TIMELY TOPICS.

According to the *Pharmaceutical Record* there is a turpentine farm near Live Oak, Fla., upon which five stills are operated and work given to 250 hands. The farm incudes 18,000 acres of land, and produces annually 175,000 gallons of turpentine and 14,000 barrels of rosin.

The Galveston *News* says that "canned goat is not generally in demand at American hotels and restaurants, but in Mexico there is no prejudice against straight-haired mutton, and the new industry may find patrons in the neighboring republic. When Texas butchers sell the meat of goats they generally call it mutton.

It is estimated that 200,000 tons of beet sugar will be consumed in this country during the present year. The production of the whole world is estimated at 2,500,000 tons, Germany alone having produced 1,150,000 tons in 1881–'82, and having erected within two years thirty new factories with a capacity for 850,000 tons more.

A New Orleans doctor calls attention to a very simple fact which merits attention from medicine takers. If the medicine is mixed with cold water, and a few swallows of the water be taken as a preparatory dose, the nerves of the organ of taste become sufficiently benumbed to make the medicine nearly tasteless. The method will not disguise bitter tastes, but acts well in oils and salines.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian church in New York, recently entertained the ministers of the Baptist conference with a talk on the methods of preparation for pulpit work. He spoke in favor of the modern manner of preparing sermons from every-day topics that interest all classes of people, and said that he kept clippings from the newspapers in his scrap book for use in illustrating the lessons propounded in his sermons.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, in the New York *Critic*, hints at the sort of food which must be carefully avoided by the singer who would produce pure tones. Sweets, highly-spiced food of any kind and nuts are hurtful, and ice water is one of the worst things for the throat. It should never be drunk just before singing, for it leaves the singer as hoarse as if she had caught a violent cold. Beef tea is of service, and many singers, including Patti, depend on sulphur, taken homœpathically.

A formidable Turkish ironclad frigate which has been on the stocks for nearly seven years is about to be launched at Constantinople. She carries ten eight-inch guns fore and aft, at well a sbroad side fi-ing, and two six-inch Krupp guns on the upper deck, Krupp guns in a central battery, arranged for as pivot guns. She is of 4,167 tons burthen, and her armor, which varies from six to nine inches, extends five feet below and fifteen above water. The length of the ironclad is 292 feet, the width amidships 55 feet, and depth 39 feet.

The great attraction of the next Paris World's exhibition, if M. Bourdais has his way, will be a tower, casting into the shade any that has been made or imagined since the days of Babel. The height is to be more than 1,100 feet, which is considerably more than double that of Rouen cathedral and of the great pyramid of Cheops and nearly three times that of St. Peter's at Rome. Bourdais believes that with porphyry for a foundation a building could be carried up to a height of 7,000 feet, while the latter might form the foundation of a pile fully 1,000 feet higher.

Dr. Levi George, of San Francisco, rcently visited the Moqui tribe of Indians and found an old chief who had reached the age of one hundred and seventy-five years. In one of the cabins a squaw was found who was one hundred and eighty-two years old. The record of the age of those people has been kept according to the custom of the tribe by punching small round holes in a piece of smoothly polished horn at the end of each twelve months. In this Moqui village of sixty or seventy inhabitants Dr. George counted fifteen persons who were over one hundred years old.

The lack of liberty of any kind in Russia is illustrated by a court sentence which was pronounced at Odessa not long ago. A native of that place became converted to a creed somewhat resembling Methodism and took to preaching. He was accused of having denounced image worship as practiced in the Russian church, was arrested and tried under the old law for blasphemy. Notwitstanding that he had the most incontestable proof that he did not use the words imputed to him, he was convicted by a jury and sentenced to imprisonment for three years and six months.

Extraordinary pains have been taken to advertise the fact that a Cincinnati citizen has sifted the mystery of the Cremona violin. He is now prepared to take orders for fiddles of every size, and as many as you like, with a big discount for large orders. It seems it was only because the late Mr. Stradivarius had peculiar wood that he was enabled to crowd all other makers out of the market. The Cincinnati man has discovered in this country trees of the same sort that furnished the celebrated Italian violin factory with its raw material. This fact has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of several newspaper reporters by microscopic and chemical methods.

