TIMELY TOPICS.

The centre of our population has for a century moved westward with remarkable regularity, beginning at a point on the east shore of Maryland and reaching one ten miles west of Cincinnati. It is calculated, howvever, that progress in that direction is stopped, in consequenee of the rapid growth of many Atlantic coast cities and the advancement of some of the Southern States.

A French physician of the homœopathic school announces that he is prepared to treat and cure all unpleasant human passions, such as envy, hatred, malice, anger, jealousy, obstinacy, avarice, etc. He declares that he has transformed a jealous and violent husband, who had behaved like a brute to his wife for sixteen years, into the most trusting and amiable spouses. All that was necessary was to drop a little nux vomica into the man's soup.

Nine States of the Union have thur far furnished all the Presidents, and from ten states have come come all the Vice-Presidents. The following table gives the names of the States that have supplied the Presidents and the number of years that each has had this honor: Virginia, thirty-six years; Massachusetts, eight years; Tennessee, sixteen years; New York, ten and one-half years; Ohio, four and one-half years; Louisiana, one year; New Hampshire, four years; Pennsylvania, four years; Illinois, twelve years; total—1789 to 1885—ninety-six years.

A Japanese village is about to be erected in Kensington gardens, London. It will comprise five streets of shops where all kinds of Japanese goods will be made and sold. There will also be a hairdresser's shop, where English ladies can have their hair dressed in Japanese fashion, which will possibly be the mode during the next six months; a photographic shop, where Londoners can be photographed in Japanese costume, lent for the occasion; a tea house and a restaurant. There will be altogether about 200 Japanese men, women and children in the village.

An octopus was caught recently with fish hooks near Portland in Oregon. There was a great struggle in getting it into a boat and bringing it ashore. It was hooked in about three hundred feet of water. As it was brought near the surface it seized upon the bottom of the boat, and no effort of those in the boat could loosen it. Finally the boat was set in motion, when the devil fish dropped off of its own accord. One of its feelers came in contact with the arm of a boy who was in the boat, and the fish let go only when the feeler was beaten to a jelly with a club. It was what is called a monster specimen. Its arms, or feelers, were four feet long, and its purse shaped body was about one foot in diameter.

Honduras is rapidly assuming importance among the larger countries in Central America. It has increased fifty per cent in population within the last ten years. The lands outside of the main towns are being bought from the government by citizens of the United States and by Germans. The object of these new settlers is to establish banana plantations. The soil of Central America is peculiarly adapted to the growth of this fruit, which can be raised at what seems to be a ridiculous expense. The market for bananas in New York is good and the sale of them pays a profit of about twenty per cent. The purchase of these land has netted the government about $1,500,000 during the last year, and as it owns about 1,000,000 acres, there is a fair prospect of its enriching itself within the ensuing five years.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* relates that a farmer entered a store in a Dakota town the other day to settle for a load of wheat, and made a number of purchases, among which were several pounds of very ordinary butter and three or four dozen packed eggs. The writer inquired if this sort of thing was a common practice of the farmers in the vicinity. "Farmers," replied the merchant, contemptuously, "why, we haven't got twenty real farmers in this county. They are all nothing but wheat raisers, and that is a long way from being a farmer. A large number of farmers in Dakota, who own quarter sections of land, seldom have a drop of milk in the house, and the butter they eat is bought at the nearest store. They don't even keep a cow or pig, or try to raise vegetables enough to provide for the winter."

Strange to say, China, that nation which of all others, holds literature (that is to say, its own dry-as dust classics concerning a remote past) in highest honor, has so small a thirst for news of the present day that it produces fewer papers than any other nation with smallest claim to civilization. The proportion of newspapers to population is in the ratio of about one publication to 2,000,000 inhabitants. The Chinese empire produces only twenty-two periodicals, of which twelve are in Chinese, nine in English, and one in French. Even in this small number the circulation is extraordinarily small, and, as a rule, a newspaper may be said to be a thing unknown to the four hundred millions of inhabitants of the Celestial empire.

