elected Lord Mayor of London. SENATOR SAWYER, of Wisconsin, has just celebrated his seventieth birthday. Ex-Attorney Brewster is going to re-sume his law practice in Philadelphia.

DR. EDWARD AVELING, the English socialnow in this country, is a cousin of Henry Irving, the actor.

MINISTER PENDLETON is going to return to this coudtry shortly, and will be accom-panied by his daughter. E. W. BULL, of Concord, Mass., who originated the Concord grape in 1849, still flourishes in his vineyard in that town.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY. the Irish political leader and man of letters, is in New York. He will deliver 100 lectures in this country. JOHN A. LOGAN, Jr., the son of the Senator. is a slender young man of medium stature, with a light complexion and engaging man-

Ex-SENATOR BRUCE, of Mississippi ored), is going to lecture, and will take for his subject his experiences in the United States Senate.

THE King of Greece has purchased a large mansion at Copenhagen. It is generally be-lieved that he contemplates abdicating and returning to Denmark.

JEROME INCREASE CASE, the owner of Jay-Eye-See, is worth \$5,000,000 and began life as a blacksmith. He has just married the divorced wife of a mechanic.

MR. BARTHOLOMEW, the Hartford defaulter, was a man of very simple habits. He lived modestly and e-conomically, and was a man who never smoked nor drank. PHILIP D. ARMOUR, the Chicago lard king

and railroad manipulator, weighs 2:0 pounds, and at a pinch could scare up \$20,000,000. He is a heavy weight in a double sense. THE Representative of Great Britain at Constantinople, who su ceeds Sir Edward Thornton, is Sir William White. He is an hed Oriental scholar and speaks twenty-five languages.

twenty-five languages.

REV. JOHN RODNEY, of Philadelphia. Is the oldest living graduate of Princetou Collegs, having graduated in 1816. Born in 1703' he is also the oldest clergyman of the Episcopal Church in America.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

EDWIN BOOTH's tour has thus far proved unusully successful and bril iant.

THE first a nateur theatre in New York was opened 133 years ago by Lewis Hallana. MR. F. JEHIN-PRUME, the celebrated Belgian violinist, will shortly pay a visit to America.

RUBINSTEIN, the pianist says he will not undertake any concert to are during the com-CHARLES SANTLEY, the famous English

baritone, has been engage I to sing in concerts in Berlin. MME. PATTI-NICOLINI will give a farewell concert at Albert Hall, London, October 27,

just before she sails for America. MANAGER Henry E. Abbey and Miss Florence Gerard, the astress, were married a few days since in a Biston church.

A NEW tenor with a phenomenal voice has been discovered in Austria. He is a Prague policeman and his name is Knockmann. It is now announced that the new Gilbert and Sullivan opera will not be ready for pro-

duction before the 1st of January, and possi-bly not then. MILLOCKER has just completed a new opera, entitled "The Vice-Admiral," which will be the chief novelty of the coming sea-

son at Vienna. PHILADELPHIA theatres and other places of amusement are said to be better provided with efficient fire escapes than those of any other city in the Union.

W. H. CHIPPENDALE, for many years regarded as the best "old man" on the English stage, is now, at the age of eighty-five years, an inmate of an insane asylum.

M. Ovide Musin, the celebrated French violinist, has again turned his fare toward there shores. Ameri an dollars exerta pow-erful magnetic influence upon European ar-

THE scenes in the new play that Mr. Bronson Howard has just written for Miss Dan-vray are laid in the Adirondacks. The first act takes place on a summer hotel piazza in the

In Normandy, last summer, Gounoil, the eminent composer, amused himself by making for one of his little friends a huge kite, on which he inscribed a brief sonata con posed for the purposa.

INCOME AND OUTLAY,

Federal Receipts and Expenditures in September.

Following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the month of Scotember:

	RECEIPTS	
Source,	1885.	1886.
Customs		
Internal rev	10,446,101 3	
Miscellancous.	2,000,000 9	5 2,140,547 2
Total	\$30,971,026-3	9 \$31,686,701 68
	EXPENDITUR	RES.
Ordinary	\$9,40 1,231 40	\$14,384,560 0
Pensions		2 3,276,468 0
Interest	2,749,019 93	2,922,163 7
Total	16,013,051 1	5 \$20,583,191 8

THE rate Prof. Stowe was much more learned and profound than his wife, but she was probably known to 100 people where he was thought of by one. She wrote a novel which happened to strike the current of politics at the right moment to carry her on to fame and fortune.