Japanese prisons seem to be in advance of our own in some respects. According to the Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters, who recently read a paper before the Prison association, of New York, the great penitentiary of Tokio has some of the best features of our prisons, and is even a step ahead of us in the diversity of trades taught in the prison, where tailoring, cooking, type setting, printing, bookbinding, shoemaking, porcelain painting and other trades are within the reach of the convict. Bath tubs and chapel room for religious exercises are abundantly supplied. The prisoners have an allowance of three cents a day and about fifty cents a week is put to their credit and paid them at their discharge—another advance upon the American prisons. The docility of the Japanese is shown by the fact that several prisoners occupy one room peaceably together. There is an active philanthropic spirit laboring to improve the condition of the prisons. The religion inculcated is Shintoism.

Crocker's fence is one of the sights of San Francisco. When Charles Crocker, the partner of Stanford Hopkins, and Hunt[illegible] pl[illegible] the Central Pacific railroad [illegible] many millions, bought [illegible]fornia street, he met with considerable opposition from a property holder on Sacramento street. Crocker had acquired the entire block with the exception of a single lot on the Sacramento street side. The owner of this lot demanded an extra fair price for it, which Crocker agreed to give. Then the price was doubled, and Crocker accepted the raise. Again and again was the avaricious seller satisfied, until patience ceased to be a virtue. The railroad magnate got his mad up and sent word, "Tell him to ——" Crocker built his house, laid out the grounds with rare good taste, and then "fenced" in his co-tenant on the block. He built a fence fifty feet high on three sides of the house on Sacramento street. Only the front view remained unimpaired, and as Sacramento is very narrow, the front view is not a matter to care much for. The owner of the house soon sickened of his bargain and removed it bodily away, but Crocker's fence remains.

A young lady at Athens, Ga., some time since retired to bed without blowing out the lamp, when her eye caught sight of a man's profile on the wall, hideous and menacing. Greatly alarmed, she sprang from her bed and rushed into the sitting-room, telling the family that a man was concealed in her room. The males of the family, armed with clubs proceeded to the room. The image was still there. A search under the bed and throughout the house, however, revealed nothing. The mystery was unsolved, though it was noticed that the terrible apparition was seen only when the lamp was on the table. No one in the house slept much that night. At intervals for months the face would appear on the wall, nobody would occupy the room and it was given up as haunted. A few nights ago a lady expressed a desire to sleep in the room and unravel the mystery if she could. She retired to bed leaving the light ablaze and the human head clearly defined upon the wall. She decided that the reflection was cast by some object in the room, and scrutinized everything that came to view. She was about giving up in despair when her vision rested on the fireplace, where a cheerful wood blaze was burning. The fuel was upheld by a pair of old-fashioned andirons, their tops ornamented with the figure of a man's head, the exact counterpart of the shadow on the wall. The mystery was solved. Doubtless many a thrilling ghost story rests on a less substantial foundation.

Chinese Bird-Fishery.

The cormorant does all the work of fishing for his master, who only has to take care of the boat. The birds stand upon the edge of the shallop till the boatman gives the signal, when they spring into the water to perform their task. As soon as they have captured a large fish or filled their throat with smaller ones, they return to the boat and their master takes possession of the prey. If they find a fish to large for one bird to take care of it alone, two or three of them will join to assist in bringing it in.

