Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17.—Plumb from the committee on military affairs, reported with amendments the bill recently introduced by Paddock that the posse comitatus clause in the army appropriation bill shall not be construed as applying to the army employed in the protection of life and property in the States and Territories subject to Indian incursions—placed on the calendar. The consular diplomatic bill was passed. Windom reported, with amendments, the pension appropriation bill—placed on calendar. Consideration was resumed of the Blaine resolution in regard to the constitutional rights of citizens. Merrimon read a speech in reply to Blaine, and contended for peace, harmony and the breaking down of all sectional feuds. Wallace said he would, if possible, have arrayed the Democrats solidly against this effort to arouse sectional agitation. He disputed the figures of Blaine as to the representation from the South. Blaine's amendment authorizing the committee to take testimony, was agreed to. Whyte opposed the resolution as amended. Morgan made a lengthy speech against the resolution. He warmly defended the southern people and denied that there was any discrimination against the negro. He charged frauds and intimidation in Massachusetts, New York, and out west in Colorado and Nevada as well as in the south. Teller denied the existence of any frauds on the part of the Republicans in Colorado, and courted the fullest investigation. Blaine's resolution, as amended, was agreed to; yeas, 50; nays, 6. The nays were Eaton, Hill, McCreary, Morgan, Wallace and Whyte. The House resolution for a holiday recess was amended to make the adjournment from Dec. 20 to Jan. 7th, and was adopted by a close vote. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Several bills were introduced and referred, after which the House resumed the consideration of the Geneva award bill. After a short debate the bill was postponed and the House went into committee of the whole on the post-office deficiency bill. It appropriates $4,050,000, and provides an increase in the postal car service this year. After considerable discussion, Phillips moved to strike out the provision prohibiting the increase of the postal car service during the year. After a sharp discussion between Conger and Banks, with several amusing passages, the committee defeated the motion of Phillips and rejected the other amendments, after which the committee rose. The House passed the bill and then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.—Beck called up the bill introduced by him, repealing the sections of the revised statutes prescribing additional causes of disqualification, and a challenge and additional oath for grand and petit jurors. Conkling said the subject was being considered by the judiciary committee, and should not be acted upon without a report from the committee. After some discussion the bill was laid aside. There was some discussion on the bill to extend the patent laws. Harris called up the House joint resolution, appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of the committees of the Senate and House, in investigating the causes and prevention of epidemic diseases—passed. Paddock called up a bill recently reported from the committee on military affairs to amend the posse comitatus clause of army appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, so as to provide that it shall not be construed to apply to any portion of the army engaged in the protection of life and property in States and Territories subject to Indian insurrection. Amendments were agreed to so as to name the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon and Nevada, and the Territories subject to Indian incursions. The bill then passed. Under the rule of kindness, the Senate indefinitely postponed the consular, diplomatic, and Indian appropriation bills, and a number of amendments on these bills were [illegible] The consular bill was [illegible] Adjourned.

HOUSE.

[illegible] amendment to the [illegible] repealing the [illegible] ments to the [illegible] matic appropriation [illegible] in. The bill appropriates [illegible] expense of committee on [illegible] ic passed. The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Hooker offered an amendment providing that the interest due the Winnebago Indians shall be paid to authorized chiefs of the nation. Mr. Lutrell supported the amendment, and Mr. Baker of Indiana, opposed it. The amendment was rejected, and the committee rose without further action. Brown introduced a joint resolution extending until the first of February the time within which the joint committee on the transfer of the Indian Bureau may report—passed. Leave was given to the naval committee to sit during recess. Bills were introduced as follows: By Ryan, giving jurisdiction to the District and Circuit Courts of Kansas over the Indian Territory; by Corbett, for the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.—Christiancy reported a substitute for the bill of Beck, to repeal certain sections of the revised statutes. The substitute provides for the repeal of section 820, providing a test for jurors. Dorsey, from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the transportation of mails by railroad. McDonald introduced a bill to reimburse the several States for the interest paid the government on the war loan, and for other purposes. The House bill appropriating $450,000 for the transportation of mails by railroad was passed. The bill to amend the act of June 20, 1878, and to fix the rate of interest on the bonds of the District of Columbia, passed. The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to amend the patent laws. Windom gave notice that he would hereafter submit the following additional section:

