

A Ghost Story.

Sol Smith was once the means of converting an unrighteous super by a fright of apparently supernatural character. It was when he was a boy that he slid down the "stage-door" of a theater in Albany, N.Y., where they were playing "Richard." Being mortally afraid of violent excitement in case of discovery, he crept into a fine, large, roomy box that he found leaning against the wall. He found that no one came that way, and becoming bolder by degrees, stepped out and prowled around, viewing the performers from different points, until upon a sudden he saw four men coming straight toward him. Hurriedly he entered the box, and closed the lid. He had scarcely done this, when, as he expresses it, "I found, to my utter dismay that the box was the object of their search. I was shut up in King Henry's coffin! Here was a situation for a stage-struck actor! The coffin was taken up, the men remarking that it was devilishly heavy, and I felt myself covered down steps, and placed upon the bier. I lay as quiet as the injured king would have lain had he been in my place, and was carried forward by four strong supernumeraries on the stage, followed by the wedding Lady Ann and all the court. Little did I live imagine that she was weeping over a living corpse! I perspired most profusely, and longed for an opportunity to escape. When I was carried to Whitefriars to be interred, the supers were desired to replace the coffin in the carpenter's gallery. Being awkward, and finding the load rather heavy, they turned and tumbled it about in such a way that I could not bear it any longer, and I was obliged to call out. The men dropped their precious burden and ran away in affright, which gave me an opportunity to make my escape. I afterward heard that the affair made a great noise in the theater, the four men declaring that a hollow voice had issued from the coffin bidding them put it down and cursing them; and the carpenters affirmed on the contrary that when they opened the coffin they found it empty. The four supernumeraries never entered the play-house again, but immediately joined the church. One of them, I believe, has become a noted preacher, and never spares threats or theatrical persons in his sermons, telling his hearers that he had a most mysterious warning when he was a young man."

Webster as a Teamster.

"A. A. P." writes to the Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot the following story of Daniel Webster, which the writer has heard from the venerable Gov. Nesmith, of New Hampshire, who was one of the most intimate of Webster's personal friends: "How the great statesman, while on a visit to his farm in Franklin, N. H., used occasionally to disport himself by calling together a few of his favorite friends, and, equipped with gun and line, taking a party of one or two among the wilds of the Granite State, is all a matter of history. On one of these occasions, as the sporting party was approaching a considerable hill, it appeared in the distance that a man was stuck in the roadway at the foot of the hill. The driver, a genuine farmer of the vicinage, was doing his best with whip and lungs to urge on the two yoke of oxen, but though they seemed to pull what they could the wheels made not an inch of progress. The farmer plied his goad, and roared out all the usual bucolic lingo: 'Ha, Golden! ha, Broad! Gee, Bright! Star-S-T-a-r!' But it was of no use; the wheels were set. The near-er the Webster carriage approached the more did the farmer put in to show himself master of the situation. The good oxen kept pulling but the wheels did not go round. At length the carriage arrived near at hand, and stopped, and the party for a minute or two watched the proceedings. Presently, without saying a word, Webster dismounted from the carriage, and in his most stately manner walked forward and exclaimed with commanding voice: 'Give me that whip!' The farmer surrendered it unconditionally, and retired to a safe distance. Immediately the expounder began to flourish high the whip over the backs and heads of the bovine four, and to address them in tones of authority not to be mistaken. The oxen at once dropped their horns, and straightway twitched the cut out of the rut holes, and triumphantly drove the carriage up the hill amid the exultant shouts of the peevish party in the carriage, and to the utter amazement of the farmer."

Woolen Muslin Dresses.

