves or litter will be of great service. This can be raked off and the beds dressed at the opening of the growing season. A bed managed in this way will give two full crops, and should then be spaded down, a new one having been in the meantime prepared to take its place.

Scabby Sheep.

Sheep, and especially young lambs, are subject to being troubled with sores that break out about the nose, eyes and ears, which cover them with a thick, dense scab, and continues to increase if left or spread until the limb dies of the disease. The following from the 'Farmers' Veterinary Adviser' is recommended to meet the case: 'Treatment is local, though nourishing food, good clear air, clean, dry buildings, and the avoidance of crowding or exertion are important auxiliaries. By scarifying, if necessary by oil, break up and remove the scabs and crusts; then apply thoroughly with a brush oil of tar, one ounce; whale oil, twenty ounces, or half pound each of tar and sulphur, and one pound each of soap and alcohol. For sheep with heavy fleeces baths are very efficient. The following remedy will neither stain the wool nor materially endanger the sheep: Tobacco sixteen pounds, oil of tar three pints, soda ash twenty pounds, soft soap four pounds, water fifty gallons. Boil the tobacco and dissolve the other agents in a few gallons of boiling water, then add water to make up to fifty gallons, retaining a temperature of about seventy degrees Fahrenheit. This will suffice for fifty sheep. Each sheep is kept in the bath three minutes, two men assistable breaking up the scales and working the liquid into all parts of the skin. When taken out he is laid on a shaping drainer and the liquid squeezed out of the wool and allow to flow back into the bath. A second and a third bath may be necessary in inveterate cases. For newly shorn sheep oily applications are better, being less liable to be washed off by rains.—One part of oil of tar to forty parts castor oil or lard will suffice, but sulphur may be added if desired. The common use of mineral poison, and especially the compounds of mercury, for sheep dips, must be strongly deprecated.'

Force Glues.

To keep nails from rusting heat a quantity of them on a shovel, and throw them, while quite hot, into a vessel of coarse oil or melted grease. The nails should not be so hot that the grease will be made to smoke freely. Cut nails prepared in this manner are improved in every respect. They are rendered tougher, and they will outlast any kind of wood, even though buried in the ground; while unprepared nails are completely destroyed by rust in a very short time. Probably melted paraffine would be still better than ordinary grease, as it forms a very effectual coating, penetrating the pores and preventing the access of air or moisture.

John W. Murray, of Carroll county, Maryland, carries the prize medal for corn growing. He says that he took 153½ bushels of shelled corn from one acre. The land from which this enormous produce came had been fifteen years in grass previously, and had liberal washing from a barn yard and road. His manures were 200 pounds bone dust, 200 pounds superphosphate, and a little plaster in each hill. The corn was drilled, and one or two kernels planted ten inches apart.

Don't sow small seed too deep. Learn a lesson from nature. She doesn't have anybody to dig furrows for her with a trowel or sharp stick, and cover her little germs an inch or two deep; but she manages to get her crops in, nevertheless—as your weeds can testify.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in building railroads, and the bulk of this immense expenditure comes directly or indirectly from the tillers of the soil. Of what avail is this costly provision for carrying freight to distant markets without possible county roads? Bad roads levy a heavy tax on agriculture every year.

A sprinkling of lime, plaster, or sulphur, over the leaves of the strawberry at the first appearance of the blight, is suggested as a remedy for this disease, which has made such sad work with the foliage of this delicious berry.

Domestic Notes.

Green Mountain Cake.—Three eggs, one and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup (large) of thick sweet cream, two cups flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder; bake slowly.

Lemon and Apple Pie.—Grate three apples and two lemons, grated rind and juice, two beaten eggs, three cups sugar, a little water, butter and salt. This makes three pies; bake between two crusts.

Prune Pie.—Two cups French prunes steeped in water over night, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful extract lemon, tablespoonful sherry, one-third cupful water; use the whole of the paste with milk; bake twenty-five minutes in rather hot oven.

Cocoanut Cake.—Grate the meat of a cocoanut, and to every two pounds of finely sifted sugar (white) add the beaten whites of two eggs, also the milk of the nut, and allow them to bake into little cakes. In a short time the candy will be dry enough to eat.

