FOR FEMININE READERS

Chinese Origin of the Fan.

The following pretty story gives the Chinese legend about the origin of the fan: "One evening when the beautiful Kau Si, daughter of a powerful Chinese mandarin, was assisting at the great feast of lanterns, she was so overcome by the heat that she was obliged to take off her mask. But to expose her face to the eyes of the profane and vulgar was a serious offence against the law, so, holding the mask as closely as possible to her features, she rapidly fluttered it to give herself air, and the rapidity of the movement still concealed her. The other ladies present, witnessing this hardy but charming innovation, imitated it, and at once 10,000 hands were fluttering 10,000 masks. Thus the fan was evoked and took the place of the mask."

In Queen Elizabeth's Time.

Nightgowns were not known, and the custom was to sleep entirely without clothing. Under the Tudors nightgowns were worn, formed mostly of silk and velvet. Annie Boleyn's night dress was made of black satin, bound with black taffetta and edged with velvet of the same color. One of Queen Elizabeth's nightgowns was of black velvet, trimmed with silk lace and lined with fur. In 1568 her majesty ordered George Bredyman to deliver "three-score-and-[illegible] best sable skynues to furnish [illegible]tgown." In a like command [illegible] majesty in 1572 she orders the [illegible] "twelve yards of purple vel[illegible] the backe syde with white [illegible]ke," for a nightgown for [illegible] same time she orders [illegible]s of Murray damask "for [illegible] of a nightgowne for the [illegible]ster." Night-dresses were [illegible]-rails" later on, and in the [illegible]en Anne it was the fashion [illegible] in the daytime over [illegible]s. This gave rise to [illegible] Nightcaps were mostly [illegible]ilk, and these, with the [illegible]he silken shirts, and other [illegible] kind, eased the laundress, [illegible] have given the wearers a [illegible]e of the troublesome here[illegible] the Duke of Argyle [illegible] all over his estate for his [illegible] scratch themselves against. [illegible] housewife's list of washing in the [illegible] Queen Elizabeth would comprise the following articles: Ruffes, cuffes, handkerchers, capps, half-shirtes, bootehose, topps, sheetes, pillowberes, tableclothes, [illegible] and towells. The "ruffe" was [illegible] collar so familiar from portraits [illegible] period, notably the Virgin [illegible]. They were sometimes about [illegible] of a barn door, and were [illegible] work of wire, [illegible] called by Stubbes [illegible] held them up [illegible] wearer. "Bandes" [illegible] cambric, or other [illegible] The bands worn by the [illegible] have their origin in these. The [illegible] is also traced to them, as it [illegible] used to keep bands and ruffs in. [illegible] "cuffs" was the lower part of the [illegible] turned back over the sleeve, and [illegible] of the richest lace with both [illegible] "Handkerchers" were costly ar[illegible] Lace handkerchiefs first came [illegible] under Elizabeth, and for [illegible] after were laced round [illegible]

[illegible] handkerchiefs were wrought
With names and true love-knots,

[illegible] gallants sometimes wore them [illegible] in their hats. "Capps" were [illegible]. Shirts, when possessed, [illegible] equally to that part of both [illegible] female attire worn next the [illegible]. They were usually of fine Hol[illegible] of silk, and occasionally [illegible] "half-shirtes" were stom[illegible] richly decorated with em[illegible] and lace, over which the bodice [illegible] side. "Boote[illegible] now worn, [illegible] full length of [illegible] even to the [illegible] their sides. [illegible] Holland linen and [illegible] around the [illegible] cavaliers. [illegible] and would [illegible] to the modern [illegible] were generally [illegible] drawn on over [illegible] reached nearly [illegible] stands for [illegible] were used [illegible] Saxon period. [illegible] came [illegible] etc., [illegible] Towels, how[illegible] but it is not [illegible] the inhabitants resorted to [illegible] cover the blankness of the [illegible]

Fashion Notes.

[illegible] is the favorite flower just [illegible] looped with heavy beaded [illegible]

[illegible] colored crepe is among the season's [illegible]

Poplin, like mohair, can only be employed in certain ways, and as the fabric does not naturally fall flat, it is always necessary to make it up as a plain skirt.

[illegible] and black and white are greatly [illegible] not only in mourning, [illegible] enlivened by [illegible] of poppy-red velvet or feather tips.

Velvet ribbon divides favor with braid, and is put on in many straight rows on flounces, kilts and skirt fronts. It is also used for striping panels and draperies.

Bonnets for summer wear for full-dress occasions are made of tulle or crepes white, cream, sulphur, lilac and pale green being favorite tints; the trimmings are delicate flowers and leaves, such as the mimosa and white violets and foliage.

Straw bonnets and hats are exhibited in all dark and neutral colors to match the costume, and for general use scarfs of surah, velvet, etamine dotted with velvet, yak or delaine lace in all colors, are used to trim, in every case the loops or folds of the material being run through with gold or silver pins.

Dress collars are worn immensely high this season, in military fashion, and are most generally made of velvet, no matter what the dress itself is formed of. Some of these are made wholly of plain velvet, and fastened in front by two jeweled collar buttons secured by a guard chain of fine gold. Others are braided, gold-embroidered, piped or lace-edged top and bottom to suit individual fancy.

Camels in War.

