THE IRON HERALD.

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NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

C. C. GRIFFEY, Editor.

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Strictly in Advance.

WEAVING THE WEB.

WEAVE I will weave, yet only who can
Know the web I weave, or the web I weave?
Fashioned from the silken thread of Hope
Perfumed with the sweet sweet Flower of Love
Bright as the Sunlight, and as pure and fair
Shall be the web I weave, yet who shall know
Whose pattern whereon he weaves? I know.

"I will weave it for the Lord, I will weave it
Lord, I will weave it for the Lord." Yet who
Shall say what pattern I shall weave, or for
Whose pleasure I shall weave? Lo! I know
I weave for Christ and he is satisfied.

"I will weave it for the Devil, I will weave
Lord, I will weave it for the Devil." Who
Shall say what pattern I shall weave, or for
Whose pleasure I shall weave? Lo! I know
I weave for Satan and he is satisfied.

"I will weave it for myself, I will weave
Lord, I will weave it for myself." Who
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THE MARKED MAN.

Child! In the dead of the night a sharp sound wakened Mrs. Halliday. The room was dark. Not even a glimmer of moon or starlight will through the window-blind. The sound was strange, sound, indeed, but of no specific meaning, faint, indeed, but unmistakable.

Mrs. Halliday sat up, her disciplined brain at work. Her husband, who had slept beside her for twenty years, was still asleep, and did not wake at her touch.

Her children, Jack and Mary Halliday, and her cousin, Hilda Halliday, slept in the other rooms, and she was only the future of a troubled dream upon them. Her thoughts were all of her husband.

Was he ill? Was he dying? Was Mr. Halliday, and he alone, the man who was only the future of a troubled dream upon them? Was he dying?

The light of a hideous dread seized her soul. There was no other thought.

Three minutes, three, struggling, and the amount of a great sorrow. Mrs. Halliday was no longer a woman, but a mere creature, a mere thing, a mere machine, a machine that was confined only to a knitted woolen shawl, and that was cold, and that was thin, but that was not cold. On the night, the one, the only, the dreadful night, the night of the sound, the night of the wound, a man or a woman, or a child, had been impossible for Mrs. Halliday, even in a mere dream, to tell what it was; but it indubitably impressed Mrs. Halliday that it was a man who would take the opinion, and who would her night to sing the lovely, kind from her husband's throat, swinging all the while for sal.

Mrs. Halliday would have shrieked for the Tempest and Mary Halliday, but, but there are very bad men who would not see violence forced a woman to use their own lives. Forced a woman to use her own life! Mrs. Halliday shuddered, but it was a fact, and it was a fact that it was the constitution. After a while her faculties returned, and her mind regained its equipoise.

Mrs. Halliday was the city and took by her abode in a lonely country town, with a fortnight sister for a companion. Mrs. Halliday had had sisters who had been lost, Mrs. Halliday, in the past, in the dreadful past, and Mrs. Halliday thought, even now, that she was a tempting prey, beautiful and tempting, and, in the dreadful past, she would have been the prey of one of these men for the entire which proved upon her here, and Mrs. Halliday had her mother which was by her side, and Mrs. Halliday had her sister, who was a little younger than she, and Mrs. Halliday had her cousin, who was a little younger than her sister, and Mrs. Halliday had her cousin, who was a little younger than her cousin, and Mrs. Halliday had her cousin, who was a little younger than her cousin, and Mrs. Halliday had her cousin, who was a little younger than her cousin

IRON HERALD

Thursday, Nov 7, 1878.

NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

The next issue of this paper will be the 1st of the 11th, when a President is to be elected.

In Wisconsin, the Republicans and Democrats united in last fall to "Greenbacker," and succeeded.

Reginald has decided, before proceeding to another bear-hunting, to wait for the Democrats to send an attorney to the House.

"Senator Sharon, of Nevada, indulges no intention of resigning, as stated in the Washington Star. He expects to be in Washington, at least for a fifteen year stay, counting the Winter season.

Daily, 1.62 is a big bank thief. The case of a gentleman formerly holding the National Bank of Ancona was quite similar to a remark for Grover. Then employes of the bank were arrested on suspicion.

The annual report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner shows that a barrel or beer now comes the retail dealer an average of 28, and he sells it by the glass for about 32c, making a profit of 4 per cent.

According to the London World the Marquis of Lorne is a mediocre in intellect, a nonentity in policies, and an ass in society—in short, that he lacks no single guarantee of success given to a governor of Canada.

In the last month of the fiscal year the value of $20,000,000 has been sent in large minions—not to mention what has been sent in silver—to Shylock, England. There is a common delusion that it is difficult to buy bread in England. A glance at the abundant contents of the Grocer and Bakery will readily disabuse them.

The monthly report of the Michigan State Board of Health shows the total amount of oil inspected during the month, 243,899 barrel, 15,237 barrels more than the corresponding month last year. The total amount inspected for the six inspection year to November 1 was 1,888,924 barrels, short 200,000 barrels in excess of the product of last year.

The longest train believed to have been drawn by a single engine recently reached over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. The train consisted of 83 heavy freight cars, one loaded single-reader, two caboose and a dead engine. The train was 1,000 feet long, or six feet more than a mile. The distance reached was thirty one miles, mostly up grade, at a speed of ten miles an hour.

The Cleveland *Leader* of the 9th published a large number of interviews with leading pilling and wholesale firms of that city in regard to fall trade, and the report from all is that of a considerable increase of business since the election in that state. There are very decided, in some of the opinions, and that is that some time in fall trade known since the war. In the hardware trade everything has been very dull and bad for several years, but now dealers are confident that the bottom has been reached, and nothing better times ago already here. Several large iron mills in the city have been loaned recently and all mills are being put in good running order by owners, and all report a revival of trade. Altogether there is no question that Cleveland will see such a fall trade as has not been known for many years.

MORE CONFESSIONS.—The Circleville *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic organ of Ohio, which published the interview with Thom, the editor, in reference to the Florida and cipher disputation, in which Thom said that he was sent to Florida by Hewitt, in company with John F. Coyle, after being interviewed by Hewitt, to Coyle in the Democratic National Committee rooms in New York, has been interviewing Hewitt, who was chairman of the Democratic National Committee in New York, will be somewhat that Coyle said that Tilden's business was to make a bargain for buying or limiting Coyle of the Returning Board, and Thom said that he reported to Coyle, who did the cipher interpreting. Thom, in his interview said: "I was sent to see John F. Coyle in relation to the cipher telegram. I did this at the request of the Florida State Committee. I introduced Thom to Coyle. Afterward I telegraphed to Coyle to be very cautious in his dealings with Thom. Coyle was one of the agents of the National Committee." But Mr. Hewett denied that any of the cipher dispatches were sent to him, and said he could not translate the cipher.

