AND HOUSEHOLD.

Corn.

…plant that is exceedingly …o culture. A farmer may very …prove his seed corn by a little …ection and some in cultivation. …loss in growing corn is in the …n of Barren stalks, male plants, …ld no fruit. The ear is the …is produced only by perfect …ch are bi-sexual, or male and …h, or, as may be more correct-…minate and pistillate. A stalk …ssel only and no ear is barren …ess. Such stalks by impreg-… perfect plants propagate their …l, and so tend to reduce the …he crop. This is to be pre-…wing or breeding seed from … only and by removing …ich has no ear from the … of the seed plants. By … this mode of breeding …proved from a yield of … to eighty or even 150 …er acre. A seed plot should be …d on every farm for this pur-…*New York Times.*

…arm and Garden Notes.

…and peas, sown together, render …yield of excellent feed for stock, …ly sheep.

…r the pasturing and hay system of …, four or five acres are needed to …cow a year. With ensilaged corn …nd soiling in summer, every …be made to keep its cow, pro-…soil is made rich enough.

…relv… ay to buy chemicals fo… unless a farmer is … a large scale. A … than profit. But …rs may often be …he manure heap …er.

…dily and cheaply …ortable and clean-…n. Undoubtedly …use a more rapid in-…oked. Take es-… good health. …rbur in their …

…y as …u beings. …ntial that fre-…d a considerable … be provided in continued sameness … and …

…ners it was … of potatoes in …e largely grown … than 100 bushels …farmer put it at less than …t in the same neighbor-…o 300 bushels of … were grown last …

…s with green heads, …awberry beds to their … it is said, be destroyed …kling a weak solution of … A slight poisoning of …ill destroy them at this …e chemical analysis fails …sign of poison when the …

…ole from which an apple tree … and which was afterward filled …earth from the roadside, a par-…grown last season that reached …ty inches below the surface, and …rwise large in proportion. For …nd parsnips the soil can scarcely … too deep, provided it is fertile …y down.

…ge groves rye is sown …overing the sand, keep-…ist and cool, and absorb-…heavy due. The rye is … in, and preparation … Would not the …ruit trees in other …country, particularly …ach trees, be useful in …der bark from the blis-…n, and in enriching …

… mistake to think that the …good farming is only to raise …l give immediate profitable re-…without taking the way in which …l was left into consideration, says …*al Home*. Some farmers say that …o the price of labor, they can … cheaper than they can raise it. …aising it a large quantity of fod-…otained, enabling the farmer to …e cattle, to make more manure, …next year more corn.

…l ashes contain all the required …s of plant nutrition, except ni-… One hundred pounds of wood …ontain sixteen pounds of potash, …eighty cents; three and a half …s of soda, worth two cents; sixty-… pounds of lime and magnesia, … eight cents; five and three-quar-…pounds of phosphoric acid, worth …ty-six cents. In market the cheap-…orm of manurial materials con-… in 100 pounds of ashes would ….16.

…English medical journal suggests …ger to horses at public drinking …s. It believes that glanders are … among horses in this way, and …mends a stand-pipe and bucket as …t arrangement for wat-…ing animals in cities. …is more com-…rtable for the horse, who has not to …rain his neck against the collar to reach …e water, the water is fresher and more …alatable, and there is far less danger of …ts being contaminated with dust, dirt, and the germs of disease.

Every garden should have a small bed of sage, thyme, savory, parsley and marjoram. In fact, no garden is complete without them. They can be grown from …ed, and once obtained remain for a …g time, being propagated by the seeds … roots. A vacant corner serves as a …d place for them, or along the mar-…e walks. The great difficulty …s is that they are usually neg-…d allowed to die away. If they …be permanent they should receive …nly care but an occasional manur-…

When clover seed is sown very early it germinates so slowly that little of it is sprouted before the soil is open and warmed by the spring heat. The seed will partially swell with every spell of warm weather. It sometimes sends forth a rootlet and a leaf before spring fairly opens, and in this case it is lost, as the plant when first started is extremely tender. Very early sowing is on this account …bjectionable. If the field is harrowed …n spring to make a good seed bed, it gives all the advantages of early sowing sufficient covering to the seed. The harrowing should be done before the seed is sown, or it will be covered too deeply.

Household Hints.

Coffee made with distilled water is said to have greatly improved aroma.

… and cherry gum, dissolved in …egar, make excellent mucilage.

…the burners of lamps become …d with char put them in a strong …oap suds, and boil awhile to clean …

…but the best size should be used …ching paper to walls. Many a …s been caused by the horrible … of corrupt size used in paper… the bedrooms. The nausea …eper, in such a case, is aware …king in the morning, should …ng needing no repetition. …come the paper at any cost.

