

The Cross.

One summer evening, hushed and sweet,
Adown the dusky gloomy street,
Beneath the dense overarching shade
Of leafy branches and long, there strayed
With faltering steps, and drooping head,
And heavy eyelids, one who said:
'Oh! weary heart, weighed down with grief,
Earth can afford thee no relief;
We've lived our life out, thou and I—
There's nothing left us but to die;
The roll of graves is swift and true;
Thy restless throbs shall soon be done!'

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

MACCARONI.—The whites of three eggs
beaten to a stiff froth, half a pound of
coconut, half a pound of rolled and
sifted crackers, and an even teaspoonful
of extract of bitter almond. Drop them
upon a greased paper, in a dripping
pan, and bake a light brown.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—One cake of
chocolate, one cupful of white sugar,
one cupful of brown sugar, one heaping
teaspoonful flour, one cupful molasses,
a piece of butter the size of an egg, and
one cupful of milk; cook about one half
hour, stirring constantly; pour into
pans and mark in squares while soft.

GISSON OILS.—Stir half a cup of
sugar into one cup of milk, and add to
it half a cup of melted butter and one
cup of molasses; heat one egg well and
stir into it; dissolve a teaspoonful and
a half of soda in boiling water, mix in
three cups of flour, add the soda and
another cup of flour; season with one
teaspoonful of cinnamon, one of cloves
and one of ginger—all powdered.—
Drop from a large spoon upon flat tins,
well buttered, and bake quickly in a
hot oven.

PIZZON PIE.—Border a dish with fine
pudding paste, lay a veal cutlet, or tender
rump steak, cut in thin slices, at the
bottom of the dish; season with salt,
cayenne, or pounded mace. Put as
many young pigeons as the dish will
contain, with seasoning as above, and
in the interstices the yelks of some
hard-boiled eggs put some butter over
them, fill up with good gravy, cover
with paste, glaze with yolk of an egg
and bake.

SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES.—One
can't say how many sweet potatoes to
take, because you can't count on the
appetites of six, eight or ten people
when sweet potato croquettes, well
made, are brought to the table. However,
take a half a dozen and boil them
or steam them, as the chef who gave us
the recipe said, "to try as possible" city
of course. Mash them fine and smooth
with a fork and mix with two yolks of
eggs, seasoning with half a teaspoonful
of cayenne, an eighth of a nutmeg,
and salt and pepper to taste. Mold the
croquettes, dip them in beaten egg and
then in cracker dust and fry in hot lard
or dripping a nice brown.

Vegetable Stock.

Unless the stock is kept in good
condition and cleanly, veal are far more
liable to accumulate in water than in
summer. This is not only the case in
reference to hen lice, which swarm in
dirty hen coops, and by their attacks
on birds and quadrupeds worry their
victims and all around and impede
ment; but certain other most attacking
the legs of horses, cattle, and sheep,
often suspending operations, ascend
upon the hairs and give rise to irritation
during the warm season; and it is
only on the return of winter that they
return to the skin and produce their
characteristic form of mange. The
closer and fitter the barn, the more
troublesome will be these pests; while
cleanliness and a wash with a weak
solution of tobacco will not only put a
period to their ravages, so it is with
lice and ringworm, which increase in
proportion to the cleanliness and
cleanliness of the buildings and poor
condition of the animals. Animals with
the least vitality hardly bear the profligate
number of parasites, which speedily
undermine what remaining vigor of
constitution is left.

Value of Water Fowls.

It is estimated that America raised fewer
domestic water fowls than any civilized
people in the world. It is noticeable
that a very large proportion of the ducks
and geese disposed of in this market
are bought by foreigners. In the markets
chiefly patronized by persons of American
birth it is rare to find a pair of ducks
or geese. Wild ducks and geese are
served in their season in most of the
restaurants, but water fowls of any
description is not often seen on the
tables at hotels. The flesh of ducks
and geese is very nutritious, and highly
flavored. Its value as human food is
not surpassed by any kind of "flesh, fish,
or fowl." With a suitable supply of
water on or near a farm, it is easier to
raise ducks and geese than turkeys and
chickens. Water fowls are, and a
large variety of insects and reptiles
which wild fowls reject. The feathers
of geese and ducks are very valuable,
while those of hens and chickens are
scarcely worth saving. In most European
countries ducks and geese are regarded
as great delicacies, and the improved
varieties command very high prices.
Perhaps the reason they are held in
so low esteem in this country is that
we have paid less attention to raising
these breeds that are most valuable for
the table, and have been less careful

about preparing them for market.

