FOR FEMININE READERS

Jute for Window Curtains.

Jute is a new fabric introduced into the manufacture of window and wall curtains. Some of the jute or "cosmos" velour curtains shown look more silky and velvety than the real English silk turcoman curtains that a few years ago were considered absolutely perfect for the draperies of windows and doors in the most costly and elegantly furnished houses. The highest novelty in lace window curtains demands the work of three nations of Europe to make. The body of the curtain, batiste, is manufactured in England; the hand-made lace braids and flowers must come from Brussels, and the arrangement of the same, the designs of the curtains and finish must pass through French fingers.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Corduroy for Royalty.

Very fashionable people abroad are wearing corduroy. It is to be had in all colors and in light and heavy weight, the former used for dresses and the latter for jackets. It combines effectively with cloth, plush, velveteen and cashmere or is used alone, simply trimmed with rows of stitching. A dress recently made for one of the members of the royal family was of deep fawn-colored corduroy, with several rows of stitching around the underskirt. The overdress was a short folded scarf in front, the back drapery being full. The round bodice had the vest, standing collar and cuffs of brown leather. A mouse-colored corduroy had the trimming of mole-skin. The fur has already appeared as trimming for bonnets and toques. It is very effective, as it is so soft and silvery.—*New York Commercial.*

A Lady's View of the Harem.

The following is from an interview with Senator-elect Stanford, of San Francisco: During our ten days' sojourn in Constantinople, in January of last year, Mrs. Stanford and I managed to see pretty much everything that was worth seeing; a fact that was greatly due to the courtesy of General Wallace, the United States minister at that capital. For example, Mrs. Stanford was a guest in several of the most aristocratic harems, while she and I were accorded the somewhat unusual privilege of inspecting the crown jewels. I may say that my wife was not favorably impressed with the matrimonial condition of Turkish women, for she found that even those of the highest rank had been so persistently treated as overgrown children that their thoughts and actions were of a decidedly infantile turn. They play with pet animals as the little girls in this country do with their dolls, are indolent in manner, and, as a rule, slovenly in dress, although making a brilliant outward show when visitors are expected. Their utter seclusion from the world is pitiable to think of, and must naturally dwarf their intellects; while their enforced laziness of course tends to develop selfishness and obesity. Many of their faces are pretty, but they are rarely marked with the intelligence that is born, as a rule, of experience and observation. The chief wife in the seraglio of the late sultan is treated with profound respect by the few who come in contact with her, but she told Mrs. Stanford that she had not been outside of the harem walls for twelve years past. Can you imagine an American woman, rich in power, health and money, who would voluntarily submit to such absolute stagnation? If the ultra woman's rights advocates would only make a visit to Turkey they might cease to regard an American husband as "that tyrant, man."

Who Makes the Fashions.

George William Curtis says in *Harper's Magazine:* The American fashions, we used to be told, come from Europe. But who makes the fashions there? When all English and French dandies are wearing high collars, who is it that turns down his collar with such authority that two continents turn down their collars? It was answered that the tailors made the changes. The tailors make the clothes, but a change in form or style by the tailor would not change the fashion. If he should change the cut of a coat for a lawyer's clerk the fashion would not change, but the lawyer's clerk would be out of fashion. The tailor as an artist may have the highest taste and the utmost skill, and as a tailor he may wish that a new fashion would produce a demand for new clothes. But he has no social authority. He can only serve him who has. It was Prince Hamlet who was the glass of fashion and the mold of form. If D'Orsay, amid universal white cravats, should appear in a black satin scarf, all the dandies would hurry to wear black satin. Tens of thousands of loyal Britons may leave off gloves; but they are merely queer, and gloves are still essential. The prince of Wales may saunter along the street without gloves, and immediately gloveless is the only good "form. This is the secret of fashion. It is the practice of a recognized social leader. The London *World* says that no instance can be mentioned of a social change or fashion introduced by the Prince of Wales which has not been instantly adopted by those round him, and gradually by the general mass of his future subjects. This is true of dress, manners and social arrangements. "Society," says the *World*, "cannot organize itself without the standard of propriety furnished by Marlborough house." It is some prince or social leader, then, who lowered those lofty bulwarks of collars of which grandpa's wedding coat offered so extraordinary an illustration. It was said that the dropping of a pebble in the ocean produced a movement which was continued to the utmost confines of the sea. The whim or the comfort of one exalted or dandiacal personage may likewise, in the cut of a coat or the form of a shoe, go round the world. Unconsciously even we republicans are subjects of a king, and the severe and scornful defier of the authority of the British crown defies it in a coat whose "cut" is a docile acknowledgment of that crown's resistless power. The influence of a social leader is shown in nothing so strongly as in his ability to make two continents wear clothes cut as he chooses.