Jumbo Cake.—Two cups sugar; three eggs; butter the size of an egg. Stir all together till very light; then add one cupful sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda, three cupfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar. Bake in layers, and spread between any fruit jelly. The recipe makes two layers, if baked in round tins.

Harvest Drink.—A drink that can be served hot or cold: One ounce of ginger, one teacupful of sugar, same quantity of flour, one tablespoonful of flavoring extract. Three eggs, one-half tablespoonful of milk and a dessertspoonful of baking powder. Mix the flour and sugar well together in a bowl, and then add the baking powder. Break the three eggs in a separate basin and stir lightly with a spoon. Add to the eggs the flavoring extract and milk, and then mix with the flour and sugar as quickly as possible. Bake this work-out into a thick paste, turn into a pan which has been well greased with the juice of butter and bake in a quick oven for ten minutes. When baked cut into square pieces, which should be split open and spread with preserves. The puddings can be served cold for tea.

Putting on a Stiff Upper Lip.

A rough looking woman walked into one of the justices' courts, Virginia City, Nev., very much intoxicated, and requested that he be allowed to wear an drinking for a year. His Honor obligingly put her through the solemn motions, and the woman, with a confused ramble of well-meant but profanely expressed resolutions, stumbled out of the court room.

'Not he don't keep it an hour,' said one of the grinning lawyers.

'Bet he sticks to it a week, anyhow,' observed the court with confidence.

'I'll accept!' cried everybody.

'What'll you bet?' asked the judge.

'Twenty to ten,' exclaimed an eager attorney, producing the money.

'Done!' cried his honor, and the stakes were turned over to a *Chronicle* reporter.

'Constable,' said the court, quietly, 'go out and fetch that lady back.'

In a few minutes the reformed one was brought in, and the judge assembled his face, tapped for order and looked severe.

'Charged with being drunk,' said the court. 'What's your plea?'

'Guilty, I'm afraid,' admitted the prisoner, with an idiotic smile.

'Ten days in the county jail. Constable, look up your prisoner. Mr. Reporter, hand this court that wealth.—Court's adjourned. Boys, let's go and flood our lower levels.'

The spread of skepticism in Germany has had the effect of diminishing the number of aspirants to the Protestant clerical profession in that empire. In Upper Hesse, for instance, out of 106 places for Protestant clerical aspirants, 56 are vacant; in Rhenish Hesse, out of 88 places 42 were vacant, and in the province of Starkenberg, out of 182 places 42 were vacant. There are 33 out of 93 curacies vacant, and it is impossible to find curacies vacant, and it is impossible to find candidates for them. In the University of Giessen there are at present only seven divinity students, so that the future looks no brighter than the present.

The importance of the projects for opening up the Amazon valley and increasing the trade of this country with Brazil, may be judged from the fact that the Amazon valley is larger than the whole United States. Herndon, in 1853, asserted that it would support a population as great as all then existed on earth.

INDIAN TRADING.

How the Hudson Bay Company Manages the Savages Within its Domains—A Glimpse at the Manner of Dealing.

Toward the latter end of March the Indian trappers leave their hunting grounds, and make a journey to the forts with the produce of their winter's toil. Here they come, moving through the forest, a motley throng. The braves march in front, too proud and lazy to carry anything but their guns, and not always doing even that. After them come the squaws, heading under loads, driving dogs, or hauling hand-sleds laden with meat, furs, tanned deer skins, and infants. The puppy dog and inevitable baby never fail in Indian lodge or procession. The cheerful spectacle of the two packed together upon the back of a women is not of infrequent occurrence. Day after day the motley party journeys on, until the fort is reached. Then comes the trade. The trader separates the furs into lots, placing the standard valuation upon each. Then he adds the amounts together, and informs the trapper that he has got sixty or seventy 'skins.' At the same time he hands his customer sixty or seventy little bits of wood, so that the latter may know by returning these in payment for the goods for which he really barters his furs, just how fast his funds decrease. The first act of the Indian is to cancel the debt contracted for advances at the beginning of the season; then he looks round upon the bales of cloth, blankets, etc., and after a long while concludes to have a small white capote for his toddling boy. The price is told him, and he hands back ten of his little pieces of wood, then looks about him for something else. Every thing is carefully examined, and with each purchase there is a contest over the apparent inequality between the amount received and that given. In the Indian's opinion, one skin should pay for one article of merchandise, no matter what the value of the latter may be. And he insists, too, upon selecting the skin. The steelyard and weighing balance are his especial objects of dislike. He does not know what medicine that is. That his tea and sugar should be balanced against a bit of iron, conveys no idea of the relative values of pelties and merchandise to him. He insists upon making the balance swing even between the trader's goods and his own furs, until a new light is thrown upon the question of steelyards and scales by the acceptance of his proposition. Then, when he finds his furs have balanced against heavy blankets, he concludes to decide by the old method of letting the white trader decide the weight in his own way; for it is clear that the steelyard is a very great medicine, which he does not understand.