In a lecture on the use of camels in [illegible]ar, delivered in London, Lord Napier, of Magdala, said that a strong, well-fed camel could carry 300 pounds, including [illegible], and even 400 pounds, but [illegible] be great care in padding the saddle, for a sore back leads to [illegible] the constitution of the animal. No [illegible] should be intrusted for driving [illegible] thoroughly accustomed [illegible] and the rear seat should be [illegible]. The men, too, should [illegible] in camel-riding. They [illegible] to sit loosely int he [illegible] their movements to [illegible] of the camel, as by so [illegible] to their own com[illegible] the animal. To sit tightly [illegible] with the knees, as on horse[illegible] strain on rider [illegible] less secure seat. [illegible] the camels [illegible] the square, [illegible] should [illegible] soldiers, [illegible] the camels [illegible]

GRANT'S UNIQUE ORDER.

Punishing an Officer who had Assumed the General's Name.

When Grant, in August, 1861, was sent with a brigade to southern Missouri to repel a threatened invasion of it by Jeff Thompson, an incident occurred which is thus described by one of his staff officers. "The distance from the starting point of the expedition to the supposed rendezvous of the Confederates was about 110 miles, and the greater portion of the route lay through the howling wilderness. The imaginary suffering that our soldiers endured during the first two days of their march was enormous. It was impossible to steal or 'confiscate' uncultivated real estate, and not a hog or a chicken or an ear of corn was anywhere to be seen. On the third day, however, affairs looked more hopeful, for a few small specks of ground in a state of partial cultivation were here and there visible. On that day Lieutenant Wickfield, of an Indiana cavalry regiment, commanded the advance guard, consisting of eight mounted men. About noon he came up to a small farm-house, from the outward appearance of which he judged there might be something fit to eat inside. He halted his command, dismounted, and, with two lieutenants, entered the dwelling. He knew that Grant's incipient fame had already gone out through the country, and it seemed to him by representing himself to be General Grant he might obtain the best the house afforded. So, assuming a very imperative demeanor, he accosted the inmates of the house and told them that he must have something for himself and staff to eat. They desired to know who he was, and he told them that he was Brigadier-General Grant. At the sound of the name they all flew around with alarming alacrity, and served up about all they had in the house, taking great pains all the while to make loud professions of loyalty. The lieutenants ate as much as they could of the not over-sumptuous meal, but which was, nevertheless, good for that country, and demanded what was to pay. 'Nothing.' And they went on their way rejoicing. In the meantime General Grant, who halted his army a few miles farther back for a brief resting spell, came in sight of and was rather impressed with the appearance of this same house. Riding up to the fence in front of the door, he desired to know if they would cook him a meal. 'No,' said a female, in a gruff voice; 'General Grant and his staff have just been here and eaten everything in the house except the pumpkin pie.' 'Humph,' muttered Grant; 'what is your name?' 'Selvidge,' replied she. Casting a half dollar in at the door, he asked if she would keep that pie until he sent an officer for it, to which she replied that she would. That evening, after the camping ground had been selected, the various regiments were notified that there would be a grand parade at 6:30 for orders. Officers would see that all their men turned out, etc. In five minutes the camp was in a perfect uproar, and filled with all sorts of rumors. Some thought the enemy were upon them, it being so unusual to have parades when on a march. At 6:30 the parade was formed, ten columns deep and nearly a quarter of a mile in length. Both officers and men were amazed at this unusual parade after a long and weary march, and wondered what it portended, when the assistant adjutant-general rode in front of the lines, and in a grave, loud and clear voice read the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD.—Special Order ——: Lieutenant Wickfield, of the Indiana cavalry, having on this day eaten everything in Mrs. Selvidge's house, at the crossing of the Trenton and Pocahontas and Black river and Cape Girardeau roads, except one pumpkin pie, Lieutenant Wickfield is hereby ordered to return with an escort of one hundred cavalry and eat that pie also.

"U. S. GRANT,
"Brigadier-General Commanding.

"It is impossible to describe the effect the reading of this order had on the troops. Every one was expecting to hear some momentous announcement, and hence listened with eager attention, and when it was finished looked at each other in utter bewilderment, and asked, what did it mean? The parade was over, and the moment they dispersed each one sought an explanation of the strange affair. It soon leaked out, and by the time the crestfallen lieutenant was ready with his escort to leave camp it was in a perfect roar, and the peals of laughter followed him as he defiled along the road on his way back to eat that pie. Grant made no explanation of his conduct, followed it by no reprimand. The order carried its own lesson, administered its own rebuke, and each one knew that it would not be safe business to pass himself off for the general-in-chief, much less forage in his name for his own benefit. When the lieutenant returned to camp, late in the evening, he was glad to escape to his tent to avoid the numberless questions and jokes about the pumpkin pie."

A Washington Episode.

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Baron de Struve, the Russian minister, and his wife are among the most popular people of the diplomatic circle in Washington. They are utterly simple and sincere, and are completely captivated by all things American. Madame de Struve is a very intelligent woman, but utterly without ostentation, and thoroughly a lady in all the best meaning of the term. The baron is as plain a man as a Maryland farmer, and both pay America the delicate compliment of seeking to appear American in all things.

The baroness, one day recently showed her quick knowledge and appreciation of the fine points of etiquette, and at the same time fittingly rebuked a pert young American miss in a manner that will not soon be forgotten, and that should be told for the benefit of other similar young women who ape foreign airs, cultivate foreign tongues, and think it the proper thing to shrug one's shoulders, elevate one's eyebrows, and turn the palms of one's hands outward in all the essence of depreciation at the mention of their own country.

There is a class of those female dudes in Washington who esteem it the proper performance to chatter in bad French at all times and upon all occasions. A bevy of these young women approached Madame de Struve at a reception in the White House, and began chattering in more or less broken French, and she replied in her rather lame English.

