The Cradle.

How steadfastly she'd worked at it
How lovingly had dress,
With all her would-be mother's wit,
That little rosy nest!

How longingly she'd hung on it!
It sometimes seemed, she said,
There lay beneath its coverlet
A little sleeping head.

He came at last, the tiny guest,
Ere bleak December fled;
That rosy nest he never prest—
Her coffin was his bed.

—*E. C. Stedman*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Recipes.

GINGER NUTS.—A pint of molasses, three-quarters of a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, a teaspoon of soda, two ounces of ginger, a little nutmeg and cinnamon; flour enough to roll into sheets.

SPICED BEEF.—Five pounds of the shank boiled five hours with celery seed. Drain off the gelatine; then chop the meat very fine. Add pepper and salt to suit the taste, and put it into a cloth on a plaster. Cover it with the cloth and press it.

SHORT CAKE.—Prepare the dough as for biscuit, only much richer; roll two crusts nearly as thick as for pie crust; put them together, spreading a little butter between them; bake in a quick oven. When done, place the fruit or preserves between the crusts. When it is not in the fruit season, dried fruit or preserves make a very good substitute.

HOMINY FRITTERS.—Take hominy that has been well boiled (the large hominy is the best), mash it fine, and add to it three eggs, well beaten, one cup of flour, two tablespoons of milk and a little salt. Make it of the consistency of hominy batter, and fry in hot lard. These proportions need about a quart of hominy after it is boiled. A very nice breakfast dish.

NUREMBERG PUDDING.—Three cups of flour, two-thirds of a cup of suet chopped fine, one cup of molasses, one cup of stoned raisins, one cup of sour milk and one teaspoon of soda in the milk. Mix well, and put into a buttered tin basin, then into a steamer, and steam for three hours. When done, you can try it by running a straw through it. Set it into a hot oven for five or ten minutes.

Hog Pens and Hog Cholera.

Many a farmer keeps his pigs in a little yard or pen, often near the house, where the mud is as deep as they can wallow through. He throws their food in the mud, from which they must pick it as best they can, and clean water is something that they do not get from one year's end to another. Yet such a man will wonder why his family have the fever and his hogs the cholera! I have seen hogs kept in this way, or, worse yet, in floored pens which were never cleaned, until at killing time their bellies were full of small ulcers; and such meat is packed and shipped to the East as prime mess pork! Places where filth always reigns supreme are the fattening pens connected with distilleries. I believe that such places have as much to do with spreading disease among hogs as among cattle. So far as I have known when cholera makes its first appearance in any district, it has nearly always been among the swill-fed hogs of distilleries or flocks treated as described above. I do not claim that in great cleanliness we have an infallible preventive of cholera; but I do claim that with cleanliness and proper variety of food the appearance of the malady would be less frequent and its victims fewer; the farmers by little care and attention might save themselves much loss. Never shut a pig up in a filthy pen and give him filthy garbage to eat, and then abuse him because he is an unclean animal; but let them give him a clean place to stay in, clean food and pure water; in short, treat him as we do other animals. Now, farmers, try a little wholesome cleanliness with your hogs and see if they do not pay better.—*V. J. Emery, in Rural New Yorker.*

Permitting Young Fruit Trees to Bear Early.

It very frequently happens that young pear and other fruit trees blossom and, if permitted to do so, bear fruit the same season that they are planted. We have had the blossoms and fruit of such trees pointed out to us as evidence that the trees were thriving particularly well. Such evidence, however, is indicative rather of weakness than of vigor. There is nothing more harmful to young trees than to permit them to bear fruit the year of transplantation. Even for dwarf pears, the third year is soon enough for them to bear, and the sixth year is soon enough for the generality of standards. Our readers will find that if they suffer young trees to mature fruit the first or second year, their vigor will, in most cases, be impaired forever after, and having borne at this early age, they will not, as a rule, bear again in five or six years afterward. The temptation to inexperienced fruit-growers to see their young trees in fruit as soon as may be, is considerable. It it because we yielded to such temptations, that we are now able to guard our readers against falling into the same error. Fruit-bearing is an exhausting process, and only trees that have arrived at a certain age or maturity can exercise the function without endangering their health and strength.

Materials for Mulching.

