FOR FEMININE READERS.

Wants Him to Decide.

I wish he would decide, mamma.
  I wish he would decide;
I've been a bridesmaid twenty times—
  When shall I be a bride?
My cousin Annie, my sister Fan,
The nuptial knot have tied;
Yet come what will, I'm single still—
  I wish he would decide.

He takes me to the play, mamma,
  He brings me pretty books,
He woos me with his eyes, mamma,
  Such speechless things he looks!
Where'er I roam—abroad, at home—
  He lingers by my side;
Yet come what will, I'm single still—
  I wish he would decide.

I throw out many hints, mamma,
  I speak of other beaux,
I talk about domestic life
  And sing, "They don't propose!"
And ah! how vain each piteous train
  His wavering heart to guide!
Do what I will I'm single still—
  I wish he would decide.

Beauty's Bonnets.

Paris reception bonnets are trimmed with flowers, usually of velvet.

A scarlet velvet bonnet is lined with bronze satin, edged with gold braid and trimmed with dark brown feathers.

A black velvet bonnet is trimmed with black net ruching embroidered with gold thread and bird of paradise feathers. The strings are of the gold embroidered net.

A gray felt hat with turned up pointed brim is faced with bottle green satin. Large bows of green satin, ornamented with gold pins are placed in front. Two full ostrich plumes, green and gray mixed, fall over the left side just back of the point and complete the trimming.

A handsome bonnet of cresson green velvet, embroidered with gold rosebuds has a soft crown. The brim is covered with green and gold guipure lace. The trimming consists of an aigrette of butter-colored feathers and a humming bird with its wings tipped with golden filigree.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Procession of the Bride in Cairo.

Friday is the fortunatue day for Moslem weddings in Egypt. One is pretty sure to come across the procession of the bride at some time or other during that day in the Mooskee, Cairo. The shrill note of the Arabian pipe announces its approach. If it is a bride of an opulent family, a little army of pantomimists is pressed into service, as much to amuse the spectators as to do honor to the occasion. First we have the two rustics, who are never omitted from a "fantasia" of this kind, cudgeling, or rather pretending to cudgel, each other with quarter-staves. Then comes a clown, mounted on a camel, beating lustily two kettle-drums, while a melancholy looking jester, with cap and bells complete, mounted on a sorry jade, is scattering stale jokes among the bystanders. There are circus riders, too, in tights and spangles; water carriers, clinking their little brass saucers, and ready to fill them gratuitously for any one in the crowd who asks; a man with a vessel containing rose-water, which he sprinkles now and then on either side of him, and a bevy of young, white-veiled maidens, walking two and two, all preceding the little bundle of cashmere shawls and petticoats shuffling along under a silken canopy. More players playing strange stringed instruments, and more drummers beating drums, close the procession, which, amid cries of warning delivered right and left to the ladies on their donkeys and sheiks in slippers, squeezes its way through the teeming street.

A Japanese Girl's Toilet.

When a Japanese girl gets up in the morning, she washes her face, but does not have to dress her hair. That is attended to but once a week. The hair dresser comes to the house and arranges her jet-black locks in the fashion for little girls of her age. So she has no trouble about her hair, and after her bath the servant assists her to powder her neck with a small white brush. She puts a little red paint on her lower lip, and a little gilding in the middle. When she removes her sleeping dress, she has on only a short skirt, which is simply a square piece of cloth, crape or silk, tied around the waist. No other under-clothing is worn.

In making her toilet for the day, she first puts on a garment made usually of some coarse material, not very long, and reaching only to the waist, but with long sleeves. On the neck of this garment is sewed a deep fold of scarlet or some bright-colored crape or silk. A long straight skirt of blue or red crape, silk or wool is tied around the waist, and over all three of these garments is worn the kimono, or dress. This is of some dark color, and made of coarse spun silk or thick crape. For festivals and holidays the dresses are of very fine material and very handsome. The outer dress is simply a wrapper reaching to the feet, with very long and wide sleeves hanging nearly to the ground, and used as pockets. On each shoulder, a deep tuck is made which extends to the waist, thus making a little fullness for the skirt. But the dress has no gathers, and is straight all the way down. The neck is adorned with a wide piece of black velvet or satin, which reaches nearly to the waist, and the dress is crossed over the bosom and confined by a girdle. Over this is worn a very wide sash, a piece of brocaded silk or satin, stiff with embroidery in gold or silver, lined with soft silk, and fastened behind in a very large bow. When these are all on, but barefooted, or if in cool weather, in white mitten socks, made to reach only to the ankle, and with a place in which to put the great toe (just as mittens have a place for the thumb), she goes out to say "Ohaio," or good-morning, to her father and mother. —*St. Nicholas.*

Fashion Notes.

