FOR FEMININE READERS

Come, Love, Across the Sunlit Land.

Come, Love, across the sunlit land,
As blithe as dryad dancing free,
While Time slips by like silver sand
Within the glass of memory.

Ere Winter, in his reckless glee,
Blights all the bloom with ruthless hand,
Come, Love, across the sunlit land,
As blythe as dryad dancing free.

And all the years of life shall be
Like peaceful vales that wide expand
To meet a bright untroubled sea
By radiant azure arches spanned;
Come, Love, across the sunlit land,
As blithe as dryad dancing free!

—*Clinton Scollard.*

A Quaker Wedding.

A Quaker wedding is not the uncouth affair which the description given would lead the reader to suppose, but is, on the contrary, a solemn and impressive ceremony, decorous and orderly in the extreme. The prospective bride and groom pass meeting three or four weeks before the day set for the marriage, That is, they appear in the meeting to which the bride belongs, and a declaration of their intention is publicly made. If no obstacle appears between the "passing" and the wedding day, the clerk of the meeting prepares the marriage certificate, large enough always to contain many signatures. When the wedding day arrives all the front seats on the men's side of the hous[e a]re reserved for the wedding. It [is n]ot necessarily on a fifth day, as st[ate]d, but upon whatever day of the w[eek], except the first day, the regular m[eet]ing for worship is held in that district. After the meeting is "setteled into stiliness," the wedding party enters, the bride leaning on the arm of the bridegroom; they take seats together, not on opposite sides of the house. under the minister's gallery, (on the men's side of course,) facing the congregation, not with their backs to it. The bridesmaids and groomsmen, ranging in number from four to eight follow the bride and groom and take the front seats. Then the parents of the contracting parties, and other relatives and friends arrive and occupy the remainder of the reserved space. After all are seated there is a half hour or more of silence, or sometimes a prayer or short sermon, then the ceremony takes place. The groom rises and gives his hand to the bride, who rises by his side, he still retaining her hand. He says nothing about his worldly goods as stated, but repeats gravely these words: "In the presence of the Lord and this assembly, I take Mary Penn to be my wife, promising, by Divine assistance, to be unto her a faithful and loving husband until death shall separate us." She repeats a corresponding formula, and they sit down. A table is then placed before the pair, upon which is spread the marriage certificate. They sign it, the relatives and friends sign it, and after another interval of silence, a minister or elder rises in the gallery and says quietly: "The wedding company may now retire." The newly married man gives his arm to his wife and they pass out, as they have entered, together. The bridesmaids and groomsmen follow in pairs, the rest of the company follow them, and not until the last carriage is driven away does the minister at the head of the gallery shake hands with his next neighbor as a signal that the meeting is dismissed. In accordance with ancient usage, two overseers are appointed to be present at the wedding breakfast to see to it that a proper decorum is preserved, and the clerk enters the marriage on the records of the meeting.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

The Valide Sultana.

About sixty years ago a Circassian girl named Pertev Piali was sold in the slave market of Constantinople. Her purchaser was the chief cook of Sultan Mahmoud the Great. Many of the Circassian girls are very beautiful and some are highly educated. This poor girl was neither. Destiny, which had denied her beauty and education, had apparently condemned her to remain always only a scullion in the Sultan's kitchen. Instead, however, she was to become the greatest lady in the land. During a period of seventeen years she was, more than any other person, to sway and control the Ottoman Empire.

One day, laden down with utensils which she was to rub and polish, she passed out of the great door of the kitchen and sat down to do her work in the shade of some trees. The sultan at that moment was gazing from the window of his palace, and his eye fell on the busy girl. Something in the earnestness and energy of her movements fixed his attention. With the whim of an Eastern despot, he said to an attendant: "Bring that girl to me; let me see if she can talk." Obediently she left her work and approached the palace, never dreaming she was on her way to a throne. In his abrupt, imperious way the sultan asked her questions and was astonished at the dignity and self-possession of her replies. That a woman, slave or free, should not tremble like a leaf in his presence was something new. Then ensued the old story over again—the story of King Cophetua and the beggar maid, only in this case it could not be said, "She was more fair than words can say." The slave girl became the sultan's favorite wife. Three years after she gave birth to a son, who is known to later history as Sultan Abdul-Aziz, and her ascendancy over her imperial husband became complete. With the stormy politics of Mahmoud's reign she had nothing to do, keeping aloof from all State questions and devoting herself only to her son.