The most unprecedented activity of the larger wheat flour mills throughout the country the past two or three months, during a period of depression among most manufacturing industries, is sufficient to attract attention. An examination into the development of the export trade of the United States in wheat flour, according to *Bradstreet's*, reveals details respecting America's first place as a flour-maker, which point to the following conclusions: First, that the consumption of bread in this country at least has not declined, notwithstanding the relatively high price (as compared with the cost of flour) demanded by bakers. Second, that more American-made flour is going abroad than ever. Third, that British millers are unabla yet to compete successfully with flour from the United States, notwithstanding their wide range of wheats from which to select a combination for grinding, and fourth, that the increased annual shipments from the United States of wheat as flour bids fair at the present rate of increase, to reverse the proportions (in value) now held by our wheat an flour shipments abroad.

Just now the study of aeronautics seems to be having a boom. Inspired with the hope of the legacy left by a Milwaukee man for the inventor of a practical method of air navigation, the inventive faculty of the ingenious American and foreigner is being exercised to the utmost, and every week almost evolves some new device or discovery in connection with balloons. Perhaps the [illegible]portant of the moment is that of [illegible] engineer named Fisher, who has made an important discovery by which he is enabled to condense or expand the gas in a balloon. The agent he employs is compressed carbonic acid, with the help of which he can ascend or descend at pleasure. This perpendicular movement enables the aeronaut to go up or down until he finds a current of air moving in the horizontal direction he wishes. Military critics attribute great importance to this discovery, because in time of war a balloon will be able to reach the enemy's territory and ascend again without requiring a fresh supply of gas.

The United States now ranks third in the list of beer-producing countries in the world. Although her breweries are few in number compared with those of other countries, she yet makes two-thirds as much beer as England, whose breweries are almost ten times as many. England is at the head of all beer-producing countries, with 27,000 breweries and a product of 990,000,000 gallons annually; while Germany, with 25,000 breweries, makes 900,000,000 gallons yearly. The United States, with only 3,000 breweries, makes about 600,000,000 gallons per annum. Then comes France, with 3,000 breweries and a production of 157,500,000 gallons, and Austria and Hungary, with 2,093 breweries, but a production of 280,000,000 gallons. Belgium has 1,250 breweries, which produced last year 210,240,000 gallons; Holland, 500 breweries, producing 34,000,000 gallons; Russia, 480 breweries, producing 8,000,000 gallons; Switzerland, 423 breweries, producing 13,500,000 gallons; Denmark, 250 breweries, producing 28,000,000 gallons; Sweden, 220 breweries, producing 21,000,000 gallons, and Italy, 150 breweries, producing only 4,000,000 gallons. Nearly 80,000 persons are engaged in brewing lager beer in the United States.

According to the New York *World*, the Japanese appear to take more kindly to the manners and customs of white civilization. The members of the Japanese legation all discard their national dress. There are hundreds of the sons of their best families in this country engaged in studies of all kinds of improvements. They can be found in nearly all of our professional training-schools and workshops. It appears to be the ambition of the Japanese in this country to assimilate themselves with our people. The last Japanese minister, Mr. Yoshida, was a very highly educated gentleman. He lived exactly as would any gentleman of leisure and money of this country. He was a very skillful amateur painter and used to spend a great deal of his time making sketches around the outskirts of Washington. His wife adopted our dress and went about as our ladies do. The present Japanese ministers, who has just arrived, Mr. Jushii Kucki Rinichi, is also accompanied by his wife. Both follow the example of their predecessors in dress and mode of living. The Japanese are more popular than the Chinese because they are so much quicker to learn and because they pick up English so much more rapidly. The Chinamen rarely learn to speak without a marked accent, but with the Japanese it is different. They appear to have the Russian faculty for learning languages. The Chinese seem to have more money than the Japanese. They seek more in the way of diversion than study. When the Chinese legation was first established in this country the imperial government deposited here $100,000 in gold. It is said they generally manage to keep their deposit up to this neighborhood, so that the financial standing of the legation is equal to that of the most solid European governments.

What is the Soudan?