THE man who cannot blush, and who has no feeling of fear, has reached the acme of impudence.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	40		Wateroad
Beef cattle, good to prime 1 w	7	@	81/4
Calves, com'n to prime veals	5	(0)	816
Sheep	3%	(d)	5
Lambs	51/	@	636
Hogs-Live	51/4	6	51/8
Dressed, city	70	a	736
Plane De St. good to favor ?	30	@ 3	70
	80		75
		6	
Wheat-No. 2, Red	93	@	83%
Rye-State	58	@	59
Barley-Four-rowed State	vanya ni	@	102222000
Corn-Ungrad. Mixed	4476	(2)	45%
Oats-White State	_	(0)	37
Mixed Western	30	(4)	32
Hay-Med. to pr. Timothy	85	@	90
Straw-No. 1, Rye	55	@.	60
Lard-City Steam 6	80	@ 7	40
Butter—State Creamery	28		31
	20	@	25
Dairy		@	17
West, Im. Creamery	13	@	
Factory	12	@	15
Cheese—State Factory	9%		12
Skinis	7	(0)	9
Western	101/	0	11
Eggs-State and Penn	21	@	2136
BUFFALO.		_	
Sheep-Good to Choice 3	50	@ 4	10
Sheep—Good to Choice 5	50	@ 5	
	50		80
Steers-Western 4			
	95	@ 5	
Flour-C'y ground n. process 5	25	100	25
Wheat-No. 1, Hard Duluth.	80	@	8114
Corn-No. 2, Mixed New	40	@	43
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	291	(0)	30
	_ `	(0)	_
		•	
BOSTON.	50	@11	03
Beef-Ex plate and family. 10	51	@11	
Hogs-Live	2/4	(1)	514
Northern Dressed	6%	(0)	7
Pork-Ex. Prime, per bbl10		@11	
Flour-Winter Wheat pat's. 4		@ 5	00
Corn-High Mixed		(0)	5214
Corn—High Mixed Oats—Extra White	39	(0)	3916
Rye-State	62	(4)	65
	9.53	1000	1000
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE	MA	RKET	M

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

83 79

PHILADELPHIA.
Flour—Penn. ex family, good 3 60

Rye—State. Corn—State Yellow.....

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The world uses forty thousand barrels of petroleum per day. At this rate America has enough on hand to supply the demand for three years.

It is stated that Mr. F. Siemens, of Dresden, has at length succeeded in casting glass in the same way as metal is cast and obtaining an article corresponding to cast metal. This cast glass is hard, not dearer in production than cast iron, and has the advantage of transparency, so that all flaws can be detected before it is applied to practical

Dr. Tawson, in the Rocky Mountains, has discovered a remarkable jurassocretace us flora. It is found in sandstone, shales and conglomerates, with scams of coal. The beds lie in troughs of the paleozoic formations, and extend for 100 miles north and south. The plants are conifers, cycoda and ferns. Some are identical with species from the jurassic from Siberia and the lower cretaccous of Greenland.

In Germany, where it was invented, the Picler safety lamps for mines is now commonly used, kaving displaced the famous Davy in a large number of mines. In Belgium it is largely used, and the French are also adopting it. This lamp is solely intended for testing purposes in mines. It burns alcohol and reveals the presence of fire damp when the latter is present in any proportion greater than one-fourth per cent. In this extreme sensitiveness lies the value of the lamp

The field for geographical exploration is not yet exhausted even in Europe. Schrader states that in the north of Spain several ranges of mountains exist, some reaching a height of 10,000 feet, which have no place on any geographical map. In the Aran Valley another discovery has recently been made. Triangulation a gap unfilled between two chains of peaks which approached from different sides, had been supposed to form a single range, and further exploration proved that the gap containel a large and hitherto unknown lake.

At the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Buffalo, Professor R. S. Woodward, of Washington, read a paper on the rate of recession of Niagara Falls. He said that the area of rock worn away at Horseshoe Falls between the years 1842 and 1875 was 18,500 square feet. equal to 4.25 acres; between 1842 and 1886, 24,500 square feet, or 5.62 acres ; between 1874 and 1886, 60,000 square feet, or 13.4 acres. The main length of the contour of the falls is 2,300 feet. The time required to recede one mile, if the rate is 2.4 feet per year, is 2,260 years. The minimum values for the yearly rate of recession, i. e., average rate along the whole contour, are: From 1842 to 1875, 2.44 feet; 1842 to 1886, 2.42; 1875 to 1886, 2.38 feet.

