MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The Space Occupied by the Different Nations and the Condition in which they are--A Hasty Glance through the Buildings.

Size of building, 1,880 feet in length and 464 feet in width; height, seventy feet; floor space, 21.47 acres. The United States occupies an area of 189,231.1 square feet, or nearly one-third of all the floor space in the building. It has in addition to this 12,410 square feet in the mineral annex to the Main building. Although late at the beginning, it came up at the opening in good shape.

Great Britain and Ireland have an area of 51,776.3 square feet. This section is one of the four occupying the posts of honor in the building, the others being the United States, Germany and France. Very nearly ready. Display excellent.

France and colonies have an area of 3,314.5 square feet. So nearly ready that two days after the opening suffices to have everything in excellent shape.

Germany has an area of 27,705.5 square feet. The display was in a condition quite as far advanced as any in the building. The showcases are massive. Like the sections of the United States, Great Britain, France, India and Japan, the German area is not inclosed by a pavilion or any other structure. The leading display is that of ornamental metallic work, statues, statuettes and busts of gods, goddesses, heroes, fairies and great men of the Teuton race. Jewelry and relics of centuries long gone by are also prominent features.

Austria and Hungary have an area of 24,070.3 square feet. Austria but partially incloses her space, and that with a triple arch filled in with Tyrolean stained glass.

Canada has an area of 24,070.3 square feet. In this section prominence is given to an educational display, mineralogical specimens, petroleum, hides, and furs. A peerless work in the shape of a hearth of white Italian marble; a geological display, perhaps the most complete in the building, and poli hed slate hearths and mantels of great beauty and so cheap that in guessing their price one would be apt to name a sum four or five times their value. In addition to Canada other British colonies occupy a space of 24,070.3 square feet, and fill it well.

Sweden has an area of 17,755.3 square feet. A grand wooden archway leading into this section is perhaps the most elaborately finished piece of common carpenter work on the Centennial grounds, with the sole exception of the Swedish schoolhouse.

Japan has an area of 17,080.8 square feet. This section is not inclosed by a pavilion, but is filled with large structures of white pine, rounded, grooved and stained in imitation of bamboo. Hanging from the roof of the Main building, above the section, are festoons of white and blue cloth, having stamped upon it red and black fan-shaped patterns. The exhibit comprises vases, urns, etc., with a groundwork of highly polished ebony, relieved by raised figures of gilt and steel, delicately executed; fine specimens of pottery, decorated with delicately raised work of the most grotesque description; also, other earthen specimens, glittering with almost as many colors as the Chinese are remarkable for. There are curious articles of all kinds, most of which, though decidedly antifodal in shape, can by no means be ridiculed for workmanship.

The Netherlands have an area of 15,450 square feet. The display is among the most creditable in the building, and is inclosed by a graceful pavilion of the Moresque style. The pavilion of its next neighbor, Brazil, is also of this style.

Belgium has an area of 15,358.8 square feet. The Belgian display will not be completed before June.

Spain has an area of 13,253 square feet. Spain's pavilion is of the Rennaisance style, the neatest structure in the building. The leading display is of gold, silver and bronze articles used for sacred purposes in the Catholic Church; paintings of the apostles and other saints, dress goods and clothing of silk, wool and linen; rural scenery, rich carpets, playing cards and cut glassware and fancy glass and earthenware, much of the latter being of Moorish patterns, lavishly decorated.

The area of the section devoted to Russia is 11,002.3 square feet, too much to remain unoccupied at the opening ceremonies. It contains nothing but a few dozen unopened cases. It will be remembered that the steamer Goethe, which recently set out with most of the exhibits of Russia, became injured in the propeller, and was obliged to put back to Plymouth, England, for repairs. She has not yet resailed, and to this circumstance is owing the backwardness in this section.

Italy occupies an area of 8,167.5 square feet. All ready. The chief attraction is the furniture, the showcases and articles for display alone.