In 1839, when the Prince Abdul-Aziz was nine years old, Mahmoud died, and an elder son, Abdul-Medjid, succeeded.

The new sovereign kept Pertev Piali and her son under the strictest surveillance, and the two remained prisoners isolated from the world till Abdul Medjid died, in 1861. During those twenty-two long years no mother could have been more devoted. Her every thought was centered in her son. Ignorant of books, it is said not knowing even how to read, understanding no language save her own, she was nevertheless a woman of great shrewdness and of remarkable native force of mind. As far as in her lay she did her best to protect the often endangered life and to develop the character of her son. Her maternal love was not unrewarded. When at last he mounted the throne his mother truly reigned with him. His constant filial devotion was the brightest feature in Sultan Abdul Aziz's career. All matters of state policy he discussed with her, and it is believed that he never decided any question contrary to her advice.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Fashion Notes.

The demand for colored gems is as great as ever.

Linen collars stand higher than ever about the neck.

Hooks and eyes are once more used as dress fastenings.

The dog-collar necklet is much worn by young ladies.

Women with short waists ought no to wear wide belts.

The useful and economical polonaise is again fashionable.

A novelty in ribbons consists in watered ribbon edge with a border of velvet.

Flannel petticoats are trimmed with woolen lace, matching in hue the color of the skirt.

To wear with cloth suits this winter are cloth bonnets with fur brims, trimmed with the heads of animals.

Ladies' watches are small in size. The standard chain is the fancy vest chain, short in length and light in weight.

All fine grades of hosiery show colored stockings with white feet. Cashmere stockings also come with white cotton feet.

Gold jewelry is (much of it) this season ornamented with enamel and small gems, forming an exceedingly attractive combination.

Wide collars of Surah silk with knotted scarf in front are much worn by misses in place of white collars for school and morning wear.

A narrow band of velvet ribbon or an almost invisible Venetian chain is the correct thing from which to suspend a handsome pendant.

The skirt trimmings of walking suits are usually very narrow, consisting of a little plaiting or ruffle at the very edge, and suggesting protection rather than ornamentation.

The latest method of wearing the watch is with a ribbon bow in place of a chain. The watch is tucked into the bosom of the dress and the bow is arranged gracefully outside.

Sapphires are plentiful this season, hence lower in price than heretofore. Fine diamonds, rubies and emeralds are exceedingly scarce, and therefore the more to be prized by all who possess them.

A pretty redingote is of dark green violet, made long enough to hide the whole of the dress, except where it opens a little in front. All round the edges it has a deep trimming of chinchilla.

Green is the prevailing color in imported bonnets for the autumn and winter, and is seen in the usual dark myrtle and foule greens, but is prettier in the new and lighter cresson shades.

A new autumn skirt, which seems to answer the purpose of sustaining the upper skirt and dress very well, is made of a very stiff corded mohair, with small box-pleated flounces, which at the back ascend to the waist.

Armholes of children's dresses are trimmed in a new manner. A piece of medium width velvet ribbon goes entirely around, and the two ends, which meet on the shoulder, are tied in a graceful looped bow.

The silk basque has a plain postilion back, but the front has a pleated vest, with the inner pleats falling on two pinked velvet bands. This simple design is repeated in all dark silks, and affords a relief from the elaborate combination so much used at present.

Velvet bonnets left over from last winter if defaced by rain or snow, can have the spots hidden by sewing on beads in dots, branches or crescents, or else embroider with silk in the color of the velvet with some gilt threads added in lozenge-shaped figures, blocks or diamonds.

