OUR NEWS SUMMARY.

—Forty-nine Indian children from the Missouri River agencies, of the average of fifteen years, are to be sent, under the charge of Captain Pratt, of the regular army, to Hampton, Va., to be educated.

—Fire damaged the building and furniture of the Clarendon Hotel, at Saratoga, to the amount of $10,000.

—A nephew of Senator Cockrell was murdered in a country store in Missouri, in which he was a clerk.

—The Indian news is that unless a satisfactory reply is received to the English ultimatum at Peshawur by November 20 the troops will at once invade Afghanistan.

—The Oldham (England) cotton operatives held a meeting on Saturday and unanimously resolved to resist the proposed reduction of ten per cent. in their wages. Twenty thousands hands and 8,000,000 spindles will be affected by this action.

—The international pedestrian match at Agricultural Hall, London, was won by Corkey, who covered 521 miles. Brown was second.

—A statement is published that Great Britain has concluded the purchase of Delagoa Bay, in Southeastern Africa from Portugal for $3,000,000.

—Two alleged stage robbers were taken from the custody of their guards near Laramie City, Wy., and hanged by five masked men.

—An unsuccessful attempt at body-snatching occurred at Detroit. At Cleveland, O., one Minor has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100 upon conviction for the same crime.

—The St. Petersburg journals report a large number of suicides and attempted suicides in the Russian army in Bulgaria.

—The Lord Advocate has accepted $75,000 bail for John Stewart, one of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank.

—A dispatch from London says the the German Government has sent 3,000 marks for the relief of German sufferers by yellow fever in the United States.

—Two wings of the Catholic College of Maynooth, in the county of Kildare, Ireland, were destroyed by fire.

—Cornell has challenged Harvard to row an eight-oared four-mile race.

—Russian papers of influence deprecate the giving by Russia of any direct assistance to the Ameer of Afghanistan and advocate neutrality.

—The doctors who, at the request of the advocate of Juan Moncase, the would-be assassin of King Alfonso, made a medical examination of the mental condition of the prisoner, have declared him perfectly sane.

—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has begun again with great activity.

—The President has appointed Thursday, November 28, a day of genera thanksgiving.

—Secretary Sherman, in answer to inquiries as to the condition of the Treasury for resumption, says the coin now in the Treasury available for resumption purposes amounts to $134,231,865.

—There were forty-seven failures in New York city in October, 1878, a decrease of twenty-three as compared with October, 1877.

—Detwiler & Marsh, millers of Philadelphia, have failed. Liabilities, nearly $100,000.

—The London *Times'* Berlin dispatch says there will probably be an attempt to modify the German tariff in a protectionist sense early in 1879.

—The National steamer Helvetia was in collision with the British revenue cutter Fanny, off the Tuskar Light, and the latter sank, with a loss of seventeen lives.

—There is a probability that there will be a contest between the Harvard crew and that of Oxford and Cambridge next year. The handsome offer of $10,000 from the Harvard graduates to defray the expenses of their crew's trip still remains open.

—The trial of the King of Spain's assailant has begun. Eighteen bottles of dynamite have been found in chambers near Madrid by the police.

—Reports are circulated in London that the British Government has remonstrated with Russia on account of the non-fulfillment of the treaty of Berlin, and the English newspapers urge that concurrent action by the Powers should be taken.

—The coroner's investigation into the railway disaster at Pontypridd, Wales, has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the signal man.

—Five men have been arrested on bench warrants and committed to the New Haven Jail, charged with having been ringleaders in the attempt to lynch the negro Freeman at Ansonia, Conn., on October 4th.

—Intelligence has been received from Whydah, on the west coast of Africa, that the Portuguese commandant and seven soldiers are held captive by the King of Dahomey, who makes them parade before him daily. The King has recommenced the custom of human sacrifices. Five hundred persons have been slaughtered in one month.

—James Duncan & Co., ship owners of Charlottetown, N. S., have failed for $330,000.

—The officers of the City of Glasgow Bank were committed for trial on charge of fraud and theft. Their friends are making great efforts to secure their liberation.

—The United States debt was reduced $1,708,402.80, during the month of October. The total debt is now (less cash in Treasury), $2,025,908,485.58.

—The result of the recent elections for municipal delegates in France leaves no doubt that the Republicans will have a decided majority in the next Senate.

—The applications of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank to be admitted to bail were refused. The matter will be carried to the highest court.