Fashion Notes.

Hammered silver jewelry is still in high favor.

Gold lace is introduced in many of the fancy articles for nice neckwear.

Iridescent ornament, in the form of round flowers are mounted as aigrettes for bonnets.

Astrakan cloth is more in demand than the fur, although it is always used by old ladies and those in mourning.

Hat brims are cut nowadays, and part of the large birds drawn through the rolling side, so that it rests against the hair.

The long, plain Newmarkets, in green, black, brown or plain jersey stockinet, with lasting buttons are popular with young girls.

Black silk hose and slippers are worn with dinner and evening toilettes, or the hose may match the chief color used in the costume.

White muslin embroidery in the open Irish and Venetian patterns will be much used for trimming light silks during the coming season.

Fans may be of black or white lace, or match the color of the toilette. Feather fans with gold or tortoise-shell sticks are handsome.

Sapphire and bronze figures in velvet are seen on garnet satin grounds, to be made with plain garnet or bronze velvet, for visiting costume.

Jerseys are cut off in front like a pointed vest, and trimmed with a row of macaroons around the collar, down the fronts, on the edge and sleeves.

Suits of brown velveteen are made with a plain skirt and long polonaise, or pointed basque and drapery, with collar, cuffs and border on the skirt of beaver.

Striped suits for misses have a kilted skirt with the darkest color on the outside; the polonaise matches the lighter shade, with a folded plastron of the stripes.

Black lace flounces embroidered with gold are worn with gold ornaments on all black costumes; others with palm leaves in iridescent beads have clasps and buttons to match.

The coming French mantle for spring is of velvet, trimmed with lace and made with the Russian sleeve turning underneath, and appearing from the back more like a large pleat than a sleeve.

Among new dress trimmings is the mirliton, composed of velvet ribbons which begin on the hips and cover the whole skirt, being set on diagonally, with spaces a little less than the width of the ribbon between the rows.

Letters from Paris predict that the Russian blouse, full and without trimming, will be the favorite morning bodice for spring and summer. It is worn either with a regular belt or else it is closely shirred in the back, and has a half belt coming from the under arm seams.

The white lilac, which has long been the fashionable bridal flower, now appears in the embroidery on satin intended for wedding gowns. It is worked in white satin with chenille and white silk, and is exquisitely pure in appearance. Some realistic souls prefer the daisies, which have a touch of gold, and the pond lilies with stems of dull green, but the white lilac with no color is queen of them all.

An exquisite tea gown of London origin is of dark heliotrope plush, opening over a point, extending from the throat to the feet, of pale blue China crape, forming a plastron and long, much gathered tablier. The revers of the robe are lined with satin duchesse of the same sky-blue tint. The ribbons forming the decorative parts of this gown are of heliotrope velvet, backed with pale-blue satin. Heliotrope flowers form the corsage bouquet.

For walking and visiting dresses the plain skirt of plush or velvet holds a prominent place. A new material has appeared for the tunics and polonaises. This is a soft and delicate woolen fabric of any shade, studded with small spots or loops of chenille in a different color. It is a very beautiful material, having a shot effect at a little distance, and it drapes very gracefully; the tablier is usually of this chenille fabric, and sometimes the corsage also with full plastron of plush or velvet. Or else the bodice is like the plain skirt, with full plastron of the spotted material.

A City Where Women Do All the Work.

On Friday morning I looked out of my cabin window to find that we were tied up at the most yellow wharf that I ever saw, and in front of a large, barn-like building. I did not dream that we were at Asuncion, but, going on deck, found that the barn was the custom-house for Paraguay, and that when we went ashore we were in the city of the republican incognita. A very nice little city we found it to be. Not that it is pretty or pretentious, or worth visiting—but it is an enterprising, republican, go-ahead place. Most of the houses are small and old, and are built without any regard to being on the streets. You cannot imagine a more irregular assemblage of houses, but the symmetry with which the public buildings are built offset this. The president's house, government house, arsenal, barracks, and custom house stand on wide boulevards, and, with the exception of the latter, are as well built as the buildings in any American city of the same rank. The word "asuncion" you know, is not Spanish for "ascension," as we used to believe when schoolboys, but for assumption, and in the case of the Paraguayan city is well bestowed, for it is not often in South America that there can be found a city that is more assuming politically, socially and generally. Appropriations are voted by congress and that body also fixes the salaries of the officials. The president receives $6,000; the vice-president, $3,000; the ministry, $1,500; congressmen, $500, and the judges of the supreme court, $150. The population is about 300,000, and what is strange about it there are only about 30,000 men and 270,000 women. Of course, the females are the farmers, producers and laborers. They work slavishly, and are very poor. While the men sit at home and drink and smoke, they indefatigably toil and support the families.—*Springfield Republican.*

Snakes versus Men.