Norway has an area of 6,897 square feet. The pavilion is as much in keeping with the romantic country and hardy people which it represents as an eggshell is with its contents. The exhibit comprises articles of cut glass, silverware, ornaments for females and musical instruments; a great variety of fancy articles, such as watch chains, charms and side knives (articles worn by all Norwegians), all made by the farmers at night by the fireside; cod liver oil and perfumery; hand woven worsted cloths, for which medals have been drawn at all the previous great exhibitions; cotton yarns and stockings kitted by five-year-old girls; eider down quilts, bear hides and furs of all kinds; fishermen's materials; weapons used by the ancient Norsemen; carved furniture, 400 years old; ancient drinking horns and jewelry, and a great display of sleighs, carriages, and iron in bars and sheets.

Brazil has an area of 6,897 square feet. In a $30,000 pavilion of the most gaudy extreme of the Moresque style, and almost realizing the creations of fabulous Arabian lore, Brazil exhibits fairylike showcases filled with artificial flowers made of feathers from the brilliantly plumaged birds inhabiting the country, a tiring entomological collection, pottery, beautifully mottled marble and palatial furniture, precious stones in a rough state, ores of the most valuable metals, soap and candles that look like the mottled marble of Mexico, hats, caps, shoes and clothing, from the styles adopted by the nobility down to those of the most humble; skins and furs in great variety, and stuffed zoological specimens representing the most important animal life in the wooded valley of the great rivers.

Switzerland occupies an area of 6,646.3 square feet. Clocks and watches, watches and clocks. Clocks of silver and brass; wotches of gold and silver; philosophical and chemical apparatus; maps of sections and of the whole of the renowned country; anatomical charts, and entomological, zoological, mineralogical, agricultural and botanical specimens; carved cabinetware, relieved by gilt mountings and floral paintings; courtly costumes, heavy with embroidery of gold and silver; great seamless expanses of the most valuable lace; banners and regalia, and fine straw and delicately tinted silks are the main features of the display. But the most interesting and the leading exhibit in the section is that of clocks.

Mexico has an area of 6,504.8 square feet. The pavilion is built of wood and plaster, and is of the florid Gothic style, being a representation of the leading architecture of the city of Mexico at the time of the conquest of the country by Cortez. The display is of silk, cotton and wool, raw and manufactured; collections from the world renowned mines of Mexico, including a mass of silver weighing 4,000 pounds; coffee seeds, fine wood and fibers of the agave or maguey.

Egypt has an area of 5,022 square feet. In a pavilion which is a perfect model of an Egyptian temple of the ninth or tenth century, Egypt presents, in perfect order, a display of plaster casts of her celebrated monuments, busts and statues; Arabic ornamental plaster work; a collection of household utensils, and implements and weapons of war used by the native of interior Soudan; cabinetware of modern make, exquisitely carved in the ancient Arabic style and inlaid with ivory, ebony and mother-of-pearl; brassware, almost microscopically engraved with religious sentences in Arabic; fancy articles of ivory or ebony, made by hand by wandering Arabs, and equaling in finish the best machine make, and a great variety of curious old manuscripts in hieroglyphics, Coptic, Arabic and Hebrew.

China occupies an area of 5,642 square feet. The pavilion, which was constructed in Canton in sections, is a gaudy affair. The cases are arranged in circles, and contain pottery, porcelain, bronzes, carved wood work, chasings, inlaid work, silks, etc., both cases and contents being in keeping with the curious pavilion. The display is ready.

Turkey has an area of 5,022 square feet. This section, like the Russian, is occupied by but a few unopened cases. About the fourth of July the display, comprising coffee, opium and pipes, will doubtless be complete.

Portugal has an area of 3,569.5 square feet. The exhibits comprise a representation of the flora of the country, a full display of the wines for which Portugal is noted, and a great variety of manufactures, including articles made of Lisbon marble.

Denmark has an area of 2,510 square feet. A plain, neat, fortress-like structure, bearing the Danish coat-of-arms, incloses this section. The display is mainly of terra-cotta ware, with a dark ground, relieved by raised figures of a light color, or with a light ground relieved by dark figures. There is also a fine display of cordials, gloves, furs and skins.