The cormorants are trained for their business with great care. The most intelligent birds are said to come from the province of Che-Kiang. The eggs of the first spring laying, which usually takes place in February, are collected and put under hens, the maternal love of the cormorant being only feebly developed. The young when first hatched, being extremely weak and delicate, and prone to succumb at the slightest chill, are put into wadded baskets, where they can be kept at a uniform temperature. They are fed with pellets of beans and finely chopped eel, till at the end of a month, when, having become nearly covered with feathers, they are given the eel alone; at the end of another month, they are able to eat small fish whole, and are worth five dollars a pair. When they have got their growth, which is about five months after they are hatched, they are tethered by a string tied around the foot on the banks of a stream or a pond. The trainer, stirring the water with a pole, and whistling an air which the birds learn is the signal for "take to the water," throws in some small fish, which they attack with all the more voracity as they have not been too well fed. The trainer then whistles another air, which is to be the signal for coming back, and, that the birds may not be mistaken as to its meaning, he pulls at the same time upon the cord that holds them. These lessons are continued for two or three months, when the scene of the practice is changed to the boats; and at the end of another month the cord is dispensed with. There are, of course, differences in the capacity of cormorants as well as of men. While the stupid ones are sent to the pot, the most sagacious and best trained male birds are worth seven or eight dollars apiece, females less. The period of service of the cormorants is short. They begin to lose their feathers and to go into decrepitude in their fourth year, and generally die before they are six years old.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A Modern Tower of Babel.

Our great monument at Washington, erected in memory of the Father of his Country, enjoys the distinction of being the highest monument on earth. It is over 500 feet high. But in the next Paris exposition it is proposed to erect a tower higher than anything made or imagined since the days of Babel. It will be more than 1,100 feet in height, which is three times higher than the top of the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, and double the height of the great pyramid of Cheops. The constructor will be M. Bourdais, the same who built the famous Trocadero Palace at the last Paris exhibition. In a recent report he gives a comparative table showing what elevations can be obtained by building with different kinds of material. The limit he places to man's power of building upward is fixed by ascertaining at what time the lower parts of the structure will give way beneath the load resting upon them, either by becoming crushed out of shape or by cracking and breaking in pieces. And of substances the most stubborn in this respect is not iron, as some persons might suppose, but porphyry, The former can, as M. Bourdais believes, be used for a building carried up to the height of 7,000 feet, while the latter might form the foundation of a pile fully a thousand feet higher. But this is supposing that the pyramidal form of construction is used, which is, of course, the most solid and durable. This could never be admitted at a Paris exhibition, and so the cylindrical form would have to be used, which would reduce the possible height to about one-third. But the proposed tower would be built in several pieces, of which only the lower one would be of the expensive marble called porphyry.—*Demorest's.*

A young dude lawyer, who had left some dress clothes with an uncle, is preparing for society, and was seen in a pawn shop the other day. "Is he here to prosecute?" asked a friend of the shopkeeper. "On the contrary," said the pawn gentleman, "he comes here to withdraw his suit."—*New Orleans Pic[illegible]une.*

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

How it Originated and Something of Its History.

"Carp," the Washington correspondent, in one of his entertaining letters, says: The size of the Electoral college has steadily increased from sixty-nine members at the election of Washington in 1789 to 401, which it is at present. At our first Presidential election the votes were counted on the 6th of April, and Washington was not inaugurated until several months after that. The Electoral college originated at the organization of our government, and there was a great deal of discussion over it at the time. Two of the most important plans of election were known as the New Jersey plan and the Virginia plan. Both of these gave the election of the President entirely to Congress. A Pennsylvania delegate wanted the President elected by districts by popular vote, and Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, was in favor of election by Congress. Elbridge Gerry was in favor of letting the governornors of the States elect the President. Governor Morris wanted the President chosen by popular vote, and Alexander Hamilton had a complicated scheme by which the people were to select one set of eleclors, these were to elect another set, and this last set was to elect the President. These different plans were discussed and voted upon. Now one, such as the election by Congress, would be in the assendant, and then another, such as choice of the electors by the State legislature, would appear about to prevail. The election by Congress was passed several times and reconsidered, and it was only about two weeks from the close of the convention, when the electoral system was finally adopted.