Correspondents ask for hints about making white dresses. Plain Swiss muslin and the figured muslins will be worn next summer, and in some dressed sheer muslins have sprigs, dots, stars and lace-like arabesques in them. For dressy occasions there will be princesses separated by insertions, a jabot of muslin puffs, with lace-trimmed necks, and lace on the flounces. For other dresses the Breton style will be made up in muslin and lace, with colored ribbons or silk laid under the lace. The peculiarity of the Breton dress is the two broad bands at the back that confine the fullness of the overskirt drapery into a soft puff. These bands begin low down on the side gores and cross the back. They are made of insertion and lace laid on silk. The overskirt has a long clinging wrinkled front, edged with the lace trimming. A long pocket of plaited muslin is on one side, and a succession of long loops of ribbon and pointed ends hang from the belt to the foot on the opposite side. The long basque is made of plaited gores tapering in at the waist, worn separately by insertion, a jabot of muslin down the front, and there are ribbon bows on the neck, back and sleeves. Plain suits of Swiss muslin omit the lace, and have for trimmings plaits so fine that they look like crimping done by machine. Long princess polonaises will be made of figured muslins, and worn over plain Swiss muslin skirts. The trimming will be puffs of plain muslin, with colored ribbons run through them, and finely crimped plaitsing.

A Story of Vanderbilt.

Arbitrary as the czar, Commodore Vanderbilt was wont to govern, in his private affairs with a rod of iron. The husband of one of the daughters of the commodore being unfortunate in business many years ago, she went to her father for assistance, which was refused in a manner more forcible than elegant. She promptly withdrew to fight for complete independence. The next morning the New York of those days was highly surprised to read the following advertisement, specially displayed: "MRS. V. desires to state that she has collected table and accommodations for families or single gentlemen. Refers to her father, C. Vanderbilt. That advertisement appeared exactly one time, for the commodore realized the situation, advanced backward promptly, and there was no more dissemination in that branch of the family forever afterward."

THE COMFORTS OF HOME.

Different Views in regard to a Bill to Punish Wife Beaters.

The Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle says: The leading families of the Comstock on the Woman-beating bill Senator Stewart. First walking up the steps of a fashionable residence, he pulled the bell and was received by a sweet-looking domestic, and shown into the parlor. Presently the lady of the house came down. She shook hands cordially, and expressed her delight at receiving a Sunday call.

Reporter—Is your husband at home, madam? Lady—Husband? Heavens, no! He never is. I guess he's down at Carson, interested in some bill, or perhaps at "Frisco." In fact, I don't know where he is. I don't particularly care. He's hardly ever around. If I want anything I take at a leaf of the check book and send the boy down for the money.

Reporter—I wanted to interview him on the Wife-beating bill. Is he in favor of it? Lady—Oh, Lord! I never heard him say! I don't see the use of such a bill, anyhow. A woman who can't boss her husband hadn't ought to get married. I have no trouble with my husband. I make him walk the chalk every time. I make it very lively for him when he's here.

Reporter—But he's not here very often. Lady—No. He has no idea of the comforts of a home. There's nothing domestic about my hubby. I make it as attractive as I can, and yet he never spends an evening with the domestic hearth. I'm alone here, week after week.

Reporter—Well, Mrs., I must go. I merely wanted to get your ideas on the subject. Lady—Oh, don't hurry off. Do stay and take tea and spend the evening. I'm awful homes here all by myself.

The reporter hastened on his mission of investigation. As he passed up the walk the sounds of fierce dispute fell upon his ear, varied by an occasional crash. A pull of the bell, however, made all still within. The lady of the house came to the door. "Ah, come in, Mr. —; glad to see you. It's so dull here Sunday afternoons, when we've nothing to do but read and amuse the children."

(The head of the house was clearing up the debris of a broken wash pitcher.) "We just broke a pitcher, showing the children a trick. My husband tried to balance a pitcher on his nose, and he's so awkward that he has he never could do anything right." (As the lady spoke she backed up to the sofa and dexterously pushed a small bed slat out of sight.) "Do sit down and lay off your things."

The reporter made known his mission at once, and asked the head of the house what she thought of the Wife-beating bill. Head of House—A good bill; a capital bill. Prof. Stewart is a man with a heart in him. The lower classes have no idea of the devotion a man owes to his wife; to the angel who bears the burden of his woes, ministers to his wants, and mingles her tears and smiles with his. If all homes were the little nooks of contentment and joy that this house is—eh, Libby, dear—there would be no need of such a bill. A man who strikes a woman should be publicly flogged; made an example of—don't you think so?"

Just as the reporter was about to express an elaborate and touching opinion on the subject a little child came in and began to kiss its mother and caress her head.