Chili has an area of 2,823.8 square feet, a rectangular inclosure being formed by means of a series of glass showcases, with a beautiful pagoda at one end of the rectangle. All the exhibits were displayed at the recent fair in Santiago, having been selected therefrom for superior merit. Minerals from the recesses of the Andes, old pottery and other relics of the Auracanian and neighboring Indian tribes, stuffed llama and cougar hides and general manufactures constitute the notable portion of the exhibit.

The Argentine republic has as area of 2,823.8 square feet. *Not ready.*

Tunis and Sandwich islands have an area of 3,589.5 square feet. Tunisian area, 2,015 square feet; exhibits not completely arranged. Sandwich islands area, 1,574.5 square feet; condition like that of the Tunisian.

Peru has an area of 1,462 5 square feet, inclosed by a pavilion of unpretentious, but neat design. The principal exhibits are card tables, checker boards, etc., made of rare wood, beautifully inlaid; filagreed silverware; charming artificial flowers made by the students of the college of St. Teresa de Lima; cigars; guano, an indispensable article in a Peruvian display; oil paintings by native artists, and a great variety of tasteful articles made by schoolchildren.

Orange Free State has an area of 1,057.5 square feet. The carpeted platform, inclosed by a framework of dark wood, relieved by gilding and draped with orange and white (the State colors), from which hangs festoons of red, white and blue, supports a rich and thoroughly completed display. Diamonds in rough state, minerals, specimens of curious wood, ostrich feathers, hand made harness, equal to machine work, ivory, hides of wild beasts and grains compose the bulk of the display. It is a great wool growing country, and that commodity is the main feature of the exhibit, there being large quantities of mohair, just as it was sheared from the Angora goat, and also less fine material in the unwashed and the white state.

Fashion Notes.

Leather belts are revived.

Fine cameos are much sought after.

Paintings are again appearing in bracelets.

Turquoise is largely introduced into bracelets.

Buttons are used by the dozens as trimming on costumes and suits.

Very long and very flat are the prevailing features of Paris dresses, so far as form is concerned.

The popular black grenadines prove to be those with stripes of the Mexicaine pattern worn last year.

Misses' skirts are never more than three yards in breadth at the bottom, and they reach the ankles.

New necklaces are composed of rows of gold beads divided at intervals by square blocks or bars of gold.

Cards of fashionable size with envelopes to match, or Dom Pedro stationery, are the style now for notes of regret and invitation.

As the season advances hair "invisibles" will be more and more worn. They range in price, according to depth, at from $2 to $10 per front.

Rough satin faced straw bonnets will be worn by elderly ladies for traveling, while young ladies will patronize round hats and English walking hats.

A novelty for a summer overdress is the Russian polonaise. This is a belted garment with a yoke in the back. The skirt of the back is deep, full, and trimmed up the center. The front is open and a belt sewed in it.

Flower fringes are introduced in Paris and London as garniture for evening dresses. Grass and daisies, red berries and mignonette, bunches of lilac with olives, and water plants with leaves are among the favorite combinations.

Scarf tunics, recently introduced to wear on ball dresses, are composed of soft, supple material, and are two and a half yards long. They drape across the skirt closely, falling back in careless folds to almost reach the edge of the skirt.

A Desperate Encounter.

