

A CONVENT ON THE SEA.

"There is a glorious city in the sea, The sea is in the broad, the narrow streets, Lying and flowing; and the salt sea-weed clings to the marble of her palaces. No track of men, no footsteps to and fro, Lead to her gates."

Among the hundred islands around and under Venice, not one has a more remarkable history than San Lazarus.

The story of Venice is too familiar for recital. The barbarous Huns came down upon Venetia, and the people hid away among the islands of the great lagoon that sets up from the Adriatic Sea. Seventy-two of these islands were so near each other that the houses were separated only by narrow streams. These were soon canals; boats and bridges made them all into one great city: palaces arose with the rising prosperity of the place; a peculiar city, every house in it being accessible by land and water. The remoter islands were sites for public buildings, fortresses and asylums. Floating in the water, in the far eastern quarter of the great lagoon, is the island of Saint Lazarus. As far back in time as A. D. 1182, it was used as a hospital for lepers coming from the East. Lazarus was the patron saint of such people, and the island took his name. By-and-by this disease ceased to be a plague, and the island became a desert. And so it remained for centuries: a wilderness in the midst of isles of beauty, as fair a spot as the sun shines on, but with the taint of the leper upon it, and so left alone in the sea.

Five hundred years roll along, and a dozen wayfaring men of the East, speaking an Oriental tongue, and wearing the grab of an order of Monks unknown in Venice, came to this city and asked its hospitality. They had a strange story to tell. The hearts of strangers opened to the pilgrims, and they were taken kindly in. Their leader, Mekhtar, was an Armenian, born in Asia Minor. In childhood he was taught by the Monks of Garmin-Yank. He grew up to be a priest, and traveling widely in Asia, he preached the Christian religion, especially to the Armenians. His sacrifices and toils in this service were marvelous. At length he went to Constantinople, and, being compelled to leave, he retired to the Convent of Passen, near to his native place. Here he rose to be a distinguished teacher; a wonderful example of heroism in the midst of the plague. Again he appeared in the city of the Sultans, preaching the union of all sects in the one Church of Rome. And when they would not listen to his words, he formed a society of men of his way of thinking, and set up a printing press to issue good books among the people of the East. His piety and labors excited persecution, and he fled with his companions to the Grecian Morea, then under the Venetian government. At Modona a regular Order was founded, with a convent and church. But the Turks came down upon the Morea with fire and sword, and drove the Monks of Modona from their home, which was plundered and destroyed. They took refuge on a Venetian vessel and begged a passage to the city long known as the Queen of the Adriatic, and the favorite of St. Mark. They found a welcome in the Republic of Venice. To the new Order of Monks, thus suddenly introduced, the Senate granted this desolate island. There, on the spot where, five centuries before, only lepers had a home, these persecuted and weary wanderers pitched their tents, and were at rest. Some ruins of old buildings remained, and these were patched up for temporary use. In 1740 the new monastery was completed, and the monks were able to pursue with vigor and success the benevolent work to which their lives are devoted. In this calm retreat, on an island every foot of which is covered by their convent and its gardens, in sight of the most picturesque and strangely beautiful city of the world, these brethren live, labor, die, and are buried. They do not lead a life of idleness. Teaching, preaching abroad, writing and printing, they are spreading knowledge among the Armenians in the East, to whom they send trained men and the books they publish.

I have just returned from an excursion to this island monastery. Descending the marble steps of the hotel that led into the water, we take our seats in a gondola, the water carriage of Venice. Silently, smoothly and swiftly we are borne out into the lagoon. The sun in the East is lighting up every marble palace, and dome, and pinnacle, and tower. The city, as we recede from it toward the sea, blooms with beauty, and makes real the idea of the poet that it is a flower on the sea. We glide softly to the landing steps at the garden of the convent. A monk, in the black gown and leathern girdle of his Order, bids us welcome. Kindly he leads us into the house, and presently to the library. It is rich in manuscripts and Oriental books. Portraits and busts, and monuments of illustrious men, adorn the halls and the walls. Ancient coins, papyrus, a veritable Egyptian mummy, copies of all the books ever printed here, are shown. We were led into the printing office, where compositors were busy setting type in the Eastern languages. They use only the old-fashioned hand-presses, and probably never saw one driven by steam power. The room was small; the typesetters few. An air of perfect repose prevailed the place. It would take two months at least to issue one edition of the New York Observer with this force. As I looked on, I thought of the fits Mr. Cunningham (our printer) would have if things moved at that rate in the office, 37 Park Row.