The name bears different meanings, according as it is used by the Arabs, or by the Egyptians. The former apply it to designate the interior of Africa generally, and, following them, the geographers of Europe have given this name to all the countries along the southern edge of the great Sahara, from Senegambia and Sierra Leone on the west, to Darfur on the east. Etymologically, Soudan means simply "the black," and is a corruption of the name Balad-us Sudan, "the country of the blacks."

As employed, however, by the Egyptians, "the Soudan" means not the immense tract of Africa just described, but a tract to the east of it, which comprises the countries, except Abyssinia, on both sides of the Nile, south of the second cataract, which have, during the last sixty years, been formed into an English province bearing that name. The dependent province or empire—for, be it understood, the Soudan is not Egypt, any more than Algeria is France—comprises much of Nubia, all Sennaar, all Kordofan and all Darfur.

A report recently made to the British foreign office, gave its length from north to south, or from Assouan to the equator, at about sixteen hundred and fifty miles; but this makes it begin at the first, and not at the second, cataract of the Nile; its width, on the same authority, from Massowah, on the Red sea, to the western limit of the Darfur province, is from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred miles. It probably, therefore, does not fall far short, if at all, of the dimensions of India. It is inhabited by two totally distinct races—the northern half by almost pure Arabs, most of them named tribes, professing some form of Mohammedanism, and the southern half by negroes, who, though officially classed among Mussulmans, are really pagans, and are, roughly speaking, all sedentary and agricultural.

Up to 1819 the Soudan was divided into a number of petty kingdoms and chieftancies; but in that year Mohammed Ali, the then khedive, sent his son Ismail to conquer the country. From that time to the present, the Egyptians have gone on extending the borders of their nominal sovereignty, but have never yet managed to obtain an undisturbed footing in any part of the vast territory they claim. The seat of the provincial government is at Khartoum, at the confluence of the Blue and White Nile.

Khartoum can be reached from Cairo, from which it is some fifteen hundred miles distant, by the Nile—the railway stopping short at Assiout, less than three hundred miles from Cairo—but the quickest route is by the Red sea from Suez to Suakim, which may be regarded as the seaport of the Soudan, and thence by a caravan route of about two hundred and seventy miles to Berber, where the Nile is touched, and from that point southward for about the same distance to Khartoum.

Too much work to do! The highest pleasure and greatest satisfaction are found in work only; and the more work a man has to do, if it is work to which he is adapted, the better he likes it. The men to pity are those who can get nothing to do, and those whose only business is to hunt for pleasure for itself—the men who have no other occupation than that of killing time.

Opium and sawdust enter largely into the ingredients of the cigarette.

IMITATING NATURE.

Devices to Supply Lost Members of the Human Frame.

Curious to see what art is capable of accomplishing in imitation of nature's handiwork, a *Tribune* man called upon a well-known artificial limb-maker and asked to inspect some of his hands. The ordinary substitutes supplied to those who have had the misfortune to lose the natural member is a very simple affair, carved out of light wood, with hinged finger-joints and a thumb, which, by the action of a spring, bends upon the palm. This artificial digit, clothed with a neatly-fitting glove, presents a very tolerable appearance. By the aid of the spring thumb, carefully adjusted by the other it can grasp a roll of paper, but there its capabilities end. The attendant, noticing the reporter's disappointment candidly confessed that the hand was only for ornament, adding "We recommend our patrons when they really wish to use the arm to unsocket the hand and put it in their pockets." The reporter smiled at the idea of a man at a dinner party quietly pocketing his hand and deliberately fastening a spoon or a fork into his stump. It appears that there is a regular set of domestic implements manufactured for this purpose, which fit into the socket just as implements are fitted into a center-bit. Poor men who cannot afford this assortment are simply fitted with a hook, which enables them to lift weights or to hold a rein, or the sportsman is fitted with a gun-rest, which enables him to do a day's shooting without inconvenience.