…hicken or a small …he legs brown-… be eaten. …loth, dip … even …

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

One million dollars of gold coin weigh 3,685 pounds avoirdupois.

Twenty-two daughters at the present moment live with their father, George Riddle, Esq., in Carroll county, Mo.

The word measles originally signified leprosy, although in modern times used for a far different disorder. Its derivation is from the old French word messeau, or mesel, a leper.

The fifty-eight horse butchers in Paris distributed to the population of that city 9,271 horses, asses and mules during the past year, against 6,865 of these animals slaughtered in 1883.

The devotion to ladies was the crowning grace of chivalry. The respect for the sex went so far that an act is on record, of James II. of Aragon, that any man, whether soldier or civilian, native or foreign, traveling through the kingdom with a high born lady, should be safe from all attacks or pursuits, unless he were a criminal under the charge of murder.

In the town of Warwick, Rhode Island, is a boulder so poised on another rock that a person standing on it can rock it from side to side. When it is rocked a dull booming sound is given out, which can be heard for miles over the country on a still night. A legend says that in this manner the Indians were accustomed to summon their warriors to council at this place.

Few animals in times past have been more esteemed than the cat, or been honored with a wider folk lore. Indeed, among the Egyptians this favored animal was held sacred to Isis and the moon, and worshiped with great ceremony. In the mythology of all the Indo-European nations the cat holds a prominent place; and its connection with witches is well known.

Among the old devices used in the old war of independence for obstructing the progress of cavalry was an ugly, sharp four-pronged piece of iron, so arranged that whatever way it might fall upon the ground, one of the sharp prongs would be erect to penetrate the foot pressed upon it. These were scattered over the ground in the direction of the approach of the enemy's cavalry to attack.

The potion taken by Juliet in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" was wine of the atropa mandrago, a plant which grows in the isles of Greece. It is a drug equivalent to our atropa, or deadly nightshade, though a little different in its effect. The Greek physician made "death-wine" of it, and employed it as we do chloroform. "Before any persons were submitted to the cautery or the knife they took a draught of this, and the operation was performed while they were under the influence of the wine, the formula of which remains to this day as Dioscorides and Pliny gave it." Some years ago, Dr. W. B. Richardson says, he had some of the root brought him from Greece, and he was able to make some of the wine and give evidence as to its action, which was strictly in accordance with that experienced by Juliet from the draught administered to her by Friar Laurence.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

Who has most? He who desires least.

Whoever abolishes justice cares for no religion.

A company attitude is rarely any body's best.

Every one who has a fair turn to be as great as he pleases.

Work with all the speed and ease you can, without breaking your head.

Failure in any good cause is honorable, while success in any bad cause is merely infamous.

The thing most desired is not how to avoid the existence of parties, but how to keep them within proper bounds.

The difference between pride and vanity is that one has a capital and the other has not. Vanity was never known to pay a cash dividend.

Human calculation cannot limit the influence of one atom of wholesome knowledge, patiently acquired, modestly possessed and faithfully used.

To despise theory is to have the excessively vain pretention to do without knowing what one does, and to speak without knowing what one says.

A very large proportion of the suffering that afflicts mankind proceeds from the simple feeling of discouragement. Besides the misery which it inflicts, there is the palsying effect it exerts on all human effort. As long as hope reigns in the heart, no exertion seems too great; it is when hope sinks away and despondency takes its place that labor of head or hand languishes.

A Bermuda Lily Farm.

W. A. Croffut says in a letter from the Bermuda Islands to the Detroit *Free Press*: The onion is a loud-smelling plant; but there is a Bermudian offset to it—the Easter lily. This queen of odorous flowers grows here all the year round in the open air, and attains a majesty and fragrance unknown elsewhere in the world. On the Trinidad came down General Russell Hastings, the father, I believe, of this curious industry of furnishing Easter lily bulbs to the New York and London markets. He began it three years ago, and this year will send off half a million bulbs. I visited his lily farm, "Soncy," yesterday—a sort of fairyland on the winding shore of the inner harbor. Scattered over the estate arose the luxuriant tropical growths of the island—palms of many kinds bearing fruity clusters; varieties of cactus—the club, the maguey and other sorts; the bamboo, tall and supple; the mangrove, standing tiptoe on its rooty stilts along the margin of the warm cove; the oleanders, trimmed for a windbreak around the roses and lily-field. The lilies were cultivated in rows, like onions, and thousands of them are now spreading their great snowy blossoms to the sky, and burdening the air with sweetness. These are of no value whatever, and sometimes they are torn off systematically, in order to give vigor to the bulb beneath.