Lace dresses will again be worn.

Buttons are small and numerous.

Large plaid ginghams have the wool effect.

Lace over satin is the favorite bride's dress.

Black prints are to be worn in combination with red.

Surahs are restored to popular and fashionable favor.

The organ-fluted muskmelon waist is revived this spring.

Marabout trimmings are very fashionable for ball dresses.

Velvets come with spring dress goods as well as with fall fabrics.

Grape color, a soft purplish red, is the newest shade of the season.

Gauze ribbons are used on china crape and Bengaline silk dresses.

The Josephine and Recamier bodices are worn with lace-trimmed skirts.

Fans, painted by hand on velvet, are among the novelties in that department.

Swiss muslin, embroidered with silk is used for draping and flouncing shot silks.

Mascotte is a novelty in silk goods. It has the best qualities of armure or ottoman.

White nun's veiling, made up over yellow or orange satin, is effective for evening wear.

In monograms, script is used, and there is an end to the puzzling interlacing of letters.

A thickly massed border of crushed roses is the latest trimming for the skirt of tulle dresses.

Glass cologne bottles, to be carried in the hand, have reached the formidable length of half a yard.

Long jeweled pins are worn in the hair; also fancy combs by those to whom a high coiffure is becoming.

The gowns for the spring, especially the light wools for traveling, are made with a notched collar like a man's morning coat, and with it will be worn a high linen collar and a flat figure scarf precisely like a man's.

A novelty in german favors consists of sticks of lavender tied together in a bunch with narrow pink or blue ribbons. They are not expensive, but are valued because they may be preserved and used for scenting glove and other boxes.

A new kind of Viennese glass for table use has been recently on exhibition in some of the porcelain and glass establishments. It is studded with bits of glass in imitation of the jeweled work, and is very effective and original.

China silks are offered to take the place of foulards and the checked silks so long in favor for summer dresses. These are softer, finer and more serviceable than the French foulards. Light grounds are preferred and the figures are small.

Ecru cloths, the newly revived reseda shade of gray green, fawn color, golden brown, darker green and pearl-colored cloths, with a little silver or steel braid on them, are being made for spring dresses. The cold gray shades of last year are abandoned.

Black silk costumes are made in one of two extremes, they are either combined elaborately with brocades or frise velvets, or made up simply with picked flounces, apron and full drapery, postillion basque with plaited vest of silk and collar and cuffs of black velvet.

A Mind Infection.

In the year 1855 I commanded a ship bound from Hong Kong to Melbourne, in Australia. We had on board 500 Chinese passengers (not coolies,) and two cabin passengers, which, with myself and wife, officers and crew, made a total of 550 souls. A few days' sail from Hong Kong one of the passengers was taken down with the regular smallpox. Here was a truly deplorable situation, for probably not one of the Chinese passengers had ever heard of the word vaccination. I immediately resolved to steer for the English colony of Singapore, where there was a hospital, and where I could land my sick passenger, after which I would remain a few days in order to ascertain whether any more cases would break out. I placed my patient in a room as far removed from other patients as I could, and only the steward and myself were allowed to care for him. The carpenter of the ship seemed to have the most intense apprehensions about contagion, and dreaded the disease so much that he avoided in every way possible the cabin where the passenger lay sick. When we arrived at Singapore, I had the patient removed to the hospital, and when we lowered him over the gangway into the boat, the carpenter went to the extreme point of the bow so as to be as far from contagion as possible. After remaining as long as was considered sufficient for the safety of all concerned, I set sail for Melbourne, but a few days out the carpenter was taken down by an attack of a mild form of smallpox. I landed him at the quarantine in Melbourne, and not another person had the disease or any symptoms of it. Now, did not that man's fears predispose him to infection, or perhaps actually produce the very disease of which he was so afraid? It was certainly very remarkable, that of all the 550 persons on board that ship, he should have been the only one to suffer.