"Why," said one of the party, "do you not speak French, madame? I am sure you must be able to speak it."

The baroness gave them a keen glance and replied, "Yes, I speak French, but not in the house of the American President. Though I speak English poorly, I speak it here as well as I can."

The party were not dull enough to miss the rebuke in the calm and ladylike remark, and the baroness continued: "I do not like to speak French anywhere. It is a foolish and frivolous language and I dislike it. Why should one use it when one can express herself in the English, which is the noblest and best language in the world, as America is the greatest and grandest nation in the world. I am proud to speak in the language of the Americans."

The giddy young misses began to converse in English, at least while in Madame de Struve's presence. Some of them told the story, and its circulation caused the young lady who wondered that the baroness did not speak French, some mortification.

In some provinces of Brazil iron ore is used [illegible] building stone, [illegible] it.

PRINCE OF SWINDLERS.

The Extraordinary Career of "Chevalier" Alfred Paraf.

The New York *Times* publishes an account of the career of "Chevalier" Alfred Paraf, who died recently in Lima, Peru. Although scarcely forty years old, Paraf had successfully swindled the people of two continents, and in a little over ten years he had squandered more than $2,000,000, all drawn from the pockets of his victims. Paraf was an Alsatian, of wealthy parentage, and was a thorough and accomplished chemist. In early manhood he engaged in various swindling operations abroad. Finally he sold an uncle a "new color" for $10,000, which had really been invented and patented by a friend, and fled to America. The *Times'* account continues:

Paraf landed in New York in 1867. He was then only twenty-two years old, very engaging in his manners, and gifted with a ready tongue, which was the chief weapon with which he intended to attack the capitalists of this country. He first called upon Messrs. Bredt & Co., chemists and dealers in colors, and through them secured an introduction to Professor Chandler, of Columbia college. His great scheme at this time was to manufacture iodine from sponge, and he asked Professor Chandler to analyze his process. The scheme was found to be impracticable and was dropped, and Paraf then turned his attention to the working of his old bonanza, the invention of colors for calico printing. He professed to have discovered an "aniline black" superior to any in the market and with this discovery he traveled through the manufacturing towns of New England, selling licenses from $2,000 to $3,000 each. The result of this campaign was a fortune of $60,000 in cash, with which Paraf returned to this city and began a life of elegant pleasure which fairly dazzled the people who witnessed it. He brought with him a tall and stylish blonde named Marian Woodbury, whom he introduced as Mme. Paraf, and took apartments on the first floor of the Everett house, for which he paid $125 a week. They were furnished sumptuously, and their occupant to all appearances had more money than he could comfortably dispose of. He absolutely threw his gold away. Any friend who desired a loan of $1,000 or $2,000 had only to ask it, and the money was his without the formality of giving a note or any other security. In some cases Paraf pressed these loans on his friends when he thought them in need. The result was inevitable. He was constantly surrounded by a crowd of flatterers who bled him as freely as even he could desire. It is told of him that he would drive to the hotel early in the evening and leave the carriage standing at the door all night. He was too indolent to send down an order for its dismissal, but would cheerfully pay the driver $25 or $30 in the morning for sitting on his box all night. Paraf's luxuriant tastes led him into the most extraordinary freaks. When taking a bath, which he did daily, he would pour $20 worth of otto of roses into the water and lie and enjoy the fragrance in true Oriental style for an hour or two at a time. He gave elegant dinner parties at Delmonico's old Fourteenth street place, and at these he entertained royally scientists, lawyers, and society men. His lavish expenditures soon attracted attention to him, which was what his vanity craved, and he became a social lion in the metropolis.

With this style of living $60,000, which was drawing no interest, could not last long, and one morning the Chevalier Paraf awoke to find his bank account closed and himself penniless. As he had been in the same condition often before, the fact did not alarm him seriously. The sham Mme. Paraf abandoned him until he could secure another fortune for her to help him to spend, and Paraf turned his attention to the problem of inventing a new swindle. The "aniline black" scheme was exhausted by the fact being known that the real owner and patentee of this dye, from whom Paraf had stolen the process in Europe, was preparing to visit this country to make those who had used the dye pay for it. So Paraf pushed his explorations into another field. He pretended to have discovered a new color which he called cloverine, and this time his victim was a wealthy damask manufacturer of this city. While conducting his bogus chemical experiments, which was his usual method of giving eclat to his pretended discoveries, an explosion occurred which nearly ended the career of both Paraf and his victim. The result of the cloverine venture was that Paraf secured another barrel of money, and the manufacturer was obliged to go out of business after spending his fortune on a worthless invention. Paraf spent this money as he had the first, and after a few months he was again penniless, with his trunks and those of his alleged wife in the hands of the hotel keeper.

It was at this point in his career that he made a bold stroke by which he victimized ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and made that then wealthy gentleman pay for his luxurious tastes for more than a year. Governor Sprague was on a business visit to this city, when Paraf called on him at the Fifth Avenue hotel, with the air of a man who had millions to give away, although at this time he was absolutely reduced to extremities. He told the governor that he had discovered a new method of employing the extract of madder in calico printing at cheaper rates than that in ordinary use. By his facile speech and cunning artifice he succeeded in convincing Governor Sprague that there were millions in the new discovery, and Paraf went to Providence with his victim, where he performed his deceptive experiments in such a manner as to satisfy the governor. The result was that Paraf received $75,000 cash for his invention and a promise of a part of the prospective profits derived from its use. On the basis of this fraud the erection of extensive madder dye works was begun in Providence, and a new office was opened at No. 42 Broad street, in this city, with costly fixtures and a half score of well-dressed clerks and bookkeepers. Paraf took up his principal residence in Providence, where he spent Governor Sprague's money lavishly and became the pet of society. He superintended the erection of the works, for which service he drew a large salary, and for about a year everything flourished with him. By this time, however, the Providence madder works had arrived so near completion as to call for the services of the Chevalier Paraf to demonstrate their practical utility. It was then found that Paraf's wonderful discovery was not applicable to operations on an extended scale, and Governor Sprague awoke to the fact that he had been swindled to the tune of a cool half million.