The *Enquirer* interviewer then interviewed Coyle. Coyle said that he never met any cipher dispatches to Hewett or Cooper, but intimated that they all went to Pelton. Talking together, he said that Cooper gave him the cipher, and also intimated him with the money used in Florida; but he would not say how much money was used, or what for.

Cooper was also seen, and he separately denied having given the cipher to Coyle. "I never gave Coyle any cipher and I never got any cipher dispatches from Coyle," said Cooper, on this Coyle and Cooper flatly contradict each other.

Thus the quarrels of the conspirators bring out fresh proofs of the correctness of the New York *Tribune's* exposure of the Tilden cipher dispatch intrigues, and their national criminal-business transacting was sickles, and now more of the plot.—*Detroit Post*.

The Election.

There will scarcely question to a candidate that the Republicans have made a clean sweep in all the northern states, and made large gains in those portions of the south that did not cast to the ballot box and polled of gathering votes. The Democrats of Ohio seem only a presence in those of Tennessee, saying that the contest was almost wholly among the Democrats and Republicans participated. Some of Greenback party being a member of Congress, but the contest was between the Democrats and Republicans. The Democrats have lost ground in Ohio, and the Republicans have made a decided gain. In Ohio, the

LOCAL NEWS.

Thursday, Nov. 28, 1878.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEWS.

Foreign.

THE advance upon Cabul is postponed until next year, to more effectually coerce the Ameer than by a mere dash.

THE *Journal de St. Petersburg* strongly recommends that Russia assist the Ameer of Afghanistan with officers, arms and money to fortify the passes on which Russia's position in Asia depends. It states that the Ameer has written to Gen. Kauffman declaring that his hope is in him alone. The Russian press unanimously advise that indirect aid be given to the Ameer.

THE arrest of the Directors of the Colonial Trust Corporation, in London, has been ordered. They are charged with publishing misstatements of the company's condition.

THE inundation from the Damietta branch of the Nile is advancing. It now covers 120 square miles. Twenty villages have been submerged, and from 600 to 1,000 lives lost.

THE London *Standard* publishes a sensational dispatch from Vienna to the effect that Russia's military preparations are so vast that nobody can doubt she is bent upon further conquest. The only question appears to be whether she will wait till spring or recommence the war before that time. The excuse will probably be the outbreaks of the Bulgarians, which were gotten up by Russian agents. A camp of 60,000 men is forming at Kischeneff to replace the troops who crossed the Balkans southward.

KING ALFONSO, the Spanish monarch, is the latest mark for the tribe of Socialist assassins. He was fired upon in the streets of Madrid by one Moncassi, a member of the International Society, but the bullet went wide of the mark and the King escaped.

THE Emperor of Germany declines to spend the winter in Italy at the advice of his physician, preferring to resume the reins of government.

IN a circular to the signatory powers in regard to the new rebellion south of the Balkans, the Porte describes the condition of the Mussulmans in Bulgaria and Roumelia as intolerable, and declares that a foreign power is cooperating with the Slavonic committees at Sofia and aiming at the establishment of a new independent state.

IN a recent leader the London *Times* states that the time has come when some step should be taken in the matter of the non-execution of the treaty of Berlin, thinks a collective representation of the powers will be most effectual, and believes that France, Austria and Germany will not hesitate to unite with England in protecting the provisions of the treaty.

Personal.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF is to resign the Russian Premiership on account of failing health. He will be succeeded by Count Schouvaloff.

RECENT deaths: Ex-United States Senator John S. Carlisle of West Virginia, at Clarksburg, aged 65; Gen. James S. Whitney, Collector of Customs at Boston under Buchanan, and a prominent Democratic politician; John H. Klippart, for twenty-seven years Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, Ireland, aged 75.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Minister to Berlin, has had an operation performed for the dropsy.

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY—known as Adirondack Murray—the Boston sporting clergyman, was hurt quite severely a few days ago by the bursting of his gun while duck-shooting.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY, who has been on an extended tour of official inspection of the postoffices and mail service in the West and on the Pacific coast, has returned to Washington. He was absent about seven weeks.

General.

A GALE of terrible violence recently visited Philadelphia, doing $1,000,000 worth of damage to that city, and killing a number of persons. Something like 1,000 dwellings were unroofed, scores of churches damaged more or less, the Pennsylvania railroad left in ruins, and the whole water front of the city submerged. Church spires seemed to be a peculiar mark for the wrath of the tempest, at least a dozen being leveled. Ten school-houses and two markets were seriously damaged by the force of the wind, and altogether the Quaker City received a greater shaking-up than she has received since 1876.

DECATUR and Edwards county, in Sappa valley, Kan., recently raided by the Cheyenne Indians, have been devastated by prairie fires, and nearly everything not destroyed by the Indians consumed. Several persons are said to have perished in the flames.

A BIG prairie fire is reported near Kearney, Neb., in which six persons were burned to death. An immense loss of property has occurred in that vicinity—more than in any previous year. In the North Loup valley the destruction was terrible. Some fifty families have been burned out, some of them losing houses, stock, and everything. Albert Cottrell, of Davis creek, who was fighting the fire, became surrounded by flames, and perished.

THERE seems to be little doubt that the little ship Florence, which was sent to the Arctic regions, under Capt. Howgate's direction, has been lost at sea. She returned and touched at Newfoundland some weeks ago, and sailed thence for New London, Ct., since which time nothing has been heard of her. A furious gale prevailed shortly after she left Newfoundland, and the Florence, with her entire crew of thirteen, including Capt. Tyson, undoubtedly perished in it.

THE terrific wind-storm on the Atlantic coast of Oct. 23 appears to have been even worse than at first reported. The property loss in Philadelphia is now placed at $2,000,000, while the coast is dotted with wrecks for a hundred miles. The steamer Express, en route from Baltimore to Washington, foundered at the mouth of the Potomac, and only eight of the whole number on board—twenty-nine—were saved. The American ship A. S. Davis, of Searsport, Me., Capt. Ira M. Ford, ran ashore eight miles south of Cape Henry. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew, consisting of nineteen men, were all lost with one exception. The steamer Massachusetts is ashore, disabled, at Drum point; all on board well. The steamer Louisa is ashore on the Middle-ground. The steamer Ida and twenty-three schooners are ashore near the Massachusetts. Six lives were lost in Philadelphia, and many seriously injured. Eight vessels were sunk at anchor in the harbor of that city.