"If any suit brought in any court not having jurisdiction in patent cases, for an alleged infringement of any patented article, device, process, invention or discovery, when it shall appear that the defendant purchased he same from the manufacturer thereof, or from the person or firm engaged in the operation, sale, or practical operation thereof, or that he manufactured or applied the same for and to his own use, and not for sale nor for making a product for sale, if the plaintiff shall recover a judgment for merely nominal damages, the court shall adjudge that he pay all costs of suit; and if plaintiff shall not recover the sum of fifty dollars or over the court shall adjudge him to pay his own costs, unless it shall also appear that defendant at the time of such purchase, manufacture, or practical application had knowledge or actual notice of the existence of such patent, and that such purchase, manufacture, or practical application was an infringement of the rights of plaintiff."

Several other amendments were offered and rejected. Pending discussion the bill was laid aside. The Vice President announced as select committee under the Blaine resolution, Teller, Cameron of Wisconsin, Kirkwood, Mitchell, Plumb, Bayard, Wallace, Bailey and Garland. Plumb and Mitchell at their own request, were excused, and Hoar and McMillan were appointed. Davis, of West Virginia, introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Little Kanawa river, in West Virginia—referred. Burnside explained the provisions of the bill reported by the joint committee for the reorganization of the army. He claimed that it did not curtail the powers of the Secretary of War. Further consideration of the patent bill was postponed till Jan. 7th.

Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the census committee to inquire into the advisability of including in the next census the total number of pensioners of Indian blood in the Indian Territory, the number of mixed bloods, the number of white members of the tribe by marriage relation, the amount of property owned, the extent of agriculture, the number of schools in that Territory, etc. Agreed to. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

J. G. Young took the seat made vacant by the death of J. J. Leonard, of the Fifth Louisiana District. The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. After some amendment of the bill the committee rose and reported it to the House. The bill then passed. Harrison, chairman of the committee on civil service, submitted a report of the committee in reference to the investigation made by it into the charges made against certain members of the House receiving money and aiding in the passage of the bill pending for the payment of interest on the 3.65 District bonds. The report states that there was not a particle of testimony showing that any money had been used or any corrupt influence brought to bear. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 20.—After some discussion on the bill to repeal Section 820 of the Revised Statutes, Hoar moved to adjourn, and then withdrew his motion, and moved executive business—yeas, 26; nays, 25. The Vice President then voted in the affirmative and the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened Beck withdrew his amendment to the bill to repeal Section 820 of the Revised Statutes, so as to repeal Section 821, also in regard to test oath. A bill to repeal the first named Section then passed without opposition, and the Senate adjourned until Jan. 7, 1879.

HOUSE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the resolution calling for information as to what balances on loan accounts were standing to the credit of the United States in any national bank from March, 1876, to the present time. Hewitt of New York, amid much confusion, and cries of order, endeavored to have the table of figures read, because, as he said, he wanted the world to know there has been for six months an average of $5,000,000 to the credit of the United States in the First National Bank of New York. Adjourned until January 7, 1879.

CHRISTMAS.

