

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

HENRY PRICE, of Pleasant Valley, died recently of bleeding at the nose.

The Editorial Centennial excursion will leave Indianapolis Jan. 15, 1876.

A valuable deposit of marble has recently been discovered in Miami County.

The Presidency of Purdue University is reported to have been tendered to Hon. E. E. White, of Ohio.

On Christmas Day a negro named James Evans was assaulted by an unknown gang of Indianapolis roughs while returning from church and dangerously wounded.

Gov. Hendricks has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address of the Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition on the 26th of February.

On Christmas Eve James Redwine, a young man residing at Fisher's Station, was fatally shot by Richard Paisley. The trouble occurred at a turkey shooting-match.

The upper half of Evans' oil-mill, at Indianapolis, gave way the other morning, without preliminary warning, and between 7,000 and 8,000 bushels of flaxseed were deposited in the alley alongside.

A man named John Andrew recently committed suicide, near Rushville, by tying an ax to his neck and dropping himself, thus burdened, into a well. A disappointment in love is what ailed him.

A team belonging to a man named Hadley ran away at Terre Haute the other day, throwing out and fatally injuring a lad who was driving. One of the wheels passed over his head and another over his breast.

A shooting scrape occurred the other day at Ellettsville, near Connersville, between John Warren and Elmer Thompson, the result of an old feud between the two. The former struck the latter with a brick and the latter retaliated with a revolver, five of the shots taking effect.

The report of the Secretary of the State of Indiana, filed on the 30th ult., shows that during the past year there have issued from the office 4 proclamations, 61 warrants, 67 regulations, 49 pardons, 36 remissions, 2 commutations, 130 commissions to Justices, 889 to Notaries Public and 44 to Commissioners of Deeds. During the year 108 corporations have filed articles.

Miss Josie Robertson, the Indianapolis young woman who was so cruelly deserted by William G. Munson on the eve of her wedding, last October, has filed the papers in a breach of promise suit wherein she claims to have been damaged to the extent of \$40,000. Two weeks after Munson's exit from Indianapolis he returned, and sued out a writ of replevin to recover possession of certain household goods, rings, pictures, etc., which he had given his fair fiancée when he contemplated matrimony. These goods were seized by the Sheriff on the evening of the 26th, and then the mortified girl turned upon her quondam lover and demanded damages. The local papers say she has no big brother and her father is afraid to shoot.

The State Treasurer has submitted his annual report to the Governor. The total foreign debt of the State is \$1,098,755.12, the character of the bonds due remaining precisely as reported in 1874. The domestic debt is \$3,904,782.23, making a total debt of \$5,003,537.35. The balance in the Treasury is \$244,203. The histories of the 3 per cent. and college funds, very complete and instructive, are given in detail. In speaking of the common school fund he shows that instead of a deficit of \$17,562.43 there should be \$544,549.91 to its credit. The mistake arises from the confusion of accounts, notably in 1861 and 1862, and in 1873. How the error shall be corrected is left to the decision of the Governor and State officers.

The report of the Auditor of State was filed with the Governor on the 24th. The actual receipts for the year were \$9,748,214 and the expenditures \$3,571,023. The tables of the State Board of Education show that the taxable value of the real and personal property of the State is \$897,739,783, or \$57,117,602 less than by the assessment of 1874. The Auditor has instituted suits against certain citizens of Indianapolis who in 1871 brought suit to enjoin the distribution of the school fund, and by this means deprived the State of interest on that fund to the amount of \$50,000. Suit has also been brought against the American Express Company, to test the validity of the law requiring such corporations to file semi-annual reports of their business within the State, and to pay 3 per cent. on their receipts for passage fare and 1 per cent. on receipts for transferring freight. The report of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, which accompanies the Auditor's report, shows that the receipts for the year were \$71,188 and the disbursements \$66,778. The report of the Insurance Department shows the gross receipts of foreign insurance companies in the State for the year to have been \$1,710,079; losses paid, \$1,982,253; tax paid, \$25,078; gross receipts of foreign life insurance companies, \$1,382,500; losses paid, \$770,732; taxes paid, \$20,311.