On one occasion the late Judge Dowling and Jourdan were sent to arrest two noted English burglars. For several days they piped them, but never got near enough to their hiding place to make it wise to seize them. Finally they received information that their men had hired lodgings in a tenement in Cherry street. It was deemed best to wait until night before attempting the capture, and it was also thought to be unwise to take a larger force. Dowling always, when talking about the arrest, regretted that he had not taken a third officer with him. As it was, he and Jourdan went alone. They didn't knock at the outer door, fearing to frighten their game. But they had to burst it in, and thus gave the burglars an intimation of danger. Reaching the door of the room in which they hoped to find the men, Dowling drew his pistol, while Jourdan held a club. Dowling opened the door and entered. As he did so a crack over the head with an iron bar nearly knocked him down. This warned Jourdan, who jumped in quickly, and, avoiding a blow aimed at him, got in on the open face of one of the scoundrels, while Dowling, recovering, went vigorously for the other. There then ensued a hand to hand fight, the equal to which has rarely happened. Described in romance it would seem unnatural and impossible. As acted in a darkened room of a dilapidated Cherry street tenement house it was simply frightful. Dowling was as brave as a lion, but he had very little control of his temper when his blood was up. A dozen times he leveled his pistol at the head of his man. A dozen times Jourdan found time to knock it up. He wanted the pleasure of carrying the two burglars to the station, and was unwilling to mar his triumph by an unnecessary homicide. After he had thus interfered with Dowling's purpose time and time again, Joe suddenly turned his pistol end for end, and with tremendous force rained his butt end blows on the rascal's head, until covered with blood he fell to the floor unconscious. Meanwhile Jourdan had wrested the iron bar from his opponent, but the effort came as exhaustion felled them both; and at the close of the fight Jourdan and the two men lay bloody and used up on the floor, while Dowling, staggering to a table, rested his torn and battered body against its top. After a little the two officers hauled their victims to the coach at the door, and were driven to the central office, where a dirtier, a more disgusting quartette was never seen before or since. Dowling's scalp was nearly wrenched from his head, and from that time dated his marvelous baldness.

Egypt at the Centennial.

For lo! here is Egypt. The Egypt of Rameses, the Egypt of Pharaoh, of Cleopatra, of Arabic art, of the Suez canal. Fragments of the most ancient monuments along the Nile are here, and copies of sculptured antiques gathered from ruins supposed to ante-date the pyramids. Three lamps from the mosque of Cairo hang in a case—three crystal lamps enameled with gold, the art of making which perished eight hundred years ago, in the times of the "Arabian Nights' Tales," which make mention of the three cities of Cairo, Bagdad and Damascus only. These three lamps can never be replaced. The knack of making them is with the mummies. Consequently one could not be purchased for less than $5,000. A fragment of a broken one was once sold in Paris for 50,000 francs. Here hangs, too, one of the very few real "Damascus blades" that have been preserved since steel was wrought to pierce like a needle and bend like a bow. A mighty tray of brass, the engraving on which took one year of a man's time; some proofs of excellent printing in Arabic, Greek, Coptic and Hieroglyphic characters, done in Cairo; an impressive collection of pottery from the hands of poor Arabs so far up in upper Egypt as Assouan, near the first cataract; specimens of paper manufacture; silk cocoons; precious woods and astonishing wood carving, all these are of modern date. Likewise the sumptuous display of gold embroidered tablespreads (one valued at $5,000); of gold decorated saddles and saddle cloths, and of furniture in imitation of ebony, inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl. Here are ladies' jackets and caps weighed down with precious ornaments, and ladies' stockings so pretty and fragile that the feet of at least 20,000 covetous American maidens will certainly be encased in fresh invoices of them before the summer's close. But perhaps the most amazing things in the modern exhibition sent by the khedive are the drawings by Arabs in the public schools of Egypt, a portfolio of which was exposed to the procession as it passed. They are architectural and scientific drawings mostly, by Arab youths of fifteen to seventeen years. And it would be interesting to see the United States or another country bring forth an amateur draughtsman of any age to beat them.

A Question of Color.