The institution of Christmas (Christ and Mass) is attributed by the decretal letters to Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138, and throughout the subsequent history of the church, it has been one the most noted of Christian solemnities. At first it was the most movable of the Christian festive days, often confounded with the Epiphany, and celebrated by the eastern churches in the months of April and May. In the fourth century the urgency of St. Cyril, of Jerusalem, obtained from Pope Julius I, an order for an investigation to be made concerning the day of Christ's nativity. The result of inquiry by the theologians of the East and the [illegible] an agreement upon the 25th of December. The chief grounds for the decision were the tables of the censors in the archives of Rome, and although in the opinion of some of the fathers, there was not authentic proof of the identity of the day, yet the decision was generally accepted, and from that time the nativity has been celebrated throughout the church on the same day. It also been a common tradition that Christ was born about the [illegible] the night. The custom in [illegible] Catholic countries of celebrating Christmas day by the celebration of three masses, one at midnight, the second at early dawn, and the third in the morning, dates from the fourth century. The day was considered in the double light of a holy commemoration and a cheerful festival, and was accordingly distinguished by devotion, by vacation from business, and by merriment. During the middle ages it was celebrated by a gay, fantastic spectacle of dramas, mysteries and moralities, performed by persons in grotesque masks and [illegible] costumes. The scenes [illegible] headed by the Virgin Mary [illegible] Joseph, by bull's heads, cherubs, [illegible] magi, and manifold ceremonies.

The custom of singing canticles at Christmas, called carols, which recalled the songs of the shepherds at the birth of Christ, dates from the time when the common people ceased to understand Latin. The bishops and lower clergy often joined with the populace in carolling, and the songs were sanctioned by dances and by the music of tambours, guitars, violins and organs. Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters mingled together in the dance; if in the night, each bearing in his hand a lighted wax taper. Many collections of these Christmas carols have been made. During the last days preceding Christmas it is still the custom for Calabrian Minstrels to descend from the mountains to Naples and Rome, saluting the shrines of the Virgin mother with their wild music, under the poetical notion of cheering her until the birth-time of her infant at the approaching Christmas. In a picture of the nativity by Raphael, he has introduced a shepherd at the door playing on a sort of bagpipe. Preparatory to Christmas the bells are rung at dead midnight throughout England and the continent; and after the solemn celebration of the mass, for which the churches in France and Italy are magnificently adorned, it is usually the custom for the revelers to partake of a collation, that they may be better able to sustain the fatigues of the night. Among the revels of the Christmas season were the so-called feasts of fools, grotesque saturnalia, in which everything serious was burlesqued, inferiors personating their superiors, great men becoming frolicsome, and which illustrate the proneness of man to occasionally reverse the order of society and ridicule its decencies. These were sometimes called "December liberties."

In the Protestant districts of Germany and the north of Europe, Christmas if often called the "childrens' festival," and Christmas eve is devoted to giving presents, especially between parents and children, and brothers and sisters, by means of the so-called Christmas tree. A large yew bow is erected in one of the parlors, lighted with tapers, and hung with manifold gifts, sweetmeats, apples, nuts, playthings and ornaments. Each of these is marked with the name of the person for whom it is intended, but not with the name of the donor, and when the whole family party is assembled, the presents are distributed around the room according to their labels, amid joyful acclamations and congratulations. A more sober scene succeeds, for the mother takes this occasion to say privately to the daughters, and the father to the sons, what has been observed most praiseworthy and what most faulty in their conduct. Formerly, and still in some of the smaller villages of North Germany, the presents made by all the parents were sent to some one person, who, in high buskins, a white robe, a mask, and an enormous flat wig, becoming the bugbear of the children, known as *Knecht Rupert*, goes from house to house, is received by the parents with great pomp and reverence, calls for the children, and bestows the intended gifts upon them according to the character which he hears from the parents after severe inquiries.

It is an old Swedish tradition, preserved in the history of Olaus, archbishop of Upsal, that at the festival of Christmas the men living in the cold northern parts are suddenly and strangely metamorphosed into wolves, and that a great multitude of them meet together at an appointed place during the night, and rage so fiercely against mankind and other creatures not fierce by nature, that the inhabitants of that country suffer more from these attacks than they ever do from natural wolves.

