OUR NEWS SUMMARY.

—The New York and Chicago expresses came violently into collison at the Winona station, on the Great Western Railway. One engine and two cars were wrecked. The driver, fireman and seven German emigrants on the west-bound train were injured.

—It is officially announced that there is no danger now in the shipment of goods to any part of the country from New Orleans. The yellow fever is entirely at an end.

—William E. Humphrey, the defaulting cashier of the New Rochelle Savings Bank, who is sixty-eight years old, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

—The British troops in Afghanistan have achieved an unexpected success in the very outset of their enterprise. After an inconsequential artillery duel, they took possession of the almost impregnable fort of Alimusjid, and, it may be said, did not have to strike a blow for it, as it was abandoned by the Afghans under cover of the darkness.

—Angell, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company at Chicago, has been arrested in Lisbon by the Portuguese Government and turned over to the American Consul. Thirty thousand dollars of the money which he stole from the company has been recovered.

—The jury in the case of C. W. Pontez, indicted for complicity in the $64,000 check forgery, could not agree, and were discharged.

—A dispatch from Bridgewater, Mass., says George B. Stetson, selling agent of the Bridgewater Iron Company, with an office in New York, and who has also been a director and President of that company until quite recently, is, it is alleged, a defaulter to it to the amount of $23,000.

—The estimates of the heads of departments for the expenses of the National Government next year show a reduction of more than $5,500,000 over last year. The estimates for 1879 amounted to $280,688,796.38.

—Minister Welsh paid over to Lord Salisbury the amount of the Halifax award, accompanying the payment with a protest against its ever being used hereafter as an argument of American assent to the award.

—Mayville, N. Y., is a sufferer from a destructive fire.

—Lord Cranbrook's dispatch to the Viceroy of India reviewing the history of the Afghan quarrel is substantially a declaration of war. Telegrams from India announce that the Prince of Wales's Tenth British Hussars have occupied Fort Kapion beyond the frontier without a blow, and that the whole British force has advanced.

—At Lagrange, Ky., forty armed men took from the jail a negro named Geo. Williams, awaiting trial on the charge of assaulting an eight-year-old girl, and hanged him. Williams confessed his crime.

—Juan Antonio Hernandez was hanged at Refugio, in South Texas, for the murder of Walder and Maton. He protested his innocence.

—A horrible story of the murder of two illegitimate children by their mothers and an attempt to stop the mouth by death of a witness comes from Delaware.

—An able-bodied negro washerwoman died in Delancey street, New York, having defied death for 104 years. At last a cracker-baker's wagon ran over her, and so she left the shifting scene.

—A Mrs. Stull, of Port Washington, O., the mother of seven children, has confessed to sending a decoy letter to and murdering her husband's alleged paramour.

—Yale officially declines the invitation of Harvard to a single-scull race, but promises one of her men to back him up if he will personally challenge the Harvard champion.

—The wrestling match at Beethoven Hall, in Boston, for $1,000 a side and the championship of the world between James Owens, of Vermont, the present champion, and Charles Conner, of New York, resulted in a victory for Owens by two falls.

—The town of De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., has voted to repudiate $103,000 bonds, due in 1890, issued in aid of the western extension of the Midland Railroad.

—Brown, who finished third in the first Astley long-distance pedestrian contest and second in the recent one, has put up the money to bind a match with O'Leary at Chicago or New York.

—Great distress is reported among the Sheffield mechanics and laborers.

—Otto Montgomery, living at the St. Paul House, St. Paul, made an attempt to commit suicide by shooting himself, inflicting a severe wound in his head. His son, about twenty years old, while standing at his father's bedside, fainted from exhaustion and dropped a kerosene lamp he was holding, and it exploded, setting fire to the bed. The father was burned to a crisp. The son revived and rushed into the street, where his burning clothes were extinguished, after severe injuries had been inflicted.

—The California mining-stock panic continues and there is great excitement in San Francisco.

—The reward for the apprehension and conviction of the robbers of the Stewart vault has been increased to $50,000 for them all or $10,000 for any one of them.