It has been already noted in the New York *Times'* dispatches that the crowd on the Centennial grounds treated all foreign visitors with the utmost respect. Dom Pedro, and one or two others, were indeed regarded with deference. There was only one exception, I think, to this general rule, and that was more amusing than offensive. After the opening exercises were over, and the crowd had dispersed through the immense buildings, leaving the grounds comparatively open and clear, one of the Turkish exhibitors, clad in a flowing silk gown peculiar to his country, and accompanied by a beautiful young woman, who seemed to be his wife, and who was magnificently attired in the national costume and brilliant with many gems, passed through the avenue leading from Machinery hall to the Main building. The couple attracted a great deal of attraction and much innocent comment. When they had just reached the doors of the grand gallery they were met by a well known colored member of Congress from South Carolina, who was accompanied by two colored women. As the parties approached each other the Congressman, who was swelled out in all the dignity of a dress coat and white kid gloves, exclaimed, looking fixedly at the Turkish lady: "I 'clares to man, dat am a stunnin' lo'king woman." A shade of jealous annoyance passed over the face of one of his companions as he said this, and running close up to the Turkish party she inspected the face of the little lady from the East with her gold-mounted eyeglasses. Then she returned to her escort and exclaimed: "Well, Mr. S., I'se sure I can't say I admires your taste. Dat poor Turk gal ain't neither black nor white—just a poor yaller half-way thing—notin' more, notin' less.

A Worcester man was wandering from paint shop to paint shop the other day, asking for "striped paint" with which to paint a barber pole.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

The Story of a Detective who Joined the Order and Learned its Secrets--The Signs and Passwords--How Murders are Planned and Executed.

Detective James McParlan, *alias* McKenna, in the court of Pottsville, Pa., told the story of his exposure of the secret organization of Molly Maguires, so far as it related to the prisoners at the bar. McParlan related how he became connected with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, more commonly known in the coal regions as the Molly Maguires, on April 14, 1874. After his initiation he was ordered to take off his hat and kneel down. An obligation called "the test" was then read to him, the substance of which was that he should obey the officers of the society in all things lawful, but not otherwise; if he heard friends or members illy spoken of he was to report the fact, and he was to keep everything pertaining to the order a secret. He kissed the test and arose, which ended the ceremony.

The password, signs and grips were called "the goods," and were obtained by the members from the body master, or division master, who was the chief officer of a division or lodge. The witness obtained them from the county delegate, who obtained them from the State delegate at Pittsburgh, who, in turn, got them from the president of the national board, headquarters at New York city, who, in turn, received them from the board of Erin, which sometimes meets in England, sometimes in Scotland, and sometimes in Ireland. It was transported across the water through a steward of one of the Inman line of steamers. The national board is composed of four: the national president, who is also president of the State of New York, a national delegate, secretary and treasurer.

Each division must pay $3 quarterly for "the goods," or password and signs, and they are changed quarterly. The order in America always receives these "goods" the quarters succeeding that in which they were used in the old country. Some of the signs were explained and shown in court by the witness, creating quite a sensation. Besides this they had passwords, some of which were as follows: If a member wanted to test the membership of another, he would ask the question, "What is your opinion of the Tipperary election; I think England broke her constitution by Mitchell's rejection?" The answer would be: "But didn't O'Connell resign his oath and seat? Yes, and by agitating the emancipation." This is a sample. Then they had the quarreling toast. If two members should happen to quarrel and one should give the question pertaining to this toast, the quarrel must cease, otherwise the party continuing it will be expelled from the order. This was: "Keep your temper cool;" answer: "I will not raise it to a friend." Another was: "You seem to be vexed?" and the answer: "Not at you, sir." In the winter time they had additional toast to facilities recognition at night: "These nights are fine?" Answer: "We shall have a fine harvest." The body of division masters were in possession of a distinctive toast to prevent ordinary members from passing themselves off as such. This was: "Here is that every Irishman may stand to his cause, and subdue the British government in her coercion laws."

The society, so far as the coal regions were concerned, while ostensibly working under the constitution and by-laws of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and under a charter from that body, which in Pennsylvania is a chartered corporation, was, through the influence of some ten or a dozen men, who designed to use it for their own special purposes, perverted from its original purpose and became what was variously known as the Molly Maguires and Buckshots, the latter being the name given them in Luzerne and Carbon counties. They were here banded together for murderous purposes, and the manner in which some of those murders were concocted and planned by them is truly appalling.