At first President and Vice-President were voted for together. The candidate receiving the majority of the votes cast was elected President, and he receiving the next highest number became Vice-President. It was not until 1805, at Jefferson's second election, that a Vice-President was voted for as such. At this election George Clinton, of New York, was elected, and he was consequently the first Vice-President who was directly the choice of the people. The original idea of the Constitution was that the President of the Senate should count the votes in the presence of Congress, and the act gives Congress no power over the counting. Congress has, however, seized the power, and the President of the Senate has become merely a factotum in their hands.

It is a disputed question as to whether Congress has the right to decide as to the regularity or irregularity of electoral votes, and this question has been the subject of attempted legislation on the Electoral college for a number of years. In our early history when the president of the Senate decided the certificates to be valid he passed them to two tellers who were appointed by the two Houses, and these counted them. In some cases these returns were irregular enough to have created trouble at the present day. But they then passed without question. In 1797, for instance, when that stiff-necked little great man, John Adams, was Vice-President, Vermont's vote could have easily been thrown out, as that State had as yet passed no laws fixing the manner of election of the electors. Had this been done Jefferson would have been elected and Adams defeated. Adams, however, decided that the Vermont vote was valid and so elected himself. In 1809 the vote of a State was counted without a governor's certificate as to its validity, and before 1801 no one could tell what the vote of any elector would be before the certificates were opened. Now the views of all the electors are known before they are even nominated, and the result of an election can be accurately told during the week in which it takes place. In 1817 the first objection to an electoral vote was offered. John W. Taylor, of New York, objected to the count of Indiana's electoral vote because it had been admitted as a State after the presidential election. Both Houses separated and discussed the matter, and the result was that Indiana's vote was counted. It was in 1821 that the House first claimed the right to canvass the votes. The question was on the counting of Missouri. In 1837 Michigan was objected to, but was counted, and in 1857 Wisconsin was counted in the midst of great disorder. Up to 1821 the President of the Senate seems to have had considerable power. At this time the tellers of Congress began to take his place, and eight years later he allows them to declare the vote, and in 1845 they even break the seals of the certificates. In 1861 Congress claims the right to canvass the votes, and in 1865 it has usurped absolute control over the electors.

There have been during our history four disputed presidential elections. In most of these cases the election has been thrown into the House of Representatives and the Congressmen voting by States have elected the President. Each State has one vote, and the constitution originally required Congress to choose from the two highest candidates on the list. By the twefth amendment to the constitution they may now choose from the three highest. The first disputed election was that of 1800, in which Jefferson and Burr had a tie vote of 73 each Both of the candidates were Democrats, and the House was Federalist. It elected Jefferson and defeated Burr, who, by the then rule, became Vice-President. The Federalists, however, really wanted Burr, as he was a New York man and would be more favorable to the commercial interests of New England and the North. They held a caucus and determined to vote for him, but one of their members went back on the caucus at just the wrong time, and this elected Jefferson. In this vote Bayard, of Delaware, an ancestral relative of Tom Bayard, was one of the members, and it is said that he decided to vote for Jefferson in certain emergencies rather than have a protracted election. The law provides that while voting on such a subject the House shall not adjourn without coming to a decision. At this presidential election it sat for seven days, though it took numerous recesses. The election of 1824 was also settled in the House. The contest was between John Quincy Adams, then Monroe's secretary of state, Henry Clay, speaker of the House, William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, and Andrew Jackson, who had been Senator, but was now a private citizen of Tennessee. Clay was the fourth in the list, and was consequently ineligible to election. His vote was such, however, that the throwing of it to either Adams or Jackson would have secured the election of either, Clay gave his vote to Adams and made him President. Adams appointed him his secretary of state, and straightway the cry arose that this office had been given him as a price for his electoral votes. Andrew Jackson believed it, and I don't think the impression was ever quite removed from his mind.

In the third great electoral dispute the question was the choice of a Vice President. This was settled by the Senate. [illegible] Johnson was chosen to act as Vice-President with Martin Van Buren as President. The fourth electoral trouble, that of Hayes and Tilden, is too well known to need mention. It is enough to say that our whole electoral system is of such a nature that it needs reformation. Congress has been proposing legislation in regard to it ever since 1800, and we have periodical discussions in regard to it. These will probably continue until some radical wrong is done by its present action, and then the trouble will be remedied.