Christmas has always been at once a religious, domestic and merry-making festival in England, equally for every rank and every age. The revels used to begin on Christmas eve, and continued often till Candlemas (February 2d), everyday being a holiday until twelfth-night (January 6th). In the houses of the nobles a "lord of misrule," or "abbot of unreason," was appointed, whose office was "to make the rarest pastimes to delight the beholder," and whose dominion lasted from "All-hallow eve" (October 31st), till Candlemas day. The larder was filled with capons, hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, beef, mutton, pork, pies, puddings, nuts, plums, sugar and honey. Probably the Italian proverb, "He has more business than English ovens at Christmas," originated from this custom. The tenants were entertained at the hall, and the lord of the manor and his family encouraged every act conducive to mirth. A fire made of great logs, the principal of which was termed the yule log, or Christmas block, which might be burnt till Candlemas eve, kept out the severity of the weather; and the abundance was shared amid music, conjuring, riddles, hot cockles, fool-ploughs, snap-dragon, jokes, laughter, repartees, forfeits and dances. The generous wassail bowls and bowls of punch never failed to bring tumult. The favorite and first dish on Christmas day was a soused boar's head, which was borne to the principal table with great state and solemnity, "upon a silver platter, with minstralsye." There is a tradition that this custom originated at Queen's College, Oxford, in commemoration of the valor of a student, who, while at a walk reading Aristotle, being suddenly assaulted by a furious wild boar, rammed the volume into the throat of the animal until he had fairly choked it to death. The common custom of decking the houses and churches at Christmas with evergreens is derived from ancient druid practices. It was an old belief that sylvan spirits might flock to the evergreens, and remained unnipped by frost until a milder season. The holly, ivy, rosemary, bays, laurel and mistletoe furnished the favorite trimmings, which were not removed till Candlemas. Chaplets of these were also worn about the head, a practice to which the phrases to "kiss under the rose," to "whisper under the mistletoe," are allusions. In old church calendars, Christmas eve is marked—*Templa exornantur* (adorn the temples.) Holly and ivy still remain in England the most esteemed Christmas evergreens, though at the [illegible] the windows of the college chapels are decked with laurels. It was an old English superstition that on Christmas eve the oxen were always found on their knees, as in an attitude of devotion, and that after the change from old style to new style they continued to do this only on the eve of old Christmas day. This was derived from a prevalent mediaeval notion that an ox and an ass which were present at the nativity fell upon their knees in a supplicating posture. It was an ancient tradition, alluded to by Shakspeare, that midnight spirits forsake the earth and go to their own confines at the crowing of the cock, and that

—"Ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Savior's birth is celebrated,
This bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit stirs abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planet strikes;
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
So hallowed and so gracious is the time."

The Christmas celebrations in England have lost their primitive boisterous character; the gambols and carols have nearly gone by, and family reunions and evergreen trimmings are nearly all that remain of the various merriments that used to distinguish the festival. The last memorable appointment of a "lord of misrule" was in 1627, when he had come to be denominated "a grand captaine of mischiefe."

In the United States, until within a few years, the day was less celebrated in the New England States than in the Middle and Southern States. This was probably owing to the fact that the Puritans were at first stern opponents of Christmas pastimes. It is now a legal holiday, and is generally observed by the making of presents. In many places houses and churches are trimmed with evergreens, and the German custom of Christmas tree observed. The Christmas festival is anticipated with delight, especially by the children, in the expectancy of the favors of Santa Claus. May the morning of December 25, 1878, show that he has not overlooked the poor ones.

Gen. Scott's Daughter.

In the gossip which followed the announcement that Gen. Sherman's son had left for Europe to become a Catholic priest, a story was told of the romantic circumstances attending the career of one of Gen. Winfield Scott's daughters, who died in the Convent of the Visitation, at Georgetown. This story was to the effect that Miss. Scott fell deeply in love with an attache of a foreign legation, who loved sincerely in return. The match was opposed by Gen. Scott, and through his instrumentality broken off. She went broken-hearted to a convent, and he prepared himself and was admitted to the priesthood. In course of time, he was ordered at Georgetown college, and a portion of his duties consisted in hearing the confessions of the nuns at the college. On one of these occasions Miss Scott knelt in the confessional to her former lover. Each recognized the other. She fainted, went into a rapid decline and soon died. He left the country.