The defense strenuously objected to the witness giving the particulars of their practices, but the court ruled in favor of the prosecution. McParlan then proceeded to relate the various characters he assumed to gain his object of discovering who and what the Molly Maguires were, and yet ward off suspicion. By sharp practices he obtained a few of their secrets and the names of several prominent members, previous to his joining the order on the fourteenth of April, 1874. He told some of them that he had belonged to the Ancient Order a long time ago, and on being asked why he did not rejoin, he replied that he had belonged in Buffalo, and having committed some depredations there, he was afraid to send for a card. Upon that, and his giving certain excuses for being able to live without work, he was admitted without the usual vouchers. He caroused with them, attended their murderous conclaves, and gained their confidence fully. The usual practice was that if a member felt himself aggrived by any outsider, and desired revenge, he laid his grievances before the body master of his division, who then took certain trustworthy members into council—never the whole division, because they could not always be depended upon in all cases. If there were any among the trusted ones who were entirely unknown to the intended victim, two or more were chosen to do the deed. If none such unknown ones could be found among the most trusted ones, the body master made application to the boy master of a distant division for assasins. Here the ceremony of choosing was repeated, and the men were assured that if the division which furnishe the men ever wanted a like job don the division asking for the men must reciprocate. Thus the Summit Hildivision of Carbon county furnished IcGeehan and Boyle to kill Policeman Yost of Tamaqua, with the stipulation that some division of Schuylkill couty must furnish the men to kill Mining Boss John P. Jones of Lansford. Doyle and Kelly did the latter deed and are now under sentence of death for Mauch Chunk for it.

Refted to "Put his Foot in It."

In a murder case, in Tennessee, a pan of mu was brought into the court room and the prisoner was directed to set his foot upon it with a view to show the jury that a footprint, of which there was evidence, near the scene of the murder, was that of the alleged murderer. The prisoner refused to "put his foot in it." This refusal was accepted by the jury as proof of his guilt and the man was convicted. On appeal the conviction was set aside, the supreme court of the State saying: "Such testimony should be promptly rejected, and not permitted to go to the jury at all, for jurors with minds untrained to legal investigations and discriminations are sometimes likely to be influenced thereby, although such incompetent evidence may be afterward withdrawn."

Requisites in a Good Wife.

One evening lately, says a correspondent, in our family circle, the conversation turned on female character, and the various elements of its composition. The subject narrowed by degrees, till the question came to be, what were the main requisites in a good wife? There being considerable diversity of opinion, and room for endless argument, it was agreed that each should write on a slip of paper certain qualifications, in the order deemed most important. The number of points was to be limited in each list to seven, and those which were found in greatest number in all the lists were to be regarded as the decision of the company. When the papers came to be examined, there was great variety in the elements noted, and still greater in the order, as might be expected from the different ages and characters of the voters. By a very decided majority the following points, in the order given, appeared as the seven elements of the best wife: 1—Piety. 2—Sense. 3—Temper. 4—Education. 5—Manners. 6—Beauty. 7—Riches.

WHY IS IT.—Ruskin observes that as a rule women have no eye for color. This explains why a woman is obliged to spend three-quarters of a day getting the exact shade of ribbon to trim a dress, while when it comes to mending her husband's pantaloons she seems to think that a yellow patch is just the thing to match black broadcloth.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

HIS BUSINESS EDUCATION.—It is stated that the late Mr. A. T. Stewart inherited his business talent from his mother, who followed him to New York, opened a furniture store, and carried on the business for many years with marked success, but finally, at the earnest solicitation of her son, gave up the store and went to live with him, continuing to reside in his house until her death.

Xantippe.

It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said or have possessed a very irritable temper, and the name has become a synonym of "vixen," or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Atheneum, have stopped at Peetle & Mortar's drug store and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world-wide and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives more than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

There are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin-worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will, in a few days, eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.