—Agricultural laborers' strikes are announced in England, on account of reduction of pay.

—Southern papers are congratulating themselves that the fever is at an end, and by Nov. 20th business in all departments will be on the flood tide again.

—The liabilities of John Leckie & Co., of Glasgow and London, whose failure is announced, are estimated at £250,000. R. Shore & Co., brokers, of Liverpool, have failed; liabilities, £175,000. Messrs. Matthew & Nielman, merchants, of Glasgow and Leith, have failed.

—The local steamboat inspectors have revoked the license of the engineer of the Adelphi, whose boiler exploded last summer.

—The Grand Jury at Ballston, after four days' deliberation, failed to indict Jones, the Billings alibi witness, and he was discharged.

—James Green, a tramp shoemaker, was drunk at Osborn, Ohio. He was put in the calaboose, a log cabin, and set fire to it. He was then brought to the police station. At about two o'clock a. m. the building was discovered to be on fire, and the prisoner could be seen trying to escape. His yells and moans were heartrending. So rapid and intense was the fire that it was impossible to rescue him. His charred remains were taken from the debris.

—Patrick Butler, the millionaire, who with his second wife was killed by a carriage accident recently in New York, left by will all his estate to his wife, trusting to her the care of his children. Under this will there is now no provision whatever made for his children by his first wife.

—The Norwood House at Norwood, N. J., was burned. The loss is estimated at $25,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

English and French Land Owners.

The national debts of France and England are now not far apart in amount, that of France being a little the larger. The French debt is held by 4,380,000, being an average of about $855 to each holder. England's debt, on the other hand, by the latest returns, is held by about 300,000 persons, being an average of about $12,500 to each holder. In France, the masses of the people seem to be the bondholders; in England, the capitalists instead. In France there are about 7,500,000 land owners, of whom some 5,000,000 have little plots of about six acres, as an average. In England the number of land owners is put down at 1,173,000. In France, one person in five is a land owner; In England, one in thirty. In England, however, 850,000 of these owners have in the aggregate but 188,000 acres, being an average of a trifle more than one-fifth of an acre each. In the returns made for this country London was not included, but the land of the metropolis is mostly in few hands only.

The highlands of Scotland have been specially affected in recent years. These regions have lately become favorite resorts for fishing and hunting, and immense tracts have been almost entirely depopulated to make way for deer forests. A rude but hardy and honest race of people once inhabited those highland glens, and earned a scanty but independent living on their little plots of ground. In most cases they held it upon very low rent, and in some cases paid no rent at all, though they did not own the ground. When the land became so valuable for purposes of raising game, these primitive people were told to find homes elsewhere. The Hon. Lyulph Stanley estimates that more than 2,000,000 acres in Scotland have been thus depopulated and turned into deer forests. The whole of Scotland has a little less than 19,000,000 acres.

Consumption.

Dr. Dio Lewis says:—A quarter of the adults in New England die of this one malady. There are several hundred diseases, but this one kills a quarter of us. Very little is really known of consumption, and many singular errors have been obtained.

1st Error. It is generally supposed to be a disease of the lungs.

2d Error. That the way to treat it, is to doctor the lungs themselves.

3d Error. That a cold is generally the starting point of this malady.

4th Error. That a warm climate favors a cure.

5th Error. That beef, cod liver oil, and whisky are good.

6th Error. That drugs are useful.

The facts are these. Consumption is a disease of the system and may be detected in the skin, eye, secretions and in score of ways, long before it is located in the lungs. The taint pervading the system, generally for months or years, is at length developed in the lungs by whatever exhausts the general vitality; as, for example, a fever, a corroding grief, bad diet, late hours, bad ventilation, living in the shade, or any other depressing influence.

The cure is to be found in a cold, bracing climate, exercise in the open air, vigorous friction of the skin, a very plain, nutritious, unstimulating diet, with cold water for drink, plenty of sunshine, sleep, and a hopeful, brave temper.

With such treatment and an utter abandonment of drugs, whisky, cod liver oil, and other kindred barbarisms, one-half of all who die of consumption, would live on and many with large ulcers in their lungs would recover.

He Wouldn't Make His Will.—"You're getting old and weak, papa; the doctor says you're ill," thus spoke the dutious son. "I think you'd better make your will." The father, from his easy chair, glanced at the thoughtful boy, and o'er his face the look that stole was not of pride or joy. "Not if I know myself, my son; folks think me sane," he said, "and I'll do naught to make them call me crazy when I'm dead."