Professor W. J. Beal, of the Michigan agricultural college, gives the results of several experiments to determine the best materials to mulch strawberries and other plants, and arrives at the conclusion that the best is chopped straw. He finds a thick coat of manure excellent for bedding plants. He tried old clover hay, and had a fine crop of clover plants to kill the next spring. Hay gives a similar result in a young crop of grass. Straw badly threshed furnished in the same way a young grain crop in the garden. Forest leaves held down by cornstalks gradually blew away during winter, and the cornstalks alone remained in the spring after an open winter. Pine shavings worked into the soil have proved a nuisance. The same objection existed with tan bark. Clean straw, old or new, or corn fodder cut two inches long, less or more, answered the best purpose.

Farm Notes.

Remember that "a crop well planted is half hoed."

"Go for" the tent caterpillars. If not already destroyed.

Give the calves a good run of grass and otherwise encourage their growth.

As the season advances imports of American live stock at Liverpool are increasing.

Destroy pear slugs by dusting with lime or ashes; even dry earth will prove beneficial.

O. C. Blodgett, of Pomfret, Vt., averages a pound of butter from nineteen pounds of milk.

Twenty per cent. of the cattle which run on the Western plains die during the winter.

Try a patch of sugar beets this year. Your cows will relish them wonderfully next winter.

Salt added to poultry droppings prevents this valuable manure from drying up and burning the plants.

Asa Teft, of Stockton, N. Y., makes an average of over 300 pounds of butter per annum from each of his cows.

The fruit and vegetable business from Florida to the Northern States has grown from 25,000 boxes in 1868 to 600,000 in 1879, and is still increasing.

The pruning of fruit trees should not be neglected at this season. Where large limbs are cut away cover with varnish, paint or melted grafting wax.

The ox-eyed daisy, which has become a great pest in some sections of country, is propagated by seed, and ought therefore to be mowed down before the seed is ripe.

Mr. Jesse Collier, of Rutherford, Tenn., sold five steers averaging 1,004 pounds each. Two of them are thoroughbred Shorthorns, two high grades and one a scrub.

Stringhalt is one of the ailments of the horse, for which no cure is known. Ordinary usage is not likely to injure the horse, and will not make the case any worse.

The *Gardener's Monthly* approves of the whitewashing of stem and branches of fruit trees, as tending to keep them healthy and adding them to get rid of the old bark.

French poultry fanciers are now fitting fowls designed for market with barley and steamed yellow carrots. This food is remarkable for its rapid fattening qualities.

For applying to wounds made by removing large limbs in pruning fruit trees, nothing is better than gum shellac, dissolved in alcohol to the consistency of paint.

A heaping teaspoonful of sulphur added once a week to the food of a cow will keep it free from vermin. The same quantity is recommended for every ten fowls for a similar purpose.

From Wilton, N. Y., comes the record of a wonderful sow, four years and a half old, which has brought 213 pigs at a trough, ninety-four of which were raised to hogdhood.

Considerable cranberry land was bought by the late New Jersey fires. The flames swept over a single meadow of thirty-five acres, consuming the berry crop of about $2,000.

Feed poultry every two hours with corn, beginning with an early breakfast, and half as often when they are six weeks old; but never give more than can be eaten clean each time. Such is the rule recommended and followed by the best breeders.

Historic Doubts.

It has been strongly doubted whether Junius was not a woman, and the anti-slavery party claim that Junius was a lady, and that the author of the letters was Lucretia Mott, and that she was the author of the letters. Some have doubted that Napoleon Bonaparte was published in London in 1810, and created widespread amusement because of its amazing cleverness. Napoleon, who was a captive at St. Helena, admired the composition greatly. Archbishop Whately and Sydney Smith were both reputed to be the author. Since the publication of that skit numerous imitations have been issued, but none have shown much originality or literary skill, and have therefor vanished into the darkness of merited oblivion.—*London Globe.*

Thirteen years ago nine brisk young fellows went into the torpedo business in the oil region. Only one, Tom Walley, is left. The others were all killed by their own torpedoes.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

The new fans are formed entirely of flowers; those made of violets, pansies or daisies are the prettiest.

Scotch ginghams are as much worn this season as last. They come in more than usual variety and of excellent quality.

White lawn jackets are the only house wear at present. The sight of a silk dress is enough to give one an apoplectic seizure.

A pretty design in organdies is that of small peacock tips, delicately painted on a pale yellow ground, just the hue of a Marshal Niel rose.

Handkerchief bows for the throat have gingham like borders, and cost only thirty-five cents when quaintly made up with elated ends.

The embroidered white muslin fichus are very sheer and becoming, and are sold as low as two dollars when very simply needle-worked.

Gloves.