—Superintendent Clark gives notice that navigation on the Black River and Oneida Lake canals will be closed on November 30.

—A great demonstration of English agricultural laborers is reported.

—Advices from Jacmel, Hayti, in reference to a revolution in South Jamaica, say a number of exiles landed at Aquin, mastered the town and marched on Aux Cayes. It was reported that Aquin had been entirely destroyed by fire. Miragoane had also revolted.

—A postal card has been sent around the world on a wager, not quite in eighty days, like Jules Verne's "Phineas Fogg," but in 117 days, and it came very near making the journey in ninety six.

—The sudden removal of the local agency firm of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company at Louisville has brought to light a deficit of upwards of $20,000 and which, it is said, is of five years' standing.

—Important information as to the hostile attitude of the Chinese forces on the eastern frontier of Russia reaches us, emphasized by the intelligence that Russia has found it necessary to reinforce her garrisons in that part of the Empire. This will not diminish the disposition of the St. Petersburg Government to play a waiting game with England in Afghanistan. So far nothing has occurred to check the British advance into the country of the Ameer.

—The bark Victor picked up at sea the crew of the brig Ella B., which was capsized. The eight sailors and officers who composed the crew were three days in an open boat without food or water.

—The wife of Robert Scott, of Flushing, L. I., committed suicide, while insane, by jumping into a cistern.

—Dr. Thomas Swan, of Rochester, N. Y., has been arrested for causing the death by malpractice of Elizabeth Gates, who resided in Manchester, Ontario County.

—Senator Gordon has been re-elected unanimously in the Georgia Senate and almost unanimously in the House.

—A severe shock of earthquake is reported from Southern Illinois and the adjoining States.

—Thomas Dowd and Eliza Ward have been sentenced for the murder of Thomas Ward to be hanged at St. Andrews, N. B., on January 14.

—Indictments have been found against the Zanesville, Ohio, grave-robbers, Lyman Eastman, Captain Hilliard and Dr. Heyl. It is thought that Hilliard will make a full confession.

—A twenty-year-old lad, in New York, John Hallissy, flung a table-knife at his stepmother in a fit of passion. The blade was buried in her breast, and she did of pneumonia from the wound.

—The Howard Association of New Orleans announces that $30,000 will yet be necessary to enable the Association to pay off its debts and close its labors.

—The official vote for Court of Appeals Judge in New York is as follows: Danforth (Rep.), 389,676; Bradley (Dem.), 352,060; Tucker, (G.B.), 71,020; Van Cott (Pro.), 3,723.

—The complete returns from every voting precinct in New Hampshire, show a majority of 488 for Natt Head (Rep.) for Governor. The vote is as follows: Head 38,085; McKean (Dem.) 31,083; Brown (Greenback), 6,385; scattering 129.

—The official vote of Pennsylvania shows the majorities for Hoyt (Rep.) to be 64,256; those for Dill (Dem.) 41,937. Hoyt has a plurality of 22,319.

A Niagara Falls Saleswoman.

A capital joke is told at Niagara Falls of Miss Eva Davis, saleswoman at Table Rock Museum (Canada side). A visitor was inspecting the curiosities, and seemed taken with the "Derbyshire spar work," which, Miss Eva said, was manufactured from "Table Rock" stone, which statement he was inclined to question; but this sweet, black-eyed merchant assured him it was all as she represented, and, furthermore, they now had sixteen artists in a back room engaged in making the same kind of ware. (Hands him a piece of genuine English spar for scrutiny.) "Well," said the innocent stranger, "please show me into this room, where the sixteen artists are at work, and I will believe what you say is a fact." "Oh, no, indeed!" quoth his fair *vis-a-vis*, "that would not do; 'tis against our rules. We never give anybody the 'open sesame' to this secret chamber which contains our wealth." "Alas!" says the gent, "then please set all these Rickshaws back on the shelf ($150 worth), and do accept this $20 as a faint token of my regard." "Why," said she, "what do you mean?" "Well, Miss, I must tell you a fact. My name is Samuel Bowers; I live in Derbyshire, England, where I manufacture this 'spar work.' Furthermore, your father is one of my best customers, and you, Miss Eva, his daughter, is the 'boss saleswoman.'"