In all the fields, even those containing several acres, all the lilies turn to the sun, like obedient soldiers to their commander. Perhaps it would be more nearly correct to say that they turn to the light: for it is noticeable that they turn resolutely away from the shadow, even if it is necessary to turn their backs to the sun. This often happens on the southern fringe of a field.

A Great Wash Day.

We have just had a mi-careme such as Paris has not witnessed for several years, says a recent letter from the French metropolis. During the afternoon the boulevards were so thronged by sightseers that one could only move at a snail's pace. The mi-careme is the great fete of the washermen and washerwomen. Some of your readers may ask what men have to do with the washtub. In France they have much to do with it. Here men claim their right to wash and scrub, just as women claim their right to vote and to shoot their enemies. Both sexes batter your linen to pieces, burn it with sulphuric acid, and grind off your buttons, in perfect amity. But on the mi-careme there is not a man nor a woman who would condescend to look at a wash-tub. In … world of soap an… is the d… …ect to … as a J…

TIMELY TOPICS.

Vaccination is carried out so strictly in the Prussian army, that not a soldier has died of smallpox since 1875. If the same system could be applied to the whole population of Europe, it is believed that that the disease would disappear in five years.

Every Italian member of parliament deadheads it all over Italy, and, wonderful to relate, is entitled to a compartment to himself. Consequently, if several are in a train, there is apt to be a difficulty about seats. Italian parliaments are never prorogued—only adjourned.

Telegraph wires have to be renewed every five or seven years. The Western Union Telegraph company exchange about one thousand tons of old wire for new every year. The new wire costs from seven to eight cents per pound, and for the old about one-eighth of a cent a pound is allowed.

The estate of Schonhausen, presented to Prince Bismarck on his recent seventieth birthday, is in a very good condition at present, its former ruinous state having disappeared, although at the same time two million marks was a large price to pay for it. Prince Bismarck's total landed possessions now amount to about ninety English square miles, of which two-thirds are forest land.

Paralysis, colic, gout, rheumatism, kidney disease, blindness and insanity may all come, it seems, from drinking water with lead in it. Under these circumstances, a simple test for discovering the presence of lead in water may well be useful. It consists of adding a little tincture of cochineal, which, if there be the least trace of lead in the water, will color it blue instead of rose.

A very curious article of export was recently made to New Zealand. It consisted of a consignment of "bumble bees." At present clover does not "seed" in that country, though it grows readily, because it is believed there are no bumble bees to fertilize the flowers. The importer hopes to remedy this difficulty by the introduction of bumble bees; but why this latter instead of the more useful honey bee, our informant omits to state.

Qu'Appelle, so often mentioned in the dispatches in connection with the Riel insurrection, owes its name to the following pretty incident: A Metis, paddling his canoe down the river in the beautiful valley in which Qu'Appelle is situated, heard the echo of his paddles reverberating among the surrounding hills and supposed it to be the voice of some one calling him. "Qui appelle?" (who calls?) he exclaimed. This question, contracted into Qu'Appelle, gave the place its name.

It is certain that a great amount of fetishism prevails in China. Near Pekin, a few miles from the walls on the east, is an enormous tree, which fell more than two centuries ago, and which has been there ever since. It is called the divine tree, and a temple has been erected for its worship. The people believe a spirit lives in or near the tree, and should be worshiped from motives of prudence. The immense size of the tree is the result of the spirit's energy. It is believed it could not have grown so large without a divinity.

The mouth of the Mississippi has cost millions from first to last. It is a greedy mouth, and will swallow greenbacks about as rapidly as they can be printed. With all the money spent on this great stream, it appears that there is now imminent danger of the deflection of the river into Bayou Atchafalaya, by which it would reach the gulf very much sooner than at present. This would ruin New Orleans, leaving her high and dry as an inland town, and some of the richest territory of Louisiana would also be permanently submerged.

Osman Bey, the favorite chamberlain of the sultan, followed an Ottoman practice of choosing a mechanical trade in early youth, as the sultans do. The trade Osman Bey took up was that of a printer, and he acquired such a liking for it that it became a favorite amusement even during his court career. With the view of encouraging the printing of Turkish works, he set up at great cost a large printing office, with the best machinery and employing two hundred men. He is now devoting a considerable sum to a great paper mill, and, as his attendance on the sultan no longer allows him to give adequate time, he has turned over the management of the whole concern to his grandson, Jevad Bey, who shares his tastes.