There is greater variety than usual in gloves this season. Ladies of conservative tastes continue to use the plainest kid gloves, with only the necessary stitching on the back, and with very long wrists, buttoned by four or six buttons. There are, however, in all the best establishments gloves with three broad rows of stitching like embroidery on the back and these are chosen by ladies who like English styles. There is also a preference among ladies who have lived abroad for shorter gloves than those in vogue here, three buttons being in greater favor than four or six, probably because they are more convenient with closed sleeves and stiff cuffs. The Queen of England is said to prefer quite short gloves, with only two buttons at the wrist. The broad stitching is sometimes in contrasting color to that of the kid, as black on tan or an old gold; but this is very conspicuous, and the subdued stitching is most used. The scalloped tops of gloves grow more in favor than the undings that confine the arm, and there is a fancy for white pearl buttons on long white gloves. The pique gloves (dome stitched) with lapping edges have a durable look that is now styled for day gloves both in light and dark shades, and these are favored by the conservative dress authorities. Dressy mitts are long as those having four buttons. Tan color (Havana with golden brown) dark slate, light gray or with shades of green, are shown, some of which are very, some little and others greenish. The popular blue, lavender, heliotrope and amethyst have shades to match with almost every color that is seen; greenish brown in hue—these are the colors of the bulk of the stock shown at the leading houses. Cream, ecru, brown and putty-color are still popular for dress, and there are primrose and lemon shades far brighter than any that have been worn for years. Undressed kid gloves are not brought out this season in dark shades, but are very fetching in light colors, as lemon, cream, gray and tan; white undressed kid gloves of the quality and long in length are in demand. Evening wear is represented by gloves of undressed kid, now sold for $1.25 per pair in the best establishments, and the prices of other gloves are increased in proportion. Dressy three-button gloves come in as varied designs as seeming-to-be long ones; they have three clasps across the wrists with pearl buttons, or they are open worked at the back of the wrist, or scalloped, or with a side, or slightly embroidered, or they have three rows of pearl buttons, or, if long for the whole glove, is in open lace patterns. But the neatest designs are those with long wrists, buttoned, or else held in place by three elastic bands. The colors are gray, drab, white, ecru and black. Silk gloves are made in similar designs and colors, and are finished like kid. There are also silk and thread mitts—half-handed gloves—to wear with quaintly-cut sleeves in mid-summer. For traveling and for driving in phaetons are heavy dog-skin gloves, made with lapped seams. Lace mitts are fashionable again, and are shown in various lengths, from those with merely a gauntlet cuff to the long armed mitts that reach to the elbow. The real Chantilly mitts of fine black lace, with thumb and no fingers, are the first choice, and cost from $6.50 a pair up to $16. The Maltese lace mittens are also very fine and web-like, and are shown in black, white, cream, straw and pale blue shades to match costumes; the black Maltese mitten is, of course, most useful, as it may be worn with any dress; these cost $6 to $7.25. The closer woven filet or thread mittens in lace pattern are quaint-looking, and are liked with certain costumes. For useful black lace mitts with cuffs, fine qualities nearly covered with the design are sold for $3. These are nice enough to please the most fastidious taste, and there are many serviceable mitts for $1 or less that will be cool and pleasant for summer wear. For full dress are white Brussels net mitts ornamented with tambour-work; these cost from $12 to $18.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A late cattle plague in certain Russian provinces resulted fatally to seventy-five or eighty per cent. of all the animals affected by it. Seeing no escape for his cattle, one individual resorted to the experiment of inoculating his healthy beasts with the virus taken from the deceased ones. On the tenth day after the operation all the cattle experimented upon were taken ill, and it is reported that eighteen per cent. died, leaving eighty-two per cent. recovered from the epidemic. So satisfactory is this result that the experiment is to be operated on a large scale.

It is believed that the darkness of the deep-sea may be mitigated to some extent by the phosphorescence of certain animals. Professor Moseley thinks it probable that such of the denizens of the ocean's depths as have eyes congregate around those light-giving forms, or grope their way in the gloom from one bunch to another as they lie scattered over the seabottom—just as a traveler may half feel, half see his way from lamppost to lamppost in a London fog.

SCHOOL IS OUT.

The Pedagogue who Retired to Rest in the Workhouse.

A day or two since a withered up little old man entered the Central Station and asked to be sent up as a vagrant, adding, as he took a chair:

"School is out and vacation will last forever."

Being questioned it was found that he had journeyed here on foot from New England, and was out of funds and broken in health.