Dana finds that the average height of the land above sea-level is about 1,000 feet, and that this would probably cover the bottom of the sea to the depth of 375 feet; so that, taking the average depth at 15,000 feet, it would take forty times as much land as exists above sealevel to fill the oceanic depressions. The mean height of Europe has been stated to be 670 feet; Asia, 1,150; Europe and Asia together, 1,010; North America, 748; South America, 1,132; all America, 930; Africa, probably about 1,600 feet, and Australia, perhaps 500. So far as now known, the extremes of level in the land are 20,000 feet above the level of the ocean, in Mount Everest of the Himalays, and 1,400 feet below it, at the Dead Asia has also a great depressed Sea. Caspian area; Africa, in the Algerian "chotts," sinks to 100 feet below sea-level; while in America, Death's Valley, California, reaches from 100 to 200 feet lower than the ocean surface.

Slaves in Western Australia.

is simple, but effective. The settler who from. desires the labor of a native man, woman or child, draws up a paper, in which the native is made to say that he offers himself for employment for a certain period. The master signs this document, and the early onions next spring. native makes his cross in presence of a policeman, and the thing is done. From that time the native is as really a slave as though his master owned him body and soul. He is generally ignorant of the contents of the paper which he has 'signed," but it places him absolutely in the power of his master to do with him as he pleases during the term of the "assignment," and at its close he is frightened into signing again. Most of the natives thus assigned are kidnapped and the stable night and morning as soon as brought in from the interior, and when the pasture begins to fail. once they have made the cross, whose significance they do not appreciate, they are held by the magistrates as subject to the Masters and Servants act of Great growth and stronger canes. Britain, and punished under its provisions if they run away, although that law was never intended to apply to bar-

barous people Mr. Gribble relates many instances of the cruelites practiced on the Australian slaves, of the manner in which they are loaded with chains for trivial offenses, and of the indignities which are heaped upon the women and girls. Most of the slaves are used in working the pearl fisheries, and the punishment for stealing pearls is in many cases instant death, the master acting as judge, connsel and jury. In one day sixty of the unfortunates-men, women and childrenwere thus summarily executed and often the natives are shot for running away. Men make a regular business of kidnapping the natives for assignment .-New York Times.

Breathing Through the Mouth.

Tight dressing, though the most serious hindrance to the habit of good breathing, is not the only obstable. There are careless ways of sitting and standing that draw the shoulders forward and cramp the chest; and it is as hard for the lungs to do good work when the chest is parrow and constricted as it is for a closely bandaged hand to set a copy of clear, graceful penmanship. Then there are lazy ways of breathing, and one-sided ways of breathing, and the particularly bad habit of breathing through the mouth. Now the nose was meant to breathe through, and it is marvelously arranged for filtering the impurities out of the air, and for changing it to a suitable temperature for ente ing the lungs. The mouth has no such through the mouth instead of breathed by harry when preparing the land. through the nose, it has an injurious effect upon the lungs. A story is told of an Indian who had a personal encounter with a white man much his superior in side and strength, and who was asked afterward if he was not afraid. "Me never afraid of man who keeps mouth open," was the immediate reply. Indeed, breathing through the mouth gives a foolish and weak expression to the face, as you may see by watching any one asleep with the mouth open. It may be noted that an anamic, or low, condition of the blood is seldom

found where there is an established

habit of full, deep breathing with the

mouth closed. -St. Nicholas.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

To Renew a Poor Pasture.

There is no peremptory reason to plow up a poor pasture with a view to improve The land may be thoroughly well harrowed; seeded fresh and again harrowed; then dressed with thirty bushels of air slacked lime per acre and given a good dressing of manure. This will help it very much, and probably more than plowing it and reseeding it, and at less cost. Grass takes more from the soil than a crop of wheat, and after several years pasturing the soil is exhausted. Dairy cows draw a great deal of nitrogen and phosphoric acid from a pasture to supply the milk and this should be restored. Every 150 pounds of milk carries off one pound of nitrogen from the land and hence pastures should be fertilized accordingly. It is better to keep them in good order than to let them run down and get them up again at a large expense. A useful fertilizer for a pasture can be made of ten loads of swamp muck composted with twenty bushels of lime, 200 pounds of bone du t and 100 broken up fine and scattered and not left | and head small. to spoil the grass.