Dressed ducks and geese will keep
longer than chickens and turkeys, and
on this account they are less liable to
injury when sent long distance to market.

Planting to Destroy Weeds.

The New England Farmer, in an
article on this subject, which is as ap-
plicable to these parts as to New Eng-
land, says: "All through the country
are thousands of fields that have been in
some crop during the summer, which
will not be cropped again till next
year. Corn fields, potato fields, and
fields of grain that were not reseeded
down, will have to be plowed next
spring, unless it is done now. A great
many of these fields are more or less
infested with weeds; some of them are
late grown annuals that will be killed
by frost, such as pig weed, nut-
rains (quincy), wormwood, and many
others, but there are other weeds like
ox eye daisy (white weed), wild turnip,
peppercorn and especially corn, that
will live over winter and be ready to
start into active growth again in spring,
before the soil will be in fit condition
to plow. If left to themselves these
weeds will obtain such a hold upon the
soil before next April or May as to
cause serious trouble in the cultivation."

Take a field that is now well set with
sorghum, and let it lie till next April, then
plow it while the weather is cool and
earth damp, and it may be done plowed
and cultivated as often as once a week
without making severely an impression
upon it, but if such weeds are turned
in now, and well covered from the air,
and so left all winter, they will die, or
be so weakened that a little stirring in
the spring will entirely finish them.
This, it seems to us, a strong argument
in favor of fall plowing of old ground,
particularly garden land, or that which
is to be put into any kind of food crop
next year. It is taking time by the
forelock in a way that will tell in May
and June.

Unless the ground freezes up solidly
very early there is time yet for plowing
all such weedy fields, if we will take
hold of it in earnest, and use every
suitable day for the work. It might
have been better to have turned the
weeds under a little earlier in the
season while the weather was warmer,
as the weeds could have rotted faster
than now; but this is one kind of work
that is better done late than not at all.
There are some species of biennial
weeds that are so rarely noticed now,
that, if left undisturbed, will be in
bloom, and perhaps go to seed before
the usual time of plowing next spring.

Another claim in favor of the late fall
plowing is that many insects, which
have just settled themselves snugly and
safely away for the winter, will be de-
stroyed by turning them up to the
frosty November air. We have some
doubts as to whether many insects are
thus destroyed, but such plowing can
do them no good, and probably will
destroy some of them. The principal
object we should have in plowing now
would be the killing of troublesome
weeds, and thus save much disagreeable
labor next year.

Dan Rice's Charity.

The Troy Times, commenting upon
Dan Rice, the circus man, questions
whether he has not been a pretty good
sort of Christian all his life, and tells
the following story about his charity:
"Uncle Dick Vanderheyden, who had
been a man of consequence in his day,
and who was a descendant of the original
family which first settled at Troy, was
at the time we speak of not only in
declining years but had lost his wealth
and was in a deplorable situation gener-
ally as to health and financial prospects.
He was an old friend of Dan Rice, and
on one occasion, when Dan himself was
in pecuniary straits, had done the
showman a small kindness. Dan was
advised to exhibit in this city, and
while enroute heard of Uncle Dick's
sickness and misfortunes. Thereupon
he wrote to a friend in Troy, saying:—
'Tell uncle Dick to keep up heart and
courage; I am coming.' One day, just
before the circus was to arrive, Dan's
agent entered the Times office and re-
quested that we should announce that
Dan Rice would give the proceeds of the
afternoon performance for the benefit
of Uncle Dick Vanderheyden, and on
the morning of the day of the perfor-
mance Dan himself came in, and his
great, big heart lighting up his sun-
browned face, said: "When I was poor
and in distress, traveling with a one
horse show by canalboat, and didn't
have a dollar or a cent's worth of credit,
"Uncle Dick" worked all day with his
team carting my stuff up to the show
ground, and didn't charge me one dollar.
He led me to the tent to put me on my
feet, and now I'll help him. I mean to
give him every cent of the afternoon's
receipts, and the bigger the sum the
better it'll make the old man and Dan
Rice, too." That afternoon's perfor-
mance netted Uncle Dick between \$500
and \$600. It was God's gift to him
through Dan Rice, the showman.