A Woman Miner.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* writes as follows from Helena, Montana: Ranches can be seen on every hand, even to the tip-top of the Rocky mountains. Sunday noon we passed the summit, with snow on every side, wild geese on every hill, and cattle in every valley, but the beeves are not so thick as in Wyoming, where cattle can be seen on a thousand hills and often a thousand cattle on a hill. Mining is the leading interest here, and on Sunday, going through magnificent Beaver Canyon, I met the famous miner, Miss Bertha Wolfe, who discovered the gold on "Lookout" Mountain, San Juan County, Colorado. She lives in Durango, and is quite rich, worth at least $75,000, and her mines—for she now owns several—are not all developed.

Speaking freely of her experience and her adventures, she said: "For a long time I worked out in Eastern cities, but the work was hard and not at all profitable, so I concluded to try the West, where I was told good wages were paid. I came out here and did washing and always made one hundred dollars per month, and sometimes more. Once, when I was pretty tired, I concluded to visit a lady friend near Lookout mountain. There I noticed the two great peaks, about 2,000 feet high. I told my friend I intended to go prospecting on the high peak. She said it was madness; that the ascent was too steep—about forty-five degrees—that no man had ever attempted it, and that it would prove to be my destruction. But I was determined. I put on stout, short petticoats and started up alone. But I prayed first. I always pray when beginning an undertaking. On the way up I found an experienced miner prospecting. He tried to persuade me to desist, but I persuaded him to go along. A considerable part of the way we crawled on all fours. He did not go quite all the way. At last I reached the top, and found the precious ore cropping out, and called him up. He helped me stake the claim, and I had secured a small fortune. The next day the miners swarmed up the mountain and many claims were staked, some of which have turned out well, particularly the Ohio. Strangely enough, no one went up the other peak till I did it myself, and found another paying lead. No, I don't mine myself, I sell out shares, retaining large and sometimes controlling interests. But I am beyond want, keep my mother well in Saxony, and have plenty of money to spend. See that!" and she showed a roll of crisp bills big as one's arm. "That is pin money. Of course I have had some hard battles. A man in Durango once said something very cruel and untrue about me. I noticed some people looked curiously at me and were not cordial as usual. I asked the cause and learned the facts. I took the language down and the names of witnesses. I confronted the slanderer and he denied it. I brought suit and studied the case. When time for trial came, I desired a jury; my attorney said. 'No!' I had before suspected that he had been tampered with, and told him to go, and tried the case myself. I separated the witnesses, so they did not tell the same story—lies never fit. I made my own speech, and the jury gave me a verdict in a few minutes."

Miss Wolf is quite a character in this country; is estimated and esteemed by all. Railroads furnish her with free passes, and the Germans, whom she always helps, think her not second to the President in importance. She is very strong and heavy, acknowledging to 200 pounds, but active, merry, and modest. In a three hours' conversation she never once used that woman's word, nice. She spoke of duty, courage, conviction and judgment. She thinks the government should prosecute the Mormons with fierce vigor; has studied and written on the subject, but disclaims all leaning toward woman's rights.

Grant and the Sergeant.

"I'll never forget the first time I saw General Grant," said William Ransom, of New Haven, Conn., recently to a number of men in the Foot guard's equipment room in that city. "I was first sergeant in company C of the Seventh C. V., commanded by General Hawley. At that time we were lying before Richmond. Day after day we had nothing to do but lie about the camp. On this never-forgotten day that I refer to I was sergeant of the guard, a detail of eight men being under my charge. Some of the boys had swapped papers with the rebs, whose picket line was not far from ours, and had given me the Richmond *Gazette*. I leaned my musket against the trunk of a tree and, sitting on the ground, braced my back against the trunk of the tree and read. It was not long before I became deeply interested in a story, and I forgot about the picket's duty, and even such a thing as the war. Suddenly I heard the tramp of a squadron of horsemen approaching. I saw that my men were engaged with some of the Johnnies in a game of poker. The officers did not stop, but quietly rode past, not without looking at me in a peculiar manner. Soon after a single horseman rode up. He had on a slouched hat, an old blouse, and his breeches were stuck in a pair of old boots. "Riding up to me he said: 'Sergeant, what are you doing here?'