When the trapper has spent all his little pieces of wood, and asks for further advances, he is allowed to draw any reasonable amount; for, contrary to the rule in civilized life, a debt is seldom lost save by the death of the Indian.—He may change his place of abode hundreds of miles, but he will lose only a company's post at which to trade. The company has always been a good friend to him and his, and he pays where he can. He knows that when he liquidates his old debt, he can contract a new one just as big. No attempt was ever made to cheat him, and there never will be.—When he is ill he goes to the nearest fort, and is cared for and attended until he recovers. When he does his duty well he gets a present, and he never performs any labor without receiving adequate compensation. Such fortunate treatment strongly binds the Indian and half-breed to the company.—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

To Promote Health.

When needful to reduce the clothing in spring it is manifest that the foul food should be cured immediately, and that the articles of diet in which the sweets, fats, and starch products are employed may with great propriety be supplanted by the vegetables, fruits—the citrons first, and then the first grown—as the strawberry, currant, and the like, the sub-acids of the fruit of which seem designed for the express purpose of stimulating the liver, and, in general, aiding the organs of digestion. And since a large per cent. of our food in the winter is needful for maintaining animal heat, it is evident that the desire for acids in the spring, and for less than the usual quantity of food, indicated by a diminished appetite, are but the promptings of nature, and should be heeded.

An Invention in Waltzing.

Olive Logan in one of her letters writes: 'I heard of a rather amusing reply given the other evening at a ball by an American girl in London society, who had strayed away from the ballroom. Her mother subsequently discovered her in a remote nook with a gentleman, who had his arm around her waist, while she rested the tips of her pretty little fingers on his manly shoulder. 'Daughter, what's all this?' exclaimed irate mamma. The daughter looked up calmly, and replied: 'Mamma, allow me to introduce Captain X to you. I had promised him a dance, but I was so tired that I couldn't keep my word, and I'm just giving him a sitting still waltz instead.'

The Middletown (N. Y.) *Argus* records that a lady and a gentleman in that village 'philopenned' fifteen years ago, and although they have met frequently since, they have been both so wary, that neither of them was ever 'caught' until a few days since, when the gentleman handed the lady a letter from her husband, and she unwittingly took it.

The result of the surgeon's investigation of the United States steamship Plymouth, is that she is undoubtedly infected with the yellow fever germ and will continue so until rebuilt.

The New Orleans *Times* says: 'Perspiration is the cheapest luxury of the poor.'

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The oldest verse in existence—the universe.

A citizen of Michigan sports a beard seven and a half feet long.

A Quitman (Ga.) rose bush bears red and white blossoms on the same stem.

At a horse race the place where the people sit is for some reason called the stand.

Every man has his grief. If the Lord does not give it to him he makes one for himself.

'George Eliot' is in such poor health that she is unable to continue her literary work.

Lots of Boston girls who can't tell an apple tree from a pussy willow are trained in haughty culture.

How doth the little sprinkling cart
Improve the dusty streets,
And scatter little drops of mud
On every one it meets.

The other day a man died so suddenly that the body was almost cold before the detected and grief-stricken relatives found the will.

A goose died last week on the farm of Otho B. Smith, near Hensboro', Md., that was certainly thirty years old.

Leave your grievances, as Napoleon did his letters, unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them by that time will need answering.

A Maryland hen laid an egg nine inches in circumference, which, on being broken, was found to contain another perfect egg of regulation size.