A Team of Deer.

The Earl of Oxford, one of the most earnest devotees of sport in England, is reported to have lately been the victim in a curious way of one of his own eccentricities. This eccentricity consisted in driving four red deer stags as a "four-in-hand." The deer were perfectly disciplined, and the earl was enjoying the unique sport greatly, when one day as he was driving to Newmarket his cervine team heard the cry of a pack of hounds near at hand, and instantly became uncontrollable. The hounds, crossing the road in the rear, caught scent of the "four-in-hand," and the chase began. The novelty of the scene may be imagined, but cannot be described. In vain did his lordship exert all his charioteering skill — in vain did his well-trained grooms energetically endeavor to ride before the frightened steeds; reins, trammels and the weight of the carriage were of no effect, for they went with the celerity of a whirlwind; and this modern phaeton, in the midst of his electrical vibrations of fear, bid fair to experience the fate of his namesake. Luckily, however, his lordship had been accustomed to drive his set of "fiery-eyed steeds" to the inn at Newmarket, which was now close at hand, and to this place of succor the thoughts of the earl were at once directed. Into the yard the steeds presently bounded, to the dismay of hostlers and stable boys, who seemed to have lost all presence of mind on the occasion. Soon, however, the animals were overpowered, and the stags, the phaeton and his lordship were all instantly huddled together into a barn, just as the hounds appeared in full cry at the gate.

Belling Rats.

The warehouses of Moore Brothers, grocers, at Third and Steven streets, Camden, have been for some weeks past overrun with rats, which, it is supposed, came from the sewer which runs alongside the building. They became so bold that even when persons were at work in the warehouses they would continue their depredations until chased away by the employees with clubs. Poison in various ways was used, but without avail. Cats failed to scare them off, and a black-and-tan terrier which occupied the premises for several days was only too glad to make his escape. The firm was almost disheartened, when the elder brother, Edward Moore, put into execution a plan which has worked like a charm. He set two traps in the warehouse, temptingly baited with roasted cheese, and was rewarded on Thursday last by their being occupied by two gigantic rats. He then bought two toy bells and fastened them with wire, one around the neck of one of the rats and the other to the other's tail. The tinkling of the bells attached to the rats, which were then released, had the effect of so scaring the other rats that not one has been seen in the warehouse since.—*Philadelphia Times.*

IN WAR TIMES.

How the Non-Combatants Lived in Old Virginia Homes.

Miss Rose W. Fry writes as follows in the Philadelphia *Times:*

During the war there was a scarcity in many sections of coffee, tea and sugar, those articles so dear to the housewife's heart. This was owing to the stoppage of commerce between the North and South, the rigor of the blockade and the lack of working materials at home. When the scarcity became apparent happy was that housekeeper who, on looking through her stores, discovered a sack of coffee or a barrel of sugar intact. How carefully it was hoarded, how gingerly dispensed, reserved for State occasions and brought out only at rare intervals on some gala day or State festival.

To make up for the lack of coffee various devices were reeorted to, toasted rye, barley, wheat, chestnuts and sweet potatoes being used in place of the fragrant Mocha or Java once so liberally dispensed on Southern boards. Our family went through the war on toasted wheat, with an occasional sprinkling of Laguayra thrown in to make believe we were quaffing the genuine berry. I can still see the big oven filled with golden grains and my venerable grandmother slowly stirring the yellow mass (it was a task she never relegated to the servants) until it turned a dull brown shade. It was glazed in the usual manner with an egg, ground, boiled and sweetened with maple sugar. I can still taste in imagination the rather acrid flavor of the home brewed concoction.

Tea was even scarcer than the berry. A pound of tea would bring smiles to the face of a stoic in those times. When my father returned from his yearly visit to the capital a small package of tea (black or English) was always among his purchases, together with rice, salt, herring, etc. The dwellers in rural districts had recourse to those herbs which grew among their meadows and which have always been the favorite prescriptions of old women for "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates." Sassafras, mint, catnip and whortleberry leaves, dried or fresh, were substituted for old Hyson and Oolong.