Paraf returned again to this city, and took up his residence at twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, in the building now occupied by the New York club. During his madder experiment he had spent over $100,000, and he now set to spend what little money he had left as the result of that venture. It was only a few thousand dollars, but he lived in style such as few men with millions at their back would affect. His entertainments were numerous and costly, and one of them, given to Hassan, the Tunisan ambassador, is still remembered as a marvel of richness and luxury. It was not long before the last dollar was squandered, and then the woman who had so long passed as Mme. Paraf finally abandoned the adventurer and went to Paris, where she was lost sight of. Paraf was very poor for months, and finally became seedy and was forced to borrow small sums to pay his bills at [illegible] came to the front again as a capitalist and spendthrift. This time he appeared as the inventor of "oleomargarine." This substitute for butter was really invented by a French chemist named Mege Mourier, during the siege of Paris by the Germans, when the French government offered a reward to any person who would produce a substitute for butter. Paraf stole the process from his countryman, but he was undoubtedly the first man to introduce it to this country. A stock company was formed with a capital of $500,000, and a factory was built for the manufacture of the article. Paraf was on his feet again, and he began to live more extravagantly than ever. He purchased a brownstone-front house at Forty-ninth street and Fifth avenue and doubled his living expenses. In 1873 he went to San Francisco to establish a factory there, and while he was absent his fellow-stockholders discovered that he was not the inventor of oleomargarine. They at once purchased the American right from the real French discoverer, reorganized the company, and left Paraf out. On learning these facts, Paraf hurried back to New York. He accused the company of having swindled him, and the stockholders threatened to have him arrested for fraud, but nothing came of the threat, and finally Paraf shook the dust of New York from his feet forever.

Paraf had worked his mines in the United States to bed-rock, and he now turned about to find new fields for exploration. The wealthy landowners and capitalists of Chili were an attractive bait, and he started for South America to secure the wherewithal to supply his deficiencies. It was here that he embarked in the most stupendous scheme which his fertile mind had ever evolved, and the execution of which shows the gullibiltiy of human nature to an astonishing degree. Paraf went to Santiago, where he assumed the character of a man of wealth, and soon ingratiated himself with the dons of that rich city by his elegant entertainments and pleasing manners. A gigantic scheme for extracting gold from copper ore was the means chosen to penetrate the coffers of the rich Spaniards. Paraf professed to have discovered a method of doing this, and the simple gentlemen of Santiago swallowed the gold-tipped hook eagerly. A joint stock company was launched with a capital of $125,000, immense smelting works were erected at Higueras de Zapata, and assays of copper were made by Paraf in the presence of the officials of the company, which returned a large percentage of gold. The Chilians went fairly wild over the great "discovery," and Paraf was hailed as a second Midas, whose touch has transformed their base metals into gold. The production of this magic gold continued until one day Don Aldaricio Prado, who had invested $150,000 in the scheme had his suspicions aroused from the fact that the assays never yielded more than $100 a day, and in the absence of Paraf he made an assay of some copper ore himself. It is needless to say that he secured no gold. An investigation followed, and it was found that Paraf and his servant, who was a chemist in disguise, were accustomed to place hyposulphide of soda and gold in crucibles in which the copper was smelted, and that the gold found was precipitated from this and not from the copper. The discovery was made in November, 1877, and the excitement throughout Chili was intense. Paraf was in danger of being lynched by his angry dupes. He published a card in the papers in which he tried to stem the tide of indignation by stating that the negative result obtained by Prado was owing to his not being in possession of the secret process for smelting which he Paraf, employed. His dupes, however, could no longer be imposed upon; the chevalier was arrested, convicted of swindling, and sentenced to a term in prison, the first and last which he ever served.

The gold scheme was the last, as it was the most audacious of Paraf's many enterprises. After his sentence he was heard of no more until the announcement of his death at Lima.

An Editor's Resource.

A New York paper says that England can boast one editor, at least, who might be trusted to run a country paper in the United States. In his youth Sir Richard Phillips edited and published a paper at Leicester called the *Herald*. One day an article appeared in it headed, "Dutch Mail," and added to it was an announcement that it had arrived too late for translation, and so had been set up and printed in the original. This wondrous article drove half England crazy, and for years the best Dutch scholars squabbled and pored over it without being able to arrive at any idea of what it meant. This famous "Dutch Mail" was in reality merely a column of "pi." The story Sir Richard tells of the particular "pi" he had a whole hand in is this: "One evening, before one of our publications, my men and a boy overturned two or three columns of the paper in type. We had to get ready in some way for the coaches, which, at 4 in the morning, required four or five hundred papers. After every exertion, we were short nearly a column; but there stood on the galleys a tempting column of pi. It suddenly struck me that this might be thought Dutch. I made up the column, overcame the scruples of the foreman, and so away the country edition went, with its philological puzzle, to worry the honest agricultural reader's head. There was plenty of time to set up a column of plain English for the local edition." Sir Richard tells of one man, whom he met in Nottingham, who for thirty-four years preserved a copy of the Leicester *Herald*, hoping that some day the letter would be explained.