According to official statistics, out of a grand total of 22,905 human beings killed last year in India by "wild beasts," no fewer than 20,667 fell victims to snake bites. But man had his revenge on his ancient foe. In the Bombay presidency alone rewards were paid for the deaths of nearly 300,000 venomous serpents, and the Punjaub, which had previously been rather apathetic in the matter, brightened up and gallantly slew its 50,000. The other divisions did not do so well, and the result is seen in a very high rate of death by snake bites in both Madras and Bengal. Europeans very rarely suffer harm from snakes, their boots protecting their feet, the part of the body which is struck by most serpents. The cobra rears itself and strikes higher, when there is time to take up that attitude of attack, but by so doing it becomes plainly visible, and can be avoided or killed without much risk. In spite of the recorded slaughter, no mention is made that the snakes show signs of becoming scarcer. Nor will that be likely to happen until the jungles which afford harborage to the enemy are cleared away.—*London Globe.*

Eight hundred dollars' worth of strawberries have been raised on two and a half acres of ground by a farmer of Delaware township, Camden county, New Jersey, and he accordingly has received a premium from the State board of agriculture.

A LEPER LAZARETTO.

Visit to a Hawaiian Hospital—A Mysterious Disease.

Of the thousands who visit the Sandwich Islands every year, writes a Hawaiian correspondent to the San Francisco *Alta Californian*, not one in five has ever been admitted to the Kakaao lazaretto—the Oahu leper hospital. Few desire that privilege, because they fear to encounter a horrible and disgusting spectacle, and also through a vague dread of infection, therefore they go without having seen a leper, for the Molokai settlement is so far away that none but those who have business connected with the settlement ever approach that melancholy island.

Having expressed a wish to see the unfortunate inmates of Kakaao, the doctor in charge of the lazaretto called at my house one pleasant morning in August last, and, accepting a seat in his buggy, we drove toward the seashore.

"I hope, doctor," I said, "you have provided the necessary disinfectants. 'Twould be an awful thing if I got a dose of leprosy in return for my curiosity."

The doctor laughed. "There is a lot of humbug about leprosy in the mouths of everyone, not only in these islands, but elsewhere," he said, "wherever the disease is discussed. Now, the first day I met you was at the races at Waikiki, and a minute before you shook hands with me I saw you shake hands with a leper. Don't be nervous. I shook hands with him myself, and I assure you that I have as great an aversion to being shipped off to Molokai as you have."

"But it is not possible that lepers are allowed to mingle with the people?" I asked.

"That all depends upon the rank and influence of the leper. Among the common people the lepers when detected are at once parted out and sent to Molokai or Kakaao—good-day to you, good-day," and the doctor bowed to a fine-looking man who, in a spotless linen suit, lounged on the gate of a handsome residence.

"That is a member of the legislature," he said, "and quite prominent on the side of the opposition, yet the lady who keeps house for him—for he is not married—is a leper."

By this time we had arrived at the lazaretto of Oahu. It stands on the seashore and consists of several rows of whitewashed houses, inclosed by a fence. At the southern entrance is a division some fifteen feet in length, protected only by a large wooden grating, through which, on certain days of the week, the lepers inside are allowed to converse with their friends. When we came up, some dozen or so natives were seated on the long bench outside the grating, chatting merrily with the prisoners. Where were the tears and lamentations I expected—the agonized meeting of mother and child, of husband and wife? Certainly not apparent at this portion of my visit, for the lepers inside seemed like a lot of school boys and girls, exchanging jokes and gossips through the playground gate with their friends outside. The porter admitted us. The square was traversed by numerous walks, trees were planted here and there, flower-beds laid out, and benches placed throughout the grounds. A tall, well-proportioned native, neatly dressed, a gold chain spanning his white waistcoat and a newspaper in his hand, approached the doctor. He greeted him cordially in English, bowed to me, and, in reply to the doctor stated that he was feeling much better.

"Surely that is not a leper," I said. "He seems in perfect health, and shows no limb distortion, ulceration, or any of those signs which are associated in my mind with the disease."

"Ah, yes; he's a leper," was the reply, "everyone you meet here is a leper, with the exception of the Sisters of Mercy and Dr. Van Arnim, who has been sent hither by the German government to make an exhaustive study of the disease; and now before we look around the hospitals, we shall visit the sisters."