THE Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church held their semi-annual convention at Harrisburg, Pa., last week. About 100 delegates were present.

TWO COMPANIES of the Third Cavalry, while scouting in the sand-hills, about seventy miles southeast of Camp Robinson, Neb., came upon about 150 Cheyennes under Dull Knife. The hostiles at first showed fight, but, seeing themselves outnumbered, gave up, and were brought into Maj. Carlton's camp at Chadron creek, where they were disarmed and their stock taken away. The latter numbered about 150 horses and mules.

A LARGE portion of the West was visited Oct. 26, by a snow-storm.

THE yellow-fever relief boat, Chambers, has arrived at Cairo from Vicksburg, and passed on up the river to St. Louis. The people on board were unexpectedly favored in that no fever developed among them during the voyage.

THERE is an immediate prospect of an oyster famine. Nearly all the "shuckers," or openers, in Baltimore have struck for higher wages, and forty large establishments are idle in consequence.

THE Arctic schooner Florence Tyson, supposed to be lost, has arrived at Provincetown, Mass. Her Captain reports more icy seas in the north than have been known for thirty years.

DIAZ has ordered troops to the American frontier, to assist our forces in maintaining peace upon the border.

THE Appropriation Committee of the lower house of Congress is to meet at Washington on the 15th of November, and begin the preparation of the general appropriation bills.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28, has been decided upon for our national Thanksgiving day.

THE spontaneous combustion of a large quantity of coal caused the total destruction of the Kansas State Normal School building at Emporia, lately. The structure cost $85,000, and was uninsured.

IT seems almost impossible to secure convictions under the law forbidding polygamy in Utah, witnesses declining to testify concerning essential facts, on the ground that to do so would violate oaths of secrecy and also criminate the witnesses.

A FIRE at Chico, Cal., a few days ago, destroyed the lumber yard and sash factory of the Sierra Flume Company, causing a loss of $350,000.

A NITRO-GLYCERINE factory blew up at Petrolia, Pa., a few days ago, killing the proprietor and another man. Their bodies were literally blown to pieces, scarcely a fragment being found.

A LETTER from Secretary Evarts to Minister Welsh, at London, is published, in which the Secretary states that the unsatisfactory settlement of the Newfoundland controversy would have an important influence on the course of the United States Government respecting the payment of the Halifax award, the money for which was appropriated at the last session, and now lies in the treasury to be paid or not paid according to the discretion of the President. The payment falls due on the 23d of November next, and it is now as good as settled that the payment will not be made on that date. Secretary Evarts, in his letter to Minister Welsh, takes issue sharply with the course of the British Government in connection with the Newfoundland affair, representing that the United States will not consent to recognize the power of the Province of Newfoundland to make and execute laws at variance with the terms of the Washington treaty, and demands an avowal or disavowal of the authority of Newfoundland in the premises.

Political.

THE Democrats will have four majority on joint ballot in the Indiana Legislature. The Senate will stand 24 Democrats, 23 Republicans, 3 Greenbackers. The House 53 Democrats, 38 Republicans, 9 Greenbackers.

OFFICIAL returns of the late election in Iowa for Secretary of State are received. The total vote for Hull, Republican, was 134,503; for Farnsworth, Fusion, 125,114. Hull's majority, 9,389. The rest of the Republican State ticket is about the same.

Crime and Criminals.

A HORRIBLE crime was perpetrated the other night near Vincennes, Ind., for the small amount of $100 which the victim was known to have. A Frenchman named Vocelet, his wife and two sons were murdered by having their skulls crushed with an ax. Suspicion attaches to the hired man.

HENRY W. TYLER, a well known desperado of Parkersburg, W. Va., shot and killed his wife a few days ago, and then put a bullet through his own head, dying a few minutes after. He is supposed to have been under the influence of liquor at the time.

THE most complete and successful bank robbery for several years took place in New York on the morning of Oct. 27. The Manhattan Savings institution, at Broadway and Bleecker street, was the victim. It is estimated that fully $3,500,000 in cash and securities were carried off, and, beyond mere suspicion, it is believed the police have no clew to the robbers. The bank building is six stories in height; the bank is on the first floor. The only person at the bank was the janitor of the institution, who says he was awakened by the watchman as usual at 6 o'clock, Kealey rapping on his door. He began to dress, and, as he was drawing on his pantaloons, the door of his sitting-room opened suddenly, and seven or eight masked men walked in. They seized and handcuffed Wereckle and his wife, and tied his mother-in-law in a sheet. The women cried out, but Wereckle told them the robbers would kill them unless they kept quiet, and they subsided. One of the men took Wereckle's keys from him, and another put a revolver to his head and forced him to give up the combination. The janitor was then bound, after which the vault was forced and a clean sweep made of the cash and securities.

A COUPLE of burglars robbed two stores at St. Paul the other night. In attempting to dispose of the goods one of the thieves brought upon himself suspicion and arrest. The important fact was thereupon developed that the malefactor was a Chicago cracksman and one of the gang wanted in that city for the murder of Police Officer Race a short time ago.

Financial and Industrial.

IN consequence of the failure of the Glasgow Bank, Matthew Buchanan & Co., merchants of Glasgow, have suspended, with liabilities of about $4,840,000.

THE Bellaire (Ohio) Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of reapers and threshers, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are $90,000; assets, $100,000.

A CALL for $3,000 per share will be made on the stockholders of the City of Glasgow Bank immediately.

DURING the months of July, August and September the imports of merchandise from Mexico at various ports of the United States reached $4,652,868. The exports to Mexico from this country, during the same period, amounted to $1,825,007.

THE Fair Haven Institution for Savings, at Fair Haven, Mass., has been enjoined from paying more than 10 per cent. to depositors the next six months.

JOHN INNES WRIGHT & CO., of Glasgow, Scotland, have failed for over $5,000,000.

CHICAGO elevators contain 2,889,793 bushels of wheat, 935,595 bushels of corn, 581,281 bushels of oats, 109,884 bushels of rye, and 1,257,337 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,613,864 bushels, against 1,841,619 bushels at this period last year.

AN international convention of merchants and manufacturers is called to meet in Chicago Nov. 12, for the purpose of considering ways and means to extend our foreign trade.

Nabbed by a Shark.