Little girls of all ages wear felt and beaver hats, with high sloping crowns and wide brims. The favorite colors are brown, beige, fawn and some shades of red, trimmed with fancy feathers and velvet. The quaint little bonnets of last season, in plush or velvet, will be worn again, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and effectiveness. Shoes are high cut, with low heels, and button over the instep and ankle.

Inexpensive dresses that are pretty and gay are made with the basque of different material from the skirts, a fashion always popular with economists, as it permits change and variety with limited wardrobes. For such suits the basque may be of plain cloth or of velveteen, or else of Jersey cloth, and the fancy plaids now in vogue, or else a dark Scotch tartan of mixed blue and green, or of the newer striped wools that may be in lengthwise stripes for short women, or in stripes around the skirt for those who are very tall.

Big Artesian Wells.

A writer in the Chicago *Times*, says: An artesian well at Brunswick, Ga.—known as the Cleveland well, by the way—is beating the national record. At a depth of 814 feet it began to flow at the rate of 400 gallons a minute, much the biggest artesian well flow in the United States, being far ahead of the famous Selma (Ala.) wells. And on top of this the Brunswick folks are assuring themselves that the water has wonderful medicinal properties. The town will set up forthwith as a general cure-all resort.

Up in New Haven, Conn., I hear of another artesian well enterprise that pans out in a widely different way. After months and months of boring and experimental work a depth of 2,000 feet was reached by the Winchester gun company, and still not a drop of water arose. Several thousand dollars were spent on this experiment, with no marked result beyond the fact that the atmosphere thereabout grew bluer and bluer every day.

Coats-of-Arms in America.

When an American gets rich the first thing he does is to hunt up a coat-of-arms. If he can't find that there ever was such a thing in his family he takes the one belonging to a similar name of his own, which he hunts up in Burke's Peerage or Landed Gentry. If he doesn't find his own name there he takes whatever device strikes him as being the neatest. Now, I can't imagine that there was ever a coat-of-arms in the Vanderbilt family, but they do sport one, and their crest is worked on the four corners of their table-cloths. Where the Vanderbilts got their device, goodness only knows. I know an old Scotch family to whom it belongs, and I am sure there is none of their blood in the Vanderbilt veins. Vanderbilt's state table-cloth, by the way, is forty-five feet long; it must take a larger yard than belongs to the average city house to dry this cloth, and I should think it would need a whole army of washerwomen to hang it on the ine.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Novel Sight.

It is a well known fact that when hounds get close to their quarry they are insensible to all else that is going on. Lately Sir N. de Rothschild's staghounds had a narrow escape on the London and Northwestern railway. The train was entering a deep cutting when the brakes were suddenly applied. On looking out to ascertain the cause of the stoppage the passengers were surprised to see a full grown stag rushing along the line, with a pack of hounds in full pursuit, which would certainly have been mangled if the engineer had not stopped the train.

NEW YEAR'S CUSTOMS.

How the Day is Observed the World Over.

Gift-making of the first of January is a very ancient custom. Even the Romans used to carry presents to their senators, for whom they voted and who were their patrons. In the reign of the emperors this gift-bearing business was carried to such an excess that edicts were passed against it. After Julius Cæsar conquered Britain, fifty-five B. C., the Roman settlers carried the custom with them, and even the Druids were not slow in following the Roman settlers' example, for they gave branches of the mistletoe cut with a golden knife in a forest sacred to the gods. When Romulus ruled the seven hilled city presents were made of dates and figs covered with leaf-gold and a small piece of money. In the times of Edward VI., of England, an orange stuck full of cloves was a favorite present.

The people in those days had a theory that it would preserve wine from mustiness, as well as give it a pleasant flavor, if so hung in a vessel as not to touch the sides or bottom. Some of the presents to the kings of England were odd enough.

Queen Elizabeth received presents from all her followers and attendants. They gave her articles of dress and trinkets, money and costly jewels. The largest present she received was valued at $100. James I. once received a present of a canteen on which was engraved the sun, moon, and stars and planets, said to have been made by David II., king of Scotland, who whiled away his prison hours in Nottingham castle in its embellishment.