Up to the date of the war my grandmother was accustomed to buy sugar-loaf, something the eyes of the present generation have never rested on, nor their mouths watered to behold. It was a conical, bell-shaped pyramid of solid sweetness, weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds, and always came carefully wrapped up in thick purple paper. It was broken into the desired size and shape by means of a knife and hammer. Many a chipped fragment have I fallen heir to in my childhood days. But, alas! the sugar-loaf is gone, along with the generation who clung to it!

Sugar camps were in great demand during the last years of the war, and large quantities of maple sugar were made and consumed. This sugar was molded into ten and twenty pound cakes and bought by us for promissory notes, to be redeemed by us after the war. Sometimes it was granulated like ordinary sugar and could scarcely be distinguished from it in color and flavor. Molasses was very popular and when we could not obtain New Orleans we welcomed tree molasses and sorghum. The Chinese sugar cane was introduced during the war. It was crushed in small hand-mills and the syrup thus obtained was used on the table and made into excellent ginger cakes—minus the ginger. It had a slightly acid flavor, and would foam upon soda being stirred into it. Honey was much esteemed both at table and in preserving fruit. It made clear, beautiful looking conserves.

Speaking of herbs, they were also found to be valuable adjuncts for medicines, which were often difficult, sometimes impossible, to procure outside of surgeon's chests or commissary stores. We paid fabulous prices for old-time prescriptions, always excepting the staple turpentine, with which the North Carolina woods were filled. This odorous drug became our stand-by, our rallying point in household complaints. It was applied for colds, sore throats, bruises and aches and pains of every description.

Quinia and morphia were obtained from our friends of the commissary department. Home-made cordials and herbs, astringent or otherwise, took the place of paregoric and other patent medicines. Salts were drawn upon in lieu of more delectable or efficacious agents. Sometimes country physicians refused to dispense the contents of their saddle pockets for Confederate scrip.

Tobacco was planted vigorously and supplemented many a meagre meal to our hunry, ill-fed boys in the field. Indeed, many a devotee of the exhilarating weed learned to smoke and chew in the army.

Few and far between were preserves in these evil times. Sour pickles came within our ability and were much prized by the men, while buttermilk was as nectar to their lips. Salt was high, but we never lacked for it owing to the establishment of works at Saltville, Va., and elsewhere. Often we did without pepper. Mustard and green peppers were grown in our gardens. The advent of a sutler was gladly hailed, as these mysterious agents generally carried a limited supply of these essential household items.

Many were our devices for substituting palatable dishes which should take the place of old-time Virginia hospitality. Dried apple pies formed our bulwarks; they were made into turn-overs or disguised by the addition of eggs and milk. Whortleberries, kept in molasses, also furnished forth pies on State occasions! These were flanked by suet puddings, fritters and flannel cakes eaten with molasses. Black cake was substituted for fruit cake at Christmas time, dried currents being used instead of raisins. Spices were scarce, but cloves, allspice and nutmegs could occasionally be picked up for household purposes. Custards were flavored with peach leaves; lemons and oranges came up from Florida. Plain cake, baked in layers, was enriched by the addition of sauce or jelly. Domestic wine was made lavishly. Vegetable soups were evolved by economic cooks with good results. Delicacies were scrupulously saved up for the sick.

On the whole we did not suffer except in isolated spots, burnt districts at particular seasons or when undergoing the actual presence of invasion in our midst, as during Hunter's retreat, the devastation of the valley and the fall of Richmond. We fared simply, but we saved digestion. When the war made one dyspeptic it cured ten. When we go back to nature we return to good humor, good health and long life.

The price of garden and flower seeds, as well as of all kinds of nursery stock, is much higher in England and France than in this country.

Senators must have attained the age of thirty years; Representatives, of twenty-five years.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Time is but the foam of the fathomless ocean of eternity.

Children should always be taught reverence and respect for the aged.

If to-day's duties are well performed we need have no fear for to-morrow.

A kind word may often outweigh in real worth the wealth of the universe.

One of the greatest accomplishments in life is to know when to hold one's tongue.

We rarely estimate the blessings we enjoy at their full value, until we have lost them forever.

While looking out for great opportunities we are apt to let little ones slip through our grasp.

Many people deliberately stand in shady places and wonder why God does not send them sunshine.

To be absent from the one we love is to carry a vacant chamber in the heart which nothing else can fill.

We dislike some persons because we do not know them, and will not know them because we dislike them.