"Is poor mamma's head better? It is better, so it is; papa won't hit mamma any more with a chair, will 'ou, papa?" The expression on the face of the head of the "little nook of contentment and joy" was something of a study, and the reporter, deeming that his company could easily be dispensed with, pleaded a business engagement. As he passed through the gate the sound of that child's howl of distress, mingled with the unmistakable concussion of a falling hand, smote the still air of that neighborhood.

The United States Navy.

Secretary Robeson, in a letter to Senator Windom, chairman of the Senate committee on appropriations, on the effect of the contemplated reduction of the appropriation for the pay of United States officers and seamen, concludes as follows: "It is proper that I should also remind you that a large number of our officers and men are now serving abroad on distant stations in accordance with the policy of our government and the purpose for which navies are established and maintained, and that unless a sufficient sum is appropriated for their pay they will not only be left without their daily support in foreign parts, but the department will have no means of protecting the credit of the government by payments of the drafts drawn to meet their expenses; and that if Congress should fail to make an adequate appropriation for this purpose it will be the obvious duty of the secretary of the navy, whoever he may then be, to bring our ships on foreign stations home at once."

Some Genealogy.

The way they came by the name of "Quincy" was this: After old man Adams—not Adam, as it is generally written—was turned out of the garden of Eden he wandered about this neighborhood for some seven or eight thousand years, and as by that time the country had become very thickly settled, and cellar doors invented, the old man was wont to sit on one of those easy seats and relate to the boys of two or three hundred his experience with that apple. After he had told the story a few thousand times it got to be a bore to his audience, and they, in retaliation, used to say, when they met him, how about that quince? and the old man used to roar out that it was not a quince, it was an apple, and go off with the old yarn again. Gradually he got to be called Quincey Adams, and the name has remained in the family, which is one of the oldest in the world.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Chicago Defalcation.

The Chicago papers give few details of the postmaster's defalcation which have not been sent East by wire. Gen. McArthur was first advised, then a brave officer of the Twelfth Illinois volunteers, then a manufacturer of iron castings, then a postmaster, and finally a defaulter. During the past eighteen months he and his partner have done very little business and their property, stock and machinery have shrunk in value. The firm were unable to meet their financial obligations, and after exhausting his resources the postmaster made use of government money, "borrowing" it with the expectation of paying it back as soon as the times were better.

Railway Wheels of Paper.

The infinite variety of purposes to which paper is applied in the empire of Japan, says the London Echo, has astonished all Europeans who have visited that country. They have literally found paper, paper everywhere, and in all shapes and forms. The Japanese, however, with all their ingenuity in this direction, would never have dreamt of making paper wheels for railway carriages.

This, nevertheless, is being done at Sheffield at this moment, and we have seen a sample of the work. The paper wheels have steel tires, made with an inside flange and cast iron boss. On each side of the boss and tire steel plates 3.16 inch thick are bolted, and the space between the plates is filled with compressed paper. The paper is composed of what are known as "strawboards," and these are made to adhere to each other by means of rye paste. The combined layers of paper are next subjected to hydraulic pressure to the extent of 2,000 tons for the space of four or five hours, and then dried in a heated air bath.

The final thickness of the prepared paper is about three and a half inches, and, as may be imagined, the quantity of strawboard packed into this concentrated space by the giant force of the hydraulic ram is something enormous. Still a certain amount of elasticity remains to the substance, and this in union with its homogeneity and singular smoothness of grain and texture—constitutes one of its highest qualifications for the duty it will presently have to perform. Lathe, slide rests and sharp cutting tools are made to shape the proper size, and under a pressure of four hundred tons these are then forced into the tires. The steel protecting plates are subsequently bolted to the inner and outer peripheries of the wheels, and after a certain length in the latter they are ready to be keyed on their axles and placed under the railway carriages.

It is understood that experiments both in America and in this country have gone to prove the great superiority of paper railway wheels over those of steel or wrought iron, and that the brake, however suddenly and sharply applied, does not injure them in the least.

A Contented Maiden.