"'On picket duty,' I replied.

"'Where are your men?'

"'Oh, over there playing poker,' I said, nodding my head in their direction.

"I thought that he was a correspondent for some paper and answered him saucily. Asking my name, regiment and company he rode away. I flung a parting shot at him as he did so, asking him if he were not inquisitive. When we were relieved I was called to the captain's quarters, where I was informed that General Grant had preferred charges against me. It was to him I had been impudent. When the captain told me I was under arrest, liable to be shot, I felt like sinking into the ground. A court martial was held and I was sentenced to be shot at sunrise. In the few hours that I was in the guard house I seemed to live over my life again. Through the efforts of General Hawley the sentence was not carried into effect. I was disrated, however, and for three days carried a knapsack filled with sand about the camp. When General Grant visited this city I called upon him. He recognized me and as I left he said: 'Always do your duty.'"

He who has reformed has never the slightest sympathy for the friends he has left behind.

Waking at Will.

A business man says that for years he has been in the habit of waking himself at any hour he wished simply by impressing upon his mind before going to sleep the fact that he must awake at that time, and saying further that he seldom varies five minutes from the moment which he had assigned himself. We have a very distinct recollection of many instances in which we have ourselves tried the experiment with success, and at one time, when it was necessary for a considerable period for us to wake on certain days of the week at a very early hour, to take the first train to the place where our services were then needed, we had an opportunity of studying the circumstances under which this peculiar species of self-controi is most easily exercised. During this period we found no difficulty in waking regularly within about five minutes of the time necessary to enable us to reach the train comfortably, although for a portion of the time this involved getting up long before daylight; but we discovered also that in order to wake with precision at the right moment and to rest quietly until it arrived, it was necessary to look at our watch just before going to sleep. If we neglected this precaution we were apt to sleep uneasily, waking first an hour or more before the proper time, and allowing ourselves in consequence only short naps afterward until the minute arrived for getting up. Whatever part of our mind it might have been that took charge of waking us seemed to begin its count of the hours from the time at which we composed ourselves to sleep, and if we did not inform ourselves of this our conscious reckoning was correspondingly uncertain and the effort to wake vague, but if we took a clear note of the time in the evening we could sleep peacefully through the whole of the allotted interval, sure to be aroused at or near its expiration.

A Clear Voice.

Mr. Charles T. Krebs, 737 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, well known in banking circles, certifies to the excellence of the Red Star Cough Cure. A few doses speedily cured his neice of severe hoarseness and sore throat. It is pleasant to take. No one can be poisoned by this remedy, which is free from opium, morphia and other dangerous drugs.

Ways that are Dark.

Pickpockets have rings with delicate spring lancets or cutting hooks in them, which they very adroitly use in cutting open pockets. Gamblers and other sharpers have rings with small but powerful mirrors, by which they can discover cards while dealing, and there are many other devices too numerous to mention.

When a man is in love he fancies every wrinkle a dimple.

It Should be Generally Known

that the multitude of diseases of a scrofulous nature generally proceed from a torpid condition of the liver. The blood becomes impure because the liver does not act properly and work off the poison from the system, and the certain results are blotches, pimples, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections, or settling upon the lungs and poisoning their delicate tissues, until ulceration, breaking down and consumption is established. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, by acting upon the liver and purifying the blood, cure all these diseases.

Motto for crazy quilt manufacturers: "Blessed are the peace-makers."

No lady need be without Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because she is far distant from drug stores. The proprietors send it postage paid by mail from Lynn, Mass., in the form of lozenges or of pills; price $1. per box, or six for $5. Send for the "Guide to Health" which gives full particulars.