Poets used to make verses on the first of the new year and send them to their patrons, or more often some lady whom they adored. Until the end of the fifteenth century ladies pinned up their dresses with wooden skewers, and when pins were invented they were held in high esteem as New Year's gifts. Sir Francis Drake, one of the early English navigators, and a gay courtier in the days of the virgin queen, January 1, 1599, gave his queen "a fanne of feathers white and redde, the handle of golde, inameled with a halfe moone of mother of pearles in the one syde, having her majesty's picture within it, and the back side a device, with a crowne over it." January 1, 1604, Prince Henry, who was only a lad of ten years, sent James I. his father, a short poem in Latin hexameters.

IN FRANCE.

Both at Paris and in the rural districts of France, le jour d'an is the day of all days. Never do the stores and shops look more beautiful. For weeks before artists of skill and taste are at work making preparations. Flowers, decorations and ornaments are everywhere. The boulevards, upon which the poet Heine said "God looked down upon when he got tired," are lined with booths, which are close to the curbstones and face the shops, containing everything suitable for a present.

The day is given up to present-making, hand-shaking and visiting. It is a day of universal greeting and well-wishing. All persons, irrespective of rank, occupation or calling, send their cards and pay visits. Relatives are first called upon, and all day and late in the night carriages roll through the streets laden with bon-bons and presents. A pretty woman counts her presents by the score. They are on exhibition, labeled with the name of the giver. In the days of Charles X., the royal presents were munificent. The female members of the royal family spent full half a year preparing articles of their own handiwork. The duchess of Orleans prepared an elegant screen; the duchess of Berri painted an entire room of japanned panels, which were to be set up in the royal palace.

IN GERMANY.

The natives do not make as much of New Year's day as they do of Christmas. Goethe, in his memoirs, however, says of the day: "It was in the beginning of the new year—a day on which the general bustle occasioned by the visits of congratulations set the whole city in motion. To us children this day afforded a pleasure long and eagerly waited for at our grandfather's house, where we were to assemble at break of day to hear a concert performed by all the musicians belonging to the town, the military bands and all who had any pretentions to handle flute, clarionet and hautboy. We were instructed to distribute New Year's gifts to the people of the ground story. The number of receivers and visitors hourly increased. Relatives and confidential friends came first; functionaries and people in subordinate positions came next; and even the members of the senate would not fail to pay their respects to the pretor. A select party used to sap in the evening in the dining-room, which was scarcely ever opened again during the remainder of the year. We were particularly delighted, as will be readily believed, with the tarts, biscuits, macaroons and sweet wines distributed on that occasion. In short, on this occasion we enjoyed everything, on a small scale, that is usual on the celebration of more pompous festivals."

IN ENGLAND.

The customs of New Year's day in England partake of the jolly eating and drinking character of the people. The wassail-bowl was a custom of "ye olden time in Merrie England," and is probably the origin of the modern fashion of drinking wine and toasts, punches and egg-nogs on the initial day of the year. The wassail-bowl was to New Year's what the yule-log was to Christmas. Young women went from door to door in the various towns, singing songs and giving liquor to all their friends and neighbors. The liquor was called lamb's wool, and was a sort of mixture of ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast and roasted crabs or apples. In the western counties of England the custom is still kept up. A company of six men provide themselves with a small bowl, and set out to visit the inhabitants of the town or village where they live. They rarely begin until candle light, when, without ceremony, they silently open the door and repeat some barbarous gibberish, the meaning of which is to give something to

"These poor wassail boys who
Come traveling through the mire."

Meat, drink or money is generally given them. The word "wassail" is said to have originated from the first interview of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist and Vortigern. On approaching the king she presented him with a cup of wine, saying: "Lord king, waes heil!"—that is, lord king, health be to you. Vortigern, being ignorant of the Saxon language, was told by the interpreter that the young lady wished him health and he should reply, "Drink heil," or drink the health. Accordingly, on his so doing Rowena drank, and the king, receiving the cup from her hand, kissed and pledged her.