The true story of the affair as related by a friend of the family of Gen. Scott is much less romantic than the tale of the gossips. Nearly forty years ago Mrs. Gen. Scott was living in Paris with her family, the youngest daughters being pupils in the convent of the Sacred Heart. She moved in the highest circles of Parisian society, and her eldest daughter was known because of her exceeding beauty and culture as "La belle Americaine." A Frenchman of excellent family and considerable wealth fell in love with Miss Scott. His affection was reciprocated and with the consent of Mrs. Scott an engagement of marriage was made. In visiting the convent of the Sacred Heart, where her younger sisters were at school, Miss Scott became deeply impressed with the holy life of the sisters. In a comparatively short time she was converted and determined to devote her life to the church. She sought and obtained a release from her engagement. What became of her lover is not known, except the fact that he never left Europe. He was reported to have joined a religious order in Rome. Miss Scott returned to the United States with her mother shortly afterwards, and was admitted to the Convent of the Visitation of Georgetown. She was in delicate health when, on October 2, 1844, she received the habit of the novice, and on August 26, 1845, she died of consumption.—*N. Y. World.*

A Persistent Lover.

Cupid has perched upon the horn of a raging rhinoceros in Paris, and pierced the heart of a piquant nursemaid. At the Jardin des Plantes, a rising young sculptor, who was studying animals, made the acquaintance of a pretty girl in nursery service, who speedily brushed him aside and took up with a soldier. The desolate young artist thereupon took to writing upon all the walls the heart-cery, "I love Adele," hoping that it would meet her eyes and touch her heart. The willful girl, determined to escape this perpetual reproach of her perfidy, at last made her habitual resort the iron bench in front of the rhinoceros; the seat could not be written on, and there was no wall. She and her soldier would sit there by the hour, watched from afar by the jealous and distracted lover. At last they came at the usual hour, and the faithless girl glanced at the huge and ferocious animal. On its horns she carved a heart, beneath which were the words, "I still love Adele, am waiting at the duck-pond." How could a woman's heart resist this? Tears came to her eyes; the soldier was given the cold shoulder, and the nursemaid said to her youthful charges, "Come my dears, let us go and see the pretty ducks."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Something for the New Year.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 80 hands in that department. Two cylinder printing presses, 8 folding machines, 5 job presses, &c., are running about eleven months in the year on this work, and the issue of same for 1879 will not be less than ten [illegible] copies, in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters, amusement, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, &c., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1879 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

The country is flooded with very poor organs which are sold at low prices, but must soon get out of order and become useless. The Juries at the Paris Exposition awarded to the foreman of the Mason & Hamlin factory a medal, especially for the great excellence and durability of their workmanship; this beside the gold medal for general superiority.

Mamma Sottingle

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil put on your harness will make the leather look new, and keep it soft and pliable. Give it a trial.

The yellow fever epidemic created intense excitement throughout the country, yet every family has a greater foe to human life, which stalks abroad unheeded. Yellow fever has slain its thousands, but neglected colds its tens of thousands. The practice of letting a cold cure itself is fraught with suffering, sorrow and with death. There is no remedy more valuable than Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry; those that use it know its worth, and will not be without it, for it surely and quickly cures Colds, Coughs, Croup, Catarrh, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints. Sold by all Druggists.

Why be distressed with headache, low spirits and nervousness when Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills are sold by all Druggists.

A report from Illinois. Daniel Ward, of Naples, says: "Tutt's Pills are ever better than represented. As an anti-bilious medicine they have no equal. They seem to act on the mind, as well as the body. I was continually morose and gloomy, with forebodings of evil—I am now another man; have good appetite and digestion, and feel cheerful and happy."