Adam and Eve started the sugar industry. They raised Cain, didn't they?

Pile Tumors

when neglected or improperly treated often degenerate into cancer. By our new and improved treatment without knife, caustic or salve, we cure the worst cases in ten to thirty days. Pamphlet, references and terms, three letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Beef gall is an infallible remedy for poison by snake bite.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Query: Why are trees like hogs? Answer: Because they root in the dirt.

Thin People

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, sexual debility. $1.

Wouldst see blithe looks, fresh cheeks beguile,
Aye, wouldst see December smile?
Wouldst see hosts of new roses blow?
Carboline makes the hair to grow
On the baldest of heads.

"Rough on Pain"

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for for aches, pains, sprains. Man or beast 20&50c.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

"Rough on Coughs."

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

AN INVALUABLE ARTICLE. An article like Ely's Cream Balm has long been desired, and now that it is within the reach of sufferers from Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in head, there is every reason to believe they will make the most of it. Dr. W. E. Buckman, W. E. Hammond, Druggist, and other Eastonians have given it a trial, and all recommend it in the highest terms.—*Easton, Pa., Daily Argus.* Price 50c.

Frazer Axle Grease.

There is no need of being imposed on if you will insist on having the Frazer Brand of Axle Grease. One greasing will last two weeks.

Mothers.

If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Drgst.

A wet day—Wash-day.

Important.

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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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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.

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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.

The fittest subjects for fever and ague, and remittents, are the debilitated, bilious and nervous. To such persons, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords adequate protection by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach and the bowels. Moreover, it eradicates malarial complaints of an obstinate type, and stands alone unequalled among our national remedies. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

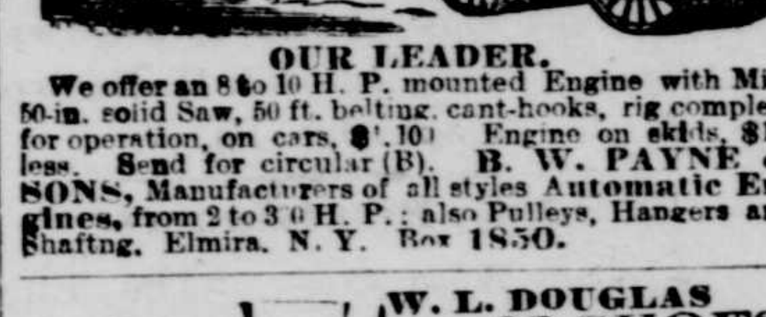
CATARRH CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

a disease of the mucous membrane. It generally originates in the nasal passages and maintains its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membranous linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms. Cream Balm is a remedy based upon a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50c. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts. ELY BROS., druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Paynes' Automatic Engines and Saw-Mill



OUR LEADER.

We offer an 8 to 10 H. P. mounted Engine with Mill, 50-in. solid Saw, 50 ft. belting, cant-hooks, rig complete for operation, on cars, $1,100. Engine on skids, $100 less. Send for circular (B). B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Manufacturers of all styles Automatic Engines, from 2 to 300 H. P.; also Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting. Elmira, N. Y. Box 1850.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOES, for gentlemen, are the best fine [illegible] Calf Top Sewed [illegible] in Button, Congress and Lace. Medium London Toe, very stylish and durable. Pay $5 no longer; you can get as good a shoe for $3. Sent by mail, postage free. Measure foot as directed. State size you usually wear, and style wanted. I guarantee a fit and perfect satisfaction. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Retail dealers wanted.

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By Gen. DODGE and Gen. SHERMAN. The fastest selling book out. Indorsed by Pres't Arthur, Gen's Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and thousands of Eminent Judges, Clergymen, Editors, etc., as "*The Best and Finest Illustrated Indian Book Ever Published.*" It takes like wildfire, and Agents sell 10 to 20 a day. 75,000 sold. Its *Great Authorship* and *Solid Merit* make it *the booming book for Agents.* Send for Circulars, Specimen Plate, *Extra Terms, etc., to* A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. No injury. Easily used. Beats the world. 3 or 4 Pkgs. does the work. Will prove it or forfeit $100.00. Price per Package with directions sealed and postpaid 25 cents, 3 for 50 cts., stamps or silver. L. A. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palatine, Ills.