His First Boots.

He was not more than seven years old
and quite small of his age. We were
yesterday while the snow was falling
quietly from the sky; he was happy as a
king, for he was enjoying a pleasure
entirely new and which never again in
his life will be repeated. His name might
be Johnny, or Tommy, or Billy, but
what ever it was it is quite certain that
no amount of exhortation from a stranger
could have deterred him from mak-
ing a careful selection of the milkiest
pieces in the street through which he
walked. It was the boy's first pair of
boots, and his young inquisitive toes
were made for just such days as yester-
day and just such mud. As we turned
a corner we saw him going splash—splash—
which in a moment came along the
muddy highway, and we envied him his
happiness.

For the Ladies.

Rhine pebbles mounted in silver, and
as brilliant as diamonds, are used for the
ornamental darts, arrows, and daggers
that are now thrust through the loops
and braids of elaborate coiffures.

Fall fashions of lace are worn high and
close around the throat. The lace is
out in treble box plaits, and there is a
long pointed bow of muslin and lace
added to this to fall low on the corsage.
Embroidered satins are imported by
the yard to combine with plain satin de
Lyon or silk. These are not in the large
branching designs formerly shown for
vests and tabliers, but in small compact
figures of palm leaves, diamonds, or
squares.

There are a few lovely old ladies to
whom soft gray curls worn on the
temples and close to the face are becoming,
and it is to be hoped that the fashion of
arranging the hair in that way will not
be generally introduced, but it is said
that it will.

One of the most beautiful dresses of
the season is a black faille with basque
and train, on which are fashions of pale
salmon-colored silk, while down the
front of the basque and skirt are exqui-
sately wrought foliage and daisies in
natural tints.

A novelty is the rose necklace, made
of artificial roses of various shades,
from maroon to pink. The largest roses
used are not larger than a silver dollar,
and these are placed in the middle for
the front and they gradually become
smaller toward the back, where the
necklace is tied with pale blue satin
ribbon. It seems not blown around
from the lower edge of the neckpiece,
this ornament is sometimes used for a
wrath also.

Special etiquette requires that when
calling upon the guest of a stranger the
ladies should be inquired for at the
door, and a card should be sent up to
the ladies. It is considered on the
part of the hostess not to descend im-
promptly; this interval between the en-
trance of the two affording the visitor
and his friend time to interchange im-
pressions for mutual acquaintances, who
are doubtless of no interest to the host-
ess. If she does not descend at all, her
guest is likely to suspect that no inter-
est is felt by her entertainer in her
needs, which suspicion will detract
from the remembered graces of hospital-
ity.

In the fancy that prevails for colored
silk, remarks Harper's Bazar,
black short skirts are by no means at-
tended, but the love of color compels
them to be brightened by combining
them with tapestries, or with satin de
Lyon, or brocade. Perhaps the most
fashionable visiting toilettes of the winter
are still black, but they are no longer of
one fabric only. If brocade all black is
used, it forms the coat-shaped basque
and the flat front bodice, or else it ap-
pears as narrow side gures, while the
front and back draperies are of plain
satin, or of satin de Lyon; but even
for such dresses some folds of cardinal
red or salmon silk will edge the bosom
drapery and the cuffs, while on black
satin toilettes there is a single great
puffette of red satin holding up the black
puffettes, or drawing them back from
the top of tapestry beards that form the
front and sides of costume.

Why and When Lamps Explode.