Nellis' H. H. H. Fork and patent method for mowing and stackinghay or straw will save the farmer its cost every season. Pamphlet free. Address A. J. Nellis & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Factories and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* In case of a sudden accident an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering and perhaps a limb, or even life.*

Don't Throw Away your Money.—TO THE PUBLIC.—For over 28 years DR. TORIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has been sold; every bottle has been warranted, and not one has been returned. Thousands of certificates of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. It will do all, and more, than it is recommended for. It is perfectly safe to take internally. It cures Cholera, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, etc. Sold by the Druggists.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BURFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

20 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with Name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

50 Calling Cards, name neatly printed, for 15 cts. Samples for stamp. Waterbury & Inman, Ballston, N. Y.

25 FANCY Cards, 7 Styles, with name, 10 cts choice. A. TRAVER & Co., North Chatham, N.Y

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Mfr'd by G. J. CAPEWELL & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

Profitable, Pleasant work; hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$200 A MONTH. Agents wanted. Excel. Mfg. Co., 151 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

WANTED AGENTS. *Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold.* A. COULTER & CO., Chicago

WANTED—An Active Agent to manage the exclusive sale of Cigars in every county. Address N. Y. TOBACCO CO., 38 Renwick Street, New York.

AGENTS 73 *subscribers in one day. Best literary paper.* Only $1.50 a year. Three $10 chromos free. MUNYON & SPONSLER, Pubs., Phila., Pa.

$300 PER MONTH GUARANTEED. Business first-class. *Agents wanted every* where. Address, with stamp, T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.

AGENTS WANTED.—Twenty 9x11 Mounted Chromos for $1. 2 samples by mail, post-paid, 25c. CONTINENTAL CHROMO CO., 37 Nassau St., New York.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Add'ss JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

TO AGENTS. For the best Books, *best offers* and most MONEY, Address AUBURN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Auburn, N. Y.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,500 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

H. W. JOHNS' PATENT ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Asbestos Roofing—With LIGHT GRAY FIRE PROOF COATING for steep or flat Roofs. The only RELIABLE substitute for tin. In use by all of the LARGEST MANUFACTURERS and R. R. Co's. Ready for use. Easily applied. Asbestos Paints, all colors, ready for use, unexcelled in richness of color and beauty of finish. Asbestos Steam Pipe and Boiler Coverings. The cheapest and most effective non-conductors in use. Asbestos Steam Packing—Indestructible, self-lubricating. WILL WEAR TEN TIMES AS LONG as any other. Asbestos Roof Coating, for restoring and preserving Roofs. Cements, for Leaky Roofs, etc. Roof Paint, for Tin Roofs, Iron Work, etc. Fire-Proof Coating, for Shingle Roofs, etc. Felt Roofing, Sheathings, Vermin Proof Linings, etc.

Send for Pamphlet, Price List, Samples and list of parties using our goods, and compare with all others. Satisfactory inducements and exclusive right of sale will be given to responsible parties. Special prices to consumers where our goods are not kept for sale.

Established 1858. Patentee and Manufacturer. H. W. JOHNS, 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09¾@	11¾
Common to Good Texans	08¾@	09¾
Milch Cows	30 00@	70 00
Hogs—Live	07¾@	07¾
Dressed	09¾@	09¾
Sheep	06¾@	07¾
Lambs	09 @	14
Cotton—Middling	12¾@	12¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 65 @	7 00
State Extra	5 20 @	7 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 30 @	1 38
No. 2 Spring	1 28 @	1 29
Rye—State	90 @	94
Barley—State	1 10 @	1 10
Barley Malt	1 00 @	1 45
Oats—Mixed Western	41 @	43
Corn—Mixed Western	61¼@	6 ¾
Hay, per cwt	60 @	1 05
Straw, per cwt	60 @	1 15
Hops	75@ 12@19	—olds 04 @ 08
Pork—Mess	21 25 @	21 50
Lard	12¾@	12¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	27 00 @	27 00
" No. 2, new	15 00 @	15 00
Dry Cod, per cwt.	3 75 @	5 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	24 @	24
Petroleum—Crude	8¾@8¾	Refined, 14
Wool—California Fleece	23 @	28
Texas "	20 @	26
Australian "	43 @	46
Butter—State	20 @	30
Western Dairy	25 @	28
Western Yellow	20 @	23
Western Ordinary	16 @	18
Cheese—State Factory	06 @	13
" Skimmed	04 @	05
Western	04 @	12
Eggs—State	14¾@	15