We found the sisters decorating the little chapel with red hibiscus and the graceful mimosa blossoms. This chapel is so arranged that the outer portion is used for Episcopal services and the inner for the Catholic mass. As we entered, a native preacher, a leper, of course, was holding forth in Hawaiian to a dozen or so of his brethern. The sisters, both of whom were quite comely, volunteered to accompany us through the wards.

And now we rested under a broad veranda, where groups of merry, laughing children were gathered, romping and sporting in the full enjoyment of life. It appeared to me incredible that those pretty, rosy-cheeked youngsters could be infected with the horrible taint of leprosy. They were as active and graceful as a lot of young fawns; their faces were clear, their eyes bright, their figures straight and exquisitely molded. Some of the girls of twelve and thirteen, just on the threshold of womanhood, were positively beautiful. "Yes," said the sister sadly, "they are all lepers, all doomed to die within the next five, or at the most, seven years;" and the doctor, calling a pretty little maiden to him opened her frock and showed me on the shoulder-blade a dark spot, not larger than a half dollar piece.

"That tells the story," he said; "but see how happy they are." And he ran after one of them, who fled with shrieks of laughter, while her companions hung on to the doctor's coat-tails to their heart's content. It was a scene in the school play-ground, and not in the confines of a lazaretto. In the women's wards we found a lot of smiling good-natured creatures, glad to see the doctor, and with a hearty aloha for the visitor. There was not a melancholy face in the group; there was not one who might not be in the full enjoyment of all life's pleasures, so great and expressive of perfect contentment were their features.

"Here," said the doctor, indicating a tall, pretty girl, "is a young lady who has given us a deal of trouble." The girl laughed, and hid her face in her shawl. "Yes," continued the doctor, "she has a lover, and nothing would do my lady but she must give him a signal the other night that he might climb over the fence and come to see her. The fellow did, and when the guard came around they found my gay cavalier busily engaged in helping this wild creature up the fence. Why, sir, they were going to elope, and then we should have had a nice hunt for them. But now when he wants to talk to his sweetheart he comes, like a well-behaved young man, to the grating, and there they can chat just as long as the law allows." I inquired further into this romance of the lazaretto, and found that the leper beauty had been engaged and the wedding day set, but a week before the nuptials the fatal taint made its appearance only by a slight and almost unnoticeable deformation of one of the finger joints, and the bride bade adieu to her lover and friends and was consigned to Kakaao, an exile forever from the outer world.

The men were quite as cheerful and contented-looking as the women, and thummed their guitars and sang as gayly as if they were miles away under the cocoas eating po and watching the hulas. In those wards where the far-advanced patients were placed—those whose days were literally numbered—there are still nothing revolting to the eye. The apex of the disease was indicated by extreme emaciation—men worn to a skeleton crouched upon their matting, but had a faint smile for the doctor when he entered. In one of these wards was a white man.

A desperate fellow, upon whose soul rested the stain of every vice in the calendar, and who had not been beyond doing a few murders in his lawless career. His limbs were swollen and the sight of one eye was gone, but the aged sinner cackled cheerfully to the doctor and protested that he was feeling better than he had done for weeks. His appetite was good and he could yet read his newspaper. He inquired eagerly about American politics, for even on the brink of the grave this old leper was a fierce and implacable partisan. As we were leaving the inclosure, the doctor called my attention to a good-looking woman of about seven and twenty. "She has had no less than three husbands," he said, "and the last one is is so devoted to her that he never allows a day to pass without calling. His marrying a leper does not mean infection. Curious, isn't it? but I have on my books not less than fifty cases of leper wives, whose husbands show no traces of the disease, and leper husbands whose wives are as free from infection as you are. The children of these unions, however, are invariably leprous. There are men living in Molokai to-day who are married to lepers, and who, as soon as one dies, marry another, and thus become partakers in the support allowed by the government. It is a mysterious disease, and so far has resisted all the efforts of science, either to discover its origin or its cure."

Miner's Luck.