War is but an organized barbarism, and an inheritance of the savage state, however disguised and ornamented.

Sympathy is a fellow-feeling with any-one in trouble: it can only be fully developed where like experience exists.

Good is slow; it climbs. Evil is swift; it descends. Why should we marvel that it makes great progress in a short time?

Deceit is a byway leading to confusion and disgrace, a faslshood arrayed in truth's robes, and a cloak, the longer worn the more difficult to leave off.

How Carara Marble is Quarried.

A Rome (Italy) correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes that there are 6,000 men at work in the quarries at Carrara, sixty-five saw-mills and twenty-five polishing wheels, which brighten dull marble and smooth the slight fortunes of some 400 plodding workers. The hewing of rough rocks, huge in their proportions, is something approaching the marvelous here. The men are hoisted to the hight of some 700 feet above the level of the quarry, and up aloft excavate perfectly collossal lumps of Carrara marble. Each gang, or the foreman of the gang, goes down with and on the lump as it is swung by derrick ropes out into the air and swiftly brought to mother earth. One of these Italians will sing in lusty tones, "Viva, Viva Garabaldi," from his dizzy eminence and suddenly appear below where you are standing, his bright, big black eyes full of unequaled expressiveness and his white teesh glittering between unapproachable smiles—the inalienable gifts of these people—and say, "Ah, signore, will you go up with me again?" just as if it were a perfectly ordinary feat. The free, easy and primitive style of this Carrara flying-trapeze work makes it appear doubly dangerous. Hundreds of accidents occur every year. Children scarcely out of their swaddling clothes work amidst the glare and dust of this lovely white marble and die with sore eyes and stifled lungs. The food is dry bread, a raw onion and dirty water. It is the only place in Italy where wine is not drunk. Worn out by incessant, severe toil, these people, insufficiently fed, fall into dissipation, violence and crime, dying like dogs and leaving on the white marble the sweat of their wretched lives.

A Prisoner's Leap for Liberty.

Gunning, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, formerly the cleverest officer of the Irish detective force, died recently in Killarney, Ireland. He tracked many prominent Fenians during the troublous times of 1867, and arrested several, including Captain Moriarity, the leader of the Kerry rising. Another noted personage in that rising, who was only second to Moriarity in investigating the revolt, was a Fenian named Joe Nunan, who made his escape and fled to England. Gunning, learning of his whereabouts, followed him to England and captured him. While on a railway train on his way back to Ireland with his prisoner, Nunan complained to Gunning that the handcuffs hurt him, and asked if he could not take them off, at least until the train came to its destination. Gunning, at the suggestion of the prisoner, kindly removed the handcuffs. A few moments later Nunan by some means managed to open the door of the compartment in which they were traveling, and before the astonished detective could prevent him his prisoner sprang from the car and made his escape. The train was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and Gunning, fearing instant death, and expecting that Nunan had met that fate, dared not follow his prisoner, but contented himself as best he could until the train came to a stop. He then hastened back to the place where the prisoner had jumped from the train, obtained clues of the missing man and, after three days' search, succeeded in recapturing the escaped Fenian. Nunan was shortly afterward tried, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Charges were preferred against Gunning for allowing a prisoner to escape and he was degraded to the ranks, but succeeded in a short time in being restored to his former position as sergeant.

Dakota's Big Farm.

S. A. Dalrymple, of the Dalrymple farm at Casselton, D. T., recently said:

"We had this year 32,000 acres in wheat and 2,000 acres (enough to feed the stock) in oats. Nine successive crops have been raised off this land, and this year our wheat averaged fourteen, fifteen and sixteen bushels to the acre. Next year we will begin to summer fallow, letting about 3,000 acres lie idle each season till it has all had a rest. We expect that after the summer fallowing the yield will be from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.

"The 34,000 acres are divided into three farms of nearly equal size. For each of these there is a headquarters, with a superintendent, bookkeeper, foreman, agent and other officers. These farms are again divided into sections of 2,000 acres each, under a division foreman, who carries out the orders from headquarters, transmitted to him by telephone. Each division has its boarding-house, with men cooks. In the spring seeding about 500 men are employed, and during the harvest about 1,000. In the fall all the hands are discharged except sufficient to attend the 400 or 500 horses and mules through the winter. At each headquarters there is a store, upon which the cooks make requisition for all provisions. The whole thing is so systematized that we can tell to a cent the cost of a meal's victuals for a man and the cost of seeding, reaping or plowing an acre of ground. We ship all our wheat to Duluth, and thence to Buffalo, where we find the best market. To-day wheat sells in Buffalo for four cents more, after the shipping expenses are allowed for, than at Duluth."—

The Wrong Man Cured.