An English paper says: The ship Alice Davies has arrived in the Mersey from the coast of Java, and reports the death of one of her crew, a Welshman, named William Jones Owens, under circumstances of the most horrifying character. Owens, with four others of the crew, went to bathe as the ship lay at anchor at Probolingo. They had not been in the water many minutes when Owens, who was the farthest from the vessel, uttered a piercing shriek. It was then seen that he had been attacked by a shark, which with one bite had completely disemboweled him. The mate being on deck and hearing the cry threw a rope to the unfortunate man, who grasped it. He then hauled toward the ship, but becoming exhausted he loosened his hold of the rope and sank immediately. The shark, which was following Owens, disappeared below to complete its work. Owens was only 22 years old, and belonged to Bangor, North Wales. Owing to the river being almost full of sharks, the men had been previously warned against bathing in it. The shark appeared to be about fifteen feet long, though many of them measured over thirty feet. The other four got safely back to the ship. The sharks in the river are ground sharks, and scarcely ever come to the surface of the water, except when disturbed.

Juvenile Literature.

Extract from "Chicago Primer" for the infant class: There was once a good lit-tle St. Lou-is boy who was told by his pa nev-er to go sail-ing on Sun-days or he would be drown-ed. He obey-ed his fa-ther though the bad boys made fun of him. One Sun-day he and his sis-ter were walk-ing by the riv-er when they saw a boat full of bad boys. "Oh, see," said Tom; "by-and-by these bad boys will get up-set." In a few min-utes the boat turn-ed over and the bad boys were drown-ing. "I can save them," said Tom; "quick, Susan, off with your shoe!" So Tom took one of his sis-ter's shoes and push-ed it off and got in it. He row-ed with a piece of board to where the bad boys were kick-ing in the wat-er, and took them all in and brought them safe to land. Do you not think that Tom was a ver-y brave boy, and that his sis-ter had ver-y big feet?—*Boston Traveller.*

Talmage and the Newspapers.

Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, of New York, in one of his recent sermons, paid his respects to the newspapers in this fashion:

"But," you say, "don't you know the papers are criticising you for the position you take?" I reply yes, I know it, and do you want to know how I feel about it? No man is more indebted to the newspapers than I am. I am here to preach the truth, and they help. The press of the world give me each week 300,000 souls for an audience. Am I not indebted to the press? It is a debt I can never pay. So, slash away, gentlemen, the more the merrier. It there is anything I despise it is a dull time. Give my love to the editors of the secular newspapers. Brisk criticism is like a coarse-crash towel with which it is well for every public man to be rubbed down. It prevents him from catching cold.

MEXICAN politicians believe that the United States Congress, at its next session, will make Hayes recall his order to the troops on the Rio Grande authorizing them to cross the frontier.

A TEXAS HORROR.

The Massacre of the Lynch Family.

[Hockley (Texas) Cor. St. Louis Globe Democrat.]

The "Hockley horror," as the Lynch tragedy and massacre are called, is still fresh in the minds of the people of Texas.

George W. Lynch, a most respectable, honest and honorable citizen—a native of Texas—a Master Mason in good standing—years ago married a Miss Hargrave, belonging to one of the most reputable families of Central Texas. They lived happily together. Her husband built them a quiet and beautiful home in Waller county, seven miles northwest of Hockley.

Besides the father and mother—the latter having died two weeks before the dark tragedy that ushered her offspring into eternity—the family, now in their graves, consisted of the following: Miss Carrie Lynch, a beautiful young girl of 17; Miss Loraine Lynch, her handsome young sister, aged 13 years; Lodie Lynch; Abigail Lynch, Jerome Lynch, aged 11 years; China Lynch, Phœbe Lynch and Hayes Lynch. The last-mentioned was the innocent babe (a few weeks old) bequeathed by the tender wife of Mr. Lynch to his keeping, and which also perished in the conflagration set by the hand of the devilish assassin.

A *Globe-Democrat* correspondent recently called upon George W. Lynch, the father of the ill-fated family, who, since the affair, and the more effectually to recover from his wound, has been removed to Hockley, where alone, in the midst of his friends, his life is deemed safe from the same infernal demons that sent his innocent children to their grave. When the correspondent alluded to his lost ones, the unfortunate man burst into tears and wept like a child. Said he: "They say the bodies of all my children were recovered from the ruins of my house; but I know better; only six bodies were found."

"What became of the other two, and was the body of Miss Carrie one of them?"

"I don't know;" and Lynch, who is a strong man, mentally and physically, averted his gaze, and shed tears again.

Hence the question arises among the horrified people of Texas, if the body of Miss Carrie Lynch, his unfortunate girl, was not recovered from the ruins of the burned building, what has become of her? If she was not burned up with the other children, what was her fate? Abduction? The future alone must answer.

Lynch's story is as follows: After attending to some farm duties, he entered his home about 8 o'clock and lay down to seek repose in the midst of his eight motherless children. He intended arising again to feed the baby, who, with Miss Carrie Lynch, occupied a bed in a corner of the large hall, and near the fire-place. The other six children lay on beds in the same apartment. A lamp was dimly burning on the bureau. Lynch says when he lay down all the children were asleep, and the last he saw of Miss Carrie she was slumbering with her face toward the little babe. It was past midnight, and the brilliant stars looked down upon the shadow that stealthily crept into the doomed home. Lynch was suddenly awakened by the report of a pistol and a ball piercing his bosom. His eyes were opened by the shock to perceive a dark object bending above him. No word was spoken. The demon fired again. This time the ball penetrated his breast under the collar-bone. He fell senseless. How long he was insensible he does not know. The next he remembers he was making his way out on the veranda, while a sheet of flame licked its red tongue out through the doorway. He was, in a narrow lane in front of his residence, encountered by two of his horrified neighbors, Lado and his brother-in-law, Hargrave. Lynch said: "I'm shot twice, and my children are all burned up. Look for them." The wounded man was taken to a neighbor's house, that of Mr. Weaver.

Just as the two neighbors came up the north wing of the building was falling in, and the entire structure going down before the fierce flames that were wreathing around the bodies of Lynch's eight children—everything he held dear on earth. For a day or two Lynch was unaware of the certainty of the fate of his children, and until one of his friends, sitting by his bedside, said:

"George, it is my duty now to tell you that you have not a child on earth!"

It has been concluded by some of the best detectives that the eight children had either been killed or rendered insensible before their father was aroused by the shot of the assassin. Their bodies were found in the exact position they occupied when they lay down to sleep. Not one had been turned over or changed position. Some think they were chloroformed, and probably their father, who was only awakened from his stupor by the shock of the murderer's bullet. This view is strengthened from the fact that the neighbors who first arrived heard no cry nor infant's wail, as the flames formed their fiery winding sheets. It is argued that, had any of these innocent victims been alive or influenced by some drug, the first shot at their parent would have awakened some one of them, who would have made their escape. The victims uttered no screams as they all went down in their fiery death. This it is that gives this unparalleled tragedy its inexpressible and thrilling horror. How long had these eight beautiful children been killed before the conflagration was set, and how were they killed? These are questions that still remain a dreadful and apparently inscrutably mystery.