Perfunctory Politeness.

In Costa Rica no laborer ever passes a lady in the street without lifting his hat, and he always touches that dirty and generally dilapidated portion of his apparel when a gentleman passes him. If a lady approaches a group of men digging a cellar or repairing the street, or what not, they always salute her respectfully, and the rural districts no one ever meets you without saying, "May God prosper the object of your journey," or "May Heaven smile upon your errand," or something in Spanish like that. The same man will swindle you out of your eye teeth if he gets a chance, and if you ask him how far it is to the next place he will undoubtedly tell you a falsehood. He does not care a copper whether you ever reach the end of your journey, and has no more regard for your welfare than the flea in the grass, but he recognizes a beautiful custom and says, "God be good to you," as if he meant it for a blessing.
—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Japanese Invitation.

An invitation to dinner among the middle-upper classes of Japan frequently commences about as follows: "I beg pardon for thus insulting you in begging your company at my house to dinner. The house is small and very dirty. Our habits are rude, and you may not get anything fit to eat; and yet I hope that you will condescend to be present with us at 6 o'clock on the 9th of December." On arriving at at the house you find it spotlessly clean, tasty in arrangement, and the host and hostess affable. The bill of fare consists of ten or fifteen courses, the best the market can afford. All the self-humiliation of the host is th method adopted to do you honor.

[illegible] contains 10,000 children of both [illegible] strays, who are in want [illegible] benevolent societies.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Seeds for an Acre.

The following from James Vick's *Floral Guide* will be of interest to farmers and market gardeners:

Beans, dwarf, in hills, 1½ bushels.
Beans, pole, in hills, 10 to 12 quarts.
Beets, in drills, 5 to 6 pounds.
Broom corn, in hills, 8 to 10 quarts.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant, ¼ pound.
Carrot, in drills, 3 to 4 pounds.
Chinese sugar cane, 12 quarts.
Clover, white, alone, 12 to 15 pounds.
Clover, alsike, alone, 8 to 10 pounds.
Clover, Lucerine or Alfalfa, 20 pounds.
Corn, in hills, 8 to 10 quarts.
Corn, for soiling, 3 bushels.
Cucumber, in hills, 2 pounds.
Grass, Kentucky blue, for lawn, 4 bushels.
Grass, orchard, 1½ bushels.
Grass, red top, 3 bushels.
Grass, mixed, lawn, 4 bushels.
Mustard, broadcast, ½ bushel.
Melon, musk, in hills, 2 to 3 pounds.
Melon, water, in hills, 4 to 5 pounds.
Oats, broadcast, 2 to 3 bushels.
Onion, in drills, 4 to 5 pounds.
Onion, for sets, in drills, 30 pounds.
Onion, sets, in drills, 6 to 12 bushels
Parsnip, in drills, 4 to 6 pounds.
Peas, in drills, 2 bushels.
Peas, broadcast, 3 bushels.
Potato, cut tubers, 8 bushels.
Pumpkins, in hills, 4 to 6 pounds.
Radish, in drills, 8 to 10 pounds.
Sage, in drills, 8 to 10 pounds.
Salsify, in drills, 8 to 10 pounds.
Spinach, in drills, 10 to 12 pounds.
Squash, bush varieties, in hills, 4 to 6 pounds.
Squash, running varieties, in hills, 3 to 4 pounds.
Tomato, to transplant, ¼ pound.
Turnip, in drills, 2 pounds.
Turnip, broadcast, 3 to 4 pounds.

Poultry Notes.

Don't allow your chickens to run in the wet grass.

Give hens plenty of oyster shells and sand, and they will seldom eat their own eggs.

Corn meal shorts or bran, mixed with buttermilk or some milk, is good for chicks.

A barrel of lime will be found of great value around the hen-house; spread it under the roosts and about the floor.

A box of clean dust should be in every hen-house, placed where the sun will shine in it if possible. The hens like to sit in it, and it keeps them free from vermin.

Twelve hens will lay more eggs, in proportion to numbers, than 100, for the reason that the smaller numbers have more room and a greater variety. To keep more than twelve requires that the flock be divided, in order to prevent crowding and competition.

Rheumatism is apt to attack fowls in inclement and cold weather. They will be seen standing on one leg; walking with difficulty and inclined to squat. We have found that liberal bathing in kerosene oil and afterward keeping in dry, warm quarters to be effective treatment.

A sure remedy for scaly legs in fowls is to saturate them with kerosene oil. This ailment is caused by small insects, that are propagated in filth and work under the scales on the fowls' legs. Dirt then accumulates around the legs, forming an apparent growth. It will be soon removed by the oil.

Treat your hens as well as you do yourself. If you want eggs protect your fowls and feed them. It is the food that makes the eggs. No food, no eggs. Do not forget that a hen is an egg machine. She takes food matter and converts it into albumen, oil and shell. The assimilation of the greatest amount of the proper food of course gives the greatest amount of egg production. Contraction of food supply means diminution of egg supply. Then feed well, keep your fowls safe from bad conditions of weather, interruptions and accident.

Fowls in close confinement must have careful attention; a large variety of food should be supplied; litter of some kind afforded to give the incentive to scratch; the earth should often be renewed or turned over, and the whole yard often cleaned. Darwin noticed in Europe fowls having considerable freedom hatched up to eighty per cent.; with less freedom, forty per cent. failed to hatch, and in close confinement sixty per cent., were not hatched. Fowls fed exclusively upon corn, are to a degree similarly affected; the accumulation of inside fat is the cause.