"I'm sixty-seven to day," he said, as he took off his hat, "and I've been a school-teacher exactly forty one years. First class in history, stand up. What is a prison? A place where an old pedagogue can lay his bones after a life of hard service. Correct, my son. What is old age? Old age is that period in life when you can't help anybody, and are therefore left without help yourself. It is better to be a young dog than a poor old man. Correct again. You may take your seats."

"So you are a school teacher u'?" queried the captain. "For forty-one straight years I've coaxed, flattered and pounded knowledge into the human craniums," was the reply. "I broke this finger in jerking a Vermont scholar over his desk; this scar above the eye I got from a New Hampshire mother for whaling her son; I was bitten here on the back of the hand in Massachusetts; this wound was received in Rhode Island when I started out to lick forty-seven boys for looking out of the window at a circus procession. I can count up twenty-five scars as certificates of my profession."

"And you've had to quit?"

"Yes. They don't want old teachers like me any more. Everywhere I go I'm told that I'm too old. I'm out of funds, out of friends, out of a job, and I think I'll take sixty days in the workhouse for a change."

"Did you have good success as a teacher?"

"Yes, up to fifteen years ago. My plan was my own. When I had to ask a boy three days head running how many states there were in the Union, I quit smiling and coaxing, and tied him in a hard knot in about sixty seconds. I also believed in pulling hair instead of using a whip. Land save ye! I could lift the tenth boy in natural history off his seat by the hair of his head and let go before he missed me off the platform! I never made a boy sit on a dunce block in all my life. I humbled him by fastening a spring clothes pin to his nose. I had various ways of bringing out information as to the early settlement of New England, the longest rivers in America and the highest mountains in Europe, but this modern sweet milk way of teaching has laid me on the shelf. Lock me up and give me about sixty days in the workhouse."

He was given a cell, and after a few minutes was heard calling out to himself:

"The class in grammar will have for its next lesson: 'In a prison cell I sit.' School is dismissed!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Reduction in Telegraph Rates.

The American Union Telegraph Company, which has been in existence one year, started at the outset with the promise of reduced rates to the public and an increase in the speed of the transmittal of messages. The former promise they have kept by from time to time announcing a reduction in rates to different points. A day or two since the following were announced: Baltimore to Richmond, Va., from 40 to 25 cents; to Fredericksburg, from 35 to 25 cents; to Petersburg, from 40 to 25 cents; to Norfolk, from 50 to 25 cents; to St. Louis, from 60 to 50 cents; to Pittsburgh, from 35 to 25 cents. Rates on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad have been equalized, and reductions have been made to all points where no competition extended previous to the existence of the American Union's lines. The American Union Company claims now that it has greatly reduced the time between Baltimore and the Western cities, and as an example say that heretofore 30 minutes have been necessary to transmit a message and receive a reply from Chicago. Lately they claim to have brought it down to ten minutes, and in one or more instances a transaction with that city has been closed on the floor of the Corn and Flour Exchange in five minutes. No reduction has been made public lately in the rates of the Western Union, but the officials of the Atlantic and Pacific, which is known to belong to the former corporation, have issued instructions that, whenever the American Union does reduce their rates, the Atlantic and Pacific is to make a reduction of five cents less than their competitors.

Ma ons Can Now Apply.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, in session at Brooklyn, N. Y., after a long debate adopted the majority report on Masonry. This report recommends that no new tests of membership be applied by the churches. The question stands exactly where it stood when taken up by the synod, except that the Western churches, which have refused communion and membership to Masons, are instructed that no such tests of membership must be applied in the future.

Nutrition improved, strength restored and disease arrested by Malt Bitters.

A singular recommendation was recently made by the Philadelphia grand jury. It is the re-establishment of the whipping-post. The local prisons are overcrowded with an idle, shiftless class of inmates, who persist in committing minor offenses in order to get a comfortable lodging and tolerably wholesome food without being obliged to do any work.

People talk of monoyed responsibility! There is no responsibility like a Baby. How important then that its health be maintained by the use of Dr Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The horseshoe doesn't bring good luck when the horse applies it.

Merely because a man has a scolding wife it is no sign he should liquor.

A horse car conductor says the passengers make the freight, and the horses make the car go.

"I am very much afraid of lightning," said a pretty young lady. "And well you may be," replied a despairing lover, "as your heart is made of steel."

An old gentleman who had passed eighty years, committed suicide because his wife had recently died. This story was related to young lady, who haughtily remarked, "And did he kill himself, so that he need not marry again?"

In the school one Sabbath, while instructing the children, the teacher compared himself to a shepherd, and then inquired what the latter did with his flock. One bright-eyed little fellow promptly replied, "He shears them."