Jesse Billings's Plans.

Jesse Billings, Jr., of Ballston, who was tried for the murder of his wife, was accosted by a correspondent, and in conversation he said: "I am now busy with my business. I am the biggest canal boat owner in the State, and have several other branches of business to attend to. Yet I was imprisoned for five months last summer just at the height of my business, without any chance to look after it at all. So, you see, it needs looking after now."

"Do you intend to resume life at the old place?"

"Yes, sir. I am living there now, and intend to for the rest of my days. I intend to meet my neighbors daily face to face. They know my life heretofore, and I want them to know it now."

"Your daughter, I see, still remains away from you."

"Yes. She is my only child, too. But time will change all that."

Mr. Billings seemed to be in a cheerful mood, and spoke readily upon all the subjects touched, although several persons were near by, and evidently interested listeners.

The reporter also accosted General Hughes relative to the current report that Billings had accompanied Mrs. Curtis to church. "The facts are just these," said the General. "Mr. Billings went to church as usual, and Mrs. Curtis was there. When the services were over he met her near the door, casually, and accompanied her home, which was in his direction."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS AND HELPS.

HOW TO MAKE SOUPS.

Tomato Soup.—One quart can of tomatoes or twelve large ones; peel and chop them; boil ripe one an hour, then stir in half a teaspoonful of soda; when the foaming ceases add two soft crackers rolled very fine; add a quart of milk, one tablespoonful of butter and boil fifteen minutes. Salt and pepper to taste. If too thick add a little boiling water or milk.

Plain Beef Soup.—One gallon of cold water, one pound of beef and two tablespoonfuls of rice. Let this boil, then add an onion, or two or three leeks; boil an hour. Peel and slice eight potatoes; wash them in warm water; add them to the soup with a seasoning of salt and pepper; stir it frequently; boil another hour, and then serve.

Pea Soup Without Meat.—Boil a pint of split peas in two quarts of water for four or five hours, or until quite tender, then add two turnips, two carrots, a stick of celery and some potatoes all cut in pieces. When tender pulp it through a sieve. Cut a large onion in slices and fry it in butter and flour, to thicken the soup. Season to taste. If desired, a ham bone or a piece of beef can be stewed with the peas, to be taken out when the soup is pulped through the sieve. Serve with the soup pieces of bread fried crisp in butter.

Vegetable Soup.—Peel and slice six large onions, six potatoes, six carrots and four turnips; fry them in half a pound of butter, and pour on them four quarts of boiling water. Toast a crust of bread as brown and hard as possible, but do not burn it, and put it in, with some celery, sweet herbs, white pepper and salt; stew it all gently for four hours and then strain it through a coarse cloth. Have ready thinly sliced carrot, celery, and a little turnip; add them to your liking, and stew them tender in the soup. If approved of, a spoonful of tomato catsup may be added.

Stock—How to Make It.—Four pounds of beef, or a shin of beef, one gallon of cold water and two teaspoonfuls of salt; put it on the back of the stove and slowly come to a boil, and keep boiling until the water is boiled away one-half; strain and set to cool; when cold, take the grease off the top and it is ready for use. To make soup:—For a family of six, take one-quarter of the stock, to which add one quart of boiling water and any vegetables you may desire, salt and pepper and boil three hours; eat while hot. This stock will keep one week in cold weather.

Economical Veal Soup.—Boil a piece of veal, suitable for a fricasse, pie, or hash. When tender, take the meat up and slip out all the bones; put these back into the kettle and boil for two hours. Then strain the liquor, and stand away until the next day. When wanted, take off the fat, put the soup into a clean pot, add pepper, salt, an onion, a half teacupful of rice, a tablespoonful of flour mixed in cold water, and slices of potatoes. Boil thirty minutes and serve hot.