An illiterate peasant girl, servant in a prominent family of South Maitland, Australia, has lately inherited a million and a half of francs, or \$300,000. The golden shower has descended on the heiress from the will of a distant relative, of whose existence she was ignorant, who had made a large fortune in America and left it to this girl and her brother in equal portions. The mother is a stable boy in a wealthy family near Paris. Both are utterly without education, not even knowing how to read. The lady with whom the heiress continues to live while the affairs of the defunct relative are being settled, is vainly trying to give the girl some clear notion of the importance of the fortune she has fallen into; but it seems impossible to make her see either the responsibilities it will entail or the necessity of turning it to useful account. Her sole idea in connection with her improved fortune is to have "a little house in the country and a good lot of fowls." She stubbornly refuses to learn to read or write, declaring that she can look after "the little house and fowls" without either.

Inflammation of the Throat and Lungs.

MORLEY, N. Y., Sept. 24. Gentlemen—In the early part of last winter I was suddenly attacked with a very severe cold which settled on my lungs, producing a painful cough, soreness of the throat, and inflammation of the throat and lungs, together with a prostration of the whole system. I was informed by physicians that my complaint was disease of the liver, and was treated for the disorder. I tried a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and received immediate and permanent relief. Since then I have used it in other cases of colds in my family, and it has been uniformly successful. I can only recommend it to all who suffer from coughs, colds or any pulmonary affection, as the best remedy which can be had.

The Mexican Veterans.

During the past four years extraordinary efforts have been made to ascertain the whereabouts of every survivor of the Mexican war. The number of names collected was 6,250, of which 4,025 were tabulated, and the remainder are being served. From this compilation it was ascertained that twenty-five regular regiments showed an average of forty-one survivors, while fifteen volunteer regiments from Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, average about forty-six each. Assuming that 4,629 cover only one-half of the survivors, there would not be over eighty or ninety men left of the full regiments that went to Mexico in 1846, less than ten per cent. of the whole number mustered. These are vital statistics, based on facts susceptible of proof. Senator Ingalls stated that an officer of the pension bureau had prepared an estimate which shows that the passage of a proposed pension bill will necessitate an appropriation of \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 a year.

Rather Expensive.

An Englishman writes from Paris that a new fashion in ladies' stockings is being introduced. The stocking is of thick white or pink silk, the clock being of solid but flexible gold, something like an ordinary snake chain, about as thick as a man's little finger, and ornamented with pearls. The price of these simple articles of dress is only 500 francs a pair, which seems very cheap. With fifteen-button gloves at twenty shillings a pair, and ball dresses which cost from 120 to 800 guineas apiece, we shall soon attain an Arcadian simplicity of toilet, and a man who has \$2,000 a year will be able to let his wife and one daughter go to about one dance each during the season.

Justice to Women.

Prof. Swing, of Chicago, did ample justice to women in a sermon recently, although he stopped short of female suffrage. He held that woman had nothing to gain from politics. She is powerless as an inspiration. She has not been the warrior of the great battlefields of life, but the trumpeter to inspire the legions. She moved through the ages of chivalry a strange impulse in the spirit of each knight. What was a mighty power in romance can be a mighty power in religion. She fills our churches, fills our prayer meeting rooms, she writes powerful moral literature, she invades all streets and byways in her errands of mercy, and against the attractions of fashion and idleness, is almost queen of the empire of religion and charity. Under the broad confession of her rights which the present has made, the inner moral sense of woman so long denied or repressed, has burst forth in new power.

The Markets.

Table with market prices for various commodities like Beef Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

Wonders of Modern Science.