The thirty-second annual report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Indiana Deaf and Dumb Asylum, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1875, was submitted to the Governor on the afternoon of the 30th ult. The Trustees report the institution in a flourishing condition. The McIntyre investigation is mentioned at length, and the conclusion which the Board reached at the time of the trial is reiterated—the charges against Supt. McIntyre and the Instructor, Mr. Ezra Valentine, being held unfounded. The Superintendent reports the number of pupils last session, 201; number admitted this term, 50; whole number instructed, 341; number discharged, 46; number remaining, 205. It is also stated that the institution is now filled to its full capacity. No changes have taken place in the corps of teachers. The financial condition is as follows: Unexpended balance in treasury Nov. 1, 1874, \$26,192.30; from appropriations for 1875, \$26,103.30; Disbursements, \$37,474.50; balance unexpended Nov. 1, 1875, \$28,867.30. The profits on the work of the pupils in the shops have more than paid the expenses of their support. Fully two-thirds of the pupils are under fifteen years of age.

Why Has the Greenback Any Value?

I ANSWER that there are two reasons for the continued value of the greenback. The first is, that everything which circulates as money in a community has a certain value merely in virtue of its usefulness as currency. Even the value of gold is much greater than it would be, but for its usefulness as money. There are certain conditions under which it is theoretically possible for unredeemed bills to be on a par with gold. These conditions, which it is very important to bear in mind, are:

1. That they shall actually pass current, and be received as "bankable funds."

2. That their quantity shall be so small that they are insufficient to form the entire circulating medium, so that some gold has still to be used. The universal experience of all nations and people who have ever tried it is, that as soon as the currency is issued in such quantities as entirely to displace gold, it begins to depreciate—that is, gold is at a premium.

This is the secret of the non-depreciation of the bills of the Bank of France during the last few years while specie payments were suspended. There were not enough notes in Paris to transact its business, so that gold had constantly to be used in part. Had the American theory of plenty of currency been acted on, there is no knowing what would have been the result.

Now, although our greenbacks have been issued in a greater amount than was necessary for business, as is conclusively proved by their depreciation, yet the amount has been limited by law. It has been still further limited by the fact that the revenues of the Government have exceeded its expenditures, so that a large quantity of the greenbacks have not been in actual circulation. And so long as the total issue of greenbacks is strictly limited to its present amount there is no danger of their total loss of value.

The second reason for the value of the greenback is that there has been more or less expectation of its being redeemed some time within the life of the present generation. Though no one has seen exactly how specie payments were going to be brought about, the general business sentiment of the country has been that we must reach them in some way. The greenbacks have always been counted as part of the public debt, which proceeding implies an obligation to redeem.

To these two reasons, and to no others, are we to attribute the fact that our greenbacks have not gone the way of all previous systems of irredeemable paper money. The reader must carefully notice that neither of these reasons is based on the fact that neither of these reasons is based on the fact that the greenbacks are issued by a great Government. The unredeemed paper of France was issued, not by the Government, but by a bank; yet, as we have seen, it was more successful than our Government paper. It is not the party which issues, but its quantity and the prospect of its redemption which determine its value. Indeed, bank paper is, under such circumstances, far less liable to depreciation than Government paper, for the reason that if the public is determined the bank can always be made to pay up, while the Government cannot. The case is just like your preference for the paper of a small house, which must pay, over that of a firm so rich and powerful that it is above paying.

You see at once that if the policy of the inflationists were permanently inaugurated both of the reasons for the value of the greenback would be knocked from under it, and it would rapidly go the way of the Continental currency, and every other system of Government paper money that has ever been tried. With no intention to redeem in coin, a note would be a mere piece of paper; and if issued in such quantities as would be demanded, although everyone might call them "dollars," their purchasing power would diminish without limit.—Prof. S. Newcomb, in Harper's Weekly.

The Greenback vs. Gold.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer makes this assertion: So far as the greenback has been allowed fair play with gold it has been equal in value to it. In all internal trade a greenback dollar would buy as much as a gold dollar would if we had it in its place.