Barn Stables. bined, holds that there is no more unsound idea in the building of a combined barn and stable than in allowing the fodder and other food of the stock. In other words the ventilation of the stables should not pass through the mow or the barn. In the building and arrangement of the stable warmth is the essential integer; and, the ventilation being corthe stable cannot be made too

Probably, says the writer, nine stables out of ten are built with the floors raised above the earth, and so the wind has full sweep beneath the floor. The effect is, the animals are constantly being chilled as to their feet and limbs, reacting on the whole body. All stables should be lail on solid walls, and the stable floor, instead of being laid upon bearings, should be let into the sills of the structure, upon bearings laid directly upon the ground. The scantlings thus hid will last as long as the floor, and, as a rule, fully as long as when let into the sills.

Upon the question of drainage it is held, if drainage underneath is intended, this must be done before the floor is laid and the pipes for the drainage should not be les than six inches in diameter. It is worse than useless to lay such drains unless there is considerable fall and ample means for flushing when necessary. In fact, as a rule, stables in the country are better without drains, except along the floors. It is preferable that the liquid manure be absorbed with dry clay, or other similar ma'erial, for thus the most valuable portion of the manure is

saved. The floors of stables are also considered. These are usually made of thick will be no danger of contamination of soon as it drops. The method of procuring these slaves food of the animals by any effluvia the: e-

Farm and Garden Notes. Onion seed sown now, and protected with litter during the winter, will give

from the sweet corn the stalks should be cut up and fed to the cows in as green condition as possible. To kill moles an Illinois farmer puts

hickory nut, placing the pieces at different points in their runs. Every dairyman should be prepared to fe d green grass or green corn fodder in

Do not let the blackberry and raspberry canes grow up in grass, but cultivate them thoroughly so as to secure greater

A cow calving in the fall, if properly fed and cared for, will bring more profit in a year than if she calves in May, if

milk or butter is to be sold. All things considered, the largest flow is secured at too great expense. Reason must be used here as in all other things.

Sheep will eat nearly all kinds of weeds and may be made to do good service in some fields. They should, however, always be given a feed of grain at night. The current worm should be destroyed

while small with dust of hellebore or

pyrethrum. The latter, being perfectly harmless, is to be more highly recommended. Destroying a beetle is equal to killing fifty grubs. When meadows become invested, it is well to turn in hogs and let

them root. They will destroy thousands of grubs. A few trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs planted among the hives help to remove the sameness of the scene, and in summer give a grateful shade to the bees

and their keeper. To protect watermelon plants from bugs, a Sonth Carolina grower recommends charcoal d. st or coal k'ln dirt, dusting about a pint over each hill when the plants are young.

The farmers of this country waste enough feed each year to winter as many would double their flocks and herds. Plow the wheat land early, so as to

with wheat. The best time to tackle weeds is when they are young. One man, with hoe or

scythe, while the weeds are green, can do more execution in conquering them, than fifty men can after the pests have gone to seed. In the care of eggs while waiting for

hat hing a place is preferred that is neither hot nor cold, damp nor dry. If the eggs are to be kept but a little while turning them every day will answer, a box or casket being sufficient.

For crossing on the common sheep, if good, choic mutton is the object, no and overstrained nervous system.

breed is superior to the Southdown. It is not only hardy, but, like the merino, capable of foraging over large surfaces

and securing a large portions af its food. If there are cattle on the farm that must be sold to reduce stock to the level of fodder supplies it is well to give them the best pasture, and perhaps grain beside, until they are fat enough to slaughter, for the surest market will be for

There is greater loss of water on uncultivated soil than when the soil is broken up and rendered tine. Stirring the soil breaks the capillary tubes through which the water is drawn up by the heat and evaporated, and the loose soil prevents this acting as a mulch.

Sound potatoes dug in dry weather nced little drying, and it it is required let it be in a dry. shady place, where it is as cool as possible, and as soon as they are dry they should be stored in a cool, dark place. Potatoes should be handled carefully; rough handling is more or less injurious to them.

In selecting a dairy cow the most important point is a good constitution, indicated by large lungs, stomach, and digestive capacity; she should come from a good milking family; the eye should bright, the muzzle broad, nostrils pounds of nitrate of soda, this quantity thin and large, chest and lips broad, for each acre. The droppings should be legs fat, u ider broad, milk veins large,

Professor Stewart says: Apples are not only not objectionable, but are beneficial to the health of the cow, and improve A writer in the Chicago Tribune, on the flavor of her milk-with the qualifithe subject of barns and stables com- cation that they are properly fed. A moderate quantity of apples, say six or eight quarts to a cow per day, will assist in the digestion of her other food, and breath and other effluvia to pass into the their flavoring will improve the taste of milk.