A man and young lady repaired to a church in St. Paul, Minn., to be married, when the girl's mind gave way under the excitement, and she became a raving maniac.

A Frenchman has invented a process whereby the finer portions of features may be successfully woven into fabric, and the result is a delightfully soft material for wear.

A New York clergyman who took his daughter to Germany to be educated, declares the institutions of learning in that country are far outranked by those in the United States.

A lady, engaged to be married and getting sick of her bargain, applied to a friend to help her undo the knot before it was too late. 'Oh, certainly,' she replied; 'it is very easy to undo it now while it is only a hard knot.'

A young lady being taken to task for tight lacing, said that she resorted to the practice on purely economical grounds. 'How is that?' asked her reprover. 'Why,' she replied, 'I lace tightly simply to prevent waist fullness!'

A pickpocket taken with his hand in some one else's pocket endeavored to invent all manner of impossible explanations of the phenomenon. 'What's the use of you trying to lie about it so clumsily?' said the magistrate, benevolently; 'haven't you a lawyer?'

A novel base ball match took place in New York, the contestants being females. One club was styled 'The Blondes' and the other 'The Brunettes.' Some idea of the character of the playing can be formed from the score, which stood—Blondes 15 and Brunettes 11.

The king of Siam has determined to introduce popular education generally throughout his kingdom, and give all his subjects the benefit of schooling. An American missionary has been put in charge of the enterprise for purposes of organization. The salary of $5,000 a year.

The acute thieves of Paris have one of their number dressed as a policeman close at hand while one of the accomplices perpetrates a robbery, and then if the culprit is detected the clean coat has put in an appearance and pretends to arrest him, barring his way before a genuine officer arrives.

The decision of a London police magistrate in the matter of reserve seats in omnibuses would hardly find favor in America. He decides that the conductor may reserve seats in the omnibus for regular passengers who have requested him to do so, and keep idlers standing who are only 'casual passengers.'

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, says: 'I know a man who had an impediment in his speech, and who did not know how to read, who was led to become a Christian in middle life by his little girl, a mere child. That man has established 1,400 Sunday schools through the northwest, out of which have grown flourishing churches. I have gone through them all and seen the work. His son is now one of our most influential ministers.'

All eatable, drinkable, combustible or building materials entering Paris are subjected to a tax, even the wagons of farmers being levied upon, and thus a revenue of more than five million dollars accrues to the city. As a consequence, the cost of living is greatly enhanced in the city. If not force the representatives of foreign governments have been exempt from this impost, but now the municipal council declares they must pay tax upon their butter, eggs, etc., same as other people.

A young man and woman in Rockport, Me., concluded to try married life and took themselves to a justice of the peace and were united. After living together for two weeks, it was discovered the form of office of the functionary who performed the ceremony had expired a day or two previous to the wedding, so that the parties were not legally married. The man proposed to instantly go before a proper authority and have the tie indissolubly performed, but the girl said she guessed she had had enough of married life and went home.

THE GIRLS.

God bless the girls,
Who a golden curls
Blend with our evening dreams;
They haunt our lives,
Like spirit wives,
Or Naiads haunt the streams.

They soothe our pains,
They all our brains
With dreams of summer hours;
God bless the girls,
God bless the curls,
God bless our human flowers!

The Fish Guano Industry.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia alewives, when caught in the spring, used formerly to be simply forked into the open furrow behind the plow and covered with five or six inches of soil at the next round. The smell was sometimes offensive, but the crop returns were very profitable. Of late years, since the supplies of guano have been limited and the prices high, there has been an entire remodeling of the fish manure industry, and it has attained large proportions. 'Fish guano' has grown to be an important article of commerce, and is manufactured in considerable quantities at many points, and particularly in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. In the latter State the menhaden and alewives are trimmed, boiled and put up in oil as imitation sardines, the refuse being ground up, desiccated and sold for fish guano. In Connecticut the fish are pressed in order to extract the oil from them, and the dry pieces are ground and sold for guano. The latter process is now being largely imitated in the lower Chesapeake, where the alewives can be caught in enormous quantities. Several fish factories have been started down the bay, principally in Virginia, and the products of the industry are increasing very rapidly. The first fish factory was started about 1869, in which year there were four vessels and twenty-one men employed in the industry, the products being 200 barrels of oil and 300 tons of guano. In 1878 there were returns of nearly 500 men employed in the catch and in the factories. The catch aggregated 118,000,000 fish, and the products were 231,168 gallons of oil and 10,832 tons of guano. The fish guano is worth from $10 to $16 per ton in bulk, and, when properly composted, makes a very valuable fertilizer, especially for truck patches and market gardens. This industry, so far as Maryland is concerned, is yet in its infancy, and should be encouraged.