The writer of this assertion is either trying to get off a stupid joke or he is a donkey. There is no State, county, city, town, or township in the whole American Union where a greenback dollar will buy as much as a gold dollar, either of commodities or services, for the simple and sufficient reason that eighty-six or eighty-seven cents will not purchase as much of anything as 100 cents. In order to demonstrate the purchasing power of gold and greenbacks to the complete satisfaction of the Enquirer man, let him get a gold coin (borrow it from a broker), and with a greenback of the same denomination enter any grocery store in Cincinnati and see which will buy the greatest weight of soap, candles, butter, lard, potatoes, meal, sugar, tea, coffee, spice, salt, oil, rice, fruit—in short, anything for sale. If not satisfied with the experiment in the groceries, let him try a butcher, a baker, or an optician; let him go into any dry goods, hardware, or jeweler's store and he will discover which will purchase the most goods, by about 15 per cent.

But we agree with the Enquirer on one point, that the greenbacks have not been allowed fair play by the "man" that is used them, viz.: Uncle Sam. On their face they are promises of the Government to be redeemed by constitutional money, but the Government does not perform its promise, and redeems them in nothing except taxes. They are, therefore, "broken promises," and "have not been allowed fair play," and consequently, instead of being worth their face, and buying as much as gold, they are only worth what the brokers will give for them, and do not buy within 15 per cent. as much as gold will purchase, and all because the Government—under the influence of such sheets as the Enquirer—has not redeemed its promise.—Chicago Tribune.

"CHARLIE," said little Annie, looking at a picture of Santa Claus, "I shouldn't think he could waddle in so many clothes." "And then you know, Annie, every time he goes down a chimney he gets a fresh coat."—Cincinnati Times.

Forgethfully appeals to the prison authorities to be allowed newspapers and other matter to read.

Punctuality in All Things.

It is astonishing how many people there are who neglect punctuality. Thousands have failed in life from this cause alone. It is not only a serious vice in itself, but it is the fruitful source of numerous other vices, so that he who becomes the victim of it gets involved in troubles from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time; it saps the business reputation of the lawyer, and it injures the prospects of mechanics who might otherwise rise to fortune; in a word, there is not a profession, nor a station, in life which is not liable to the canker of this destructive habit.

In mercantile affairs punctuality is as important as in military. Many are the instances in which the neglect to renew an insurance punctually has led to a serious loss. Hundreds of city merchants are now suffering in consequence of the want of punctuality among their Western customers in paying up accounts. With sound policy do the banks insist, under the penalty of a protest, on the punctual payment of notes; for were they to do otherwise commercial transactions would fall into inextricable confusion. Many and many a time has the failure of one man to meet his obligations brought on the ruin of a score of others, just as the toppling down, in a line of bricks, of the master-brick causes the fall of all the rest.

Perhaps there is no class of men less punctual than mechanics. Do you want an upholsterer? He rarely comes when he agrees. So with carpenters, painters and nearly all others. Tailors and shoemakers often do not have their articles home in time. The consequence is that thousands remain poor all their lives, who, if they were more faithful to their word, would secure a large run of custom and so make their fortunes. What would become of the Scientific American if it were not punctual in going to press? If our paper-makers were not punctual in delivering paper? or if our compositors were not punctual in coming to work? Be punctual if you would succeed.—Scientific American.

Needlework for the "Centennial."

A young lady of the City of Mexico during a period of two years executed a very skillful work of art, which she sent to an aunt in this city. It is now in the possession of Miss Solima, who purchased it when offered for sale, for the benefit of an invalid relative of the young lady, and has resolved to send it to the Centennial Exhibition. It is a Pina cloth handkerchief about twenty inches square, with an embroidered and lace margin, pulled and worked from the cloth to the depth of two and a half inches. The embroidered line represents leaves and clusters of berries, with open lace work in the centers; the outer edge is a series of meshes edged in embroidered scallops with a line of leaf and vine work above.