Cold Frames.—Keep the plants dormant, covering only at night except in freezing weather, and then ventilate in the warm part of the day.

WAS IT HYDROPHOBIA?

A LONG BRANCH YOUTH WITH NEARLY ALL THE SYMPTOMS OF THE MALADY—BITING AND BARKING LIKE A DOG, BUT HAVING NO AVERSION TO WATER.

A case which is causing much excitement at Long Branch is that of a youth named James Conk, eighteen years old, who two years ago last summer was bitten by a large dog. A reporter visited young Conk at his home, and obtained the following particulars:—

In the summer of 1876 James, then a robust boy of sixteen, was working for Mr. John Britton in the upper village of Long Branch. Britton had a large dog of a breed between a bloodhound and Newfoundland, which, on account of its savage propensities, young Conk studiously avoided. One day, in the latter part of July, Conk was cleaning off his employer's wagon, when the dog sprang upon him from behind. Conk turned around to grapple or run away from his ferocious foe, whereupon the brute made another spring at him, his teeth sinking into and tearing away a large piece of the right side of the upper lip. Young Conk went home and had his lip, which hung by a shred of flesh, sewed up, and in a few weeks was about attending to his business again. The dog was not shot, and Conk felt no further concern about the matter until a short time ago, when he learned that the dog had bitten a little daughter of Tenbrook Morris. He then expressed an intention to kill the dog himself, but never carried out his determination.

Everything went well with the youth until the night of the 15th ult., when he began to act strangely. He told his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Conk, that some one wanted to take him away. During the night he became delirious, and remained so for several days. The spells then grew lighter, and he seemed to be getting better until Tuesday night of last week, when he became very violent. He tore the sheets and bed clothing to shreds, and it took the combined efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Conk and the youth's elder brother to keep him in bed. Toward Wednesday morning the spells became more violent, sometimes lasting for two and three hours. Help was summoned from the neighboring dwellings and in the severest fits it took six men to keep him down on the sofa. At last it was evident that he would kill himself in the struggle and bite those who held him, so it was deemed best to place him on the floor.

The first knowledge his attendant had of another spell would be by the youth getting down on his knees and hands. He would then begin to snarl and bark like a dog and jump about the room on all fours. Sometimes he would gather together all the ornaments on the mantlepiece and lie on the floor, placing them near him. He seemed then to doze, keeping his eye on the articles, and when anyone in the room strided or spoke he would lift his head, show his teeth, stick out his tongue and growl like a dog. At other times he would catch flies and eat them.

On Thursday night he seemed to be getting over the worse spells, and several of the youth's companions came in to sit up with him. During the night a colored boy who lived near came in to inquire after him. Scarcely had he entered the door of Conk's room, however, when the latter sprang with a growl from his bed toward the intruder, but before he could reach him one of the young gentlemen caught him by both arms and pinioned him. The young man, with the assistance of others, then forced Conk back on his bed. While this was being done Conk caught the young man by the arm with his teeth and held on until forced to let go. Fortunately for Conk's companion, he had on a heavy jacket, and only the marks of the infuriated youth's teeth were left on his arm. When in bed he lifted a heavy rocking chair which was standing near by with his teeth and hurled it across the room. This was the severest spell he had, and lasted for two hours. During it he flattened a large leaden bullet with his teeth and then swallowed part of it, worrying over it as a canine would over a bone.

From that time the spells decreased in violence, changing from hydrophobia-like fits to crazy ones. During all of them he had no aversion to water, but did not drink any. After each fit he would call for food and eat to excess. The only person he seemed to have no desire to bite was his sister-in-law.

On Friday night, Conk, who heretofore never seemed of a religious turn of mind, after coming out of a fit told his sister-in-law that he had seen visions of God and heaven; that he had seen the spirit of his father, who told him that he would have just so many spells and then would get well. He also told how long each spell would last. All these seeming prophecies were fulfilled. He then expressed a desire that the dog which bit him should be shot, and also that Mr. Wilson, the Methodist clergyman, should be sent for. The clergyman came, the young man was converted and then began to get better.

When Conk heard that the dog which had bitten him had been shot he seemed relieved. The animal was shot by Conk's brother on Saturday morning.

Since last Sunday Conk has had but one spell, although he seems to be nervous, continually seeing what he calls visions.