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 37 @	1 37
Rye—State	91 @	93
Corn—Mixed	55 @	57
Barley—State	90 @	90
Oats—State	38 @	50

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 00 @	9 75
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 24 @	1 24
Corn—Mixed	52 @	55
Oats	28 @	38
Rye	64¾@	65
Barley	95 @	95

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾@	12¾
Flour—Extra	8 75 @	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20 @	1 25
Rye	75 @	78
Corn—Yellow	50 @	50
Oats—Mixed	45 @	46
Petroleum	08¾@	08¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04¾@	07
Sheep	04¾@	06¾
Hogs—Dressed	10¾@	11¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00 @	8 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 15 @	1 15
Rye	86 @	86
Corn—Yellow	62 @	62
Mixed	60 @	61
Oats—Mixed	35 @	38
Petroleum—Crude	10¾@10¾	Refined, 14

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	475 @	8 75
Sheep	4 00 @	8 00
Lambs	2 00 @	6 50

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package *free.* L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

25 Snowflake Cards, four tints, with name, 20c Add's J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

$40 to $60 a Week and Expenses, or $100 forfeited. All the new and standard Novelties, Chromos, etc. Valuable Samples free with Circulars. R. L. FLETCHER, 111 Chambers Street, New York.

WANTED—Salesmen on fair Salary to introduces our goods in every county in the U. S. We mean Business. Address CIN. NOVELTY MANUFAC. Co., Box 1344, Cincinnati, O.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine

AGENTS All Want It—thousands of lives and millions of property saved by it—fortunes made with it—particulars free. O. M. LININGTON & BRO., New York & Chicago.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for Particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Agents Wanted! Medals and Diplomas Awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW Pictorial BIBLES. 1800 Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 ARCH Street, Phila.

CAPSICUM PLASTER An Infallible Remedy for Local and Rheumatic Pains, Boils, Carbuncles, Stiff Neck, Lumbago, Headache, Asthma, Colic, Sea Sickness, Etc. Relieves pain in ten minutes. Samples by mail. Address J. & J. CODDINGTON, 118 2 Broadway (Stuyvesant house), N.Y.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

LOOK Your Name Elegantly Printed on 13 TRANSPARENT VISITING CARDS, for 25 Cents. Each card contains a scene which is not visible until held towards the light. Nothing like them ever before offered in America. Big inducements to Agents. NOVELTY PRINTING CO., Ashland, Mass.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with a Lover's Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & Co., Pubs., Philadelphia.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG. AGENTS WANTED for the new Book by Brigham Young's Wife No. 19. 25,000 already sold. Illustrated circulars, sent free. Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ills., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Richmond, Va.

50 Finely Printed Bristol Visiting Cards sent post-paid for 25 cts. Sent stamp for samples of Glass Cards, Marble, Snowflakes, Scroll, Damask, Etc. We have over 100 styles *Agents Wanted.* A. H. FULLER & Co., Brockton, Mass

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents wanted for a new, permanent, and respectable business, in which any active man or woman can easily make $5 to $10 a day. One who had never canvassed before made $7.50 in 1 hour; an experienced agent made $72.75 in 15 hours. Particulars free. C. A. CLEGG, Manager, 49 Dusse st., N.Y. "We know C. A. Clegg to be responsible and reliable, and think he offers Agents extraordinary inducements."—*N. Y. Weekly Sun, April 19, 1876.*

REVOLVERS SEVEN SHOT $3.00 New Buffalo Bill Revolver Sent with 100 Cartridges for $3. FULL NICKLE PLATE. Satisfaction guaranteed. *Illustrated Catalogue FREE.* WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill., 69 Dearborn-st. (McCormick Block). P. O. Box 3440.

SAVE MONEY By sending