"It is not to be supposed that attempts have not been made to follow the mechanism of nature more fully," said an artificial limb maker. "Some years since a hand was devised which by a series of concealed springs and cords possessed the power of grasping and retaining with some slight amount of force any light substance placed in contact with it, the governing power being the fall of a small column of mercury placed in a tube within the arm part of the apparatus. The object in view was that the elbow being flexed and the lower arm held at an inclined plane, the gravity of the quick-silver, acting upon a kind of plug to which the center cord was attached, should at once produce a closure of the fingers, while the return of the mercury to the lower end of the tube, upon the arm being lowered, would permit light springs to bring back the fingers to their starting point. This plan did not succeed, as the joints had to be made so loose that they gained a lateral motion, thus giving anything but a natural appearance to the fingers, and the metal consequently escaping rendered the contrivance useless."

"Which is the easiest imitated, a leg or an arm?"

"Well, I should say the lower limb, by a long way. What was known as the Anglesea leg, so named from the marquis of that name, who lost his leg on the field of Waterloo, was in its day considered a wonder of art, and when the marquis was on horseback it was almost impossible to tell that it was artificial. The catgut hid at the back of the heel served to extend the foot when the limb was straightened, and the spring of the instep uplifted the toes from the ground when the leg was bent in walking, but the action of the foot is utterly wanting in lateral motion in the ankle joint; consequently the wearer could not walk on uneven ground without considerable jar and strain. Moreover, the metal joints creak and rattle after a little time and the approach of the wearer is thus unpleasantly announced. In all such jointed extremities the wearers are obliged to carry pocket oil-cases. An improvement was made upon this leg by giving it a ball and socket ankle-joint, which gave every motion that is attainable in the human joint, and by means of the use of railroad car spring rubber, which acts by compression, the danger of breakage was got rid of. This leg has been again improved on, as it was found that the side motion it gave was apt to make the wearer stumble, as he had no muscles to support the leg with. So the limb now most generally in use is one that has only an up and down motion.

"The government supplies both officers and men who have lost their limbs in the service of their country with artificial ones free of charge, and one of the provisions in the pension bill is for the purpose of, as it were, remembering legless and armless veterans. This is, of course, a just provision, and the country should no doubt replace the limbs lost in the service, but there is no reason why she should at the same time pay for the privilege of the legless one having a 'high old time.' As it at present stands a pensioner in the South can elect to have his new leg made in New York merely because he desires to pay that town a visit, and the country must furnish him with free transportation. Only the other day a Chicago artificial-limb maker was waited upon by a well-to-do man from San Francisco who was going right across the continent and back to get a new hand.

"A man now and then has the misfortune to lose his nose. Many a man would as soon lose his life as his nose, hence the skill that is exerted to supply its place when lost. Formerly the organ was modeled as far as possible, in the form of the old member, and then the permanent structure was shaped out of beaten silver, which was enameled so as to match the complexion. The metal probocis was commonly secured to the face by means of a pair of spectacles, which skillfully hid the line of juncture. There was an advantage in this style of nose—it needed no pocket-handkerchief; but then it suffered the drawback of possessing no power of smell. Gutta-percha was then used in place of metal, but by means of what is known as the rhino plastic operation the skilled surgeon has of late years taken all repairs of the face out of the hands of the artificial limb-maker. The way he goes about it is in this wise; Having first made a figure in wash-leather of the amount of skin required to form the new member, he marks the triangular outline upon the patient's forehead with the base upward. He next dissects the skin down to the bone lifting the cellular tissue, together with all the blood vessels that nourish it. The stump, or as much of the nose as is retained, having been pared down so as to give it a good shape, the flap of the skin is twisted upon itself just between the brows, so as to maintain the circulation, and is there fastened upon the superstructure.

Hare-lip appertures in the cheek, are now repaired at the shortest notice, with the most admirable results. In short, patches of skin are shifted about on the face by the skilled operator as easily as a gardner resods a bare plat on the grass. Even lips are made, but not in this manner. When these have to be restored the modeler is called in, who models the features in silver and colors it. In these days of artificial coloring even the deception may pass muster, but attempts at kissing must be left out for obvious reasons.