WINDOW BLIND WORKER. Opens and Closes the Blind without raising the window. Blinds held firm in any position. Only 75 cents per pair; by mail $1.00. Agents wanted everywhere. A. H. DODD, Hudson, N. Y.

PEACH TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, and a general assortment of other stock. Send for price list. GEO. W. HAWKINS, Orange & Ulster Nurseries, Newburg, N. Y.

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Chills, Dumb Ague, etc. New, Simple, Positive Cure, mailed for 50 cents. Circulars free. S. E. DOUGHERTY, 65 Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City, N. J.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

Home Items and Topics.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

—The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around with rheumatism, kidney troubles or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

☞ My wife and daughter were healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth! ! !

Malarial fever, Ague and Billiousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters. *Ed. Oswego Sun.*

☞ Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness."

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in such a draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters! ! !

—"At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident Thereto."

—"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit, is hop bitters."

—Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children, will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

—Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely * * * use of hop
Bitters will keep a whole family
In robust health a year at a little cost.

—To produce real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BNU9

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

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
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade-Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.



FURNISH your own bottles and save three-fourths the cost. Gordon's King of Pain is furnished in powder and sent by mail, with full directions for mixing and using, also labels for bottles, circulars, etc. It relieves pain as if by magic and is a household remedy wherever known for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Burns and Scalds Sprains and Bruises, Sore Throat Ulcers, Flesh Wounds, etc. The remedy is put up in 50c., $1 and $5 packages. The 50c. package, when reduced to liquid form, will fill 24 two-oz bottles. You can easily figure the saving. Agents can coin money in selling it. Order a package and you will be a regular customer hereafter.

CATARRH.—Gordon's Catarrh Remedy positively cures. Fifty cents by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stamps taken.
E. G. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor, Toledo, Ohio.

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING WATER-PROOF ESTABLISHED 1866

Is CHEAP, STRONG, easy to apply, does not rust or rattle. Is also a SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER, at Half the Cost; outlasts the building. CARPETS AND RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples *free.* W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

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Patent Foot Power Machinery. COMPLETE Outfits for actual workshop business. With them Builders, Cabinet Makers, Metal and Wood Workers compete with steam power. Machines on trial if desired. Proof of value, prices, full detail, illustr'd catalogue, free.
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The best, latest and cheapest, is selling at cut rates. Contains more subjects than *Appleton's* at *one-third* the price. *Teachers* earning less than $2,000 a year should secure agencies. Other cyclopædias (*Appleton's, Scribner's, Brittanica, People's*, etc.) exchanged for *Johnson's.* We sell cheap. A. J. JOHNSON & CO., 11 Great Jones Street, New York.

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or homely lady can make money selling "Treasury of Thought" (Mother, Home, Heaven). The best home book ever published. Should be in every home and read at every fireside. Beautifully illustrated. Contains the brightest thoughts of the best minds. Easily sold. Good pay to earnest workers. Address quickly, BRYAN, TAYLOR & CO., 826 Broadway, 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?

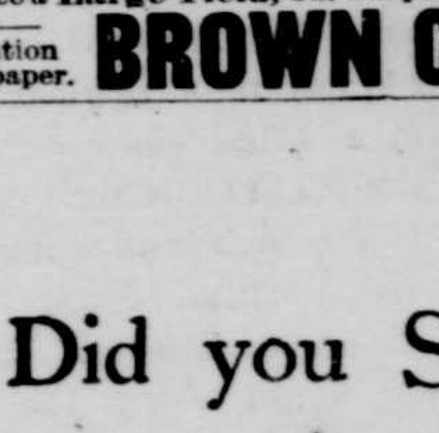
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

Nervous Debility Quick permanent cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

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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 (520 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.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

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