> The best time for cutting clover is when it is in full blossom. All grasses, also, should be cut for hay before the growing state is over, because when this is past, the juices or sap undergo chemical changes which unfit them for food. and the fiber becomes dry and indigestible. Good judges understand the nature of hay, and will not willingly buy it if overripe. As a contemporary remarks: "Clover hay is the farmer's best crop, all in all, if well cured and cut in i s best state. The more clover, the more stock: the more stock, the more manure; and the more manure fed on the farm, the more crops."

It is surprising to any one who has not noticed the fart before how mu h more water sows will drink that have to give m lk to a lot of suckling pigs than is needed by others fattening on the same feed. There is sound philosophy underlying the prevalent practice of giving slops and other thin, watery or milky stuff to the sows with pigs. They will make good use even of dish water, though this is apt to be salty and to necessitate plenty of pure water afterward. The milk supply of breeding sows kept in pens during hot weather is very apt to be curtailed by lack of drink. Of course, plenty of good food is also necessary, or the sow will decline so much in flesh as to be permanently injured.

An item in an agricultural exchange advises the collection of fallen apples daily as a means of destroying the codplank. They are by no means the best. ling moth. If this advice is given to It is advised that the foundation may be pigs running in the orchard it is all right, six inches of broken stone, thoroughly but if, presumably, it is addressed to pounded and solidified. On this is a readers it is faulty. The worm in most thin layer of gravel, laid and pounded apples that fall is ready to leave its resmooth; on this again a good cement of sharp gravel sand and cement is laid. In nine cases out of ten it has left the When fini-hed it should be kept moist apple within an hour after it has fallen. for some time before it is used—if for Whoever consigns the apple to destrucfor some time before it is used—if for Whoever consigns the apple to destruction with the notion that a worm is told, for his White House expenses and such a floor comparatively little water the eby being de troyed is sadly dewill keep all sweet and clean. Now, if ceived. Sheep are better than pigs for the stable is laid with a well matched this business. The pig is naturally lazy, floor alone of seasoned plank thoroughly or ought to be, and does not get up early driven home, and if it is ceiled in from in the mornings. Sheep, on the conthe rest of the barn, where only a por- trary, will browse around during the \$30,000 to \$60,000 a year. tion of the floor is used as a stable, there | n ght and be ready to catch the apple as

Probably in no way can a farmer more cheaply and certainly aid to the value of his land than by sowing timothy seed with the fall seeding of winter grain. It never fails to make a catch, while clover sown in the spring often does. The danger, indeed, is in getting too much As soon as the ears have been taken grass, so as to injure the grain. To prevent this, delay sowing the gras; seed two or three weeks or until the grain is well up. In the meantime, roll or harrow

the surface if the grain has been drilled strychnine in pieces of liver the size of a in. This will prevent the grass seed hickory nut, placing the pieces at differfrom all falling in the same rows with the grain, and thus give each a better chance. Timothy is rarely if ever winter killed the first season. The first crop is thus a pretty safe one. When it gets older it is liable to be in ured by insects, and especially by the white grub, but this is never present in new seeding.

One singular fact about clover is that a sod of this plant plowed late in the summer or early in the fall for wheat cannot be well seeded with clover again in the following Spring. Seed will start all right but will die out before the grain is harvested, so that unless seeded with timothy the fall before the surface will of milk is the most profitable, unless it be bare of valuable grasses. Were it not for this fact a two years' rotation, clover and wheat succeeding each other alternately, would be popular in places adapted to wheat growing. This was a common rotation fifty or more years ago with wheat growers, but in those days the clover was plowed under in June and thoroughly worked until wheat seeding time. Even then, however, with this early plowing the clover did not catch as well on fallow ground as it did with wheat sown after corn or spring grain.

Curious Effect of the Earthquake.