"Health, my lord king," the sweet Rowena said;
"Health!" cried the chieftain to the Saxon maid;
Then gayly rose and 'mid her concourse wide
Kissed her pale lips and placed her by his side.
At the soft scene, such gentle thoughts abound,
That health and kisses 'mongst the guests went round.

The poet adds:

"From this the social custom took its rise;
We still retain, and still must keep the prize."

The wassail bowl was not always carried around from house to house, but sometimes placed in the house beside the roaring fire. All the neighbors gathered in and made merry, drowning their cares and drinking healths in huge bumpers of the beverage. In some of the corporate bodies of London, where antiquity runneth afar back, the president on the first of the new year stands up and drinks from a silver flagon to the health of the king, queen and his fellow officers. The flagon is then passed around, each one in turn drinking to the health of the president. There are many old wassail songs.

IN PERSIA

the customs are most peculiar and odd. A French savant who was at Teheran describes the performances: First came men running on stilts more than twenty feet high; others performing feats of strength, and balancing, turning on the slack rope, or carrying on their heads a pile of earthen pots with a vase of flowers. Then followed rope dancing, by young children. The rope was of hair, and hence less flexible than a silken one; being strained on two trestles of more than forty feet in height, it ascended almost imperceptibly as high as the king's kiosk. After having made several gambols, aided by their poles, on the part of the rope which was horizontal, one of the two dancers, ten years old at most, mounted as high as the terrace which crowns the pavilion, and then descended backward from a height of more than eighty feet. These dancers were called dzanbar—that is, one who plays or risks his soul. Naked men, armed with maces, and wrestlers afterward appeared before the king. They struck their clubs together and then rushed pell-mell into the contest. The one who succeeded in throwing his antagonist ran to the kiosk, and the king threw him a piece of money. Fireworks succeeded, and on the next day horse-racing.

IN CHINA.

The New Year's celebration is the most important festival of the year, and lasts three days. All accounts are settled and debts paid. Calls are made upon friends, there are gay scenes in the streets, paper prayers are burned in the joss houses, fireworks are set off and gongs beaten. Gambling is carried on all night to an enormous extent.

A Strange Mania.

There has just died in this city, says a recent New York letter, a man who fixedly believed that he was the devil. His name was Goldberg, and he was a performer of sleights. He was a magician, according to both his show bills and his own conceit. He had a marvelous dexterity in the deceptive handling of cards, and his tricks with them were far better than those of any of the more celebrated showmen whom I have ever seen; but he was not equally expert in devising or handling such mechanism as made the fame of Anderson the wizard, nor was he the entertaining talker which we remember Heller to have been. The consequence was that Goldberg gained little prosperity and remained a mere card manipulator until his mental vagaries brought him to a lunatic asylum. I remember that, during the last summer in which he was sufficiently sane to be left at large, he gave exhibitions in the hotel parlors at country resorts. While at Long Branch the gamblers who run the great hells there became acquainted with his slight-of-hand abilities. None of them, however, though they were in the dishonest manipulation of cards, could either imitate or understand the tricks which he showed them. Charley Reed, manager of one of the club houses, took him aside and said to him, "Goldberg, how much did you make out of the show you gave in the Ocean House parlor to-day?" "Oh, the collection amounted to $16 about," was the reply. "You ought to be ashamed of it," the gambler retorted. "What's the use of running yourself in a sort of pass-the-hat show when you could turn your talent to more profitable account? Now, I'll give you $200 cash down if you'll teach me to do that trick with the four aces." "I couldn't," was the sober reply, "if you paid me two millions. I don't know how to do it." The truth was that the trick, which consisted in dealing four aces at will from an apparently well-shuffled pack, depended chiefly on that dexterous handling of the cards called palming, but the demented Goldberg was convinced that, being himself the personal devil, it was purely supernatural. All the while that he was practicing the most delicate and deceptive manipulation he was unaware that the results were obtained by trickery and skill. This was a most peculiar phase of mania.