The death of Peter Whyte recalls the strange story of the founding of Victoria, Australia. In an Australian mining camp at one of the tents sat four men—the 10th of June, 1858—talking earnestly of their future and bemoaning the past. For several months these four men had worked together in the same claim, sometimes getting barely sufficient for daily wants, sometimes not even that. For several weeks, indeed, they had labored without any result. After a long discussion they decided to abandon the claim. Down in the mine the three looked gloomily around with a kind of sulky regret at having to leave a scene of so much useless toil. "Good-by," said one; "I'll give you a farewell blow," and raising his pick he struck the quartz, making splinters fly in all directions. His practiced eye caught a glittering speck in one of the bits at his feet. Stooping, he examined it and the place he had struck, when, with a loud exclamation, he knelt and satisfied himself that it was gold! He then commenced picking vigorously. His mates caught the meaning and followed his example. In dead silence they worked on—they had discovered a monster nugget. Then a wild, glad shot sounded in the ears of the one at the windlass, who had sunk into a half-doze, feeling probably the want of his breakfast. To his inquiry, "What is going on?" the cry came, "Wind up," and as he did so there rose to the surface a huge mass of virgin gold. When fully exposed to view the men were almost insane with joy. After watching it through the day and live-long night they had it conveyed in safety to the bank. It was named the Welcome Stranger, and yielded the fortunate discoverers of it $30,000. On the site of that spot the forest and the scrub have disappeared and their place is occupied by the finest cite on the celebrated gold field of Victoria—*Philadelphia News.*

The Very First Steamboat.

A correspondent traveling in Virginia writes to the Springfield *Republican* as follows: Having crossed the Potomac we are now in the northeastern corner of West Virginia, and in Shepherdstown enter its oldest settlement, founded in 1734 by Thomas Sheppard, whose descendents still live there and own some of the original land. The pioneers were Germans, from Pennsylvania chiefly, and the village has more the appearance of a Maryland than a Virginia town. This community was active in revolutionary days, and from it sprang the first of these compauies of "Bucktail" mountaineers, who, recruiting as they went, hastened on foot to aid Washington at Boston in 1775, when he first called for troops. No incident in local history, however, is more important than the experimentation which was carried on here by James Ramsey in 1785 toward the invention of the steamboat. The plan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was then under consideration and projects for inland navigation were stimulating inventive thought. Washington and others became specially interested in what Mr. Ramsey was doing and aided his experiments. Finally there was produced and tried upon the Potomac a steamboat which undoubtedly antedates the discoveries in the same direction of both Fitch and Fulton. Ramsey's steamboat was a flat boat "propelled" by a steam-engine working a vertical pump in the middle of the vessel, by which the water was drawn in at the bow and expelled through a horizontal trunk at the stern. The impact of this forcible stream against the static water of the river pushed the boat along just as a cuttie-fish swims. The boat was eighty feet long, and with a cargo of three tons attained a speed up the current of four miles an hour. She was soon disabled, however, by the explosion of her boiler, but relics of her are preserved.

The Biter Bit.

Gay Tippleton is a great practical joker. At a country house not long ago when the ladies had retired for the evening, the gentlemen congregated in the smoking-room. "I say, Ewart," said Tippleton, "I think it's very bad form of you coming in here without taking the trouble to go upstairs and change your coat. If you do it again I certainly shall have those claw-hammer tails cut off."

Next evening—scene repeated—young Ewart strolls into the smoking-room with his dress coat on. Without ado Gay and a few congenial spirits had young Ewart down on the couch, and cut the tails off his coat. Ewart took it very coolly. He strolled up to the fire, and stood in the attitude the ladies allege to be the favorite one of the male sex. "You take it very philosophically," said one of Gay Tippleton's friends. "Oh," replied Ewart, "it don't matter to me. It's not my coat; it's Tippleton's garment. I knew he'd keep his word, so I just dropped into his room in passing, and put his coat on." There was a roar of laughter, and to do Gay Tippleton justice, no one joined in it more heartily than he.—*Liverp[...]er.*

Effective Irish Wit.

A few weeks since, an Irishman, direct from the old country, called upon a well known Bostonian, presenting letters of introduction from mutual friends in England.

The Bostonian received him very cordially and proffered a glass of brandy, which the Irishman drank with a relish.

After some further conversation, the foreigner said,—

"Well, Misther — , Oi'm very much pleased wid the new counthry. Its a foine place. When I go back I'll tell me friends what a foine land it is, and what foine gintlemen ye have in it. I'll tell them how foinely ye have trated me; how you gave me two glasses of foine old brandy—"

"But," broke in the amused host, "I haven't given you but one."

"Oh, well, ye wouldn't make a liar of me to me friends. That Oi know."

Another glass was forthcoming at once.

The Weather.

Lieut. Charles W. McKim, Portland, Ky., states: "For twenty years I suffered with rheumatism. During the bad weather my suffering was terrible. I was about to give up. Some one suggested the application of St. Jacobs Oil. I tried it and its relief was rapid. In half an hour I could stand up. I no longer suffered with the pains."

Our Obligations.

We can be thankful to a friend for a few acres, or a little money, and yet for the freedom and command of the whole earth, and for the great benefits of our being, our life, health and reason, we look upon ourselves as under no obligations.