Little Classics.

One morning, on their way to the academy, and while they were yet in the city, two eminent disciples of Socrates, who were cramming for the Junior examination, as they walked along, heard the human voice uttering remarks in the female language at the rate of 190 words a minute. The remarks were made in pure, classical Greek. Both students paused to listen.

"Construe," said Appollodorus, with mock sternness.

"It's the old girl."

"And yonder goes the master," said Appollodorus, as a venerable-looking man, in a linen duster and a helmet-hat, fled swiftly down a side street in the direction of the Peiraic gate, hotly pursued by a cistern-pole with a red-headed woman at the end of it, while the boys of the neighborhood rent the air with shouts of "Whoa, Emma!" and "Soc et tuum!"

"The master's good wife," remarked Xenophon, who hastily thrust a translation of his master's lectures in his pocket, as he joined them, "puts me in mind of a brakeman killed in a collision."

"Something about she ought to be switched off?" asked Appollodorus.

"Naw," replied Xenophon, with great contempt. "Because she's death on the rail."

"You make my head light," said Plato reprovingly. "Now she puts me more in mind—"

"That's right," interrupted Appollodorus, "pilot on; don't you suppose our master Socrates would like to see a cow-catcher? Now I think—"

"You're too eccentric," said Xenophon. "She'll throttle you if she hears—"

"I was going to say, said Plato, affecting not to hear, 'that she puts me in mind of the boy who kicked over the bee hive down on the Agora."

"Something about buzz, I allow?" said Appollodorus, who was a little slow. Plato shook his head.

"No," said Plato, "because she's tongue to death."

"But," Xenophon protested, "that won't materialize; it's the master that's stung to—"

"But it's mistress that's tongue, isn't it?" angrily replied Plato.

"Yes," interrupted Appollodorus, "but it isn't the master's tongue that—"

But Plato, declaring that Appollodorus had too long a name to argue with, and that such a cold-blooded, logical dissection would ruin the best conundrum that ever escaped the dictionary, asked Xenophon to let him see his pony a minute, and was soon deeply engaged in his studies, while Appollodorus remarked that there was nothing that would unearth fraud and confuse hypocrisy so quickly as a searching investigating committee.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

ALL SORTS.

DEEDS are fruit; words are but leaves.

A GOOD many people never begin to be known until after they are dead.

THE English are trying to naturalize American black bass in their streams.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the corn crop at 400,000,000 bushels.

MANY business men of New York favor a universal exposition in that city in 1880.

VAMBERY, the Hungarian Asiatic traveler, regards an Anglo-Russian war as certain.

NEARLY all the needles made in Great Britain come from Redditch, in Worcestershire.

JOSH BILLINGS drives a handsome turnout of his own around Central Park in New York.

THE Shah of Persia has ninety wives. No wonder that he lies awake and chews tobacco in bed.

THERE are 10,000 Israelites in San Francisco, and 10,000 more in the rest of California.

SINCE the improvements in machinery, 1,650,000 men do as much as 9,000,000 men did in former times.

A MAN who habitually makes mean remarks about the other sex is a safe man to habitually keep away from.

THE restoration and up-building of American commerce with China is receiving the attention of our consular officers.

IT has arrived. It is a poem, and it begins, "The glorious autumn draws apace." Our stove-flue draws a poem admirably.

A SIX-LEGGED bull calf is on exhibition at Stockton, Cal., and described in the handbills as a curiosity that theologists are entirely unable to account for.

THE Japanese are building a college at Kioto for the purpose of educating priests who will devote their lives in proselyting work in Europe and America.

EDWARD FAULKNER, who has been a street preacher in New York for twenty five years, has been arrested ninety-eight times while in the exercise of his calling.

THE Board of Public Instruction of the City of Mexico has ordered that gymnasiums and workshops be established in all the municipal schools of the city.

LYDIA SQUINN, the last lineal descendant of the famous Indian King Philip, is still living at New Bedford, Mass., and, although 83 years of age, is still bright and vigorous.

NOW THAT locomotive wheels are made of paper it is not astonishing to be informed that artificial teeth made out of the same substance are to be found at the Berlin Paper Exposition.

OSTRICHES bring $1,000 a pair, in South Africa, for breeding purposes. This has grown to be a profitable industry. The value of the feathers exported last year was £293,406.

OF the 91,060 British emigrants during the last year, 45,792 left for the United States, 29,703 for the Australian colonies, 7,822 for British North America, and 7,743 for all other places.

MR FLOWERS, a London magistrate, during the hearing of a charge at Bow street against a man, who said he had been a soldier, of having knocked a policeman down and kicked him, said that "soldiers, unless they were Russians, did not kick people when they were down." This little incident has created a stir at London utterly disproportionate to its importance, and a Parliamentary inquiry is threatened.

"GOOD-BY, sweetheart," were his last words to the beautiful girl who hung over the front gate and pouted her sweet red lips to be kissed, and then, as he walked down the street, he soliloquized. "If I had all the money I have squandered on oysters and ice-cream and buggy rides for that girl, I could buy me an overcoat now," and "whew!" he said, as the wind whistled around the corner, "I'm a-going to need it pretty soon, too."—*Breakfast Table.*

A PRELIMINARY report shows that drunkenness is more frequent in the North than in the South of England, although public houses are more numerous in the South. In the South and Southeast cases of drunkenness reach the proportion of 15 to 23 per cent. of the population, and in the towns 44 per cent. In the North the proportion is 72 per cent., and in the towns (owing to repeated offenses by the same parties), 150 per cent.

CHILI is the gem of South American republics, having enjoyed fifty years of independence, during half of which time there has been no serious revolution, such as are constantly turning and overturning the lower half of this continent. Sir Horace Rumbold, Secretary of the British Legation there, attributes this happy condition of affairs largely to the fact that the extensive seaboard and narrow territory permit troops to be moved from the capital to any part of the country in four days.

FRANK HARRINGTON, of Springfield, Ohio, eloped with the pretty daughter of Col. Doltz. One of the first persons they met on the train was Elder Knight, the young man's former pastor in Maysville. Frank told the Elder that he was looking for a clergyman to marry him, and the Elder volunteered to do the job then and there. So, when the conductor came along, he was pulled into the seat as a witness, and, while the train was speeding thirty-five miles an hour the two were made one.

ON the suppression of the Commune in Paris, 500 boys were among the prisoners taken, and it was proved that large numbers of the murders and incendiarisms were committed by them. They were sent to a reformatory at Rouen, and, on being carefully inspected by two eminent physicians, it was found that 337 were of very delicate form and stunted growth. They were, however, among the most michievous, and all the children of drunken mothers.