'Here, John, don't eat those crackers up.'
Said she with a hateful snap.
'They're some I saved on purpose
To put in the baby's pap.'
'Well,' said John, edging for the door
And reaching for his hat:
'What makes you so cross about it, then?
Ain't I the baby's pap?'

Not long ago, in the Court of Sessions, an Irish lawyer, while arguing with some boys his cause, stated a point which the court ruled out. "Well," said the advocacy, "if it plaze the coort, if I am wrong in this, I have another point that is equally as conclusive."

The new girl had only been with them a week when she came to say she was going away.

"Why?" asked the lady.

"The place does not please me."

"Again, why?"

"Well, Mansiour is altogether too odd."—*Turtle Letter.*

Some have lived and loved in vain,
And others have loved and loved again—
Then love on till life grows dim,
And you'll find that love is a whim,
A sigh, a tear, a smile, a dream, a wave,
Love is a pleasure and sometimes a knave,
But love is a phenomenon, a science, an art,
The most lovely emotion that springs from the heart.
Ah! now you say I am really a sceptic,
But in fact and in truth, I am only dyspeptic.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge to the man on trial for murder, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" "Judge," replied the prisoner, solemnly, "judge, there has been altogether too much said already. I knew all along somebody would get hurt if these people didn't keep their mouths shut. It might as well be me, perhaps, as anybody else. Drive on, judge, and give us as little sentiment as you can pot along on. I can stand hanging, but I hate to quit!"

Sale of Edwin Booth's Birthplace.

The birthplace of the great tragedian has been purchased by Mr. Kyle, of Baltimore, who proposes making it his permanent residence. The old house, which has long since gone to decay, is being torn down. The new house is a substantial brick, built in the English style of architecture, and is a pleasing structure. The large tree in which it is said that Edwin Booth studied and read, stands in front of the house, a monument of the past. On a large projecting limb we also told the tragedian stood and declaimed. When gazing on the humble surroundings of a man whom fame has crowned with her brightest laurels, we could not help but think of the many bright minds that have risen from the lowly paths of life, and that demonstrate the fact that true genius will ever make itself known.

Delicate females find Malt Bitters nourishing, strengthening and purifying.

A Negress Turning White.

Sarah Pierce, a dissolute woman, who was committed to the House of Correction, at Philadelphia, a few days ago, is attracting much attention from the fact that, being originally a dark mulatto, she is turning white. Almost her entire body is white, having the appearance of the natural healthy skin of a white person. The upper part of her face and spots on her body remain as originally, nearly black. She says she began to turn white in spots about six years ago. She is in good health and has never been sick.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

WILL CURE

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples or Humor in the Face, Coughs and Colds, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Pains in the Back, Faintness at the Stomach, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and is strongly recommended from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no trace of the human system for which the VEGETINE is not adapted with equal certainty, as it does not contain any metallic compound. By eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood it has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon the complaints named are astonishing to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can will be called

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Dr. W. ROSS Writes:

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold VEGETINE for 7 years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist,
Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

One of the Philadelphia papers raises the question as to whether a saleswoman has a right to draw the patronage of customers from a shop that she leaves to another. It makes no difference whether she has a right to do it or not. Customers will follow an agreeable saleswoman even if the shop to which she goes has a smaller stock than that which she leaves. Young men have even been known to follow one to her home.

Mrs. Doggett, of Greenbush, Mich., is seventy years old; yet, rather than let her blind husband go to the poorhouse, she chopped six acres of timber for $24.

The good mother and the accessible slipper always make a spanking team.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying diff rent physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the great blood purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

A Miracle.

Anthony Atwood, a retired minister of the M. E. Church, 819 North Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "Hunt's Remedy has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All hope had left us for months. All say that it is a miracle. Water had dropped from her right limb for months. Forty-eight hours had taken all the extra water from her system. All other means had been tried. None succeeded but Hunt's Remedy." Trial size, 75 cents.

Always keep "Kendall's Spavin Cure" in your house, if your Druggist will not get it for you send to the proprietors, B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment, sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

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Remember that Kendall's Spavin Cure' will do all they claim for it. Try a bottle. Read the Advertisement.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, N.Y. City.

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The Koran

A Company to every one and a necessity to all students of History and Religion; THE KORAN OF MOHAMMED; translated from the Arabic by George Sale. Formerly published at $2.75; a new, beautiful type, neat, cloth-bound volume. Price 35 cents, add 6 cents for postage. Catalogue of many standard works sent with this. We will give $1000 for a clean, free, non-worse than the above the price. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, N.Y.

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