The excitement at Long Branch is so great that the police have called upon Conk's relatives and requested that he be kept in the house. The greatest excitement was caused among the pupils in the graded school by an alarm which was raised by a child who saw Conk at the gate of his house.

—Aunt: "What ever is it you keep on saying, Maud? Naughty girl, what?" Maud: "Oh, I'm saying over some of the capes. Don't you know them, aunt? Naughty girl, finished her, you shan't, have her. That's how we are taught to learn them." [*Maud meant Ortegal, Finisterre, Ushant, Havre.*]

FARM AND GARDEN.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

It would seem to go without saying, that in a season of abundance, poor fruit has a poor chance in the market—and it seems to many needless repetition to insist that it will pay to assort the fruit. We usually advise making three grades, first and second for market, and a third to be used at home. This year, two grades are enough: the very best for market, and all the rest to be left at home, as this year "seconds" will not pay expenses.

Make all Snug for Winter.—Fences and gates, especially of a young orchard, need to be cattle-proof. Surface drains are to be made to let off standing water. If the orchard needs underdraining, there will be no better time to do it than now.

A Mound of Earth around the base of the trunk will be of great service to young trees, especially those planted last spring or this fall; this may be twelve to twenty inches high, made steep and smooth; reject all sods and rubbish, and lay it up solid. This will support the tree better than stakes as usually put in, and be of great service in keeping off mice.

Rabbits may be trapped; where they are abundant, blood is found the best application to keep them off, a sprinkling with a swab being all that is needed. Where blood is not available, liver, or bloody meat, may be rubbed on the trunks; rabbits have a great distaste for animal substances, and whatever will smear the tree with blood or meat will answer. A few trees may be protected by binding pieces of lath, cornstalks or tarred paper around the tree, using wire to keep them in place.

Cider and Vinegar.—The best cider is made in cool weather, as fermentation goes on slowly; for vinegar it makes no difference.

To Keep Fruit, the lowest temperature short of freezing, and unchanged, is required. In mild weather, open the fruit cellar at night, and close it very early in the morning. Fruit gives off, in ripening, a large amount of carbolic acid, which helps retard the ripening; but in fruit cellars under dwellings, this should be carried off by a ventilator, as it is detrimental to the health of the family.

Planting may be done whenever the weather suits, but not when the air is freezing cold, or the soil is full of icy clods.

Cions may be cut as soon as the leaves are off; label and preserve in sand, or, what is better, fresh sawdust. Keep in a cool cellar or pit.

Stocks for Root-grafting should be taken up before the ground freezes, assorted, tied in convenient bundles and placed in the cellar or in a pit, with their roots well covered with earth, or set in boxes with an abundance of soil among the roots.

Seeds for those who raise their own stocks should be secured. Apple seed is separated from pomace; small lots may be managed by pounding the pomace in a barrel with water, and washing off the pulp; dry the seed well before putting it away. Stones of peaches and cherries need to be exposed to freezing and thawing in boxes of sand or soil.

Various Matters.—Clear up rubbish in the orchard. Commence the war on insects by removing the clusters of eggs found near the ends of the twigs. Pick up all refuse fruit and give it to the pigs, to dispose of what insects may be within.
—*Agriculturist for November.*

Milk Frauds in New York.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* informs us that there are some New Yorkers who are so foolish as to imagine that they drink pure fresh milk in their coffee in the morning. This fallacy, he says, even extends into the fashionable quarters, and among some very respectable people. It is a great mistake. New York milk is a mixture of all sorts of unwholesome things, and even when it is sold just as it comes from the cow (which is very rarely), two-thirds of the time it is not fit to feed to cats. Any one who comes down the Harlem Railroad late at night is very likely to strike the milk train at midnight, carrying thousands of gallons of milk. This is a small part of what is sold next morning as "morning's milk," and so it doubtless is of the morning before, all nicely skimmed. If the milkmen would sell us milk that is adulterated only with water, we might shut our eyes and drink it; but in spite of all the "lactometres" used by scientific officers (at so much a year), the milk is vilely mixed. When you drink a glass of it there is a white coating left sticking in your mouth, a sort of coating of kalsomine, much more ornamental than agreeable. The adulteration is undoubtedly done after the milk reaches the city. The dairymen are too honest to go further than add two parts of water to one part of milk. The milkmen put in the whiting. To make nice rich cream, at 30 cents a quart, add more whiting (to be followed by a June colic, without additional charge). I do not believe that on any day in the year there are ten gallons of pure cream in the whole city.