A full supply of fresh, pure water must be provided for fowls in order to keep them in health; impure and stagnant water will always produce disease. On many farms, particularly in the South, fowls obtain their drinking water out of the horse troughs, and thus generally have it fresh and pure; but where they are confined in yards, and in cold climates, more care must be observed. Often in winter the pans and troughs will be frozen over, and unless this receives prompt attention the fowls will suffer. It is bad economy to force them to drink very cold water, as it chills them, lessens their ability to produce eggs, and gives them cold, and roup.

Recipes.

ENGLISH TEA.—To make good English tea is almost as difficult as to make good coffee; the failures in both cases usually come from not using good and sufficient material. The following recipe makes good tea: Scald teapot, put in plenty of tea, cover with boiling water, spread a thick napkin over it and let it stand five minutes before filling with more boiling water; let it stand ten or twelve minutes longer, and pour out.

PARSLEY BUTTER.—Beat three tablespoonfuls of butter to a cream, and then add one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Beat these ingredients into the butter and it will be ready for use. It is nice to spread upon fried or boiled fish, and also over potato balls. When intended for the latter, however, half a teaspoonful of lemon juice will be enough.

DELICIOUS CORNED BEEF.—First wash an 8 or 10-pound piece thoroughly with cold water; then tie a string around it, and lower the beef into a vessel of boiling hot water; let it boil for three minutes; take it out and refill the vessel with warm water; then lower it into the vessel and let it simmer for eight hours; set away the vessel to cool, letting the beef remain over night in the liquid, then place in the refrigerator a day. The beef will keep for weeks, and will remain juicy and tender.

STEWED DANDELIONS.—Our old family physician always recommended dandelions instead of medicine as a blood purifier. Pick over carefully two quarts of dandelions, wash them thoroughly in several waters, cover with fresh water and let them stand over night, wash them again and drain them. Put them into a pot with water enough to prevent burning, add a little salt (a small piece of ham or bacon may be added if liked), let them boil two hours, drain off all the moisture and chop them fine. When wanted, heat a small piece of butter or dripping in a pan, add a portion of the dandelions, heat gently, add a little pepper, and serve. They may be warmed over several times without deteriorating.
—*Cook.*

In former years at Astoria, Ore., men were paid 12½ cents a fathom for knitting nets; this year it is done mostly by Chinamen at nine cents a fathom.

Hindoo Bathing Rites.

While, withal, this bathing was an act to promote health and cleanliness, to some, especially the older men, it was a religious and sacred rite. The women bathed, and then arrayed themselves in clean, bright garments; but these old men mingled prayers with their dippings. They sat apart with upturned and rapt faces, repeating sacred hymns from the Vedas. While saying these the supplant sprinkles his head with water. Turning to the east he repeats from the rig-veda, "Let us meditate on that excellent glory of the divine Vivifier; may he enlighten our undrstanding." Standing in the water he throws a handful to the sun three times, each time repeating a prayer. He goes through ceremonial and prayer for every part of the body, and to the hand he says, "Homage to the two thumbs, to the two forefingers, to the two middle fingers, to the nameless fingers and to the two little fingers, to the two palms, and to the two backs of the hands."

This may appear like childish mummery, but I have never seen more devout and rapt faces than we beheld among those Hindoo idolators on the Ganges. Their religion colors every act of their lives. They are the mildest of human beings, but of the majority neither their word nor their honesty can be depended upon, and some of their religious tenets are too shocking to bear recital. The bathing scene is the most exciting which this earth affords. It is going on daily, and no one can predict its termination. For three miles along the river are palaces and temples. In one place tall minarets show a Mohammedan mosque. Wide flights of steps, called ghauts, lead to the water. There is a crowd in the water, a crowd coming and a crowd going away. They dress in all colors, from a bright scarlet to a dirty white. Not the golden temple at Umritser, nor the marble Taj at Agra, nor Shah Jehan's palace at Delhi will make so lasting an impression on the thoughtful mind as these scenes at the ghauts of Benares.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

A lady employed a young girl about fifteen years old to assist her about her housework and one day she was making some cake, and wished to put some kind of plums in it; so she set a dish down on the table with some plums, and told the girl to stone them, and to show her how, she took up a plum and took the stone out, with the remark,—

"That is the way."

Then, thinking the girl understood what she meant, she put the plum she had into her mouth, instead of the dish, and went away. What was her surprise a short time after, to have the girl come into the room where she was, and tell her she had eaten all she could. When the lady went into the room where she had been at work, she found she had put all the stones into the dish, and eaten all she could of the plums; she thinking that the hard pieces—meaning the stones—would soften up when baked in the cake.

Tale Bearing.

It signifies little what we say of our acquaintances, so that we do not tell them what others say against them. Talebearers make all the real mischief.

The Care of Children.

BOSTON, MASS.—A leading medical journal thinks it is about time mothers should know how seriously the health of children is imperilled by the use of preparations containing morphia and opium, and given for the cure of colds and coughs. The chemist of the Brooklyn Board of Health, Otto Grothe, Ph.D., a graduate of the University of Kiel, Germany, certifies officially that recently a harmless and yet effective article for such complaints has come to his notice. He refers to the newly discovered Red Star Cough Cure, which he found purely vegetable.

Love gives insight and insight often gives foreboding.