Theories About Comets.

By far the greater number of comets have external orbits, that is, their aphelion lies far beyond the limits of our system. Kepler's famous remark that there are as many comets in the heavens as fish in the sea, is perhaps hardly an exaggeration. A few years ago seven hundred were known and numbered, and every year adds largely to the list of our cometary acquaintances. We no longer expect those vast and awful phenomena which threw our remote ancestors into such agonies of terror, yet we cannot but feel a thrill of the awe which the inscrutable never fails to inspire when a comet of extraordinary magnitude, with a tail that sweeps a third of the hemisphere, makes a flying visit to our corner of the universe from the awful regions of infinite space. Even wise modern astronomers are by no means agreed as to the physical constitution of a comet. The latest experiments of the spectrum analysts go to prove that the nucleus most likely shines by its own light, while that of the tail is reflected, but even the nucleus, the densest part, is so rarified that a very feeble star can be seen shining through its mass. When we reflect that a slight mist or fog on earth quite obliterates the stars, we can realize how almost spiritual the texture of a comet must be. Newton says, indeed, that a comet with a nucleus as large as the space from the earth to Saturn could be contained in a thimble if condensed to a degree of the air which we breathe. Sir William Herschel affirms that the whole tail, perhaps forty million miles of leagues in length, would only weigh a few ounces. Many scientific men think that the elliptical glow in the evening sky, known as the zodiacal light, is a collection of minute particles of cometic matter traveling round the sun in very eccentric orbits—comet dust, in fact.—*Baxter.*

Over the Falls at Niagara.

There was a terrible scene at Niagara a day or two ago. It was reported that a religious maniac was about to float down the river in a towboat to the edge of the fall, expecting to be miraculously saved from death. A multitude of people gathered upon Goat Island and along the Canadian shore, and presently they were horror-stricken to see a boat drifting down with the strong current directly in the middle of the river. In the stern was the figure of a man. He sat placid and motionless, seemingly perfectly confident that some miracle would save him from his impending doom. Nearer and nearer to the awful brink rushed the boat, and, finally, with a mad plunge the frail bark dashed headlong down into the seething caul dron below. Women fainted, and strong men fell to the ground weeping and praying. Some hurried to the foot of the falls, and finally succeeded in recovering the body. It was stuffed with straw.

Let the dogs bark, but confound them, says the Boston *Transcript*, they shan't do all the prowling—not if the forty odd millions of people in the United States know themselves.

An Oswego girl dropped one of her false eyebrows in a church pew, and it so badly scared the young man at her side that he fainted. He thought it was his mustache.

Prof. William Pepper, M. D., 253 S. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has been induced to offer his choice prescriptions to the public, so that if any one is troubled hereafter it will be their own fault. His Catarrh Vapor is a never-failing cure for catarrh; his Liver Regulator Pills, for constipation and liver diseases; his Cough Syrup stops a cough, and his Blood, Stomach and Liver Tonic makes the blood rich and cures dyspepsia; his Nerve Tonic Syrup cures every form of nervous disease and troubles sleep.

The "Little Detective." 810 Scale for $3; Gent's $2.25. For Family, Office or Store. Lasts longer, weighs better, sold for circulars. CHICAGO SCALE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY at very low prices. Agents wanted. Send stamp for circular. INDIANA JEWELRY CO., Tipton, Ind.