"We are capable of repairing," said an artificial limb maker to the *Tribune* man, "After a fashion, it is true, every conceivable damage to the outward form, but we are just as far as ever, however, from attempting to imitate the living principle within. Nature has kept that secret well, and will continue to do so until the end of time."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Grant and the Boatswain.

Ex-secretary Robeson tells this story of General Grant:

When I was secretary of the navy some hundreds of the sailors of the better class came to me and asked to have some rank given them. They didn't care about an increase of pay, they said, but they wanted relative rank.

"I couldn't do anything for them, but they came several times, and were rather importunate, and I finally led a delegation of them over to the White House, and let them present their petition to President Grant in person. They told him what they wanted, and argued for a redress of their grievances plainly but forcibly.

"At last an old boatswain came to the front, and hitching up his trousers and turning over his incumbent quid, he said: 'Mr. President, I can put this 'ere matter so's you can see it plain. Now here I be—a parent; in fact, a father. My son is a midshipman. He outranks me, don't you observe? That ain't right, don't you see."

"Indeed,' said Grant; 'who appointed him a middy?'

"'The secretary here,' the bo'sun said; and encouraged by the question, he went on: 'It ain't right, don't you see, that I should be beneath 'im? Wy, ef I was to go on to his ship the boy I brought up to obejence would boss his own father! Jest think of that! An' he has better quarters 'n me, and better grub, nice furn'ture, an' all that; sleeps in a nice soft bed 'n' all that. See?"

"'Yes,' the President said; 'yes; the world is full of inequalities. I know of a case quite similar to yours.'

"The old bo'sun chuckled quietly, and gave another hitch to his lower gear.

"'I know of an old fellow,' said Gen. Grant, 'who is postmaster of a little town in Kentucky. He lives in a plain way, in a small house. He is a nice old man but he isn't much in rank. His son outranks him more than your son does you. His son lives in Washington, in the biggest house there, and he is surrounded by the nicest of furnitnre, and eats and drinks anything he takes a notion too. He could remove his father from office in a minute if he wanted to. But he doesn't want to. And the old man—that's Jess Grant, you know—doesen't seem to car about the inequality in rank. I suppose he is glad to see his boy get along in the world.'

"The old bo'sun looked down at the carpet and tried to bore a hole in it with his toe, and his comrades all laughed at him joyously, and slapped him on the back and filed out in great glee. It was the last I ever heard of the petition or the petitioners. The old bo'sun flung his cud into a cuspidor as he left. Probably he had concluded to give up thinking."

Diet for Lean People Who Want to Get Fat.

Any person who has a good digestion may be fattened, says a writer in *Harper's Weekly*. But before examining the dietary regimen for fattening, let our candidate for plumpness ask about some other condition of physical well-being. Is she given to worrying? Does she sleep well and sufficiently? Has she a good temper? Does she worry? If any dietary system is to help her, she must bring hygiene and morals to aid it. I well know that peace of mind is not to be prescribed like a liniment. But we can all make the effort toward peace of mind, and the effort itself is tonic. Our thin lady, then must give up the habit of worrying, from which she often suffers; it is a habit which makes more women thin, pale and nervous, a distress to themselves and to their families, than any other ailment. Let our sufferer bring all her philosophy to bear upon this destructive mental state. This is often the hardest part of the prescription, for melancholy and repining are often dear to the sufferer from leanness.

But when a good resolve has been taken in this respect, then our lean person may put faith in a regimen like the following:

1. Most articles of food that are easily digestible, excepting lean meat and salads, are fattening, and one will hardly go wrong in choosing a fattening diet from the wide range of excellent materials.

2. There is, however, some choice. Vegetables as a class are more fattening than meats, because they contain more starch and sugar.

3. In detail, white bread and potatoes should form a part of every meal; soups and broths are also important. For breakfast eat eggs, either boiled, poached, or in omelet; cutlets or petits pates are almost as fattening. The coffee or chocolate should be well "extended" with milk and sugar. People with a "sweet tooth" are rarely too thin.