All explosions of coal oil lamps are
caused by the vapor of gas which col-
lects above the oil. When full of oil
of course a lamp contains no gas, but
immediately on lighting the lamp, con-
sumption of oil begins, soon leaving a
space for gas, which accumulates to form
as the lamp warms up, and after burn-
ing a short time, sufficient gas will ac-
cumulate to make an explosion. The
gas lamp will explode only when ignited.
In this respect it is like gunpowder.
Cheap or inferior oil is always the
most dangerous. The following shows
that many things may occur to cause the
flame to pass down the wick and explode
the lamp:

1. A lamp may be standing on a table
or mantel, and a slight puff of air from
the open window, or sudden opening of
a door may cause an explosion.

2. It may be taken up quickly from a
table or mantel and instantly explode.

3. If taken into any entry where there
is a strong draught from the doors, an
explosion is likely to ensue.

4. If taken up a flight of stairs, or
raised quickly to place it on the mantel,
it is likely to explode.

5. In all these cases the mischief is done
by the air movement—either by sudden
checking the draught or forcing the air
down the chimney against the flame.

6. Rowing down the chimney to ex-
tinguish the light, is a frequent cause of
explosion.

7. Lamp explosions have been caused
by using a chimney broken at the top,
or one that has a piece broken out,
whereby the draught is variable and the
flame unstable.

8. Sometimes a thoughtless person
puts a small sized wick in a large burner,
thus leaving a considerable space
along the edges of the wick.

9. An old burner, which by right
should be thrown away, is sometimes
continued in use; the final result is ex-
plosion.

According to recent advices from Cali-
fornia the Chinese problem seems to be
solving itself. It is estimated that there
are 62,000 Chinese on the Pacific coast,
which is 35,000 less than the number a
few years ago, when the agitation
against cheap labor was begun. They
are said to be going home by thousands,
and it is likely a few years will see
enough of them gone to rob Chinese
competition of its formidable aspects.

People who do not go into society
because intellectually emancipated, forever
breathing their own mental air, redolent
of egotism.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The pale of civilization—pearl powder.

Keep out flowers in cool places if you
will preserve them fresh.

The sleep that knows no waking is
not the style in Ireland.

The most ill used objects in the world
are eggs. Everybody beats 'em.

An advertisement in the newspaper is
worth two on the side of an old shawl.

History does not relate that Adam
and Eve obtained their sweets by raising
cane.

Nobody ever counted the toes on the
feet of poetry, or the nails on the fingers
of scorn.

On seeing a horse being whitewashed,
a small boy asked, "Mum, if you please,
are you shaving that horse?"

The way to induce a melancholy woman
to laugh is to have her front teeth
filled with gold. After that nothing can
stop her from grinning half the time.

An editor being asked, "Do you pay?"
says: "Many do not. They take the paper
several years and then have the
postmaster send it back marked 're-
tired.'"

"How nicely this corn pops," said a
young man who was sitting with his
sweatshirt before the fire on Christmas
eve. "Yes," she responded, demurely,
"it's got over being green."

A smart Philadelphia who scorns
clothing for a living keeps himself busi-
nessly employed by compelling his three
daughters to fill their hair with oil the
nights their young men call.

A Cleveland baker made 88 profit by
selling pound loaves of bread which
weighed only fourteen ounces, and when
he had put \$12 with it to pay his due he
began to think the market had broken
on him.

This is a good time for charitable
feelings; and we hereby forgive all our
enemies. We hope they will stay for-
given; but we warn them that they
will have to behave themselves mighty
sharp.—Phos.

A young lady in Chicago, when asked
by the officiating minister, "Will you
love, honor and obey this man as your
husband and be to him a true wife?"
said plainly, "Yes, if he does what he
promised me financially."

You find yourself refreshed by the
presence of cheerful people. Why not
make earnest effort to confer that pleasure
on others? You will find that the
battle gained if you never allow yourself
to say anything gloomy.

On seeing little brother's remark be-
fore a room full of company: "I know
what made that red mark on Mary's
nose; it was the rim of John Parker's
hat." And there are girls who believe
that little brothers never go to heaven.

It is nice when a wife gives her hus-
band a box of cigars on his birthday,
but it somehow takes the romance all
out of it when she quietly observes next
morning, "You'll have to give me some
money to pay for these cigars; I spent
all mine for other things."