It Astonished the Public to hear of the resignation of Dr. Pierce as a Congressman to devote himself solely to his labors as a physician. It was because his true constituents were the sick and afflicted everywhere. They will find Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consumption, bronchitis, cough, heart disease, fever and ague, intermittent fever, dropsy, neuralgia, goitre or thick neck, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by this world-renowned medicine. Its properties are wonderful, its action magical. By druggists.

The most humorous member of a dog is his tail.

Any lady who desires further information than can be given in the limited public space of newspaper columns can obtain Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's pamphlet "Guide to Health" by sending a stamp to Lynn, Mass.

A man need not necessarily be possessed of musical ability to strike a liar.

"Say, why is everything
Either at sixes or at sevens?"

Probably, my dear nervous sister, because you are suffering from some of the diseases peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging-down" feeling, the back-ache, you are debilitated, you have pains of various kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and be cured. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Epitaph for a tailor: "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

The Worst Urethral Strictures speedily cured by our new radical methods. Pamphlet, references and terms, two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Mite'y Dollar"—That made up of church-collection pennies.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' 'Rough on Corns.' 15c. Complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

I have been a severe sufferer from Catarrh for the past fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs. About a year and a half ago I commenced using Ely's Cream Balm, with most gratifying results, and am to-day apparently cured.—Z. C. Warren, Rutland, Vt.

My Daughter and myself, great sufferers from Catarrh, have been cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell restored and health greatly improved.—C. M. Stanley, Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y. Easy to use. Price 50 cents.

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Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of bladder. $1. Drugts.

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.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness Indigestion, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer

The Might of the Pen.

Oh, the orator's voice is a mighty power,
As it echoes along the green,
But the fearless pen has more sway o'er men
To sound the praises of Carboline.

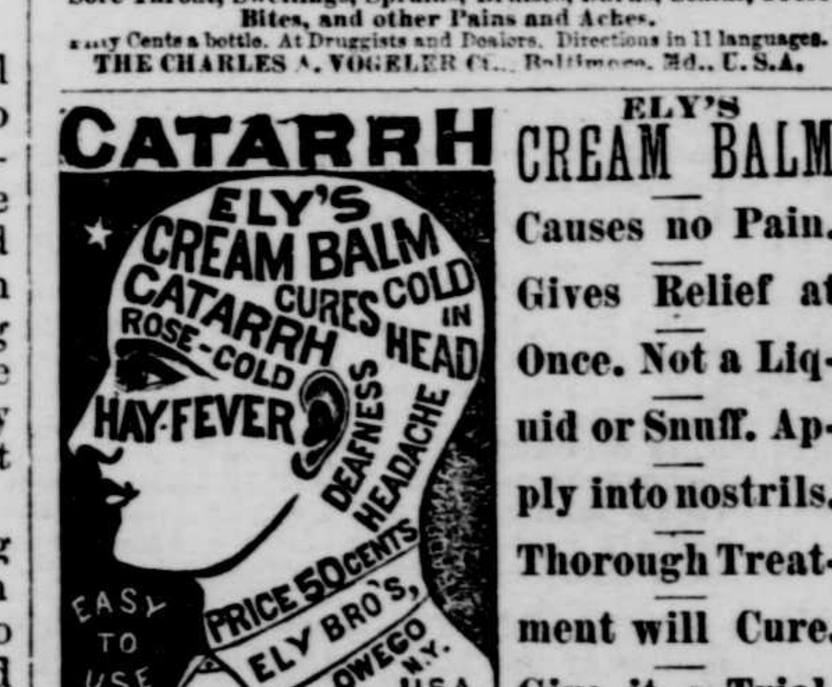
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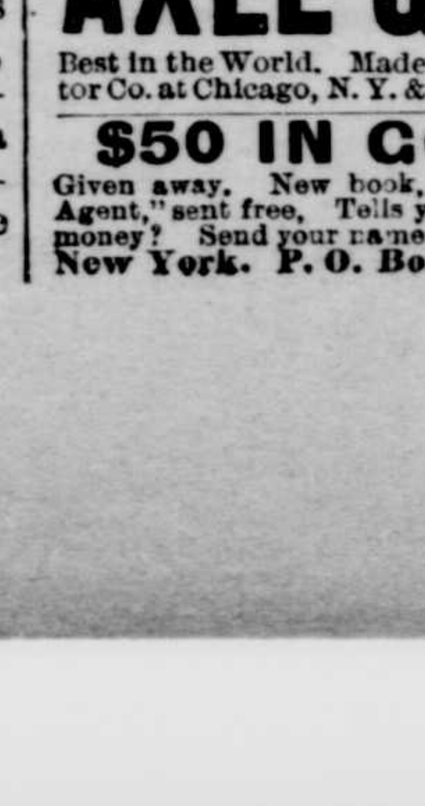
Dinner dresses are worn full—by those of good appetite.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and $5 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city