In the refectory, tables were set for about fifty persons: very neatly were they laid, with bread and a bottle of native wine at each plate. All eat here in common, and in perfect silence, while one of the brethren stands in a pulpit and reads aloud the Bible. A notice above the door

bids all to be silent and hear the word of God.

There are only a dozen resident monks. They receive students from the East, who come at the age of about twelve, stay the same number of years, pursue a course of literature and theology, and then go back to their native countries as priests and teachers. Thirty youth are thus in a constant course of training. The monks also keep up a college in the city of Venice, and one in Paris. Some of them are sent on missionary tours through foreign countries. The works they publish are in many tongues, and some are of great value.

The Armenians are divided in their religious faith, a part adhering to the Roman Catholic Church, to which section the Keckhitarists belong. When the monasteries of Italy were suppressed, this one alone was suffered to go on with its work. All the rest were merely consuming without producing, and so were a burden and a nuisance. This one consumes little and produces much.

When the monk had shown us through the apartments, he asked us to inscribe our names in the visitors' register. Kings and emperors had written their names, philosophers and great travellers, poets, our Bryant among them, and Byron, who, in one of his freaks, spent six months in the convent studying the Armenian language. As we walked out into the garden, the Fath r plucked the flowers freely, and gave each of the ladies of the party a bonnet, as a souvenir of the Convent on the sea.

MARL BEDS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Interesting Statement from Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist—The Varieties of Marl, Where Found, Value as a Fertilizer and Cost of Transportation.

To the Editor of the News: Marl is the most important mineral found in the State. It is worth more than all her other minerals together, many times over. It is so, because we are an agricultural people, or nothing; and because of its range and durability of fertilizing powers; its abundance; its wide distribution; its facility of transport to more than half the territory of the State, and because of the facility of mining it—it frequently lies on the surface.

Marl occurs in above 30 counties,—from Halifax to Robeson, and eastward to the sea. It underlies the whole area of many of them, and is often of many fathoms depth. That is, it underlies about one-third of the area of the State, a territory larger than the whole State of Massachusetts and New Jersey. It is of three kinds, belonging to three different geological formations, lying one above the other in immediate succession. In the counties lying along the south of the Neuse to the Cape Fear, all the three kinds are found, sometimes all on the same farm, very often two of them. It outcrops in the banks of streams, large and small, in hillsides and bluffs; it is found a few feet under the surface in ravines, bottoms, flats, swamps and savannas; indeed, it may be found almost anywhere in many sections by digging,—in the woods and fields,—is found in the farm ditches and railroad cuts, in springs and wells; in fact, the country is made of it in large part.

At the bottom lies the cretaceous marl, called greensand in New Jersey. It differs from the New Jersey marl, however, in its chemical constitution and agricultural value. That owes its great fertilizing quality to the presence of three to five per cent. each of phosphoric acid and potash; although some of the most popular of the New Jersey marls are mainly calcareous. The North Carolina greensands do not contain a larger percentage of these ingredients, (and of magnesia) than the other marls, (less than 1 per cent. each) but average 15 per cent. of carbonate of lime.

This marl is found in the banks of Tar river about Tarboro and Greenville, in the Neuse and tributaries about Kinston, Snow Hill and Goldsboro, on Rockfish Creek, in Pender county, in the banks of the Cape Fear and Wilmington, and half way to Fayetteville, and in its tributaries, Livingstone's Creek, Black and South rivers. In most of these sections it has been used with great advantage,—e. g., by Gov. Clark, on the Tar, and D. Flowers and J. P. Oliver on the Cape Fear. This marl forms the bedrock, the lowest stratum ever penetrated in all this region, and is of course inexhaustible.

The second species of marl, cocene or chalk marl, is commonly a coarse kind of friable chalk, consisting of comminuted shells and corals, of a light yellowish or grayish color to white, sometimes compacted into a pretty solid limestone as about Newbern and Wilmington. This overlies the preceding beds (of greensand) It is found in abundant outcrops about Wilmington and in almost every river and creek bank northward and north-eastward through New Hanover and Onslow to the Trent and Neuse, extending along the latter from Newbern to a point ten miles above Goldsboro, nearly to the borders of Johnston county; and is also found in a few places north of the Neuse, near Snow Hill and eastward. It forms cliffs of 20, 40 and 75 feet on the right bank of the river between Goldsboro and Kinston. Its contents of lime carbonate is 50 to 95 per cent.—average, (of 16 analyses), 80 per cent.—See Geological Report, pages 101 to 104. The average percentages of potash and magnesia are respectively three-fourths and one.