Eye-Glasses on this Side.

In London almost every man who pretends to be a gentleman in a certain sphere wears a single eye-glass. As a rule he does not wear it in his eye, but contents himself by allowing it to dangle over his breast from a short black cord. It is usually a plain glass without a rim and rather small. Everybody wears them over there, and it attracts no attention whatever. On this side, says a New York letter, the single glass has always been regarded as a special badge of idiocy; until four or five years ago a man who walked up Broadway with an "eye glass in his occular" was stared at on all sides by the crowd, and often guyed by men whom he passed. Now, however, the single glass no longer attracts attention in the fashionable quarters of the town, and a man may walk about with impunity, squinting painfully as he goes. In Delmonico's at all times one may see anywhere from five to a dozen men attempting to eat soup and hold the glasses in their eyes at the same time, and it is a rare night that doesn't witness one or two accidents from this affectation.

The Larder of an Ocean Steamship.

Transatlantic passenger steamers ship about 14,000 pounds of fresh meat for each trip, twenty tons of ice, 1,400 pounds of butter, and 3,000 cigars. On a vessel of 5,000 tons 7,000 napkins are used every trip, 2,000 sheets, and 3,000 towels. Different colors are used on upholstery and furniture every day, because of the relief a change of scene affords to persons who become seasick, and also owing to the additional freshness of the atmosphere of the cabins thus obtained. The steamer is newly painted on the outside from stem to stern every voyage, and to do this work, together with the repairing and cleaning of upholstery, from 200 to 400 men are employed. The washing is all done at the end of each voyage. In the first cabin of a first-class steamer there is $40,000 worth of silver ware.—*New York Truth.*

CLEVERLY CAUGHT!

The Rich Man's Fear of Burglars—The Story of an Electrician.

Buffalo, N. Y., News.

At the dead of night, Mr. J. B. Anthony, a wholesale grocer of Troy, N. Y., was awakened by his burglar alarm annunciator, which told him that his house had been entered through the roof scuttle. He hastily dresses, rings for a policeman, hurries to the upper story, and hears the burglar in the servant's room, threatening her with instant death if she made a loud noise.

He was captured, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for ten years.

So said Mr. C. H. Westfall, the electrician of Westfield, N. Y., to our report er.

"Do city residents generally use burglar alarms?"

"Yes, all first class houses are provided with them, and I have never had any dissatisfaction from my customers, many of whom are the best known and wealthiest people of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities."

"Do wealthy men have much fear of burglars?"

"As a rule, wealthy men do not keep valuables in their house, and yet they are not sure that they shall escape burglarious attacks, and they don't feel secure without a first-class burglar alarm apparatus in their house. Every door, window and scuttle is connected with the annunciator, and it is quite impossible to effect an entrance without the fact becoming at once known."

"Don't electricians run considerable risk in handling wires?"

"Even the most careful of them sometimes get a shock. A few years ago, while I was descending stairs at Elmira, N. Y., with a wire coil in my hand, I felt as if I had received the entire charge from the battery. For over a half hour I suffered the keenest agony. I did not know but what I had been fatally injured. After completing my business circuit I returned to Boston, and for eighteen months did not get over the shock. I lost my appetite; all food tasted alike. I could not walk across the common without resting several times.

"My head whirled, and I reeled like a drunken man. I consulted the best physicians in a good many cities, but none of them seemed to understand my case. About a year ago I was in Albany, and a physician there stated that I would probably not live three months. But to-day," said Mr. Westfall, and he straightened himself up with conscious pride, "so far as I know, I am in perfect health. I weigh 170 pounds, eat well, sleep well, feel well, and am well. One of my old physicians gave me a thorough examination a few weeks ago, and told me that I was in a perfect condition."

"You are a very fortunate man, sir," remarked the scribe, "to have escaped instant death after an electrical shock."