Chicken Soup.—Boil a pair of chickens with great care, skimming constantly, and keeping them covered with water. When tender, take out the chickens and remove every bone from the meat; put a large lump of butter into a frying-pan, and dredge the chicken meat well with flour, lay in the hot pan; fry a nice brown, and keep it hot and dry. Take a pint of the chicken water, and stir in two large spoonfuls of curry powder, two of butter, and one of flour, one teaspoonful of salt and a little cayenne; stir until smooth, then mix it with the broth in the pot; when well mixed, simmer five minutes, then add the browned chicken. Serve with rice.

Soup for an Invalid—Cut in small pieces one pound of beef or mutton, or a part of both; boil it gently in two quarts of water; take off the scum, and when reduced to a pint, strain it. Season with a little salt, and take a teacupful at a time.

Oyster Soup.—To one hundred oysters take one quart of milk, half a pint of water, four spoonfuls of flour, half a cup of butter, and one teaspoonful of salt, with a very little of cayenne pepper. Boil and skim the liquor off the oysters. Steam the flour and butter over the teakettle until soft enough to beat to a froth; then stir it in the liquor while boiling; after which add the other ingredients, and throw in the oysters, allowing them merely to scald.

Green Pea Soup.—Take two quarts of green peas, one small onion and a sprig of parsley cut fine; add two quarts of hot water, and boil slowly for half an hour, then add a pint of small new potatoes which have been peeled and laid in cold water an hour; put in a teaspoonful of sugar and a little salt; boil till the potatoes are done; now add a teacupful of cream or a pint of milk, boil a minute or two, and serve with small slices of toasted bread or gems cut in halves.

Clam Soup.—Twenty-five clams, opened raw and chopped fine; and three quarts of water; boil them one-half hour, then add a pint of milk, one onion chopped fine, thicken with butter and flour; beat three eggs in the tureen and pour your broth over them boiling hot.

Potato Soup.—One quart of milk, six potatoes boiled and peeled, one-quarter pound of butter, season with pepper and salt; mash the potatoes very fine, and, while mashing, add the butter and salt and pepper, pour in gradually the milk, boiling; stir it well and strain through a sieve; beat up an egg and put in the tureen; after the soup is strained, heat it again, as it cools in straining.

No Open Polar Sea.—Captain Tyson who has just returned from the North, doubts the existence of an open Polar Sea. He says it is impossible for it to exist in a land which has no sun six months in the year, and where the cold is so intense as it is in the vicinity of the Pole. He says there may be water there, but believes it is choked with immense quantities of floating ice. Captain Howgate is expected to arrive to-night.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Oxen for Farm Work.—An old member of the Farmers' Club keeps a yoke of oxen, which he says can perform well nearly all the work usually done on the farm by horses. Mr. Armstrong suggested mowing as a difficult task, but he answered, "No; my cattle can mow just as well as horses. I found last summer the horses were demanded for other work, so I hitched the oxen to the machine and cut several acres; and when the grass was ready to put up I hitched them to the rake and they did that work well."

As an argument in favor of oxen, he said he could use them moderately all through the season, and then turn them off in the fall or winter fat at a profit anging from $25 to $50.

A. J. Rhodes said that farmers who use oxen should not be in a hurry. Whereupon Mr. Armstrong responded that if Mr. Rhodes meant to convey the idea that oxen are too slow for the farm he was not altogether right. "On heavy land," said he, "they can plow as much as horses. I have never had trouble by getting too little land plowed for a day's work. The difficulty is in getting men to plow little enough in a day with good horses. I believe I have never plowed more than an acre and a half in a day, and when I have reached that I have not been satisfied that the work was well done. But without regard to the area to be plowed, I have seen many yokes of oxen that would keep up with fast-walking horses."