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Brown's Iron Bitters
ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found. **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—**all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain** in the **Side, Back** or **Limbs, Headache** and **Neuralgia**—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily. **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS,** however, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the **ONLY** iron medicine that is not injurious. *Physicians and druggists recommend it.* The Genuine has Trade-Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. **TAKE NO OTHER.**

By the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness of dyspeptics are supplanted by a healthier look, and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite is restored, and the nervous system refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.



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Lying Agents can't SELL and tell the truth about JONES. Put your lies on paper and sign if you dare. U. S. STANDARD
$60. 5 TON WAGON SCALES.
Beam Box. Tare Beam. Freight Paid. Free Price List. Every Size. address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a *red tin tag;* that Lorillard's **Rose Leaf** fine cut; that Lorillard's **Navy Clippings**, and that Lorillard's **Snuffs**, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

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CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
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MALARIA. Chills, Dumb Ague, etc. New, Simple, Positive Cure, mailed for 50 cents. Circulars free. S. E. DOUGHERTY, 65 Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City, N. J.

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IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

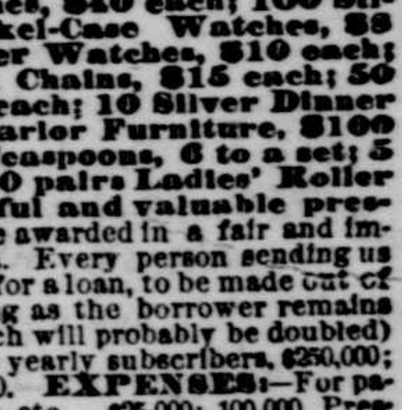
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

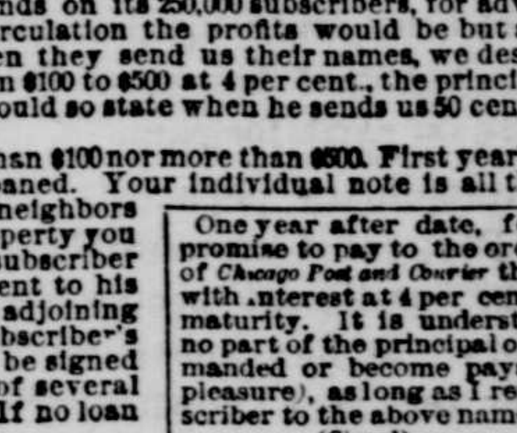
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BNUS

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WILL CURE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK AND SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
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KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade-Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.



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THE OPIUM-HABIT EASILY CURED. ADVICE FREE. Dr. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wis.

100,000 ROYAL PRESENTS!!
— AND A —
Long Loan at a Very Low Rate.

THE publishers of the **Chicago Post and Courier** desire to secure 100,000 subscribers. Only 87,000 more subscribers needed before the Grand Distribution takes place, April 25, 1885. For 50 cents we will mail you our paper 6 months on trial, and immediately send you a numbered Receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following presents. All these presents will be given to these new 100,000 subscribers.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY: 10 Cash presents of $1,000 each; 10 U. S. Bonds. $500 each; 10 U. S. Greenbacks, $100 each; 100 U. S. Greenbacks, $10 each; 1,000 cash Presents of $1 each; 1 Grand Square Piano; 1 Grand Cabinet Organ; 100 Ladies' Gold Watches, $40 each; 100 Silver Hunting-Case Watches, $20 each; 100 Stem-Winding Nickel-Case Watches, $8 each; 50 Ladies' Chatelaine Watches, $10 each; 50 Boys' Silver Watches, $10 each; 200 Waterbury Watches, $3.50 each; 50 Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, $15 each; 50 Gents' Gold Chains, $25 each; 20 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, $15 each; 10 Silver Dinner Services, $100 each; 10 Silver Tea Sets, $60 each; 10 Sets Parlor Furniture, $100 each; 500 Solid Gold Rings, $3 each; 500 Sets Solid Silver Teaspoons, 6 to a set; 5 Bicycles, $90 each; 1 matched pair Trotting Horses, $1,000; 500 pairs Ladies' Roller Skates; 500 pairs Boys' Roller Skates; and hundreds of other useful and valuable presents, which we can not enumerate here. All the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner. Presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. Every person sending us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper is also privileged to apply for a loan, to be made out of advertising profits, the amount borrowed being permitted to remain unpaid as long as the borrower remains a subscriber and keeps the interest paid. On the basis of 250,000 circulation (which will probably be doubled) the business and profits will approximate as follows:- **RECEIPTS:**—250,000 yearly subscribers, $250,000; 1,000 inches advertising, $2.50 per line, $15 per inch, 24 issues, $360,000; total, $610,000. **EXPENSES:**—For paper and press work, 250,000 copies, 24 issues, $200,000; editorial work, office, repairs, etc., $25,000; 100,000 Presents, $40,000; total, $265,000; leaving a net profit of $345,000. For this enormous profit for sale of advertising space the **Chicago Post and Courier** depends on its 250,000 subscribers, for advertisers pay for space in proportion to circulation. With but 25,000 circulation the profits would be but a tenth of the amount. Therefore as subscribers are doing us a favor when they send us their names, we desire to return favor for favor. Any subscriber who desires to borrow from $100 to $500 at 4 per cent., the principal to stand if desired, as long as the borrower remains a subscriber, should so state when he sends us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper.