The third species, called blue marl, or shell marl, overlies the preceding, and is therefore found nearest the surface generally. It is more widely distributed than the others, being found all over the eastern third of the State above indicated, from the line of Halifax, Sampson and Robeson to Carteret, Hyde, and Currituck. It consists of a deposit of sea mud, with

decayed shells and bones and other marine exuvia, just such as one may see forming in the estuaries along our coast to-day. The carbonate of lime in this class of marl is 10 to 50 per cent., range from 10 to 80; potash $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent., magnesia $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5. And there are other valuable ingredients in as large proportion,—soda, plaster, iron, &c.

This marl has been much more widely used in this State than the others. And I have never found a case of its failure to pay, and many worn out, and many originally poor farms have been regenerated by its use.

The effect of marl is permanent, one good marling will last two generations and more. In New Jersey, where more use is made of it than in all the continent besides, the State Geologist estimates that the farmer could better pay 5 to 8 dollars the ton than undertake to farm without it. I believe the same may be said here; but at least the value must be set down at 3 or 4 dollars for the two upper marls, and half as much for the greensand. The cost of excavating and applying, where, as in thousands of cases, it lies on or near the surface, does not exceed 50 cents per ton. There ought to be a million of tons used every year in the marl region, and as much more along the railroads and navigable rivers westward, where it could easily be delivered at 2 and 3 dollars. And by selecting for transportation the better kinds, worth 5 or 6 or 8 dollars, there would be left a good margin of profit for the farmer. When the use of marl shall have become general, North Carolina will be on the high road to prosperity, and not sooner. Twenty-five pages of the Geological Report is devoted to this subject and it is not too much.

A HOT WATER FOUNTAIN.

The city of Pets has almost accomplished the task of obtaining an unlimited supply of nearly boiling water, which will be available for the public and private use. The ready heated fluid is obtained from a deep artesian well, from which, when completed, the water will issue a mighty fountain, to the height of nearly fifty feet. The deepest artesian well in the world has hitherto been that at Paris, which measures 1,794 feet in depth. The Pesth well has already attained a depth of 3,120 feet, and will, when bored the required depth, more than double the depth of its Paris rival. The water now issuing from the bowels of the earth, three fifths of a mile below the surface, has a temperature of 161° Fah., and the work will be prosecuted until a warmth of 175° Fah. is obtained. The meaning of these figures will be better understood when it is remembered that the temperature of a hot bath is 98°, while that of boiling water is 212°. The daily supply is already 175,000 gallons, a quantity which will be greatly increased at the enhanced depth. The work progresses at the rate of 50 feet a month, and recent improvements in the mechanical appliances render possible a still more rapid rate of working. This remarkable undertaking is being carried on partly at the expense of the city and partly at the expense of the engineers, Messrs. Zsigmondy.—Building News.

FATHER AND MOTHER.

"Father" and "Mother," these noble and darling names are consecrated by Scripture, and embalmed in our rich English store of poetry and of prose. And therefore every lover of the pathos and the power which they contain—every reverer of the associations which they enshrine, should become as it were a member of the great society for preserving them from the encroachments and inroads of those contemptible and trivial appellations which are more and more gaining ground upon these stately and tender words, and, by degrees, banishing them to books, exiles from the language of our homes. And is not the lightness of speech which obtains in our day, concerning the venerable relations of parent and child, partly the cause, and partly also the effect, of those frivolous words which are now, even in the homes of the poor, gradually ousting the graver diction of a less flippant age, and taking the place of the beautiful names which combine in themselves both affection and reverence? Two things which, in the most intimate relations of life, should never be divorced; and yet this is done in the case of some of the names which, though sometimes expressing endearment, yet studiously avoid respect.

BY AND BY.

By and by we can sit down, fold our arms, and let electricity do everything for us. It already furnishes light, heat, motive power, transmission of speech, healing, and a hundred other things. The telephone and phonograph, the one for transmitting sound, and the other for preserving it, have scarcely ceased to be a cause for amazement, when an electrician comes forward with the electrotype, the province of which seems to transmit waves of light by electricity. Combine it with the telephone, and while two persons are talking with each other at a distance of say 500 miles, they can actually see each other, at least so claims the inventor.—Torchlight.

THE LIBERIAN CRAZE.