It is said that an army surgeon, once, during a campaign, was kept awake at night by the distressful coughing of a sentry outside his tent. Unable at last to bear it any longer, the surgeon turned out and made the sentry understand that his coughing must somehow or other be stopped, and to effect this he would mix him a draught which he must take at certain prescribed intervals. The man was quite submissive, and the doctor turned into his tent and concocted the strongest and therefore the nastiest draught his chest afforded. He then came out, somewhat appeased by his own artistic success, and ordered the sentry to swallow the mixture. The man, protesting vehemently that he did not want it, at last tasted it, but refused it again, and was only finally induced to swallow it by means of the most fearful threats and aspersions on the character of his mother, grandmother and his great grandmother. The surgeon returned to his damp floor conscious of having done a good act. The result was evidently satisfactory. The sound of coughing ceased in the camp and the surgeon went to sleep, thankful that he had been brought up in a country of scientific attainments and decided measures. The next morning he was sent for by the general commanding, who said to him: "How is this, sir? I hear serious complaints about you with regard to the sentries. One of them has reported that in the middle of the night you came out of your tent and abused him in the most awful manner; and another reports that you made him swallow a dreadful drink which he is sure must have been poison." The guard had been relieved while the surgeon was compounding the mixture, and he had cured the wrong man.

What the Sexton Said.

Mr. Louis Edwards, Sexton of Mt. Vernon Place Church, Washington, D. C., certifies that for several months past he had been suffering with a severe cough which distressed him day and night. He was very much debilitated, with constant pains in his chest. After trying various remedies he used the Red Star Cough Cure, which gave him entire relief.

Though the grass may be cut down, it will recover in due time.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs" when it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's violent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly but harmlessly, establishing a permanently healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and as an anti-bilious remedy are unequaled.

A weather prophet—The gain of the coal dealer.

"A little fire is quickly trodden out
Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench."

Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure—make a new man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease.

Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thought.

The surprising success of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the several diseases peculiar to women forcibly illustrates the importance of her benificent discovery and the fact that she knows how to make the most of it.—*Dr. Haskell.*

Satirists gain the applause of others through fear, not through love.

* * * * Piles, fistulas and rupture radically cured. Book of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Consolation consoles only those who are willing to be consoled.

"Rough on Coughs."

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

The ancients were acquainted with the virtue of petroleum. Herodotus refers to it and speaks of wells being found in Zante. Nowadays everybody has heard of it through Carboline, the great Natural Hair Restorer.

The Hope of the Nation.

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

Frazer Axle Grease

Is the very best. A trial will prove we are right. Received first premium at N. C. State Fair, Centennial and Paris Exposition.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.

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

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.

Bleeding Nostrils. It has done me so much good, I want you to send me two more bottles immediately. I have been afflicted with Catarrh for over ten years—frequently my nose would bleed and leave the nostrils in a dry, inflamed condition, with constant soreness. I experienced relief after the first trial of Ely's Cream Balm. It is the best of a great many remedies I have tried, and I can fully recommend it.—E. Gill, Madison, O., Editor of the *Index.*

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

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

All honest men will bear watching. It is the rascals who cannot stand it.

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Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

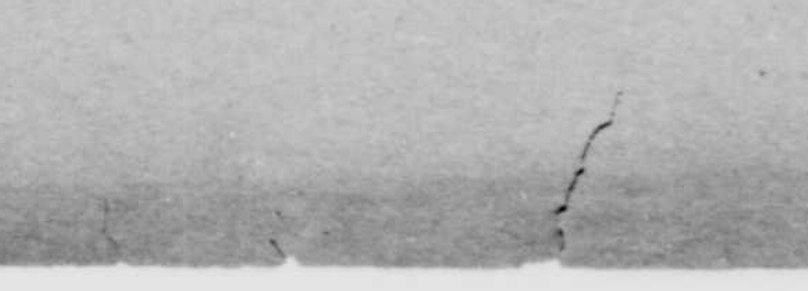
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 Cents a Bottle. At Druggists and Dealers. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

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. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.