Russia has more soldiers and more ships of war than any other country in the world. In her standing army there are 780,000 men, and she has 358 ships in her navy. It costs $125,000,000 a year to keep her military establishments on their peace footing, and her military authorities say they can place 2,300,000 trained men under arms in war time. The English standing army is 182,000 men. This includes the English regular troops serving in India. The English war office authorities profess to be able to put 624,000 well-drilled and effective British troops in the field if called upon to do so. This does not include the Indian auxiliary forces, which would swell the total British forces at home and abroad to over 1,000,000 men. It costs England $90,000,000 a year to keep up its regular army. In 1853 there were 52,000 Irish soldiers in the English army; now there are only 31,000. In 1853 a great number of Irishmen from the Tipperary, Armagh, Kilkenny, and other Irish militia regiments volunteered for active service, and were sent to the Crimea. The English navy contains 283 ships. But while the Russian navy contains more vessels than the English navy, it must be remembered that England spends three times as much on her navy as Russia spends on hers.

In a recent issue, the London *Spectator* has an article on the mysterious methods of conveying news employed by the natives of India. Just what these methods are no Anglo-Indian has ever been able to discover, but they enable the natives to forestall the government in the transmission of important news. During the Indian mutiny, information in regard to all the important events was in possession of the bazaars hours and days before it reached the government, notwithstanding the fact that the latter often took special measures to insure the rapid transmission of the news. The natives themselves place implicit confidence in the news carried by the secret mail, and do not hesitate to act upon it. The *Spectator* suggests the employment of carefully laid "stages," but no European has ever seen a "stage" in operation or discovered any of its machinery. If runners are employed, the fact has never been disclosed—and yet the news has been transmitted on a scale so large that an ordinary method must have inevitably been discovered. On one occasion, when the government had made special arrangements for the transmission of news, the secret mail beat th… government horses and carriers twel… hours. The natives of India when the… can be prevailed on to t… …out th… matter, say that the se… on a system of tho… which is as famili…

measurements, taken early in this century, gave the lake a depth of sixteen feet ten inches, and now it is nowhere more than six feet eight inches, while careful observation in the last twenty years shows that the bottom of the lake has risen uniformly one and a half inches a year, and is now but nine feet below the level of the principal streets of the city. This seriously impedes drainage, the fall of the sewers being too slight to produce a proper flow of refuse matter even in dry weather, while in the rainy season, when the streets are sometimes flooded from the lake, it is completely checked. The ground on which the city stands is, therefore, saturated to within two or three feet of the surface with decaying matter, poisonous gases rise, and thousands die yearly from malarial and malignant fevers. Ten years ago, when the population was about 260,000, the annual death rate was three per cent. or 8,000 persons, and this percentage has doubtless increased with the growth of the place, little attention being paid to sanitary improvements. The city suffered from five great inundations from 1553 to 1630, and in 1789 a drain 12 miles long, 100 to 130 feet deep and 200 to 300 feet wide, which had occupied 100 years in construction, was completed. The efficacy of this does not seem to have lasted, and it is now urged that large sums be expended in draining Lake Texcoco dry and carrying off the surplus moisture of the valley of Mexico to save the ancient city of the Aztecs from destruction.

Origin of Arbor Day.

N. H. Eggleston, of the forestry bureau of the department of agriculture, answers the question which has recently been raised in many papers "Who invented Arbor Day?" Speaking of the origin of the custom, he said: "For the suggestion of an annual tree-planting day we are indebted to ex-Governor J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska. Feeling, as the early settlers in the prairie states could not but feel, the lack of trees for fuel, lumber, and shade, as well as to protect them from the blizzards of winter and the scarcely less uncomfortable hot winds of summer, they were almost compelled, as one of their first necessities, to plant trees to some extent. But this was done in an unmethodical manner, and was limited for the most part to the planting of a class of trees like the cottonwood, of comparatively little value. Governor Morton saw that this unsystematic manner of planting would never meet the needs of the rapidly increasing population, and the great objects to be secured by a proper supply of trees throughout the State. Accordingly, he suggested that a particular day should be fixed upon in each year to be observed as tree-planting day, the object being to fix attention upon the subject, to engage the people generally in the work, and to stimulate them by the knowledge that they were engaged in a common and widespread undertaking, and to give them an initial point from which they might carry forward the work as extensively as they might be inclined to do. It was not designed to limit the work to a single day in each year. It was further to be stimulated also by the offering of premiums by the State, by towns, or by agricultural or other societies, for the largest number of trees planted. The suggestion of Governor Morton was well received. The State Agricultural society designated the 20th day of April, 1872, to be observed as "Arbor day," and so generally was it observed that it is claimed that twelve million trees were planted on that particular day. Since then it has been regarded with increasing interest. The governor of the State for the time being has, year by year, made public proclamation of a day for tree-planting, and called upon the people for its hearty observance, and it is estimated that there are now in Nebraska more than 250,000 acres of cultivated woodland. The example of Nebraska has been followed by Kansas, Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and several other States, embracing some that were once well wooded, but whose forests have been to a great extent recklessly cut down and consumed. At the meeting of the American forestry congress, in 1883, a resolution was adopted recommending the appointment of Arbor day in all our States and in the provinces and Dominion of Canada, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of bringing the subject to their attention. This action has secured the further adoption of Arbor day, and there is reason to believe that in a few years its observance will be established throughout the country."