The lace work was all made by threads pulled from the cloth and twisted together, requiring great skill and patience. The embroidery and lace work, fine as it is, however, is surpassed by a center-piece worked in with hair and silk combined, so fine that except under a powerful glass it looks like a design in India ink. It represents a child swinging in a hammock suspended between two tropical trees, with flowers and vegetation springing at the base. The foliage is picked out with as much nicety as if done with a fine steel pen. Over the child stands an angel with outspread wings. Underneath the picture, which is four inches square, is an inscription, "The Angel Guard," in Spanish, and the name of the needleworker, "Madelon Angeles Sesma." Beneath this are three large letters in English script. A first examination leads to the belief that the needlework in the design is wholly of hair, but a close inspection under powerful glasses discloses most of the finer work to be done in silk.

The handkerchief is a rare specimen of fine needlework, and will attract considerable attention at the Great Exposition.—Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

A Wealthy Rag-Gatherer.

THERE recently died at Cannes, in the south of France, a chiffonier who has left a fortune of 400,000 francs. The Journal des Debats, in relating the story, says that on the day of his death this prince of rag-gatherers sent for a notary, who promptly appeared at the bedside of the dying man, and with the assistance of some witnesses present, was in the act of drawing up a will for the disposition of the rag-merchant's possessions, when, in the middle of his dictations, the sick man came to a sudden stop, and expired without divulging the names of his intended heirs. In the course of last week the relatives of the dead man, all very poor working people in the lowest class of life, and in the absence of a will the presumptive heirs to all his property, made their appearance at Cannes, when, at their request and in their presence, the authorities proceeded with the execution of an inventory of all the effects held by the late rag-merchant. The first day brought to light property in the shape of rent-lites, mortgage-lites, coupons payable to the bearer, shares of all sorts, bank-notes and gold and silver coin to the amount of 300,000 francs. The second day the relatives, who could hardly realize or believe in their good fortune, had some more surprises. Inside a very insignificant piece of furniture they found an earthenware pot filled to the brim with gold Louis d'ors to the amount of 5,000 francs. In a cupboard they also found a large quantity of cloth and packages of folded sheeting. On one of the interior's calling on the notary to have them counted, he proceeded to unfold the packet of sheets, when out of one of them dropped some papers representing in rent-lites and shares another sum of 90,000 francs.

The right of publishing the official catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition has been captured for \$100,000 by John R. Nagle & Co., of Philadelphia. The catalogue will form four volumes of 800 pages each, to be sold for twenty-five cents each. The profits, it is supposed, will come from the forty-eight pages of advertisements which the publishers have the right to insert.

Positively scorpions are extremely rare, but several have been recently found in the Sandwell Park colliery, England.

The Rothschilds have \$3,400,000,000, yet they are all trying as hard as they can to "get rich."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

In choosing silk, especially of foreign manufacture, select a soft fabric in preference to one that may be heavier and stiffer; the former may not at first present so elegant an appearance, but it will wear much the best. The stiff silks soon crack, become "shiny" and shabby, as they owe their superior weight and body to a fictitious substance (gum, for example) introduced in the manufacture. A good light is required for a silk counter, and the intelligent purchaser looks at the evenness with which the silk is woven, as well as its excellence of color. Imported silks are more subject to stripes of unevenness in the weaving than those of home make, because the former are woven by hand, while the latter are wrought by the unerring correctness of machinery.—Rural New Yorker.

Do not forget the poultry on the farm at butchering time. Save the offal and scraps that are usually thrown away. Put them into the big kettle, cover them with water, and keep up a fire beneath until they are so thoroughly cooked that the bones may be easily removed. These may be dried and then broken up to feed to the hens during the winter. The meat scraps and gelatin left in the kettle will answer to season many a warm breakfast for the poultry during the early part of winter. Now that the hens get no more insect food, as during the summer, something of the kind is needed for them if they are to keep up well supplied with eggs for the breakfast table.—Prairie Farmer.