President Hoffman added: "Farmers lose sight of what oxen need to make them profitable workers. They want care as well as abundant food. Some years ago I saw a yoke entered at a plowing-match in which ten teams were engaged, all horses but the one. The field was smooth, with no obstruction. The drivers of the horse teams were inclined to ridicule the man who had the oxen. They had much sport in fixing a place for him, but he said he would keep out of their way if they would give him the lead. They told him to try it, and he did. He took the lead with his oxen and he kept it, gaining in a little while a whole round on some of the horse teams. He got the work out of his oxen by being careful with them and feeding them well. They were as well carded as horses, and were always sleek and fat." In his business he kept two or three yokes employed, and he regarded it as good economy to keep them well. He said if an accident occurred to a fat ox in the woods rendering him unfit for work he could be driven to the shambles; as, for instance, a broken leg hardly lessens the value, but with a horse it is total loss of the animal. He did full work with his oxen, even in the hottest days of summer.

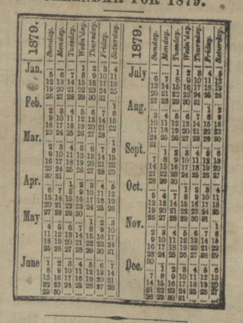
Timber for Posts, etc.—"When is the best season for cutting timber for posts, rails and boards? Does it really make any difference which end of a post is put into the ground? I have heard it said that posts set top down will last a great deal longer than when put in the other way." There is a difference of opinion among farmers on the subject of when to fell timber. August, during the second running of the sap, is, however, the season oftenest advocated, especially for the cutting of oak, hickory and chestnut trees. A large tree felled then will season perfectly. Timber cut in winter is more liable to become sap-rotten, and when cut in the spring, the trees being full of sap, invite the depredations of worms. The experience of trustworthy farmers appears to prove that posts set top down last longer than those set butt-end down, and that small posts, say three or four inches in diameter, outlast larger ones. All posts should be well seasoned before setting. An application of coal-tar is good for wood beneath the ground, and crude petroleum above the ground. Petroleum penetrates the pores of the wood freely; an excellent preparation for posts, therefore, as regards durability, is to soak them with petroleum and then hold it on that portion to be covered by earth with an exterior coat of tar. A correspondent in Massachusetts preserves his posts by putting on two coats of gas-tar with a paint-brush in the same manner as he would apply ordinary paint.

The Sermon.

The *Watchman* tells this sermon-stealing story of a young man who stood before a Presbytery in Scotland asking ordination. Principal Robinson was Moderator. The young man was rigidly examined, and asked to preach. The examination and sermon were both satisfactory. The candidate retired, and the Moderator said: "I feel compelled to say that the sermon which the young man has preached is not his own. It is taken from an old volume of sermons, long out of print. Where he found it I do not know. I suppose the only copy of the volume to be found was in my library, and the candidate has had no access to that." The young man was called in and asked if the sermon he had preached was his own. "No," he frankly said. "I was pressed for time, and could not make a sermon in season. The sermon I preached was one which I heard Principal Robinson preach some time ago. I took notes of it, and liked it so well that I wrote it out from memory and have preached it to-day." Nothing was said; there was nothing to be said!

Improper.—A young gentleman of Sheen, near Manchester, offered, with her mother's consent, to help a pupil teacher with her lessons in the morning. He said she would not be awake early enough, and she offered to tie a string to her foot and let the end hang out of the window, so that if she overslept herself he might pull it. He was up the earlier and pulled the cord, and the Rev. T. E. Heygate, holding that this was an "act of impropriety," refused him the sacrament. The Bishop of Litchfield declines to interfere, as it does not seem that the case admits of any authoritative decision.

CALENDAR FOR 1879.



The Vanderbilt College.

During the course of the Vanderbilt will case in New York Bishop M'Tyerie on the witness stand testified as follows relative to the Vanderbilt College:—The Bishop said that his wife and the Commodore's wife were daughters of half sisters. The witness was sick and the Commodore visited him in his room. "The Commodore, one day," he said, "asked me if he were to undertake to found a college at Nashville, would I take charge of it, giving up the office of Bishop in the Church. I told him I couldn't do that. 'How much do you get from the Church,' he asked. I told him $3,000 a year. He said: 'I pay salaries of $10,000 to some men.' I told him I could probably do more for the institution as bishop, and it would not be incompatible with the position to fill the place of President of the Board of Trustees. 'Oh, no,' he said, 'I won't let any man work for me for nothing. You can't afford it.'"