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) ....

900 GOLD WATCHES FREE!
WHO WILL SEND THE QUICKEST!

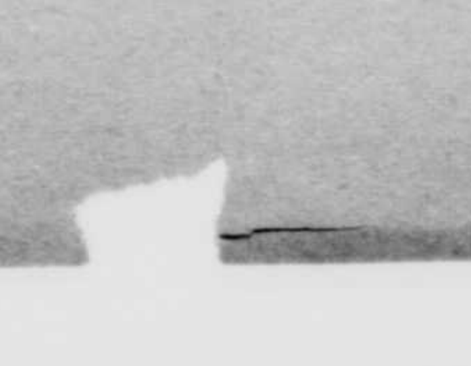
In making up the above list of presents, we decided to reserve $9,000 to be divided equally among the first 900 subscribers received. If you send 50 cents you will be entitled to *one receipt* good for *one present*, and if your letter is among the first 900 received you will also be entitled to a beautiful gold watch. The watch is one third larger than the picture. We will send a printed list of the awards, free, and all presents will be forwarded to holders of receipts as they may direct. A list of watch winners will be published in our paper. The 50 cents you send us is the regular price for 6 months, therefore you pay nothing for the present. Subscribe at once. Don't wait a day. We will send you the paper 9 months and 2 numbered receipts good for 2 presents, if you send us 75 cents. Send $1 and the paper will be mailed you 1 year and 3 receipts good for 3 presents. Get 5 friends to join you, and send $2.50, and we will send the paper 6 months and 1 numbered receipt for each of your subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. Positively no further postponement. Send 10 subscribers, with $5, and we will send you 12 subscriptions and 13 receipts. This offer is good only until **April 25, 1885.** We have 213,000 subscribers already, and only require 37,000 more to have the desired number. Our old patrons and subscribers, whom we number by *thousands*, should go to work at once and help us increase our list by this grand and generous offer.

ONLY 50 CENTS Secures our paper 6 months on trial and one receipt good for one present. **As to our reliability, we refer to any Bank or Mercantile Agency.** Remember these are presents to our subscribers, given to them absolutely free. This is a chance of a lifetime, *the true pathway to your future fortune.* Every subscriber gets a prize. *A fortune may be yours if you will but stretch forth your hand to receive it.* It costs only 50 cents to try—*is it possible you will let it pass?* Postage stamps taken from places where a Postal Note can not be obtained. Remit by Postal Note, plain envelope or express. Address Chicago Post and Courier, Morrison Bld'g, Cor. Clark St. and Calhoun Place, Chicago, Ill.



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FOR MAKING (BY COMPOSTING) **FIRST-CLASS FERTILIZERS** FOR TOBACCO, VEGETABLES, GRAIN, COTTON, GRASS, FRUITS. Special Mixtures for Each Crop. **$6.00** Per Barrel, which makes a Half Ton of Complete Fertilizer. EVERY FARMER, whether land owner or tenant, we think, desires to know how to produce **LARGE CROPS** in 1885 cheaper than same crop cost in 1884. POWELL'S Prepared CHEMICALS, properly composted, solves the problem. **$12.00 WILL BUY A FORMULA (620 lbs.) OF POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS** which, without any trouble, you can mix at home with earth, making a **Ton** of Good Fertilizer, that will not only produce a **Large Yield**, but will permanently **Enrich the land.** Leading farmers in every State as reference. Mention this paper. **BROWN CHEMICAL CO.** Sole Manufacturers POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR
Man and Beast.
Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

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Magnolia Balm
is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

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