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

EGGS TO HATCH. Pure-bred poultry; all varieties; write; prices free. V. D. Stoneroad, Lewistown, Pa.



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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.

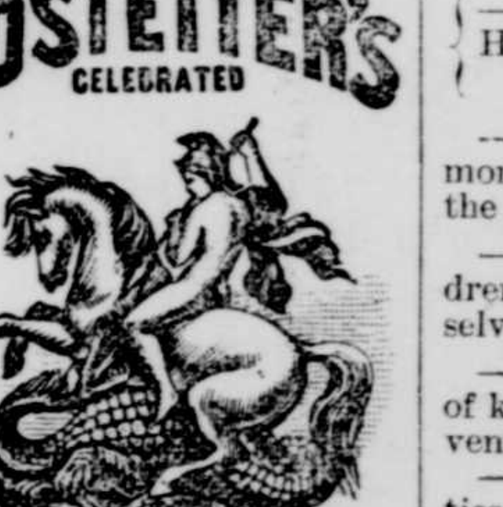
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

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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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.

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

Ely's Cream Balm CATARRH HAY-FEVER



when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste, smell and hearing. It is

Not a Liquid or Snuff.

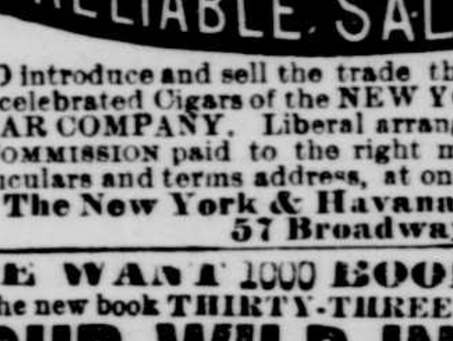
A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.* Agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOES, for gentlemen, are the best fine Calf Glove, Calf Top Sewed Shoes in America for the price; made 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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Improved Elastic Truss. Worn night and day. Positively cures Rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Write for full descriptive circulars to the

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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?

VARICOCELE Painless sure cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

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.

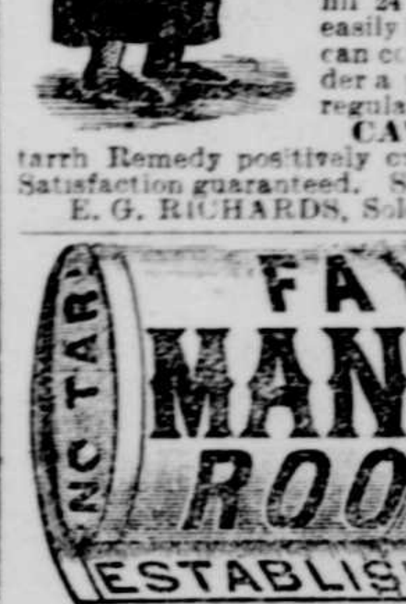
—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

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.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.



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.

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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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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, $150 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.

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The only iron medicine that will not blacken or injure the teeth.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY TRADE MARK

Physicians and Druggists recommend it as the best. Try it.

A SURE APPETIZER. BEST TONIC KNOWN.

Will cure quickly and completely Dyspepsia, Weakness, Malaria, Impure Blood, Chills and Fever, and Neuralgia.

INVALUABLE FOR LADIES AND FOR ALL PERSONS WHO LEAD A SEDENTARY LIFE.

RELIEVES INDIGESTION. CURES DYSPEPSIA.

It is a sure remedy for diseases of the Liver and Kidneys.

It strengthens the muscles, tones and invigorates the system.

Brown's Iron Bitters combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics. It is compounded on thoroughly scientific and medicinal principles, and **cannot intoxicate.**

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Brown's Iron Bitters is the **ONLY Iron medicine that is not injurious**—its use does not even blacken the teeth.

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THE BEST TONIC

Brown's Iron Bitters is the Best Liver Regulator—removes bile, clears the skin, digests the food, CURES Belching, Heartburn, Heat in the Stomach, etc.

It is the best-known remedy for **female infirmities.**

The genuine has above trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by

Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

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.

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