The Burro.

Apart from the Indians and the Mexicans, these animals are the most characteristic and ubiquitous objects in New Mexico. The shaggy little brutes range from the size of a small Newfoundland to that of a six-months old heifer. It is practically impossible to overload them. They will carry all that can be piled on their backs. I have frequently seen a solid heap of wood gliding mysteriously into town, with no apparent motive power, but I knew that somewhere underneath the pile there was hidden a burro. When released from their burdens they will immediately set to work with diligence and gusto picking up a living in the midst of stones and dry cactus, where any other animal would starve to death. Joe proceeded to attach them by a wonderful series of knots to the supporting posts under the house. I watched him curiously as he tied knot after knot, and at length ventured to inquire whether burros usually employed their spare time in performing juggling tricks.

Joe regarded me with a smile which was compounded of one part of good-natured contempt, two of superior knowledge, and three of genuine amusement.

"Wa'al," he said, you are summat of a tenderfoot; that's so. Why, a burro is a born devil."

"Do you mean to say that a burro can undo one of those knots with his teeth?" I asked.

"I don't profess to say what he does it with. He may do it with his tail for all I know, but if you will learn me a knot that a burro can't undo, if you give him time enough, I will tell you thanks. Why, the father of all evil is not a patch on an old jack burro fur infernal cleverness and mischief."—*Harper's Magazine.*

An Alabama Epitaph.

The following epitaph is found on a tombstone in a cemetery of Marion, Alabama:

"OUR DARLING BILLY SUGAR.
TO THE
MEMORY OF
WILLIAM KING MODAWELL,
SON OF
WM. B. AND MARY A. MODAWELL,
born July 3d, 1864,
died November 28, 1870,
aged 6 years, 4 months and 25 days.
TO OUR DARLING BILLY.

In our thoughts, love, we seek thee ever,
In our dreams thy bright form we see,
Nor can time nor thy absence e'er sever
That fond memory that binds us to thee.
PAPA,
MAMMA,
BINION,
TATTIE,
SIS,
LOU.

…ntleman.
…bless Mamma's man.
"Go Lijah, and carry the news,
Another soul is gone home."
…beat his little drum in harmony with the
…usic of heaven;
…is little tr… …h the streets
…ruse…

…y at …
…achers …
…n …

FOR FEMININE READERS.

Society Girls in the Pickle Business.

Two of the best known young ladies in New Orleans society are at this moment conducting quite a large pickle business, and they are selling their delicious pickles everywhere from French Market to Carrollton. These girls started into the pickle making business in a frolic, but succeeded so well that they have just ordered several hundred dozen bottles with their "firm name," "B. & T." blown in the glass. "B. & T." are the initials of their first names, which, if it was only permissible to tell, would doubtless subject the pretty pickle-makers to an avalanche of proposals from forehanded young men.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Old Notions Concerning Bridesmaids.

Instead of being so many graceful ornaments at the marriage ceremony, as nowadays, the bridesmaids in olden times had various duties assigned to them. Thus one of the principal tasks was dressing the bride on her wedding morning, when any omission in her toilet was laid to their charge. At a wedding, too, where it was arranged that the bride should be followed by a numerous train of lady friends, it was the first bridesmaid's duty to play the part of a drill mistress, "sizing" them so that "no pair in the procession were followed by a taller couple." She was also expected to see that each bridesmaid was not only duly provided with a sprig of rosemary, or a floral posy pinned to the breastfolds of her dress, but had a symbolical chaplet in her hand. In many parts of Germany it is still customary for the bridesmaids to bring the myrtle wreath, which they have subscribed together to purchase on the nuptial eve, to the house of the bride, and to remove it from her head at the close of the wedding day. After this has been done, the bride is blindfolded, and the myrtle wreath being put into her hand she tries to place it on the head of one of her bridesmaids as they dance around her; for, in accordance with an old belief, whoever she crowns is sure to be married within a year from that date. As may be imagined this ceremony is the source of no small excitement, each bridesmaid being naturally anxious to follow the example of the bride. Referring once more to the bridal wreath and chaplet, it is still a current notion in many parts of our own country that these must take special care that her bridesmaid throw away every pin. Not only is it affirmed that misfortunes will overtake the bride who retains even one pin used in her marriage toilet, but woe also to the bridesmaids if they keep any of them, as their prospects of marriage will be materially lessened.