At dinner eat fish, meat and vegetables, but more abundantly, if the digestion permits it, of the latter. Macaroni and rice are valuable adjuncts toward the end in view. Make much of the dessert; creams, pastry, pies and puddings, and other preparations which contain much sugar, are to be chosen. Drink good milk; nothing is healthier or more fattening. Tea and coffee have too much of the stimulent quality for thin and nervous persons to use them abundantly. Milk is not always tolerated by the adult stomach, nor can it always be obtained of good quality. Syrups and effervescing drinks can seldom be used habitually without deranging the digestion. Even water is not always safe; water is often the vehicle of diseased germs, though I have not a word to say against pure water for the healthy; but it is not proved to be fattening.

The Speed of Man and his Instruments.

The following table, says the *Wheelman's Gazette*, gives the various ways of going a mile and the time required. The bicycle stands fourth as regards the time taken to cover a mile:

	M. S.		M. S.
Locomotive	59¼	Running man	4 16¼
Running horse	1 39¾	Rowing	5 02¾
Trotting horse	2 09¼	Snow shoes	5 39¾
Bicycle	2 39	Walking	6 23
Skating	3 00	Swimming	12 42¼
Tricycle	3 03⅜		

Carp says in the Cleveland *Leader*: "Washington's first inauguration took place in New York, in the Federal hall, on the site of the present sub-treasury building, on the 30th of April, 1789. He was sworn in in an open gallery adjoining the Senate chamber, and a great crowd was present. His second inauguration took place in the Senate chamber of Independence hall, Philadelphia, and Judge Cushing, of the supreme court, administered the oath of office. The hall was crowded, and his short address was closely listened to. As he left there was a cheer, and this was about the whole of the ceremony."

"Santer."

A young minister who succeeded an old worker in the promulgation of the gospel to the people of a "wild and woolly" section of Arkansaw approached the old brother and asked,—

"What kind of people am I likely to meet?"

"All kinds."

"Any rough characters?"

"Some of them are pretty tough."

"Suppose they take it into their heads to insult me, what must I do?"

"Sorter santer off as though your business called you away."

"Suppose they follow me?"

"Santer a little faster."

"Suppose they chase me?"

"Then santer like the deuce."

"And if they should happen to catch me, what will I do then?"

"In that case I reckon you'd better wait till they get through with you, and then if you are able you'd better santer."

The Borrowing Family.

The borrowing family sent their boy, Jack, over to Mrs. Murphy's to borrow some tea and sugar, and a plate of butter. Mrs. Murphy was busy, and had no inclination to lend to neighbors who never returned anything they borrowed. At the same time she did not care to entirely offend them.

"I'd be glad to accommodate you," she said politely, "but I am in a hurry, and haven't the time to wait on you. I've other fish to fry just now."

The boy went home and reported that Mrs. Murphy was too busy to attend to him, and had other fish to fry, etc.

"And why didn't you wait?" asked the mother, breathlessly. "Go back, and take another plate with you, and tell Mistress Murphy you're in no hurry, and mother would be much obliged to her for a plate of the fried fish!"

Consistency.

A Missouri clergyman who holds that a woman who eats corned beef and breakfast bacon cannot be a lady, consumes a pound of plug tobacco a week and feels himself a perfect gentleman

Is it Really Consumption?

Many a case supposed to be radical lung disease is really one of liver complaint and indigestion, but, unless that diseased liver can be restored to healthy action, it will so clog the lungs with corrupting matter as to bring on their speedy decay, and then indeed we have consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs in its worst form. Nothing can be more happily calculated to nip this danger in the bud than is Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

Only whisper scandal and its echo is heard by all.

The best test of human life is the amount of good it has been and done to others. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham may be given a seat of honor among those who have helped to change sickness into health, and to transform the darkness of suffering into the sunshine of rest and hope.

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Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, face-ache. Ask for "Rough on toothache." 15&25c.

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WAS AFFLICTED with Catarrh and Cold in the Head. I tried many remedies without any beneficial effects, at last I used Ely's Cream Balm, which effectually cured me.—W. H. I. HILLARD, Dentist, Bordentown, N. J.