"Shoot Polly as She Flies."
—*Pop.*

was the way it appeared in the proof-slip. The argus-eyed proof-reader, however, knew the quotation intended and changed it to read: "Shoot Folly as she flies."—*Pope.* Of course it was an error, yet how many are daily committing much graver errors by allowing the first symptoms of consumption to go unheeded. If afflicted with loss of appetite, chilly sensations, or hacking cough, it is suicidal to delay a single moment the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery,"—the great and only reliable remedy yet known for this terribly fatal malady. Send two letter stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on this disease. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

When creek meets creek then comes the annual spring freshet.

"Laugh and Grow Fat,"

is a precept easily preached, but not so easy to practice. If a person has no appetite, but a distressing nausea, sick-headache, dyspepsia, boils, or any other ill resulting from inaction of the bowels, it is impossible to get up such a laugh as will produce aldermanic corpulence. In order to laugh satisfactorily you must be well, and to be well you must have your bowels in good order. You can do this and laugh heartily with Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the little regulators of the liver and bowels and best promoters of jollity.

GOOD-WILL, like a good name is got by many actions, and lost by one.

* * * * Delicate diseases radically cured. Consultation free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A polished delivery---cuffs and collars from the laundry.

"Rough on Piles."

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding, Internal or other. Internal and External Remedy in each package. Sure cure. 50c. Druggists.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. Received first premium at Centennial and Paris Exposition.

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.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try 'Wells' Health Renewer.' Goes direct to weak spots.

"BEESON'S AROMATIC ALUM SULPHUR SOAP," beautifies and softens Face and hands, heals and cures all skin diseases for sure. 25 cents by "Druggist" or by mail. Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail try Wells' "Health Renewer."

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.

The suggestion that the dog star may be a Skye terrier is alarming.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK

IS THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and other Pains and Aches.
[illegible] THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

Important.

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.
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.

Never abuse one who was once your bosom friend.

Marriage and Health.

Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 5, 1883. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham: "As is frequently the case with mothers who have reared large families, I have been a great sufferer for years from complaints incident to married life. I have tried the skill of a number of physicians, and the virtue of many medicines without relief, and as an experiment I concluded to try yours. I can assure you that the benefits have derived from it came not because of any faith I had in it, for I had but slight hope of any permanent good. I am not a seeker after notoriety, but *I want to tell you that I have been wonderfully benefited by your medicine.* I am now using my fourth bottle and it would take but little argument to persuade me that my health is *fully restored.* I should like to widely circulate the fact of its wonderful curative powers." Pheba C. Roop.

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

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

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I am an old man. For 28 years I suffered with ulcers on my right leg as the result of typhoid fever. Amputation was suggested as the only means of preserving life. The doctors could do nothing for me, and thought I must die. For three years I never had a shoe on. Swift's Specific has made a permanent cure and added ten years to my life.
WM. H. REED, Hall Co., Ga.

I have taken Swift's Specific for blood poison contracted at a medical college at a dissection, while I was a medical student. I am grateful to say that it gave me a speedy and thorough cure after my parents had spent hundreds of dollars for treatment.
AUGUSTUS WENDEL, M. D., Newark, N. J.

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.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS
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.

G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.
MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.
G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom.
A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.
Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

WANTED RELIABLE SALESMEN
To introduce and sell the trade the well-known and celebrated Cigars of the NEW YORK & HAVANA CIGAR COMPANY. Liberal arrangements. SALARY or COMMISSION paid to the right man. For further particulars and terms address, at once,
The New York & Havana Cigar Co., 57 Broadway, New York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED for PLATFORM ECHOES
or LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart. Now selling by thousands. *John B. Gough*
A bran new book just completed by Ministers say "Godspeed it." Every one laughs and cries over it. Tens of thousands are waiting for it, and Agents sell 10 to 20 a day. 640 pages. 227 splendid Engravings. Introduction by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. 1000 more Agents wanted on Very Special Terms. Send for Circulars, etc., to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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.

CLIMAX [illegible] GRADE
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?

Profitable Employment
And light home work for Ladies, sent anywhere by mail. Simple and strictly bona-fide. No canvassing; no stamps. Address WILSON & DAVIS, Fall River, Mass.

We will send you our Instruction Book of Fancy Work FOR NOTHING
It teaches the stitches. Ribbon and Arrasene Embroidery. Lustre and Kensington Painting. How to do stamping, etc. Send stamp to pay postage, T. E. PARKER, Lynn, Mass.

MORPHINE Chloral and Opium Habits
EASILY CURED. BOOK FREE.
DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

NOW READY
Instruction Book on art of making Paper Flowers and Tissue Paper Fancy Work for home decorations. Tissues and Flower Materials sold. Book and price list mailed, 10 cts. LEWIS & CO., 2 East 14th Street, New York.

$75 A MONTH
and expenses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly. Expenses in advance. Full particulars FREE. We mean what we say. Standard Silver Ware Co., Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FIVE HUNDRED VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE,
Mills, Stores, Houses, Lots, Mineral and Timber Lands. J. F. WINGFIELD & KELSEY, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, Liberty, Va.

$75 a month salary or commission to agents for THE WORLD'S WONDERS. Write for full particulars. HISTORICAL PUB. CO., Phila., Pa.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

LADIES Send five 2c. stamps for package of Trenner's Gummed Fruit Labels for marking canned fruit, jellies, &c. 25 doz. labels; 15 kinds. Agents wanted. Exclusive territory. Trenner & Tompkins, 27½ W. 3rd St., Cincinnati, O.

NEW System of Shorthand. Simplest and quickest invented; pefectly taught by mail in 12 lessons. Speed of one hundred words in two months. Duployan Shorthand Institute, Lexington Building, Baltimore, Md.