Fashion Notes.

None but brides wear white kid gloves nowadays.

Woolen lace is used even for trimming underskirts.

More and more fashionable grows tinsel braid.

For dressy walking shoes French kid still heads the list.

Wool canvas or sail cloth is the newest fabric for seaside dresses.

Undressed suede gloves remain the favorites for dressy occasions.

Seaside and country dresses are now in the hands of dressmakers.

New silk and Lisle thread gloves come in all the fashionable kid colors.

Ribbons will be used with a profusion unknown for years, if ever before.

Woolen lace of the color of the garment trims many mantles and costumes.

Small girls' dresses are made shorter, and they define the form more closely in the back.

Flat turbans and conical crowned, narrow-brimmed hats are equally fashionable for little girls.

French crapes, richly embroidered, will be among the most appropriate materials for summer wear.

Superimposed waistcoat fronts of plaitings of moire, surah or lace are seen on imported Paris wraps.

Red silk jerseys are pretty worn over skirts of printed sateen or percale figured with red for house dresses.

Plaid jackets of fine Gilbert flannel are made with belts and a hood lined with bright or sober brown surah.

Bead embroidery on the collars, cuffs and waistcoats of dressy jackets are among other decorative fancies.

Full jabot ruffles of black lace are placed down the fronts, around the bottom, the neck, and sleeves of dressy black silk street jackets.

Wales and the Parisians.

A London letter says: The Prince of Wales is used to being made warmly welcome wherever he goes, but nowhere, perhaps, so much as in Paris. He is strangely and universally popular in the French capital. The ardent and red democrats tolerate his rank and overlook his royal descent because he breakfasted with Gambetta on a "biftek Chateaubriand" in the cabinet particulier of a restaurant, and it pleased them to see a future king hob nob with the son of a republican grocer. The army likes him because he never fails to visit Marshal Canrobert in his retirement, and to refer with him to the old Crimean days, when the French and English troops fought side by side. The clubmen at the Cercle de la Rue Royale greet him cordially. They appreciate his good-natured familiarity and easy bonhommie, but not so much as his superb attitude at the card tables and his cool assumption of perfect indifference when he loses large sums. His royal highness's status in the green rooms of all the theatres is too much a matter of contemporaneous history to be mentioned at all.

Another trait of the Prince of Wales which Paris appreciates is that he is unmistakably what our neighbors call "une belle sourchette." He has a fine appetite and a gourmet's palate. At Sandringham he has three cooks, French, English and Italian, and they are bound to send up two new original dishes at each dinner. This trio of culinary artists is frequently nonplussed to find or invent gastronomic novelties, and resort at times to a surreptitious rechristening of half-forgotten delicacies.

Life at Sandringham is more lively and amusing than in any other royal residence, and looked upon in consequence with stately displeasure from the austere decorum of Windsor and Osborne. Unfortunately life at Sandringham is only enjoyed by fits and starts, and never for long intervals. The series of guests are limited. The house party consists as a rule only of ten women and about fifteen men. Private theatricals, tableaux, music, dancing and some romping games fill up the evening.

The Princess of Wales does the honors with that matchless and sympathetic grace which has made her so deservedly popular in society, but undoubtedly she owes her great success in England, and the undisputed place she has taken and maintained at court, to her absolute want of ambition and her complete abstention from all the graver questions of government and politics. She is sincerely attached to England, and is fond of English people, but her innermost predilections and faithful love is for her own Copenhagen. A French lady in conversation with her remarked that she spoke all languages equally fluently, English, French, German. "Yes," quickly interrupted the princess, "and think in Danish."

The number of mules attached to the hearse denotes the respectability of a funeral in Rio Janeiro.

Rebuking Curiosity.

The other day a mysterious-looking stranger appeared in Petaluma, and remained five days without the inhabitants finding out his name, where he came from, or his business. Even the bar-room loafers were baffled in their attemps to extract some definite information, and the entire town lay awake o' nights worrying over the matter. At last the general agitation grew to such a pitch that the sheriff volunteered to interview the stranger in behalf of the public weal. Approaching the tacitturn visitor, as he sat in the office of the hotel, the functionary remarked,—

"Fine day, sir."