The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculously if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age; it is not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable forefathers would never have dreamt of thoroughly familiar with those most wonderful powers of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be tomorrow in Florida, and as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these the scientist deduces accurate conclusions regardless of distance. A few fossils seen in the expert geologist enable him to accurately determine the rock formation from which they were taken. He can describe it just as perfectly as if a cleft of it were lying on his table. So also the chemist can determine the constitution of the sun as accurately as if that luminary were not ninety-five millions of miles from the earth. The astronomer, by means of the "infinite" of space, and the chemist classifies them by passing them through the spectroscope. Only the presence of certain modern scientific products, however small, also, in medicine, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, has been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic disease without seeing and personally examining his patients. He has spared neither pains nor expense to associate with the best medical authorities of the World's Dispensary, a large number of medical gentlemen of rare attainments and skill, graduates from some of the most famous medical colleges and universities of all Europe and America. By aid of Dr. Pierce's system of diagnosis, these physicians and surgeons annually treat, with the most gratifying success, many thousands of invalids without ever seeing them in person. In recognizing diseases of the throat and lungs, the examination of the patient they claim to possess no miraculous powers. They attain their knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application of well established principles of analysis or synthesis, or of medicine. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed them that they owe their almost world wide reputation for the skillful treatment of all kinds of chronic affections. This system of practice and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which being subjected to scientific analysis or synthesis, or of medicine, and unmistakable data to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner in determining the nature of disease conditions. The simplest reasons for testing chronic affections or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of analysis or synthesis, or of medicine. The results of this scientific system of practice are fully explained in the appendix of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—a book of 600 pages, and 64 cents. Address, Dr. J. C. Watson, N. Y., or S. H. Mason, Webster, N. Y.

A Model New York Hotel.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, is a model establishment. It is superb in style and appointment. In size and capacity for accommodation, it is no second. It is the first leading hotel to lower its rates from \$4.00 to \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Its reputation is unsurpassed, and it receives fresh patronage daily from thousands of its guests.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUD AND TAE FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the Honey of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIE-BALSAMEA, or Balsam of Gilead.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute.

Sold by all Druggists. C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop., N. Y.

100,000 AGENTS WANTED!

WORK FOR ALL to sell the two best subscription books of the year. 1st. GENT'S "CUSTERS" COMPLETE. 2nd. "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is the most fascinating Biography published in years. It contains a full account of all his great Indian fights. 3d. THE GREAT WEST AND THE PACIFIC COAST, taken by a trip of over 15,000 miles by Genl. J. F. Smith, being by order of the United States Government. It is elegantly illustrated, a wonderful and exciting trip. Prices very reasonable. Every one can make money selling these books. Address, SHELDON & CO., 8 Murray St., N. Y.

FASHIONS THIS SPRING

SMITH'S Instruction Book and Catalogue COMBINED. Finest Fashion Exhibitor and Compendium of Useful Information for the Dressmaker in this country. Send your address and TWO Stamps, and you will get it by return mail. TEST OUR PATTERNS. We will send the PATTERNS with CLOTH MODEL, complete, of this New and Popular Dress, to any lady who will send her address and TEN CENTS or more, by return mail, in mailing charges.

Burnett's Cocaine

Prevents the Hair from Falling. Promotes its Healthy Growth. Is not Greasy nor Sticky. Leaves no Disagreeable Odor. Subdues Refractory Hair. Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin. Affords the Richest Luster. Is not an Alcoholic Wash. Kills Dandruff. Gives New Life to the Hair. Remains Longest in Effect.

1,500 NEWSPAPERS.

The attention of Advertisers is called to our List of Weekly Newspapers. Send for a Catalogue. CUTS AND ELECTROTYPES. No extra charge for cuts, trade marks, unusual display or advertisements in the Chicago papers which appear only once-a-week are required for the whole number of newspapers. Cuts should not be over two and one-half inches in length. PROMPT INSERTIONS. Advertisements are, in all cases, sent to all of these papers on the day they are received and appear in the following issue without any delay. CHARACTER OF THE PAPERS. The newspapers are of the better class; the quality of the paper furnished them is of a higher grade than that of other concerns; they are better edited by higher priced men; they have greater experience. Their aggregate and average circulation is large. AN INTERESTING STATEMENT. To send an advertising order to 1,500 newspapers would require an investment of \$34.50 for postage; to send it to the Chicago papers, which appear only once-a-week, is a considerable saving. To write 1,500 orders would cost \$1.50 per cent. per week, would cost something. Our price for a five-line advertisement in the whole of 1,500 papers, one week, is \$31.50, or \$2 less than the postage. NOTICES IN NEWS COLUMNS. To have an advertisement set up in the form of reading matter, and inserted in the news columns of newspapers is a very efficient mode of advertising. These notices are of the best quality, and are published in the most prominent positions in the papers. Manufacturers and merchants desiring to publish a notice of their goods or services, or to advertise their goods, should send their orders to the proprietors of these papers, as they are more likely to be seen by the people of the regions in which these papers are published. CIRCULATIONS. The circulations given are from the American Newspaper Directory for 1878, and in hundreds of cases are too high for instance, the Chicago papers which appear only once-a-week, actually have 15,000 weekly. It is the only list of the circulation of the separate papers and on this list the actual character of each paper, whether the best or the only paper in a place, is plainly indicated in every case. Send for Catalogue. FILES. Of the papers can be found in the office of Beals & Foster, 41 Park Row, New York, in part, list, together with samples of all, may be found at 150 West Broadway, New York, or at 365 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 177 Washington Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1140 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. 22 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn. For Catalogue address BEALS & FOSTER, 41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