Sugar from Corn-Stalks.

As has already been announced, Prof. Collier has within a short time, at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, conducted a series of important and interesting experiments in the production of sugar from corn-stalks and sorghum. From 25,000 pounds of these stalks he obtained 382 pounds of corn syrup and 659¼ pounds of sorghum syrup, equaling 781 pounds of very good crystallizable sugar. With more perfect machinery he thinks that he should have collected 1,150 pounds of sugar. The correct percentage of sugar, he thinks, ought to be about 75 per cent. The experiment with millet-stalks was promising. From 130 pounds of a new French millet-stalk and leaves he obtained twenty-nine pounds of juice. The experiments of making sugar from sorghum in Minnesota, by private firm and individuals, have been tolerably successful.—*Chicago Journal.*

Our Barometer.

The best and surest—and, we may add, simplest—barometer we ever saw is the cord by which manuscript, etc., is sent up and down from our counting-room and composition-rooms. It is made of good hemp, just about the proper strength to hang a tramp who carries and threatens to use, or does use, a pistol. When the weather is damp and threatening rain, it gradually contracts, so as to become very tight; and, as warmer and clearer weather sets in, it relaxes correspondingly. We can tell quite as soon as the weather-glass can inform us when we are to have any change of weather. A well-twisted hemp cord, tied between any two points, will operate similarly, and prove a sure and cheap barometer.—*Concord People.*

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

What Will Revolutionize the Present Method of Illumination—Cheaper and Better than Gas—How the Wizard of Menlo Park Guards His Secret.

(From the New York Herald.)

The alarm among the English gas companies and the panic in their stocks on account of Edison's last invention in electric lights are not without good cause. America's great inventor has, in truth, solved the problem which for years has puzzled the ablest electricians of the age. He has successfully divided the electric light, and made it for illuminating purposes as far superior to gas as gas is to the tallow candle of the past. His marvelous invention gives a mild, soft, yet brilliant light, pleasing to the eye, clear, steady, and without blemish, and at a cost less than one-third of that required for gas. Those who have seen the invention pronounce it wonderful. Already a company has been formed, composed of a number of wealthy capitalists, and Mr. Edison's lawyers are engaged in completing the final arrangements for the legal transfer. Before long, therefore, the work of introduction will begin. The patents for the United States have only just been granted, while those for the various countries of Europe have not yet been obtained. To-day the Professor's solicitors send by steamer the necessary documents to their London agents for the procurement of the British letters patent. The French and other patents will be applied for simultaneously with the British ones. When word is cabled that the patents have been granted, he will throw his own invention open to the public gaze, but until then he declines to make known its details, his recent controversy with Prof. Hughes over the alleged stealing of the telephone having made him cautious.

When the great inventions of Mr. Edison were in progress the laboratory was free to all visitors. The telephone was seen by hundreds long before letters patent were granted. The same was the case with the phonograph, the tasimeter, the megaphone, the quadruplex telegraph, and many other of his inventions. When urged, as he often was by his associates of the laboratory, to be more circumspect in exhibiting them prematurely to strangers, he invariably laughed off their fears and renewed his orders to show the inventions to all who desired to see them. The case with the electric light is far different. Its place in the laboratory is one sacred to a favored few. If the hosts of visitors who daily swarm the laboratory of the great inventor see it, they see it only in detached form. The essence of the discovery is missing. Mr. Edison himself speaks but little on the subject, but he is almost constantly at work on it. Early morning sees him in the laboratory, and it is after midnight when he leaves. On Thursday last he worked continuously from sunrise until sunrise the following day, and ceased only after the earnest importunities of his assistants. All his energies were wrapped up in the new invention. His megaphone and phonograph lie idle save the work done on them by some of the professor's numerous assistants.

A *Herald* reporter learned, recently, the system proposed to be adopted after the patents are all granted. First the professor will light up all the houses in Menlo Park gratis, and from his laboratory watch the light's progress from night to night. When all is in readiness for general introduction, central stations will probably be established throughout New York city, each station controlling a territory of, perhaps, a radius of half a mile. In the central stations will be the magneto-electric generating machines run by engines. Wires will then be run in iron pipes under ground after the manner of gas-pipes, connecting with dwellings, stores, theaters, and other places to be lighted. The gas-fixtures at present used, instead of being removed, will be utilized to incase the wire. In the place of the burner will be the invention, and meters will be used to register the quantity of electricity consumed. Their form is not yet determined upon. The light is to be of the bat-wing, fifteen-candle power character. To light it a little spring is touched, and instantly the electricity does its work. The amount of light can be regulated in the same way as can that from gas. To turn off the light the spring is again touched, and instantly all is darkness. No matches being used, and there being no flame, all the dangers incident to the use of gas are obviated. The light gives out no heat. It is simply a pure white light, made dim or brilliant at the fancy of the person using it.

The writer last night saw the invention in operation in Mr. Edison's laboratory. The inventor was deep in experimental researches when he called. The apparatus consisted of a small metal stand placed on the table. Surrounding the light was a small glass globe. Near by was a gas-jet burning low. The professor looked up from his work to greet the reporter, and, in reply to a request to view the invention, waved his hand toward the light, with the explanation, "There she is." The illumination is such as would come from a brilliant gas-jet surrounded with ground glass, only that the light was clearer and more brilliant. "Now I will extinguish it and light the gas, and you can see the difference," said Mr. Edison, and he touched the spring. Instantly all was darkness. Then he turned on the gas. The difference in the light was quite perceptible, the light from the gas appearing in comparison tinted with yellow. In a moment, however, the eye had become accustomed to it, and the yellowish tint disappeared. Then the professor turned on the electric light, giving the writer the opportunity of seeing both side by side. The electric light seemed much softer. A continuous view of it for three minutes did not pain the eye, whereas looking at the gas for the same length of time caused some little pain and confusion of sight. The inventor next exhibited the light turned down low. It gave a mild illumination.

One of the noticeable features of the light when fully turned on was that all colors could be distinguished as readily as by sunlight.

Public Manners.