"Is, eh?" said the stranger, dubiously.

"Going to stay long in these parts?"

"Just four days, two hours and thirty-one minutes longer," replied the other, consulting his watch and the time-table.

"Then!—may I-er-ahem! may I ask what your business is?" persisted the sheriff, as the crowd gathered up closer.

"Well, I don't wish it generally known," replied the stranger, confidentially; "but I'm a Russian Nihilist."

"You don't mean it?" gasped the official.

"Fact," replied the man, mournfully.

"But er what brings you here?" asked the inquisitive sheriff.

"Well, you see I was captured in St. Petersburg last month, and—you know how severe that goverment is on Nihilists, don't you?"

"Oh!—yes—of course; go on!"

"Well, they sentenced me to twenty years in Siberia, or a week in Petaluma, and I was fool enough to choose Petaluma."

And with a heavy sigh the condemned man drifted in to dinner.

Murder Hole.

"Murder Hole" is the name given to a wonderful natural curiosity about ten miles from Salem, Virginia, which is thought by those who have seen both, to equal the famous Natural Bridge. It consists of a perpendicular hole in the ground, one hundred and thirty-six feet deep by actual measurement. The established width and breadth is forty by sixty. It has three perpendicular sides of solid rock. The fourth side goes down at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and is almost wholly composed of rock. On this latter side the descent to the base is made with the aid of ropes. The bottom is covered with a perfect carpet of moss and ferns of the loveliest character, that wither almost as soon as brought to the top. The thermometer there one of the hottest days of this summer registered forty-four degrees. Ice has frequently been found there in the month of June by residents of the locality. It is too cold for snakes, a proof of which exists in the fact that none have ever been found there after the most diligent search. A look up, after the descent, impresses one with a sense of awe similar to that experienced from a first view of the Natural Bridge. At the bottom, opposite the side descent, there is an immense cave, which has only been explored to the extent of two hundred feet. The entrance to the cave, which is on a slight incline, is under a huge arch very similar in appearance to the Natural Bridge, and is about eighty feet in height. What remains to be discovered beyond the two hundred feet already referred to is for the future to determine. It may be that a rival of the Luray Caverns exists in Murder Hole.

Absurdities of Human Life.

Not to go to bed when you are sleepy because it is not a certain hour.

To stand in water up to your knees fishing for trout, when you can buy them in a clean, dry market.

People of exquisite sensibility, who cannot bear to see an animal put to death, showing the utmost attention to the variety and abundance of their tables.

The heir of an avaricious uncle paying him the compliment of the deepest mourning.

The lovely widow of a cross old man wearing weeds; and the survivor of a rich old shrew being particular in the choice and display of his weepers.

To buy a horse from a near relation, and believe every word he says in praise of the animal he is desirous to dispose of.

To call a man hospitable who indulges his vanity by displaying his service of plate to his rich neighbors frequently, but was never known to give a dinner to any one really in want of it.

Impertinent Curiosity.

What a vast deal of time and ease that man gains who is not troubled with the spirit of impertinent curiosity about others; who lets his neighbor's behavior and thoughts alone; who confines his inspection to himself, and cares chiefly for his own duty and conscience.

Worse Than Firearms.

The editor of an Omaha paper, in commenting on several cases in that city where children died from the effects of taking cough syrup containing morphia, remarks that opiates, poisons and narcotics are more dangerous than firearms. Mothers should note this and furthermore that different Boards of Health, after making careful analyses have certified that the only purely vegetable preparation of this kind, and one that is in every way harmless, prompt and effective, is Red Star Cough Cure. Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore, and the Commissioner of Health, have publicly endorsed this valuable discovery.

Never spend many of your evenings away from your family.

A Sad Case of Poisoning

is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick-headaches, and disease of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

Beau—Why do you prefer a wood fire? Belle—'Cause it pops.

What can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

What's in a name? About the hottest country on the globe is Chili.

* * * * Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistulas. Pamphlet of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Never speak in a contemptuous manner of womankind.

I CAN SAFELY recommend Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Cold in the Head, etc. Before I have used the first bottle I purchased I find myself cured. At times I could scarcely smell anything and had a headache most of the time.—HENRY LILLY, Agent for the American Express Co., Grand Haven, Mich. Price 50 cts.

ELY'S CREAM BALM cured me of Catarrh of many years standing—restored my sense of smell. For colds in the head it works like magic.—E. H. SHERWOOD, National State Bank, Elizabeth, N. J. Easy to use. See adv.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder & Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the bladder. $1, Druggists.