CHICKEN PIE.—Cut the chicken in small pieces and put them on to cook with just water enough to cover them. When about half done take out the chicken and rub some pepper, salt and flour with sufficient butter to make a rich gravy; when cool, roll out your crust and put round the edge of the dish, let it come over the edge, then cut some narrow strips and put round twice on the top of the pie, in the chicken and fill the dish about half full of gravy; save out plenty to eat with the pie. If there does not seem to be enough, rub some butter with flour and seasoning, and put in small pieces among the chicken, and put in some water. Then cover the dish with a thick crust, cut out a round piece from the center of the pie, then roll some crust a little thicker than you would for a common pie, and cut eight loaves—

you can mark round a tablespoon to shape them; mark them through the middle and each side to resemble a loaf, then lay on four opposite each other, then the other four between them; take a narrow strip of the crust and cut it fine at one edge, then roll it up and put it in the center. If properly done, you have a very handsome pie. Bake it gradually until the crust is done.

The Yield of Wheat.

The wheat crop as the chief food grain of the world ought certainly to be grown with profit. If this staple crop is by universal consent admitted to be an unprofitable one, there must necessarily be something wrong in its management. No other crop can take its place under our present system of farming, for it is in the vast majority of cases made the vehicle for bringing in grass and clover, and its place in the usual rotation cannot well be filled by any substitute. But there is a universal complaint that there is no profit in growing wheat. This is very generally true, but it does not follow that the blame belongs to the wheat, for with some farmers wheat is by far the best money crop they raise. But these farmers raise far more than the low average of twelve or fifteen bushels per acre. It may be taken as a general rule that a yield of less than twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre is grown at a loss, at least in those localities where it is necessary to use manure to produce the grain. Where the "virgin soil" is still unexhausted and manure is left to rot idly in the yards, or to be washed into the streams, there may still be some little profit in twenty bushels per acre. But where ten to twenty loads of manure per acre is used every four years, and lime, superphosphate or other fertilizers are applied periodically, in addition, a crop of even twenty-five bushels is hardly profitable. Still a larger yield than this is the exception rather than the rule upon well-cultivated farms. An elaborate effort has been made recently by Mr. Klippart, the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Ohio, to ascertain how frequently forty bushels of wheat per acre has been grown by farmers in that State. A circular was issued to the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies requesting the names of those farmers who had within their knowledge grown forty bushels of wheat or over per acre. From Champaign County five names were reported; three of these farmers had grown forty bushels, one forty-five, and one fifty-one bushels per acre. In Hardin County two names were obtained. Mercer County furnished six names; Morgan County, one; Putnam County, one; Shelby County, three; and Sandusky County, three names, one of which was that of a farmer who raised sixty-one bushels per acre. With these few exceptions the yields reported were a few of thirty bushels or more, many of twenty-five bushels, and in many cases the latter yield was mentioned as an extraordinary crop. In some cases the yield was reported as being little more than the quantity of seed that had been sown. It is largely the custom here to sow the wheat upon the corn stubble, so very harrowing in the seed or covering it with one plowing or cultivating. Where this is done a profitable yield cannot be looked for, even upon the rich bottoms of that generally fertile State. The few large crops reported are without doubt raised in a different manner from this, although we have no means of knowing the methods by which they were grown. It is the same in other States. Forty years ago forty bushels of wheat per acre was very common in Western New York and Ohio, where now a third of that quantity is an ordinary crop and a half of it a good one. It is doubtful if any other State in the whole country could make a better showing than Ohio, although the average yield of wheat is slowly increasing in the older States. It is on the way to a minimum in the latest settled of the Western States, California included, and will there be some years yet before it will reach a turning point. The incentive to a better management of the wheat crop is a powerful one. It is the necessity for the

means of living in comfort. A farmer who raises twelve bushels of wheat per acre can hardly be said to live, he exists; but cannot live in comfort upon such an income nor can he make life upon his farm desirable to his children. Necessity must force him to improve his mode of culture and to prepare the ground very much better than he has done heretofore. A low price for wheat relieves the American farmer from much foreign competition, and it is hardly probable that we shall see the price of wheat advance much above the present rates unless as a consequence of a light yield. But a doubled yield is equal to a doubled price, and we can safely produce such a crop, inasmuch as with the high rents paid by English farmers and the greater profit in graining wheat-growing in that country, which is our best customer for wheat, is yearly decreasing in extent. To produce this doubled crop is not impossible; the fact that some farmers do it proves that others may do it also.—American Agriculturist.