For every ache, pain and bruise on man or beast, Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is Balm. Sold by all Druggists.

Peevish children have worms. Dr. Jacque's German Worm Cakes will destroy the worms and make the children happy.

When horses and cattle are spiritless, scraggy and feeble they need treatment with Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It purifies the blood, improves the appetite, cures Colds and Distemper, invigorates the system, and will keep the animal in a healthy, handsome, vigorous condition. Sold by all druggists.

Females that are liable to suppression by taking cold, or irregular or painful Menstruations, should always keep Carter's Compound Extract of Smartweed on hand, and its use will convince them that it is Nature's Remedy in those complaints. Ask your druggist for it.

Brain and Nerve Food.

"VITALIZED PHOSPHATES" have been largely used by the Medical Profession for the relief of General Debility, Loss of Nervous Power, Consumption, Scrofulous Diseases, Failure of Memory and Brain Power, whether caused by overwork, indiscretions or excesses, Sleeplessness, Restlessness and Difficult Teething of Children, and all Disorders of Debility. Within three years the Profession have used about 150,000 bottles with the very best results. For sale by all Druggists. F. CROSBY No. 666 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Neuralgia Cured in one minute with "Neuralgia, external application. Price 50c. Sold by druggists.

BRADY'S LIVER MEDICINE for Biliousness, Liver Complaint and Constipation. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

PERSONS visiting Chicago will find magnificent accommodations at the "Palace" Tremont House, at the extremely low rate of Three Dollars ($3.00) per day for all rooms above parlor floor, except front rooms and rooms with bath.
JEWETT WILCOX, Manager.

Attention is requested to the advertisement of J. L. Patten & Co., in another column. They are responsible people, and will give you the worth of your money.

WINE OF TAR SAVED HIS LIFE.

CINCINNATI, O., August 15, 1878.

Messrs. S. N. Smith & Co., Proprietors of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar:

Dear Sirs—We have used the Wine of Tar in our family and recommend great benefit in the case of our little grandchild, Benjamin, aged 12 years, who had suffered for a long time with weak lungs and general debility. Wine of Tar was recommended to us by our neighbor, Dr. J. C. Kerr, which we would, after using one bottle, to be a medicine of great merit. Our little grandson began to improve before the first bottle was used up. We continued the use of it until four bottles were taken, and to-day we consider him well. His mother died with consumption, and we were fearful he would fall a victim to the same disease. We find that Wine of Tar alone has saved him in life, and are only too glad to acknowledge to you, in this letter, the benefit the Wine of Tar has been to our little grandson, hoping others may be benefited by it as he has been.

Should any one desire to see the boy as he now is, they can call at our residence, No. 90 John Street, where we have lived for the past 15 years.

Yours truly, WILLIAM TOWNS, JACOB TOWNS.

DR. CROOK'S WINE of TAR

Twenty years of public use has proved Dr Crook's Wine of Tar A POSITIVE CURE For Coughs, Colds, AND CONSUMPTION. IT IS A SUPERIOR TONIC, restores the appetite, and strengthens the system, restores the weak and debilitated, causes the food to digest properly, dyspepsia and indigestion, and gives life to the entire system.

S. N. Smith & Co., Prop'rs
DAYTON, OHIO.

I DO SHUST A LEETLE FOR FUN

Standard "S" Barb Steel Fence Wire!

Win the Title,

King of Barb Fence Wires!

JACOB HAISH De Kalb, Illinois.