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PARTIAL LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY: 10 Cash presents of $1,000 each; 10 U. S. Bonds, $500 each; 10 U. S. Greenbacks, $100 each; 100 U. S. Greenbacks, $10 each; 1,000 cash Presents of $1 each; 1 Grand Square Piano; 1 Grand Cabinet Organ; 100 Ladies' Gold Watches, $40 each; 100 Silver Hunting-Case Watches, $20 each; 100 Stem-Winding Nickel-Case Watches, $8 each; 50 Ladies' Chatelaine Watches, $10 each; 50 Boys' Silver Watches, $10 each; 200 Waterbury Watches, $3.50 each; 50 Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, $15 each; 50 Gents' Gold Chains, $25 each; 20 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, $15 each; 10 Silver Dinner Services, $100 each; 10 Silver Tea Sets, $60 each; 10 Sets Parlor Furniture, $100 each; 500 Solid Gold Rings, $3 each; 500 Sets Solid Silver Teaspoons, 6 to a set; 5 Bicycles, $90 each; 1 matched pair Trotting Horses, $1,000; 500 pairs Ladies' Roller Skates; 500 pairs Boys' Roller Skates; and hundreds of other useful and valuable presents, which we can not enumerate here. All the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner. Presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. Every person sending us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper is also privileged to apply for a loan, to be made out of advertising profits, the amount borrowed being permitted to remain unpaid as long as the borrower remains a subscriber and keeps the interest paid.

With 100,000 circulation (which will probably be doubled) our profits will approximate as follows: RECEIPTS:—100,000 yearly subscribers, $100,000; 1,000 inches advertising, $1 per line, $14 per inch, 12 issues, $168,000; total, $268,000. EXPENSES:—For paper and press work, 100,000 copies, 12 issues, $50,000; editorial work, office, repairs, etc., $20,000; 100,000 Presents, $40,000; total, $110,000; leaving a net profit of $158,000. For this enormous profit for sale of advertising space the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST depends on its 100,000 subscribers, for advertisers pay for space in proportion to circulation. With but 25,000 circulation the profits would be but a tenth of the amount. Therefore as subscribers are doing us a favor when they send us their names, we desire to return favor for favor. Any subscriber who desires to borrow from $100 to $500 at 4 per cent., the principal to stand if desired, as long as the borrower remains a subscriber, should so state when he sends us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper.

CONDITIONS: Loans made pro rata, not less than $100 nor more than $500. First year's interest at 4 per cent. to be deducted from amount loaned. Your individual note is all the security asked, provided you will send the names of several of your neighbors to whom we can refer—not as to the amount of property you are worth but as to your good character. Every subscriber must *positively* agree to show the paper and present to his friends and neighbors. When a loan is made, the adjoining form of note will be sent with the money to the subscriber's nearest bank or express office, and no note need be signed until the money is paid over. Send the names of several references, and immediate inquiry will be made. If no loan is desired, no references need be sent.

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I was affected with kidney and urinary trouble—

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After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop

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And I am perfectly cured. I keep it

"All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

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SO BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, '79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors. MRS. S. S. BOONE.

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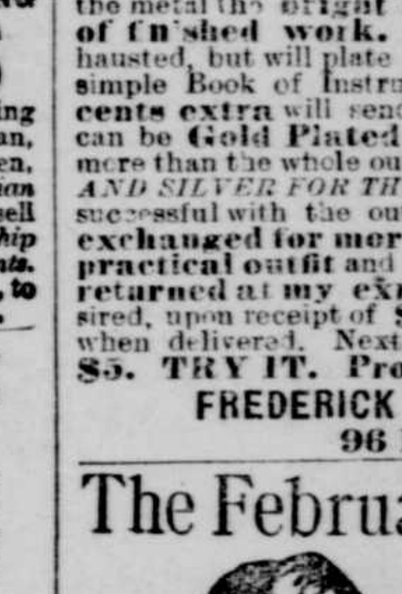
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