WEAK MEN restored to vigor and manhood by the Howard Galvanic Shield and Suspensory combined. Pamphlet free with POSITIVE PROOF. American Galvanic Co., 1103 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

SURE CURE for DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION. Address J. M. SHELLY, Charlotte, N. C.

Writing THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is the best aid to good writing. One copy 10c. 205 B'dway, N. Y.

CHOLERA The Great Remedy of 1832. Safe and simple. Recipe sent for 25 cts. P. O. Box 2254, New York City.

PATCH WORK. Elegant packages of Silks and Satins sent for 25c. Embroidery Silks, 10c. doz. A. G. BASSETT, Rochester, N.Y.

TELEGRAPHY TAUGHT AND SITUATIONS FURNISHED. Circulars free. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM [illegible] Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. [illegible] Lebanon, Ohio.

VARICOCELE [illegible]

Narrow Escape.

* * * ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —*Kidneys.*

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!
"Which made me delirious!
"From agony! ! ! !
"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!
"The doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.
Morphine and other opiates!
"Had no effect!
"After two months I was given up to die! ! ! !
"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.
The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.
"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.
In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly, and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.
It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

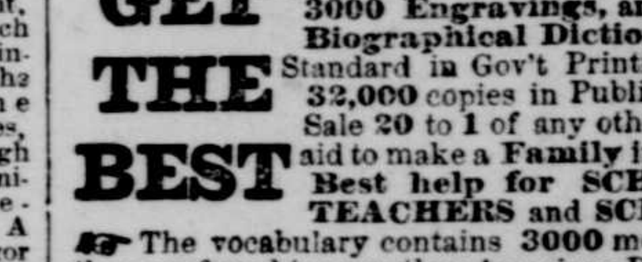
"That poor invalid wife, sister, mother,
"Or daugher! ! ! !
"Can be made the picture of health!
"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

☞ 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 20



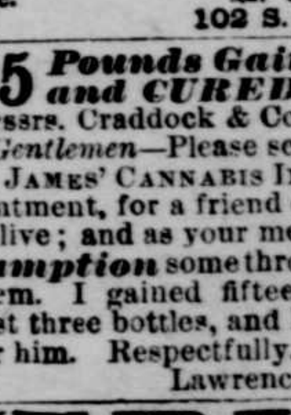
SIZE OF CHART 2x3 FEET.
Send at once for Circulars and Sample Letters to
L. C. DICKINSON,
RIDGWAY, - - ELK CO., PA.

WEBSTER
In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.


Get the Standard.
GET THE BEST
Webster—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary.
Standard in Gov't Printing Office. 32,000 copies in Public Schools. Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.
aid to make a Family intelligent. Best help for SCHOLARS, TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.
☞ The vocabulary contains 3000 more words than are found in any other American Dictionary.
The Unabridged is now supplied, at a small additional cost, with DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.
"The greatest improvement in book-making that has been made in a hundred years."
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

OH! MY BACK
Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.
DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says:
"Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."
Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
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.

RIDGE'S FOOD
One special feature of Ridge's Food, in contradistinction to others, is its neutral action upon the bowels. For this reason, it is specially adapted to those seasons when bowel troubles are so frequent. Remember Ridge's Food is an old and *tried* preparation, having been in use for thirty years in England and America. It is a perfectly safe and nourishing diet for all conditions.

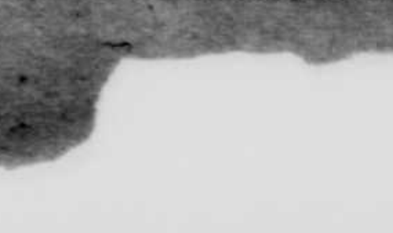
VIBRATING TELEPHONE.

Gives splendid satisfaction. No exorbitant rental fee to pay—Sold outright and *guaranteed* to work nicely on lines within its compass (2 miles), or money refunded. Constructed on new and scientific principles; works entirely by vibration. Two or three months' rental fee to the Bell Telephone will buy outright a complete private line. It is *the only* PRACTICAL and RELIABLE non-electric Telephone made, and warranted to give satisfaction, or *money refunded.* AGENTS can make immense profits and get all the work they can do. No previous experience required. Where I have no agents Telephones may be ordered direct for private use. Circulars free.
H. T. JOHNSON,
102 S. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.

15 *Pounds Gained in Three Weeks, and CURED of CONSUMPTION.*
Messrs. Craddock & Co., 1032 Race St., Phila., Pa.:
Gentlemen—Please send me twelve bottles of DR. H. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Pills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of *Consumption* some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL,
Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE
Is used by thousands of first class Manufacturers and Mechanics on their best work. Received GOLD MEDAL, London, '83. Pronounced *strongest glue known.* Send card of dealer who does not keep it, with five 2c stamps for SAMPLE CAN FREE.
TESTED TO OVER 1600 LBS TO SQ. INCH.
Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass.

$50 REWARD

will be paid for any Grain Fan of same size that can clean and bag as much Grain or Seed in one day as our Patent MONARCH Grain and Seed Separator and Bagger or our Improved Warehouse Mill which we offer cheap. Circular and Price List mailed free.
NEWARK MACHINE CO.,
Columbus, Ohio. Eastern Branch House, Hagerstown, Md.

BEST TRUSS EVER USED.


Improved Elastic Truss. Worn night and day. Positively cures Rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Write for full descriptive circulars to the
New York Elastic Truss Company,
744 B'dway, New York.

CLOCKS Big money for Agents. Send for Catalogue and terms. [illegible] Clock Co., [illegible] CLOCKS

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3532-0097.jpg