YOUNG MEN $10 to $100 a month. Fees are here guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

ASK your Druggist or Storekeeper for Gonna's DIARRHŒA REMEDY. It is the best.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED. NEW EDITION. Containing a SUPPLEMENT of over 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings. AND A NEW Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 NAMES. A NATIONAL STANDARD. WEBSTER'S is the Recognized Standard in the Government Printing Office. Warmly recommended by all the States, Universities, and Colleges. THE NATIONAL STANDARD! Established Over Twenty-five Years. THE GREATEST LEXICOGRAPHICAL WORK OF THE CENTURY. GET WEBSTER'S.

LOVERING'S GRAND GIFT-BOOK SALE, BY MAIL. 1,000,000 Elegant Books! 1,000,000 Elegant Gifts! ONE WITH EVERY BOOK. Great Catalogue of Dollar Books. A. W. LOVERING, 339 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

I WANT A LIVE AGENT IN EACH TOWN TO SELL MY ARTICLES. W. H. COMSTOCK, Marlborough St., Lawrence Co., New York.

DR. J. N. WEBSTER DENTIST.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE. J. V. WILLIAMS, Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pa.

WANTED. A new company and agents wanted everywhere to introduce Jerry Neal's New Book, just issued, WOMAN on the AMERICAN FRONTIER. S. S. SCRANTON & CO., Hartford, Conn., N. E. Some vacancies in some counties for Agents.

FITS CURED!! FREE!! An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Sent free with a speedy and Permanent Cure. "A Free Bottle" of my remedy sent free to any sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

$7 A DAY. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Solomon Bros., Boston, Mass., have proved it. Turkish Rug Patterns of the best Parlor Journal. New Chromos. Elegant Cards. The Cheapest, Address, Solomon Bros.

E. S. FIRST & CO., Biddeford, Maine.

BURNHAM'S Standard Turbine WATER-WHEEL WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST. Prices reduced. Pamphlet free. AND MILLING SUPPLIES. OFFICE: 23 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

RUPTURE Radically cured, without the injury thought to be done by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S system. Office, 251 Broadway, New York. His book with photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents. Branch of treatment optional.

CARPENTER SAWS, or any other kind, you can file Yourself with our New Machine so that it will cut Better than Ever. The teeth will all remain of equal size and shape. Send for one circular of 32 pages, to any part of the United States. Liberal Terms to Dealers. Agents wanted everywhere to introduce the Machine. F. BOTH & BRO., New Oxford, Pa.

$23 to $5000 Investment not risked in Wall St. Any one can make money speculating in Stocks. Full explanation sent free. Address Brown & Co., Bankers, 20 & 22 Broad St., N. Y.

FELT CARPETINGS 20 to 40 cts. per yard. FELT CEILING for rooms to place on Plaster. FELT ROOFING and SIDING. Also Coal Tar and Rosin. Address C. J. FAY, Camden, N. J.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED to sell our Celebrated and Popular Tea. Great Inducements. Tea Co., 145 Fulton St., N. Y.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents to sell our Family Medicines. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

PAINTERS. Address for the best and quick sellers of Graining, J. J. Cahow, Cleveland, O.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Laboratory, 77 W. 31st St., New York City, LATE OF JERSEY CITY. CURES DYSPEPSIA. LIVER DISEASE. CURES FEVER AND AGUE, CURES SCROFULA AND SKIN DISEASES, CURES BILIOUSNESS. CURES HEART DISEASE, CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY, CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY. (TRADE MARK) The Best Remedy Known to Man! CURES FEMALE DISEASES, CURES CONSTIPATION. CURES HUMOURS IN THE BLOOD, CURES COUGHS & COLDS, CURES INDIGESTION. Wakametkla, the Medicine Man. It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Bowels. It regulates the Bile, etc. It purifies the Blood. It quiets the Nervous System. It promotes Digestion. It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It carries off the old Blood and makes New. It opens the pores of the skin, and induces Healthy Perspiration. Minnie Hastman in Indian Costume. Dr. Clark Johnson's INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER. Large Bottles $1.00. Small Bottles 50. Testimonials of Cures. North Carolina Testimonials. Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Liver Complaint. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Sick Headache, for a long time. Nancy J. Barber. For Purifying the Blood. For Heart Disease. Cured when other Remedies Failed. Kidney Disease. Rheumatism. Dr. J. J. Harrison's Indian Blood Syrup. Rev. J. L. Pickett. Rev. Jas. Williams.