"Mr. Brown, couldn't you give me a
position of some kind with you?" "Very
sorry, don't think there is any vacancy
in my establishment." "If you have
nothing else employ me as your adviser."
"Very well; you may commence by
advising me how I can best get rid of
you."

Marked George Washington in his
farewell address: "The liberties of this
country can always be safely trusted into
the hands of those who advertise,
especially those, my countrymen, who
got before the public in the columns of
a widely-circulated journal."—Herald.

Just the Man He Wanted.

Our correspondent at Derry sends the
following: Michael Kelly, or Mike
Kellay as he was usually called, was an
eccentric old farmer living in one of our
suburban towns. Born of poor parents,
by industry and perseverance he had
become possessed of one of the finest
farms in that section, of which he was
justly proud; but no prouder was he
than of his own physical strength and
agility, that had assisted him in accumu-
lating his property, and made him a
most excellent boxer and wrestler, and
he had a corresponding contempt for
men of inferior powers.

One spring when help was unusually
plenty, he determined to have the
farm run that year by a strong team.
So when a man presented himself and
asked for work, after inquiring of the
man as to his habits, etc., he would
flush up by asking him to fight. In
this way he disposed of quite a number
of applicants, and was beginning to
despair of his "strong team," when one
morning as he was standing in the barn-
door, a young man came up the road,
and seeing him, called out:

"Good morning, sir."

"Good morning, gruffly."

"Do you want to hire a hand to work
on your farm, sir?"

"Perhaps so; want to hire one?"

"Yes sir; I am looking for a job."

"What can you do?"

"All kinds of farm work, sir; I was
born on a farm."

"Can you fight?"

"What, sir?"

"Can you fight, I say; can you lick
me?"

"I don't know, sir, whether I can or
not; but I can try."

And he did try. The first thing
Kelly knew he was on his back on the
floor, with two teeth down his throat;
the next, the man was astride his stomach,
with a fist in each eye, and his nose was
bleeding. When he let him up, and was
just picking up his bundle to start off,
when he was called back and set to work,
and he proved to be as trusty and
industrious as he was brave. The
farmer's daughter needed just such a
man for a husband, and now he may be
seen any day springing the work on
the farm, while Father Kelly sits in
the arched chair and tells to his grand-
children the story of his last fight.—
Concord People.

A Word to We Merks.

If your associations are mental or phys-
ical laborers, if they subject you to ex-
posure to inclement weather, if they confine you
to the desk and are of a nature to involve
wear and tear of brain, and nervous strain,
you may occasionally require some restora-
tive tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the
article for you, it stimulates the failing ener-
gies, invigorates the body and clears the
channels. It makes the system to throw off
the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives
revived vigor to the organs of digestion,
and the liver which lactates, when it very
often is with people whose parents are
olden, restores the faded appetite, and
conveys a healthful repose. Its ingredients
are safe, and its credentials, which consist in
the hearty endorsement of persons of every
class of society, are most convincing. Admir-
ably adapted to the unusual wants of
workers.

The French Wine Crop.