Exports and Imports.

The monthly statement of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, shows that the excess of exports over imports of merchandise for the month ending Sept. 30, was $20,525,267, and for the nine months ending Sept. 30, $209,130,487. The excess of imports over exports of gold and silver (coin and bullion) for the month ending Sept. 30 was $923,703. The excess of exports over imports of gold and silver (coin and bullion) during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1877, amounted to $24,706,780; but the excess of imports over exports of gold and silver (coin and bullion) during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1878, amounted to $321,960.

THANKSGIVING.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT APPOINTING THE LAST THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER AS A NATIONAL DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

The President has issued the following proclamation, setting apart Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of thanksgiving:

By the President of the United States,

A PROCLAMATION:

The recurrence of that season at which it is the habit of our people to make devout and public confession of their constant dependence upon the Divine favor for all the good gifts of life and happiness, and of public peace and prosperity, exhibits, in the record of the year abundant reasons for our gratitude and thanksgiving. Exuberant harvests, productive mines, ample crops of staples, of trade and manufactures have enriched the country. The resources thus furnished to our reviving industry and expanding commerce are hastening the day when discord and distresses, through the length and breadth of the land, will, under the continued favor of Providence, have given way to confidence and energy, and assured prosperity. Peace with all nations has remained unbroken, domestic tranquility has prevailed, and the institutions of liberty and justice, which the wisdom and virtues of our fathers established, remain the glory and defense of their children. The general prevalence of the blessings of health through our wide land has made more conspicuous the sufferings and sorrows which the dark shadow of pestilence has cast upon a portion of our people. This heavy affliction even, the Divine Ruler has tempered to the suffering communities in the universal sympathy and succor which have flowed to their relief, and the whole nation may rejoice in the unity of spirit in our people by which they cheerfully share one another's burden.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer; and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1878, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and third.

By the President: R. B. HAYES.
William M. Evarts, Sec'y of State.

Extravagance at Funerals.

A Cincinnati paper says:—A movement started by a few gentlemen in Ohio to put an end to ostentation at funerals should receive the encouragement of all sensible people. Nothing could be in worse taste than display in the presence of death.

A few months ago a funeral in Cincinnati came under our observation. The husband and head of the house had died. It was a very moderate cottage in which husband, wife and children had lived for some years, toiling hard, for they were industrious people, for the sheerest necessities of life. But being dead, it seemed to the wife that her late husband must have as grand a funeral as her more opulent neighbors. So there was, in addition to the minister and undertaker, a band and twenty hacks, and a concourse of people drawn together to witness the funeral of a man who had not in all his life attracted as much attention as in going out of it. The hats of the pall-bearers had the regulation crape, and their hands were covered with the usual black gloves. There were flowers, too—not appropriate as testimonials of affection—and whatever was needed to give to the funeral the proper exaltation as a social event. But as the heavily-plated casket, borne by the stout pall-bearers, came across the threshold of the door into the street, one was involuntarily attracted by the rusty sign of "Washing and Ironing," which was nailed to the side of the house, and had not been taken in.

Beware of Cheap Excitants,
And use, if you need a tonic stimulant and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The liquors of commerce, even when they are not adulterated, fail to produce more than a temporary exhilaration, usually followed by a depressing reaction, anything but beneficial to a weakly constitution. Not only do the potent botanic ingredients combined with the alcoholic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters minister to the health and vigor of those who use it, but the basis—pure old rye, the finest and most salubrious liquor distilled, is no mean promoter of a healthful condition of the digestive organs. Its presence in the Bitters is essential to preserve their vegetable constituents from fermentation, and it unquestionably augments their remedial value. Few medicinal preparations of a proprietary nature have ever received such strong commendations from medical men.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET

The wholesale New York market quotations show:

Beans.—Prime 1.70a1.75 fair to good 1 50 a1.65 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 22c. for choice in pails, and 14a16c. common to good. Western sold at 25c., and the common Western at 7a9c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy 9¾c.; do. fair 8½c

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 29c. for ordinary to 22c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Flour.—Superfine New York and Western, $3.50a3.90; extra New York $3.80@5.25.

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

Hops—New York 8a15c. Eastern 10a12c.; yearlings 5a8c., olds 2a4c.