Nothing more surely marks a gentleman than his public manners. It is, for instance, impossible not to feel that a man who arrives at a hotel late at night, and goes noisily, talking and laughing, along the corridor to his room, flinging his boots down heavily, and slamming the door, though an upright and excellent person, yet lacks the finer qualities of the gentleman. The essence of courtesy is moral. It is a sympathetic regard for the feelings of others which spares them unnecessary annoyance. When it is instinctive it is called tact. But it is, at the bottom, humanity. So when a public man vituperates another, however "smart" the abuse may be, there is an instinctive perception of the want of true gentlemanly feeling. However polished the invective, it is nothing more than the style of the stews. When Lord Beaconsfield spoke of Mr. Gladstone in the strain that we quoted last month, it was instantly felt that he had made a mistake; and although he might be, as his admirers assert, the last unmingled representative of the Sephardim, or those Hebrews who can trace their pedigree unbroken through interminable generations of ancestors always of gentle blood, he was yet not quite a gentleman. When a member of a public assembly had been berated by an opponent with every kind of offensive epithet, and was asked to reply, he said, "but there is no reply to a slop-pail." If a guest disturbed from sleep by the noisy comer we mentioned should open his door, and, by way of reprisal, "shy his boot-jack" at the door of his noisy neighbor when he had fallen asleep, it might be what was called, when one scientific man spat in the face of another who had questioned his assertion, "the wild justice of expectoration," but it would not be gentlemanly.

Perhaps, then, it is better sometimes not to be gentlemanly? That is undoubtedly the practical conclusion of those who feel uncomfortable when they are covered with mud, until they can throw mud in return. But the self-restraint which good manners imposes is always better than "letting yourself go." Mephistopheles is never a good counselor, and largely because he is not a gentleman. The real Sephardim may or may not trace continuous gentle blood through interminable generations of ancestry. But they do not slam their boots nor their doors, nor bustle in late at concerts and talk during the performance, nor occupy more seats in a railway car than they pay for, nor keep their seats in a street car, compelling a woman to stand. They may, indeed, reprove and rebuke, but without heat or personality, like Thomas when he feared the music interrupted the conversation, or like the true gentleman whom the older Berkshire knew, and who said to the young woman to whom he had given his place in the car, and who asked him what he was waiting for, "Only to hear you say, 'thank you,' my dear."—*"Editor's Easy Chair," in Harper's Magazine for November.*

PARLOR MAGIC.

(From St. Nicholas for October.)

This series of experiments is designed for the use of young people who are interested in the wonders and the beautiful realities of nature, and who delight to observe for themselves how curious are the phenomena revealed by scientific knowledge. Simple instructions are given for the performance of a number of pretty experiments, all of which are perfectly safe, and cost very little money. For "evenings at home" it is hoped that these experiments will be found indefinitely amusing and recreative, at the same time that they will lead the minds of boys and girls to inquiries into the entire fabric of the grand sciences which explain the principles on which they are founded. All the materials spoken of, and all the needful apparatus, which is of the simplest and most inexpensive kind, can be obtained at a good chemist's. It is of the highest importance that all the materials be pure and good.

THE MAGIC APERTURE.

Put several lighted candles upon the table, in a straight row and near together. Lay upon the table, in front of them, a large piece of smooth, white paper. Have ready a piece of pasteboard large enough to conceal the candles, with a small hole cut in it above the middle. Place this so as to stand upon its edge between the row of candles and the sheet of paper in front, and there will be as many images of flames thrown through the hole and upon the paper as there are burning candles.

GREEN FIRE.

Obtain some boracic acid, mix it well with a small quantity of spirits of wine or alcohol, place the alcohol in a saucer upon a dish, and then ignite it with a match. The flame will be a beautiful green. To see the color to perfection, of course, the room should be somewhat darkened.

A green flame may also be produced by using chloride of copper, instead of boracic acid. And, instead of mixing it with the alcohol, a small quantity may be imbedded in the wick of a candle.—*Leo H. Grindon, in St. Nicholas for October.*

CADAVEROUS FACES.

This is an amusing contrast to the lighting-up by means of magnesium. Again let the room be nearly darkened. Put about a teacupful of spirits of wine in a strong common dish or saucer, and place the dish in the middle of the table. Let every one approach to the distance of about a yard. Then ignite the spirit with a match. It will burn with a peculiar yellowish-blue flame, and in the light of this the human countenances, and all objects of similar color, lose their natural tint and look spectral. The contrast of the wan and ghostly hue with the smiling lips and white teeth of those who look on is most amusing. The effect of this experiment is heightened by dissolving some common table salt in the spirit, and still further by putting into it a small quantity of saffron. Let the spirit burn itself away.

PARLOR SUNSHINE.

Obtain a yard of "magnesium tape," or "magnesium wire," sold very cheap by most druggists. Cut a length of six or eight inches; bend one extremity so as to get a good hold of it with a pair of forceps, or even a pair of ordinary scissors, or attach it to the end of a stick or wire. Then hold the piece of magnesium vertically in a strong flame, such as that of a candle, and, in a few seconds it will ignite, burning with the splendor of sunshine, and making night seem noonday. As the burning proceeds, a quantity of white powder is formed. This is pure magnesia. While performing this splendid experiment the room should be darkened.

THE BREATH OF LIFE.

Procure a tolerably large bell-glass, such as is used for covering clocks and ornaments upon the mantel-piece. It should not be less than eighteen inches high and eight or nine inches in diameter. Provide also a common dish, sufficiently large to allow the bell-glass to stand well within its raised border. Then procure two little wax candles, three or four inches in length, and stand each in a little bottle or other temporary candlestick. Place them in the center of the dish and light the wicks. Then pour water into the dish to the depth of nearly an inch, and finish by placing the bell over the candles, which, of course, are then closely shut in. For a few minutes all goes on properly. The flames burn steadily, and seem to laugh at the idea of their being about to die. But presently they become faint—first one, then the other; the luster and size of the flames diminish rapidly, and then they go out. This is because the burning candles consumed all the oxygen that was contained within the volume of atmosphere that was in the bell, and were unable, on account of the water, to get new supplies from outside. It illustrates, in the most perfect manner, our own need of constant supplies of good, fresh air. The experiment may be improved, or at all events varied, by using candles of different lengths.

ROSE COLOR PRODUCED FROM GREEN.

Obtain a small quantity of roseine—one of the wonderful products obtained from gas-tar, and employed extensively in producing what are called by manufacturers the "magenta colors." Roseine exists in the shape of minute crystals, resembling those of sugar. They are hard and dry, and of the most brilliant emerald green. Drop five or six of the little crystals into a large glass of limpid water. They will dissolve; but, instead of giving a *green* solution, the product is an exquisite crimson-rose color, the color seeming to trickle from the surface of the water downward. When the solution has proceeded for a short time, stir the water with a glass rod, and the uncolored portion of it will become a carmine.

An Intelligent Mother-Mouse.