The wine vintage all over France has
proved this year a decided failure. In
the Gironde district the quantity of wine
made is less than one-quarter of the
amount usually produced, while the
quality of this small production is much
below the average. In consequence of
this latter circumstance, it is asserted
that the owners of some of the best vine-
yards in the south of France will not
allow any of the wine grown this year
to enter the market under their ordinary
labels, fearing that such a course would
prove injurious to their reputation. This
policy is firmly insisted upon by the
Marquis de Lur Saluces, who owns the
vineyards where the grapes that produce
what is known as Chateau Yquem wine
are grown; and hence quite a little of
this wine will find its way to the con-
sumer this year under a different trade-
mark. If the marquis had the opinion
of Americans as to the merit of his wine
under consideration when he came to
this conclusion, the caution which he
exercises would have been in a great
measure needless, as we fancy that a
large part of the wine that is sold here
as Chateau Yquem has very little right
to that title. In a good year this wine is
sold at the vineyard by the tun, at a rate
which makes the price of it per bottle
range from \$1 50 to \$2, while the wine
of an exceptionally favorable year sold
at Bordeaux, at more than \$10 per bottle.
A number of the vineyards of the Gi-
ronde produce a wine which, in some
an inferior way, some of the character-
istics of this most delicate of white wines,
and it is not improbable that in the
transit to this country some of this is
mysteriously transmuted into the super-
ior article. In the champagne district,
the harvest is an absolute failure, and
for the first time for sixty years not a
bottle of this wine will be made. The
large houses engaged in this business
have, however, on hand a sufficient
quantity to supply their customers for
the next two years, and it is not at all
likely that the harvest of 1880 will turn
out as badly as that of 1873. The stock
of champagne in the cellars in and
around Rheims is estimated to be seven-
ty-two million bottles, while the annual
exportation out of France of genuine
champagne is not greater than twenty
million bottles. It is stated that the
large producers will not increase the
regular price of the wines on account of
this year's failure, fearing that such a
course would cut down the number of
their consumers; but as a speculative
mania has set in among foreign dealers,
they may be compelled to make an ad-
vance in order to keep on hand a suf-
ficient amount to supply their legitimate
customers. A forced advance in the
price of champagne would be unfortu-
nate, for experience in the past shows
that when a point of this kind has once
been attained, the producers whose
wines have a world-wide reputation are
never willing to recede from it.

The Cause of the Flight.

He came up a little late, repped in
without ringing and striding softly into
parlor draped into an easy chair with
the careless grace of a young man who
is accustomed to the programme, "By
Jove," he said to the figure sitting in
the dim obscurity of the sofa. "By
Jove, I thought I was never going to see
you alone again. Your mother never goes
away from the house nowadays, does
she, Minnie?" "Well, not amazingly
frequently," cheerfully replied the old
lady from the sofa. "Minnie's away so
much of the time now I have to stay in."
In the old history at the end of the
house the moping owl complained to the
moon much in its usual style, the
katydid never sang more clearly and the
plaintive cry of the whip-poor-will
filled the night air with poetry, but he
didn't hear any of it, all the same.
"And, by George," he said to a friend
fifteen minutes later, "if I didn't leave
my hat on the piano and my cane in the
hall, I'm a goat. Think of 'em! Forget
'em. Strike me blind if I knew I had
any clothes on at all. What I wanted
was fresh air, and I wanted about thirty
acres of it, and mighty quick too!"

The St. Albans Advertiser tells this
of how they do things up in Vermont:
"An Rutland man published a card stating
that he should thereafter pay no
debts contracted by his wife and caution-
ed the public against giving her
credit. The woman followed, with
a card, expressing surprise that her
husband was able to raise
money enough for the advertisement,
saying that all he had ever paid out for
her was fifteen cents, for a pair of
stockings, while she was supporting
both and also paid many small bills for
beer which he had contracted and for
which she was frequently dunned on
the street."

Jacob Vignier, who died recently in
Geneva, was the last seign of one of the
oldest houses in Europe. Fourteen
generations of Vigniers have followed
the calling of notary in that city. For
over four hundred years the business
has descended from father to son. Never
once since the middle of the fifteenth
century, until the death of his late child,
has a descendant in the direct line been
lacking to carry it on.

Be sure and call for Dr. Clark's Blood
Purifier, it is the best medicine for
all kinds of skin diseases, and it is
the only one that will cure every
case of it. It is the only one that
will cure every case of it.

"If, ha," stammered the mechanic, "I
am downed, but I shall have my re-
venge."

If you select good and healthy food for
your family, you should also look to the
wellfare of your baby. For all ailments of early
childhood, call for Dr. Clark's Blood
Purifier, it is the best.

Consumption—Why is good advice like Pro's
Cure for Consumption? Because everybody
ought to take it.

Wanted.
Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mass., want an
agent in this city at once, on a salary of
\$100 per month, and a commission of 10 per
cent on all sales. For particulars apply to
Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mass.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK IN THE WORLD!
The New American Dictionary.
For \$2.00.

Wanted.
Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mass., want an
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