The witness then related subsequent interviews with the Commodore in regard to the completion of the arrangements. The Commodore repeatedly desired that the University should be built on no meagre plan and that no proper measure should be spared because of lack of funds. Once when the witness expressed a fear that necessary work would be rendered impossible because of want of money, the Commodore told him to go on and finish the work and "trust to Providence." "And on the strength of that," continued the witness, amid laughter, "I did go on and trust to Providence $90,000 worth." When the witness visited the Commodore in 1875, the latter suggested that the Bishop should visit Yale College and Cornell University "to see how they did things there." Once he asked the witness if they owed any money. The answer was that there was one outstanding note for $5,000.

"How much interest do you pay," asked the Commodore. The answer was ten per cent.

"Ten per cent!" exclaimed Commodore Vanderbilt, "Ten per cent! Why you oughtn't to pay it ten minutes. Bishop, what are you thinking of, using my money to pay ten per cent! If this is the way you are going to manage things down there, you had better look out."

Then the Commodore suddenly became quiet, and sitting down said: "Do you know, Bishop, that it is high rates of interest that are ruining this country? Mighty few businesses can afford to pay ten per cent, and then for no long time. Take three men going into business with $10,000 each, and let one of them lend his property to the others at ten per cent, and in less than twenty years he will have it all."

"You needn't be troubled about this note," the Bishop said he told him; "just as soon as I get home I shall draw on you for the amount." William H. Vanderbilt joined in the laughter at this answer.

The Methodists.—The statistical returns of Methodism for 1879 show that the number of Methodist communicants in the world is 4,489,877, with 104,175 local and traveling preachers. The Methodist population is estimated at 20,000,000. The Methodist Episcopal Church reports 1,688,783 members, 12,500 local and 11,308 itinerant preachers. The gain of members is about 17,000 for the year. Other branches of the denomination bring up the total in the United States to 3,396,999 members, 26,642 local and 22,194 itinerant preachers.

—"What constitutes the chief happiness of your life?" asked a serious Sunday-school teacher. She blushed and then replied, "It is that John has at last fixed the day."

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET

The wholesale New York market quotations show:

Beans.—Prime 1.70a1.75 fair to good 1 55 a1.65; per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 24c. for choice in pails, and 14a16c. common to good. Western sold at 27c., and the common Western at 7a9c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy 9c.; do. fair 8c.

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 22c. for ordinary to 25c. for New York, New Jersey and unsmyrnaed.

Flour.—Superfine, $3.30a3.65; Western, $3.80a3.95; extra New York $3.95a$5.25.

Hay.—Shipping 35a40c.; clover 25a35c. salt, 25a35c., straw 30a40c.

Hops.—New York 13a15c. Eastern 10a12c. yearlings 5a7c., olds 2a4c.

Petroleum.—Refined ——, crude 5c. in bulk, in barrels 8c. Naptha 8¾c. in shipping order and 12¼a14c. in cases.

Pork.—New mess $9.00a.905. Family mess 12.00, extra prime 11.50. Dressed hogs 4a4¾

Wheat.—Spring No. 2, 96c. Milwaukee No. 2 —— Amber 1.07¾. White 1.10¾.

Rye.—State 59a60c.

Wool.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 37a39c, xx 35a36c., x35a36c. No. 1 36a38. No. 2, 33a35c.; common 30a32. New York and Western xx 30a34c., x and No. 1, 30a33,a23a35c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour.—State family $4.75, rye flour 3.60 Wheat, State 1.05. Amber 1.05. Corn, yellow, 48c.; mixed State 40c

Petroleum.—Refined 9½c.; crude, 7¾c.

Wool.—State and Western xx 35a37c.; x 35a 6c.; medium 35a37: coarse 30a33c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Buffalo.—Cattle, good quality, $4.75. Hogs, fair to good 2.75a3.85 best 3.25.