FAITH,

Hope and Charity is a beautiful illuminated Motto, just published, and last prepaid to every 3 months subscriber to Leisure Hours of 16 counts (and entire change of contents). This Motto, size 22x27 inches, adapted to the finest library, or sitting room, is worth to other gift houses, Leisure Hours, offer every three months only, neither the Motto nor Leisure Hours is the same as any monthly Magazine (usually charged $4.00 per year) filled with illustrated articles of Travel, Biography, Science, Poetry, etc., by the ablest writers. This is the cheapest Magazine published, quality and quantity considered, it having 128 octavo pages, with handsome cover, issued twelve times a year. The premium is unusually attractive, consisting of a choice quality of matter renders Leisure Hours a great favorite with all. Price $4 per year; 40 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months; 10 cents per number. Agents wanted to solicit prizes, Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, etc., to the amount of $5,000 in prizes given free to Agents, besides large commissions; complete tools in cents. Other inducements much better than any other publication. Agents wanted to solicit subscribers, Hours, dealers will [illegible] Address, LEISURE HOURS, Detroit, Mich. Please mention this paper when you write this.

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VIOLIN AND PIANO

Agents Wanted. [illegible] Address with stamp, Dr. S. F. Baker & Co., Keokuk, Iowa.

$9 SAMPLE FREE Address Union Pub. Co., Newark, N. J.

BIG PAY to Agents for sale of Wonders and Curiosities. J. W. MARS, St. Louis.

$14 SHOT GUN!

The Best Double-Barrelled Shot-Gun in the world for the money. Warranted genuine Damascus steel, with stock, Bolt, Bar Wads, Bar Caps and Wind Punch. Also our celebrated Kentucky Rifle for $12, guaranteed or no sale. Send for it. Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists to Samuel Rowe & Son, Enterprise Gun Works, 106 & 108 Second St., Pittsburgh, Pa. ESTABLISHED 1835.

GREAT WESTERN [illegible] GUN WORKS

Breech Loading Shot Guns, $8 to $100. Double Shot Guns, $9 to $100. Single Guns, $6 to $50. Rifles, $5 to $50. Revolvers, $1 to $25. Send stamp for large illustrated price catalogue. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents wanted in every town.

$40 CAN BE MADE Every Day!

Using the Tippecanoe Wire Binding and New Business Machine. This labor is all done by horses. No Patent Right outside. You get your money's worth in machinery and [illegible] Circulars free. Address, LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Recognized and by HIGHEST HONORS OF ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, including Paris, 1878, Vienna, 1873, Santiago, 1875, Philadelphia, 76. Two highest medals at Paris, 1878, and grand Swedish gold medal, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any mark. Sold for cash or installments. Illustrated catalogues and circulars with new styles and prices, sent free. Mention this paper. Address Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., Boston, New York, Chicago.

[illegible] at 50 cents to $6.00 per [illegible] Black and Fashionable Silk Machine Sewing Silk, on receipt of price in cents in stamps. [illegible] Silk Co., P. O. Box [illegible], New York.

Musical [illegible] New Book. By Rev. [illegible] Sent free on application. [illegible] G. Schubert & Co., Paris, Paris.

CURE YOURSELF CURE GOOD.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Something Genuine.

Under this caption the editor wishes to say a few words to his many readers on the subject of a medicine for rheumatism, called "Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," advertised in this paper. It has been before a critical public for five years, during which period thousands upon thousands have used it with unprecedented success. While cast a few months ago, we called at the establishment in Washington City where it is manufactured, and convinced ourselves that this Remedy more than any other, deserves to be patronized, as it is, by hundreds of the leading physicians in the land. Many of the eminent doctors in Washington City prescribe it regularly and get such results as come from no other medicine. The proprietors of this great Remedy, Helphenstine & Bentley, are educated chemists as well as elegant gentlemen, and any business you may have with them will meet with promptness. In conclusion, we would advise all who are suffering with rheumatism to give this medicine a trial and a cure is almost certain to follow. It is taken internally and does its work quickly and thoroughly, leaving the system strong and healthy. It is sold by every wholesale Druggist in Iowa.

Miscellaneous.

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose, and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column.

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, it regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

TRUTHS.

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MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN, Wife of the General of the U. S. Army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

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