Petroleum—Refined ——, crude 5c. in bulk, in barrels 8c. Naptha 8c. in shipping order and 13¾a14c. in cases.

Pork—New mess $11.20a11.55. Family mess 12.00, extra prime 11.50. Dressed hogs 5a5⅝

Wheat.—Spring No. 2, 94c. Milwaukee No. 2 —— Amber 1.04. White 1.05.

Rye.—State 61a63c.

Wool.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 40a42c, xx 36a38c., x34a37c. No. 1 36a 38. No. 2, 33a36c.; common 30a32. New York and Western xx 30a35c., x and Fo. 1, 30a35a34a37c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET

Flour.—State family $4.75, rye flour 3.25 Wheat, State 98c. Amber 1.02. Corn, yellow, 52½c.; mixed State 52c.

Petroleum.—Refined 9½c.; crude, 7¾c.

Wool.—State and Western xx 35a36c.; x 35a 36c.; medium 36a37: coarse 30a33c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Buffalo.—Cattle, good quality, $4.85. Hogs, fair to good 3.2 a3.30 best 3.45.

East Liberty, Penn.—Best cattle 4.70; medium to good 4.50a4.75; common to fair 3.75a4.30. Hogs, Yorkers, 3 20a3 30; Philadelphias 3.20a3.40. Sheep, 3.25a4.28.

Watertown, Mass.—Cattle, choice 7.75 extra 7.00a7.50; first quality 6.00a6.50; second quality 5.00a5.50; third quality 4.00a 4.50. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep 3.45a5.50; extra 3.00a5.00; spring lambs 4a4½c.; veal calves 4¼a5½c.

—An alligator sat on the banks of a stream, and the alligator wondered why it must always live in mud and water, while all the birds could fly. A ring-tail jim-jam perched on a limb and gazed at the alligator there, and the jim-jam wished he could only swim, and not always fly in the air.

If each one of several makers had taken the highest medal at one of the great world's expositions there would be room to question which was best; but Mason & Hamlin have taken the highest honors at every such competition for twelve years.

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

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Fine Tobacco.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.
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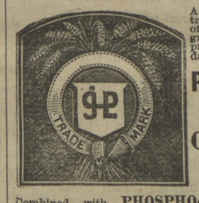
WANTED Agents at $100 a month to sell our Patent Horse Collar and Cow Milker. $5 Samples free. Address with stamp, Smith & Son, 24 Dey St., N. Y.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. *Parlor Organs*, price $340 only $36. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

CONSUMPTION



A new and efficient treatment is now offered, and most gratifying and surprising results are daily witnessed.

PHILLIPS' Palatable Cod Liver OIL

Combined with **PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE**, a scientific presentation of soluble wheat phosphates exactly as they exist naturally in the grain, and are needed for perfect health in the Human System.

Fact 1.—Cod Liver Oil is conceded to be the Consumptive's most valuable assistant.

Fact 2.—Many patients cannot bear the ordinary Cod Liver Oil on account of sensitiveness of the stomach.

Fact 3.—Phillips' Cod Liver Oil is the purest bland Norwegian variety, and is selected for its unusual medicinal efficacy.

Fact 4.—Phillips' Oil and Phospho-Nutritine combined is really *palatable*, and is relished and easily retained by the most delicate.

Fact 5.—This combination with *Phospho-Nutritine* imparts to the Cod Liver Oil a curative and restorative property and power which seem mysterious, but which are in reality purely scientific.

These Five Facts suggest the reasons why Phillips' Palatable Cod Liver Oil Combined with Phospho-Nutritine effects such invariably happy results in *Consumption, Emaciation, Wasting, Scrofula, Rickets, and Weaknesses and Diseases of the Lungs; also, for Nursing Mothers.*

Free from any nauseous taste or smell, miscible in water, perfectly assimilable, and containing remedial properties never before attained in medicine, this preparation is submitted with confidence to patients and physicians. Price $1 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5.

Physicians are invited to send for explanatory circular to C. H. Phillips, Manufacturing Chemist, 2 Platt Street, New York.

Free to Agents—Name Writing and Darning attachment for sewing machines. Address, with stamp, ROSENFIELD & THOMPSON, 24 Dey st, N Y

A GOLD MEDAL

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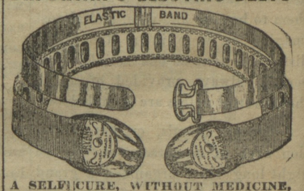

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