People Going West.

Seeking homes, health, investments, employment or recreation, can obtain maps, desciptive pamphlets and information about cost of tickets, by mail, free, upon application to J. W. Morse, General Passenger Agent Union Pacific Railway, Omaha, Nebraska. State where you saw this item and whether you wish to go to Kansas, …braska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idah… …tana, Oregon, Washington, Nevada … …rnia.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the best and, intrinsically, the cheapest. Don't work your horses to death by using poor grease. Try it.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, ants, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. D'g'sts

A CLERGYMAN dying from a catarrh diseased throat was saved by a curious *Persian Prescription* and has given means for sending it to others. Address Dr. Kennedy, Auburn, N. Y.

SKIN DISEASES.—"BEESON'S AROMATIC ALUM SULPHUR SOAP," cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, all itching Skin Eruptions. 25 cents by Druggists, or by mail. Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Rough on Corns."

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

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.

Heart Pains.

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

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When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

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A round dozen—A dozen of oranges.

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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

More Than Thanks.

Fort Madison, Iowa, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham: "I am glad to inform you that I have tried one bottle of your Vegetable Compound and have found great relief. *I more than thank you* for your kind advice. I have never felt so well as I do now since I had these troubles. Yours Resp'y, Mrs. W. C. A———." The above is a sample of the many letters received by Mrs. Pinkham expressing gratitude for the benefit derived from her Vegetable Compound. Another letter from Kaufman, Texas, says: "Your Compound has done me more good than all the Doctors ever did, for which I thank you with all my heart. Your friend, Anna B———."

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hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

The Mirror

is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

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Enters the system from unknown causes, at all seasons.
Shatters the Nerves, Impairs Digestion, and Enfeebles the Muscles.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely cures Malaria, and Chills and Fevers. For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, it has no equal. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

FATHER T. J. REILLY, the patriotic and scholarly Catholic Divine, of Arkansas, says:

"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with the greatest satisfaction for Malaria, and as a preventive of Chills and like diseases, and will always keep it on hand as a ready friend."

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LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

METAL POISON.

I am a coppersmith by trade, and the small particles of brass and copper from filing got into sores on my arms and poisoned my whole system. Mercury administered brought on rheumatism, and I became a helpless invalid. I took two dozen bottles of Swift's Specific. My legs, arms and hands are all right again. I use them without pain. My restoration is due to S. S. S.
Jan. 9, 1885. PETER E. LOVE, Augusta, Ga.

ULCERS.

For six or eight years I suffered with ulcers on my right leg. I was treated with Iodide of Potassium and Mercury, and I became helpless. Six bottles of Swift's Specific made a permanent cure.
Feb. 28, 1885. M. D. WILSON, Gainesville, Ga.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., N. Y.

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In order to enrich the blood, and thus impart fresh vigor to an enfeebled system, stimulate flagging digestion with the national invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by infusing energy into the operations of the stomach, promotes, nay, insures thorough digestion and assimilation, and consequent nutrition. A gain to appetite, vigor and flesh, is invariably found to follow a course of this deservedly popular tonic which is, moreover, a reliable preventive of malarial fevers. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

Ely's Cream Balm CATARRH



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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ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Downright Cruelty.

To permit yourself and family to
"Suffer!"
With sickness when it can be prevented and cured so easily
With Hop Bitters!!!

Having experienced a great deal of
"Trouble!" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my
Life!
My trouble always came after eating my food—
However light
And digestible,
For two or three hours at a time I had to go through most
Excruciating pains,
"And the only way I ever got"
"Relief!"
Was by throwing up all my stomach contained. No one can conceive the pain that I had to go through, until
"At last!"
I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and
Could eat nothing!
My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain; their
Efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal
"About your Hop Bitters!
And determined to try them."
Got a bottle—in four hours took the contents of
One!
Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen a
"Sick!"
Hour, from the same cause since.
I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such
"Advocate as I am."—George Kendall, Allston, Boston, Mass.
Columbus *Advocate*, Texas, April 21, '85.
Dear Editor:—I have tried your Hop Bitters, and find they are good for any complaint. The best medicine I ever used in my family.
H. TALENER.

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.

B N U 18

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Not only to the sufferer wasted by disease does Ridge's Food supplement the proper medicine and bring back strength and comfort, but the delicate mother will find in its daily use just what is needed to check and supplement the drain made upon nature's forces. Try it, mothers, and be convinced. Recipes to suit different tastes accompany each can.

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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.
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