A young lady of this city a day or two since, in moving a barrel, came across an old mouse with half a dozen young ones. The mother ran away, but the little ones, which were too young to move, were taken up and put in a wire trap, which was thus baited and set to catch the old mouse. It didn't work very well, though, for on looking in the morning it was found that, in so far as catching mousey was concerned, mousey had played it on them, for she had successfully entered the trap and carried away the entire six without springing it. The family dog afterward found them in the chimney.—*Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.*

How He Did It.

A Fulton (N. Y.) man laid his finger on the table in front of a buzz saw to feel the momentum of air. The saw was going so fast that the teeth were not to be seen. His finger was taken off. While he was looking at it the foreman came up with the question, "How did you do it?" "Why, I put my finger down so," answered he, placing the other forefinger, as he thought, well away from the teeth. To his horror, the saw took that one, too, clean off at the second joint.

Though Shaking Like an Aspen Leaf

With the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using the celebrated specific, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system. Testimony is concurrent, positive and ample, showing the decisive nature of its effects, and that it is no mere palliative. Physicians concede its excellence, and there is a constant influx of communications from persons in every class of society avouching its merits, and bearing witness to its superiority over other remedies for malarial disease. It is especially popular throughout the West, wherever fever and ague prevails, as it does in many of the fairest and most fertile portions of that vast region.

Are Fat People Healthy?

Why are fat people always complaining? asks some one who entertains the popular though erroneous notion that health is synonymous with fat. Fat people complain because they are diseased. Obesity is an abnormal condition of the system, in which the saccharine and oleaginous elements of the food are assimilated to the partial exclusion of the muscle-forming and brain-producing elements. In proof of this, it is only necessary to assert the well-known fact that excessively fat people are never strong, and seldom distinguished for mental powers or activity. Besides, they are the easy prey of acute and epidemic diseases, and they are the frequent victims of gout, heart disease and apoplexy. Allan's Anti-Fat is the only known remedy for this disease. It contains no acid, is absolutely harmless, and is warranted to remedy the most confirmed case of obesity, or corpulency.

WE still assert that Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is a great Remedy for Heart Disease, and give the following proof.

My wife was troubled with water about the heart, and could get no relief from any physician. She was also troubled with great nervousness at certain intervals, arising from Heart Disease. I purchased some of the HEART REGULATOR, and she obtained great relief. The use of the HEART REGULATOR gave her immediate relief from all sinking of the spirits, and she would not be without it at any time.

She would gratefully recommend the HEART REGULATOR to any one troubled with the Heart Disease, and advise them to try it as a safe and certain remedy.

JOSHUA T. KEND, Jr., Concord, N. H.

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, &c.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

IT IS ASTONISHING with what rapidity ulcerous sores and eruptive maladies are cured by HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, an external antidote to unhealthy conditions of the skin which is preferred by physicians to every other preparation containing the carbolic element. It is undoubtedly the finest antiseptic and purifier extant. It acts like a charm on purulent eruptions, and has also been successfully used for rheumatism and sore throat. All Druggists sell it.

OFFICIAL statistics of the trade of France, for the first eight months of the present year, show that the imports to the 31st ultimo amounted to 2,838,151,000 francs, and the exports to 2,144,674,000 francs.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for TEN CENTS. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

LAST winter we warned our readers against buying the *large* packs of worthless horse and cattle powders, and, as it is now time to begin to use them, we again urge them not to throw away their money. *Sheridan's Powders* are strictly pure, but we know of no others that are.

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness*, and other troubles of the *Throat and Lungs.* 25 cts.

A COUGH or cold taken between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. This is certainly the case with people who have weak lungs. The most convenient, reliable and inexpensive remedy is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is to be used internally and externally.

FAMILIARITY with the writings of the great poets is a necessity to any one who wishes to appear well in company. For 10c we will send a book of 160 selections from the beautiful melodies of Moore, the grand poems of Byron, and the unequaled songs of Burns, and 50 popular songs. Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Phila.

FOR upward of 30 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 diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
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THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

A THOROUGHLY good Cabinet or Parlor Organ is worth two poor ones. Mason & Hamlin make the best. The prices are a little higher than those of poorest organs, but it is much cheaper in the end to obtain the best.

WHAT will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read the Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send TEN CENTS, and get three specimen copies. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

HON. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot, 42 University Place, N. Y.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@10 00
Hogs	3 40	@ 3 64
Cotton	9½	@ 10
Flour—Superfine	3 00	@ 3 55
Wheat—No. 2	93	@ 1 02
Corn—Western Mixed	44	@ 46
Oats—Mixed	27½	@ 30
Rye—Western	57	@ 58
Pork—Mess	7 75	@ 8 75
Lard	6½	@ 6½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 25
Medium to Fair	3 85	@ 3 90
Hogs	2 40	@ 2 41
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	4 75	@ 5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 25	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	79	@ 80
No. 3 Spring	66	@ 68
Corn—No. 2	33	@ 31
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20
Rye—No. 2	43	@ 44
Barley—No. 2	91	@ 95
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	17	@ 18
Pork—Mess	7 00	@ 7 25
Lard	5½	@ 6
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	83	@ 98
No. 2	79	@ 80
Corn—No. 2	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	18	@ 19
Rye—No. 1	43	@ 44
Barley—No. 2	89	@ 90
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	82	@ 83
Corn—Mixed	31	@ 31
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20
Rye	40	@ 41
Pork—Mess	7 50	@ 7 60
Lard	5½	@ 6
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	85	@ 90
Corn	35	@ 37
Oats	19	@ 22
Rye	49	@ 50
Pork—Mess	7 75	@ 8 00
Lard	5½	@ 7
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	91	@ 92
No. 2 Red	90	@ 91
Corn	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	20	@ 21
DETROIT.		
Flour—White	4 25	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	91	@ 92
No. 1 Amber	89	@ 90
Corn—No. 1	41	@ 42
Oats—Mixed	21	@ 22½
Barley (per cental)	1 35	@ 2 75
Pork—Mess	9 50	@ 9 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 50	@ 4 75
Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
Common	3 00	@ 3 50
Hogs	3 20	@ 3 60
Sheep	3 25	@ 4 25

1878.

This year Mr. FELLOWS attains to fifty years of age; his weight is 200 lbs., and his health as perfect as when a boy of seventeen.

The retrospect shows a life of exposure to hardship, often to privation, to confinement and sedentary pursuits, to great mental and physical pressure and depression, culminating in Pulmonary Consumption in the year 1861, which illness brought about the discovery of Fellows' Hypophosphites. A full account of this case is published in Fellows' "Medical Monthly," to be had free of all Druggists.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES
IS A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, &c., &c.

Fellows' Compound Syrup Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action.

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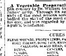

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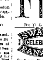

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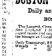

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