"Oh, it was not electricity that prostrated me. It was a uremic convulsion. For all my physicians told me I was a victim of a very serious kidney disorder. And when they and a dozen widely advertised medicines failed to benefit me, Warner's Safe Cure restored me to perfect health. That preparation is invaluable to every grade of society, for it is a priceless blessing."

"There is no need of death from handling electrical wires if the operators will exercise care. In our burglar alarm attachments there is no possible danger from that source."

Folks who live by their wits live by the want of wits in other people.

A new method of fastening the strings of upright pianos has been invented by the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company, which is regarded as one of the most important improvements ever made, making the instrument more richly musical in its tones, as well as more durable, and less liable to get out of order.—*Boston Journal.*

It is paneful to contemplate that the glazier does a good deal of light work.

"Frozen Facts" is a purely American expression, and one, too, of recent origin. It has the merit of attracting attention, and also seems to bear conviction of truthfulness on its face. We make room in our issue of to-day, for a fact of this character. A correspondent, Henry Whiting, Esq., of Boston, Mass., says: "Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my son of a fever sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude." We believe it to be a fact, whether "frozen" or otherwise, that America needs more men like Mr. Whiting; men who act, men who investigate truths, and seize opportunities.

A promising young man—One who gets his clothing on credit.

Tall Oaks From Little Acorns Grow.

Great and good results often spring from small deeds and so fatal diseases come of a seemingly trifling neglect. Colds neglected often lead to serious catarrhal troubles. If this is your case lose no time in becoming acquainted with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its healing virtues will surprise you. It is simple, efficacious, speedy, sure. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges from the nose into the throat are symptoms of this horrible complaint.

Many a boarding house patron gets into hot water when he ladles out the soup.

If all so-called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

A striking peculiarity—the clock.

The chance concoctions of ignorant men have sometimes brought disrepute not only on their own worthless medicines that deserve no credit, but sometimes, with much injustice, on really reliable preparations. Ladies should not hesitate about Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for this remedy has been tried, proven and praised for years.

A valuable spark arrester—a pretty girl.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.

Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

Many persons in Pittston are using Ely's Cream Balm, a Catarrh remedy, with most satisfactory results. A lady is recovering the sense of smell which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years. She had given up her case as incurable. Mr. Barber has used it in his family and recommends it very highly. A Tunkhannock lawyer, known to many of our readers, testifies that he was cured of partial deafness.—*Pittston, Pa., Gazette.* Not a liquid or snuff. 50 cents.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba."

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

Carbo-lines.

Petroleum sheds its brilliant light,
In cot and palace seen;
And on our heads its blessing bright,
From wondrous Carboline.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate. use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Young Men!—Read This.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Do You Want to Buy a Dog?

Send for Dog Buyers' Guide, 100 pages, engravings of all breeds, colored plate prices of dogs and where to buy them. Mailed for 15c. Associated Fanciers, 237 S. 8th St., Phila.

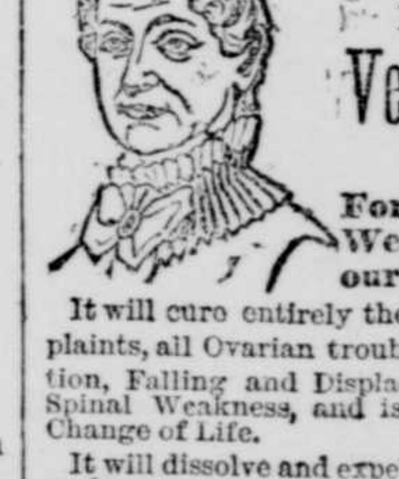
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CONDITIONS: Loans made pro rata, not less than $100 nor more than $500. First year's interest at 4 per cent. to be deducted from amount loaned. Your individual note is all the security asked, provided you will send the names of several of your neighbors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

One year after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of the publisher of *Chicago Post and Courier* the sum of .... dollars, with interest at 4 per cent per annum after maturity. It is understood and agreed that no part of the principal of this note will be demanded or become payable (except at my pleasure), as long as I remain a paid-up subscriber to the above named paper. (Signed) ....

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