SWORN STATEMENT

BOSTON DRUGGIST. Gentlemen, I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last five years it has become a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had pain in the head, and every motion of the body brought on severe, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. I had scurvy at the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head that I was obliged to have it removed. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed as if the point of my head were being driven into my brain. For a period of six years I consulted the best medical authorities, but without success. I was operated on by an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but without success. The constant irritation and inflammation in my throat, caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head, had so inflamed my lungs that I could not breathe. I was then advised to try the use of Dr. J. C. Watson's Radical Cure for Catarrh. I bought a bottle of it, and used it as directed. The first dose seemed to clear my head as if I had never had it before. I continued to use it until I had reached the third dose, when I was cured. I have since been a great deal better, and I have been able to do my usual work. I have since been a great deal better, and I have been able to do my usual work. I have since been a great deal better, and I have been able to do my usual work.

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SWORN STATEMENT

BOSTON DRUGGIST. Gentlemen, I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last five years it has become a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had pain in the head, and every motion of the body brought on severe, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. I had scurvy at the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head that I was obliged to have it removed. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed as if the point of my head were being driven into my brain. For a period of six years I consulted the best medical authorities, but without success. I was operated on by an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but without success. The constant irritation and inflammation in my throat, caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head, had so inflamed my lungs that I could not breathe. I was then advised to try the use of Dr. J. C. Watson's Radical Cure for Catarrh. I bought a bottle of it, and used it as directed. The first dose seemed to clear my head as if I had never had it before. I continued to use it until I had reached the third dose, when I was cured. I have since been a great deal better, and I have been able to do my usual work. I have since been a great deal better, and I have been able to do my usual work. I have since been a great deal better, and I have been able to do my usual work.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUD AND TAE FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

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Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute.

Sold by all Druggists. C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop., N. Y.

100,000 AGENTS WANTED!

WORK FOR ALL to sell the two best subscription books of the year. 1st. GENT'S "CUSTERS" COMPLETE. 2nd. "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is the most fascinating Biography published in years. It contains a full account of all his great Indian fights. 3d. THE GREAT WEST AND THE PACIFIC COAST, taken by a trip of over 15,000 miles by Genl. J. F. Smith, being by order of the United States Government. It is elegantly illustrated, a wonderful and exciting trip. Prices very reasonable. Every one can make money selling these books. Address, SHELDON & CO., 8 Murray St., N. Y.

FASHIONS THIS SPRING

SMITH'S Instruction Book and Catalogue COMBINED. Finest Fashion Exhibitor and Compendium of Useful Information for the Dressmaker in this country. Send your address and TWO Stamps, and you will get it by return mail. TEST OUR PATTERNS. We will send the PATTERNS with CLOTH MODEL, complete, of this New and Popular Dress, to any lady who will send her address and TEN CENTS or more, by return mail, in mailing charges.

Burnett's Cocaine

Prevents the Hair from Falling. Promotes its Healthy Growth. Is not Greasy nor Sticky. Leaves no Disagreeable Odor. Subdues Refractory Hair. Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin. Affords the Richest Luster. Is not an Alcoholic Wash. Kills Dandruff. Gives New Life to the Hair. Remains Longest in Effect.

1,500 NEWSPAPERS.

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