About sixty-five more colored men, women and children arrived in the city yesterday, to await the coming of the Liberian ship. They came from Kershaw county and seem to have been moved by the same mysterious migratory impulse as their predecessors. They were disposed of in various localities around town in the usual way. About ten persons also came in on the Savannah Railroad, with the same object, and a similar disposal was made of them.—Charleston News and Courier, 21st.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—J. J. BRUNER, Ed. and Prop. T. K. BRUNER, Associate Ed.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Year, payable in advance, \$2.00 Six months, " " " 1.25

ADVERTISING RATES: One inch, one publication, 50 cents Two inch, " " " 75 cents Contract rates for months or a year.

VEGETINE

An Excellent Medicine.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as an excellent medicine for such complaints. Yours very truly, C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Hunt, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

Dear Sir—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced to use it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully, MISS A. BALLARD.

1011 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure.

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and I have not been able to give up my usual mode of living since. I have not lost a day of my life, and I am now in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigor. I can only say that I am a great debtor to your medicine. I use, and as long as I live I never expect to quit a better. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, Mass., contains every word that can be said in praise of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the debilitating effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by phthisis in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations, the best of which I never recovered from, and I was left a cripple. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly wet with a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bones at different times. Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1875, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtues of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness was sent through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in VEGETINE. I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health. I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, and am able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a severe attack of rheumatism, which I had never before experienced. I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken it as long as my illness lasted, according to its directions. Your patients troubled with sciatica or kidney disease, understand that it takes time to cure chronic disease, and if they will patiently take VEGETINE, I feel sure they will be benefited, and cured.

With great obligations I am, Yours very truly, G. W. MANSFIELD, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

HOME AGAIN!

And I am happy to say that I have the best selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS I have ever offered in this market; and can sell them lower than ever known before—Black Alpaca, 22 to 45 cts. per yard; 4-4 Sheet, 7 cts.; Flannels, 20 to 30 cts.; and bargains in pant goods; bargains in every department.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!

In this line I can offer great inducements, and can say to my customers that they can save 25 per cent. by calling on me before buying elsewhere.

FOR SALE.

A \$50 Centennial Sewing Machine. New and warranted to be good. Call at this office. 96t.

SELECT THE BEST

WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN'S PURE PAINTS

PREPARED FOR IMMEDIATE USE. 207 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

From the thousands of purchasers of our PREPARED PAINTS, we have yet to hear the first complaint. The reason is apparent. Our paints have stood the test of years, where all other paints have failed in durability. Their covering capacity, being greater than any other paint, presents a practical item of economy. Our paints are guaranteed in every particular,—the consumer assuming no risk whatever, as we will re-paint any building on which our paints do not prove satisfactory; allowing a choice of English B. B. White Lead, or any other paint in use.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE: T. F. KLUITZ, Salisbury, N. C.

JOSHUA THOMAS,

53 Light Street, BALTIMORE, MD. Buckeye Mower and Reaper. Sweepstake's Thresher & Cleaner. Eclipse Portable Farm Engines. Hion Wheel Horse Rakes. Continental Feed Cutter. Ball Steel and Cast Plows. Watt Cast Plows. Mill Stones, Smut Machines. Bolting Cloths, Belting. Mill Machinery in General. Send for Catalogue and Price List. (26-6mo.)

KERR CRAIGE

Attorney at Law, Salisbury, N. C.

To the Working Class.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader if you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE SPENCER & Co., Portland, Maine.

Cheap Chattel Mortgages,

and various other blanks for sale here

EUGENE L. HARRIS,

Artist in Crayon,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

PORTRAITS ENLARGED

in the most finished style of crayon drawing from PHOTOGRAPHS, FERREOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, MINIATURES, ETC.

PRICES: 11x14 inches, \$7.00. 14x17 inches, \$13.00. 18x22 inches, \$20.00.

Above prices include a fine frame for each picture. Send for circular. 51t.

HARDWARE.

WHEN YOU WANT HARDWARE At Low Figures

Call on the undersigned at No. 2, Granite Row, Salisbury, N. C., June 8—1t.

Greensboro Female College.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Spring Session of 1878 will begin on Thursday, the 10th of January.

This institution offers superior advantages on reasonable terms.

For full particulars, apply to T. M. Jones, President.

N. H. D. WILSON, Pres. Board of Trustees.

TIME TABLE WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

To take effect June 12d, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS. ARRIVE. LEAVE.

Salisbury..... 9 04 A. M. 8 55 A. M.

Lincolnton..... 10 30 " 10 25 "

Statesville..... 11 07 " 11 07 "

Catawba..... 11 27 " 11 20 "

Newton..... 12 18 P. M. 12 20 P. M.