It is believed that Vesuvius means to make it hot again for the surrounding country, and amidst your woes be thankful that you don't own any garden land at the foot of the growing mountain.—Detroit Free Press.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC STRAP, 324 West Tenth and MAYNARD'S PILE—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of many a maxim which has for centuries obstructed the progress of medical science. The fact is, that "Consumption," the scourge of the human race, is a disease which is not incurable, as physicians have attempted to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it resorted themselves to death, without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Strap alone, and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted health for more than forty years, was attacked, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is provided with a special office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice may be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

What Shall We Do?

It is no wonder that we hear this question on every corner. So many are dying suddenly of diseases of the brain in these days that everyone is alarmed, and is asking: "What shall we do?" The answer is, to guard against the onset of the disease, which is a sudden sensation when rising up suddenly, a bad "all-over" sensation at the pit of the stomach, like a cold, or a chill, or a shiver, or a feeling like a load after eating, pains in the back, sides and chest, at times, with costive bowels, dizziness, and a feeling of being unwell, and when food is eaten it often times distresses; the skin, after a time, becomes dark, cold and clammy, eyes sunken and staring, yellow, spirits dejected, with all forebodings. When any of these symptoms are present no time should be lost in using a proper remedy. The only one we have known to operate with the most certainty is the SHAKES EXTRACT OF ROOTS OR CURATIVE TREATMENT, a patent medicine, sold by Druggists and A. J. White, 319 Pearl street, New York.

MILLIONS of bottles of BURNETT'S COCAINE have been sold during the last twenty years, in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best Hair Dressing in the world.

BURNETT'S COCAINE is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.

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A penny saved here and there counts up at the end of the year. BUY CITY SILVER TIPPED SHOES. They will save dollars instead of cents.

Remember this: Millions of dollars would be saved yearly if all would buy CABLE SCREW WIRE. The easiest, the best, the cheapest, the most durable. All genuine goods are stamped patented.

THE LADIES' FRIEND! Green's Patent Sift-Broom Ironing-Board. Most perfect, durable, and elegant ironing-board in the world. Always ready for use; needs no adjusting; will save you out of pocket. Ask for it. A. J. WHITE, 319 Pearl street, New York.

PREPARE FOR THE Holidays. Persons visiting Chicago will consult their interests by making their purchases of the following Reliable Houses.

ATTENTION is called to the fact that in the new store at 101 West Madison St., 156 State street, ARTIST'S MATERIALS, Drawing, Water, Wash, and Oil, and all the latest and most improved styles of Artistic Goods, are now on hand.

BUY YOUR HATS AT SCOTT'S, 125 & 124 Madison street, corner of Fifth avenue.

BULLOCK, BRIS, Manufacturers and Retail Dealers in Boots and Shoes, 17 & 18 East Madison street, C. H. WEBSTER & CO., 124 State street, two doors from Madison. Choice Millinery at popular prices.

DAVIS' Celebrated Alaska Diamond Jewelry, set in natural gold. Send for price list to J. A. Davis, 101 State street, opposite Field & Leiter's.

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GERMAN was our grandmother's hobby for a tonic, and no bitter would be considered complete without it; hence it enters into nearly all. But experience has proved that it is injurious to the stomach, and is frequently used. A far better tonic is found in Guarana Bitters.

ECONOMY.—You will save money by using Procter & Gamble's Original Mottled German Soap. It will not waste nor become soft like ordinary toilet soap which needs in warm water, nor is it cheapened with articles injurious to clothes. Remember, you obtain a full one-pound bar if you purchase their brand. To protect their brand from imitators Procter & Gamble patented it, and the patent was sustained in the United States Courts. Examine the stamp on the bars when you buy. Take their Soap only.

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