East Liberty, Penn.—Best cattle 4.75; medium to good 4.00a4.45 common to fair 3.25a3.75. Hogs, Yorkers, 2 80a3 90; Philadelphias 3.00a3.20. Sheep, 3.00a4.25.

Watertown, Mass.—Cattle, choice 7.25 extra 6.00a6.75; first quality 5.50a5.75; second quality 5.00a5.25; third quality 3.75a 4.75. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep 2.00a2.50; extra 2.75a4.50; spring lambs 4a4½c.; veal calves 4½a5½c.

The Physiology of the Liver.

The liver is the largest secreting organ in the human body, and the bile which it secretes is more liable to vitiation and misdirection from its proper channels than any other of the animal fluids. Luckily for the bilious, however, there is an unfailing remedy for relief from liver complaint, namely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which for over a quarter of a century has been achieving thorough cures of the above mentioned ailments, fever and ague, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, rheumatic and kidney affections, and disorders involving loss of nervous vigor. It is, moreover, a preventive of malarial disease, and affords protection to thousands of persons residing in districts of country where that dire scourge is prevalent. As a remedy adapted to the medicinal requirement of families, it is supremely desirable, and as a means of fortifying a debilitated system, it is thoroughly to be depended upon.

The Vital Fuel

is speedily consumed in pulmonary and nervous diseases. Check its too rapid destruction with the great pulmonic and invigorant, Phillips' "Palatable" Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phospho-Nutritine. All druggists. Depot, 2 Platt street, New York.

More than 30,000 Cabinet or Parlor Organs are now sold in the United States yearly. The best are those made by Mason & Hamlin, who have taken the highest honors at all world's expositions for twelve years, and are the only American makers who have taken such at any.

Cures Without Medicine.

Drs. DARRIN, Magnetic Physicians, 41 West 35th st., New York, give little or no medicine, but perform their cures by that mysterious agency—magnetism. Treatment given daily from 9 to 4. Charges at the rate of six treatments for $10 as the case may require.

Parties cured are writing daily and giving their testimony as follows: J. Day, Rochester, deafness and ringing in the ears; A. Mellen, Palmyra, N. Y., heart and kidney trouble. J. Brown, Penfield, N. Y., dizziness and liver complaint. Mr. Rivers, Rochester, asthma, catarrh, and bronchitis; H. Robinson's daughter, Rochester, deafness, cured in five minutes; M. O'Brien, Bush, N. Y., rheumatism and neuralgia. Chauncy Gulver, Newark, N. J., inflammation neck of the bladder; Mrs. Muldoon, Rochester, milk leg and deafness: Mrs. Hurd, Rochester, arm paralyzed, defect in eyesight, and cancerous tumor in the breast; Rev. D. Wright's daughter, Detroit, general debility, cough, asthma, and bronchitis; besides scores of others which can be seen by sending for circular, with stamp.

Some people would rather suffer from colds, rheumatism, etc., than trouble themselves by repairing their own roofs. Not so with us, when we can do it so easily and permanently with a fifty or seventy-five cent can of Vandervoort's Flexible Cement, sold by hardware and paint supply stores. Send stamp to Vandervoort, 116th street, New York, for circular.

For Upwards of Thirty Years Mrs. *Winslow's Soothing Syrup* has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25c. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Fine Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.
U 48

Free—Trial box Universal Pile Pills sent free on receipt of 4 3c. stamps. F. E. Smith & Co, Middleburg, Vt

Whitcomb's Remedy
—for—
ASTHMA,
Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

The late Jonas Whitcomb of Boston, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by frequent attacks of *Spasmodic Asthma*. While under the treatment of an eminent German physician his asthma disappeared; he procured the recipe which had done so much for him. This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no injurious properties whatever.

TESTIMONIALS.

St. Louis, Nov. 10, 1877.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: The relief the Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy afforded me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it, and I have in no case found any relief until your Remedy came to hand. I most cheerfully recommend it to anyone troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma, for it is the only remedy ever used by me with any good effects.

Yours truly,
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Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Mass.:

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