Charlotte..... 12 28 " 12 25 "

Hickory..... 1 05 " 1 25 "

Waxhaw..... 2 05 " 2 10 "

Morganton..... 2 50 " 2 53 "

Bridgewater..... 3 37 " 3 40 P. M.

Marion..... 4 25 " 4 30 "

Old Fort..... 5 18 " 5 20 "

Henry..... 5 30 " 5 30 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS. ARRIVE. LEAVE.

Henry..... 6 00 A. M. 6 00 A. M.

Old Fort..... 6 12 A. M. 6 15 "

Marion..... 7 07 " 7 10 "

Bridgewater..... 7 52 " 7 55 "

Morganton..... 8 22 " 8 25 "

Waxhaw..... 9 05 " 9 10 "

Hickory..... 9 50 " 9 52 "

Charlotte..... 10 20 " 10 25 "

Newton..... 10 35 " 10 37 "

Catawba..... 11 25 " 11 35 "

Statesville..... 11 55 " 12 00 P. M.

Lincolnton..... 12 32 P. M. 12 52 "

Salisbury..... 1 40 " 1 45 "

Salisbury..... 2 30 " 2 30 "

Simonton Female College.

Statesville, N. C.

The Fall Session begins June 20, 1877.

Board and English tuition, \$85.00 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars, on application.

Address: MRS. E. N. GRANT, Principal.

41-6ms.

FOR SALE.

A \$50 Centennial Sewing Machine. New and warranted to be good. Call at this office. 96t.

SELECT THE BEST

WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN'S PURE PAINTS

PREPARED FOR IMMEDIATE USE. 207 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

From the thousands of purchasers of our PREPARED PAINTS, we have yet to hear the first complaint. The reason is apparent. Our paints have stood the test of years, where all other paints have failed in durability. Their covering capacity, being greater than any other paint, presents a practical item of economy. Our paints are guaranteed in every particular,—the consumer assuming no risk whatever, as we will re-paint any building on which our paints do not prove satisfactory; allowing a choice of English B. B. White Lead, or any other paint in use.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE: T. F. KLUITZ, Salisbury, N. C.

JOSHUA THOMAS,

53 Light Street, BALTIMORE, MD. Buckeye Mower and Reaper. Sweepstake's Thresher & Cleaner. Eclipse Portable Farm Engines. Hion Wheel Horse Rakes. Continental Feed Cutter. Ball Steel and Cast Plows. Watt Cast Plows. Mill Stones, Smut Machines. Bolting Cloths, Belting. Mill Machinery in General. Send for Catalogue and Price List. (26-6mo.)

KERR CRAIGE

Attorney at Law, Salisbury, N. C.

To the Working Class.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader if you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE SPENCER & Co., Portland, Maine.

Cheap Chattel Mortgages,

and various other blanks for sale here

GRAND STOCK!

R. R. CRAWFORD'S CENTENNIAL HARDWARE STORE.

On sale and constantly arriving, TYRE IRON—1 to 2 1/2 inches at 3 cents per lb. Do round and square, from 3-16 to 3 inches, 3 to 10 cents. Do Band, 1/2 to 6 inches, from 3 to 10 cents.

PLow MOULDS and irons, all shapes and sizes. WIRE CLOTH for screens, of various sizes, BUGGY and Carriage Material of all qualities, SPRINGS and AXLES for Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, & Sulkies, PRESERVING KETTLES, brass and lined, from 1 to 5 gallons, APPLE PEELERS, 100 doz. retail 75 cents. WHITE LEAD and prepared paints, all colors. OILS, lincseed and machine, best brands. VARNISHES, all kinds COOKING Utensils, all sorts, sizes and styles.

SAWS!

We could saw off the north pole if we could get at it. DISSTON'S "Great American" has never been excelled: saws of all sizes and for all purposes.

WELL BUCKETS, pulleys, chains and ropes. GLASS, window, from 8 x 10 to 36 x 44. BLUE GLASS to order. NAILS, cut, from 10 penny up \$3 per 100 lbs. From 10 penny to 4 3/4 to 4 cents. Wrought and horse-shoe nails, variable. SCREWS, tacks and brads of all sizes and for all uses. Blacksmith Tools, all sorts; a patent drill, new and splendid. ROPE, jute, esial, manilla, hemp and cotton, from 1/2 to 2 inches. BELTING, rubber and leather, from 1 to 14 inches. Horse Collars, horse and mule shoes, hames, and traces. Edge Tools and boring implements in endless variety.