Dr. B. F. Wyman, of Aiken County, South Carolina, makes the following statement concerning the peculiar effects of the last great earthquake upon the Rev. W. H. Mosely, a Methodist minis-

ter of that county:
Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of August 31 I was called to visit Mr. Mosely, who had been taken suddenly sick during the first shock. I found him in bed, talking cheerfully. He told me at once that he was not sick; that he never felt better in his life; that just preceding each shock of the carthquake he would be seized with a peculiar tinganimals as they keep. That is, by saving ling sensation, beginning in his toes and all food and feeding it judiciously they feet and gradually extending to his limbs and whole body. While speaking he suddenly screamed out: "Another shock get it in good condition before seeding | is coming." At the same time he grew apporatue, and when air is swallowed time. Many crops of wheat are injured red in the face, and all the muscles of his body became convulsed and drawn, fine seed bed is of great importance and he appeared as one under a great strain, or receiving an overcharge of electricity from an electrical battery. A singular fact connected with all of these attacks was that he became aware of the approach of a shock a considerable period of time before other members of the family. Another singular fact that I observed was that while the shock was at its height, and the house and furniture were rocking and rattling, his muscles became relaxed, the attack passed off and he declared himself as feeling all right, and was calm and cheerful. He

was certainly suffering from an over-

charge of electrical fluid upon an excited

Lead Poisoning.

The commonest of all the poisons which

A writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says of lead-poisoning:

are accidentally taken into the human system is lead. This metal is used so freely and constantly in every civilized community that the only really remarkable think about lead poisoning is its rarity. Still, as before stated, it is the commonest poison to produce a decidedly deleterious effect. Pure lead is not poisonous, but it enters into many chemical combinations with facility, and all of these which can be dissolved in water or digestive juices are poisonous. Fortunately, some of the commonest lead salts a e insoluble in ordinary drinking water. It is also fortunate that such waters are not very pure, otherwise the lead would be more easily dissolved and taken into the system. The lime in ordinary "hard" water forms with the lead a hard, insoluble coating upon the inside of lad pipes that effectually prevents the lead dissolving. If the water flowing through pipes be extremely pure, like that from the Denver artesian wells, or if it have plenty of carbonic acid gas in it, as that from soda fountains, lead and its ordinary salts are readily dissolved in it. Consequently, lead pipes should never be used when such waters for drinking purposes have to flow through them. Rain water is free from lime, hence the same caution about the use of lead pipes applies to cisterns unless the reservoir is lined with a lime cement. If water of more than average purity has remained in lead pipes over night it is apt to contain considerable of the metal. Hence people who drink much of acoholic iquors in the evening are apt to drink freely of water from the hydrant in the morning to satisfy the intense thirst due to over-night potations. Consequently drunkards are liable to lead-poisoring to a greater extent than the abstainers, and this from an unsuspected source. The pipes in soda fountains should be lined with tin. This is generally done, but if they are broken by accident and repaired in the usual manner, by soldering, they may become dangerous, for the solder is composed chiefly of lead. Numerous cases of poisoning from the habitual drinking of soda water first drawn in the morning have been observed.

The Price of Royalty.

It is interesting to note just what England pays royalty in cold money every year, in addition to free house rent. and "Carp" gives it to the Cleveland Leader and Herald in American dollars:

Unappropriated.....

Total for Queen alone......\$1,925,030 Princess of Wales.
Crown Princess of Pru-sia....
Duke of Edinburgh.
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
Princess Louise, Marchioness of 30,000 30.0 0 Lorne....uke of Connaught..... 30,000 Dake of Cambridge.....

\$2,665,000 This is, however, says Carp, only a mall amount of what there Princes rece ve, but this sum is enough to send a cold chill down the back of the Amerisalary, less that \$100,000 per year. Queen Victoria does half the business on nearly twenty times the salary, and her sons get from \$100,000 to \$200 year apiece, and her daughters from

A Sufferer's Cry.

A pathetic story of the sea is told by a Noyes Beach corsespondent of the Boston Transcript: A weather beaten portmanteau, with some old newspapers protruding from it, attracted my attention a little farther up on the tank, and all the time the Clio reeled and groaned and made most plaintive moan. The portmanteau was not inviting, but a Glesgow paper of September, 188;, proved a perfect gold mine of interest. On the margin, written in pencil, in a plain, bold hand, were the following verses, strong, desperate and pathetic enough to move the heart of a stone:

"Almighty God—if God there be, One favor I would ask of thee; Nor health, nor peace, nor hope have I, And many times have prayed to die.

Who knows I shall es ape the pain, The anguish, sickness, shame and fear That all my life pursued me here?

And so I humby beg and pray That you will wipe me out to-day! Then cleanse the place where I have been, And make it fit for other men."

This may have been the work of a 'minor poet," but it came from no common sufferer. There was no name, no title, no nothing but this foreign paper, of an old date, to throw the slightest light on this mournful history.

When a singer's voice fails he cannot ake up his notes.

Mr. A. Fueger, 606 Walnut Street, St. Louis. Mo., suffered for two years with lumbago, and was confined to his bed for several months. He was entirely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which he says is also the best cure for sprains and all other pains.

MR. ATKINSON estimates the annual loss of property in the United States by fire at \$100,000,000; the cost of maintaining fire insurance companies at \$25,000,000; and of fire-extinguishing appliances at \$25,000,000, a total of \$160,000,000.

Mrs. F. W. Ingham, 472 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill., recommends Red Star Cough Cure, a few doses of which gave her entire relief from a violent cold. Price, 25 cents.

THE rabbit seems harmless enough, but he has been the disturber of nations. In Heligoland he is eating his way to the German Ocean, and in Australia he has made the country a network of holes. MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its antire nutricious properties. It contains blood-making force, generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard&Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists. If you feel as though water was gathering around the heart (heart-dropsy) or have heart-rhematism,palpitation of the heart with suffocation,sy mpathetic heart trouble—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED regulates, corrects and cures.

GET Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to those new boots and they will never run over. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

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For impure blood the best medleine known, Scotill's Sarsaparilla, or Blood and Liver Synup, may be implicitly relied on when everything else may be implicitly relied on when everything else fails. Take it in the spring time, especially, for the impure secretions of the blood incident to that season of the year; and take it at all times for Cancer, Scrofula. Liver Complaints, Weakness, Boils, Tumors, Swellings, Skin Diseases, Malaria and the thou-and ills that come from impure blood. To insure a cheerful disposition take this well known medicine, which will remove the prime cause, and restore the mind to its natural equilibrium.

For preventing dandruff and falling of the hair, Hall's Hair Renewer is unequaled. Every family should be provided with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Cures Colds and Coughs.

We Appeal to Experience. For a long time we steadily refused to publigh testimonials, believing that, in the oninion of the public generally, the great majority were manufactured to order by unprincipled parties as a means of disposing of their worthless preparations.

That this view of the case is to a certain extent true, there can be no doubt. At last, several years ago, we came to the conclusion that every intelligent person can

readily discriminate between spurious and bona fide testimonials, and determined to use as advertisements a few of the many hundreds of unsolicited certificates in our posses-

of unsolicited certificates in our poscession.

In doing this we published them as nearly as possible in the exact language used by our correspondents, only changing the phraseology, in some cases, so as to compress them into a smaller space than they would otherwise occupy, but without in the least exaggerating or destroying the meaning of the writers.

We are glad to say that our final conclusion was a correct one—that a letter recommending an article having true merit finds favor with the people.

the people.

The original of every testimonial published The original of every testimonial published by us is on file in our office, an inspection of which will prove to the most skeptical that our assertion made above, that only the facts are given as they appear therein, is true.

But as it would be very inconvenient, if not impossible, for all of our friends to call on us for that purpose, we invite those who doubt (if there be such), to correspond with any of the purties whose names are signed to our testimonials, and ask them if we have made anymisstatements, so far as their knowledge extends, in this article. In other words, if we have not published their letters as nearly verbatim as possible.

nave not published their letters as hearly verbatim as possible.

Very respectfully,
E. T. HAZELTINE,
Proprietor Piso's Cure for Consumption
and Pizo's Remedy for Catarrh.
We append a recent letter, which came to
us entirely unsolicited, with permission to
publish it:

DANTON, Obio, Jan. 12, 1886.

us entirely unsolicited, with permission to publish it:

DANTON, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1886.

You may add my testimony as to the merits of Piso's Cure for Consumption. I took a severe cold last February, which settled on my lungs. They became uncrated and were so painful that I had no rest for two days and nights. I got a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption, and was relieved by the time I had taken half of it. Since that time I have kept Piso's Cure in the house, and use it as a preventive, both for lung troubles and croup, for which I can recommend it as the best medicine I ever used: and that is saying a great deal, for I have used at least twenty others, besides about as many physicians, prescriptions. Piso's Cure for Consumption has never failed to give relief in my family.

A. J. GRUBB.

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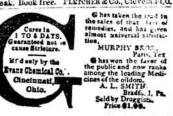
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