…MININE READERS

A Use for Old Lace.

…has not hoarded a piece of old …lk lace, which has finally "given …and with all manner of fine darn… …efuses to do longer service on the …t black silk?" Do not throw it …y; but mend it the best you can, …with colored embroidery silks work …r the principal flower or pattern and …edge. In this way the darned places …ay be entirely covered up, and the re…lt … excellent trimming for a table …arious other fancy articles; it …used even to trim a cashmere …ress with good effect. If you have a black Spanish lace fichu which is in bad order, try this method with it and see how its beauty and its years may be extended. A white lace fichu may be treated the same way with lovely effect; only do not expect it to wash without … unless possibly gold-colored embroidery may be excepted. If you have no time for real embroidery, mere outline work on the figures is very pretty. We have seen black lace first basted to a pale shade of satin to stiffen it, and the embroidery then worked through the whole, finishing the scallops with buttonhole stitch. Old white lace edging which has been stained with weak coffee can be prettily embroidered in colors and utilized as frilling to put around handkerchief boxes, pin-cushions, etc., and will last a long time.—*The Household.*

Grandfather Lickshingle on Ladies Dresses.

"A great deal has been written about spring," said Grandfather Lickshingle, … the paper with the in… …ut somehow the boys … meat of the subject. … to talk about the …es, an' that kind …f I'm a day, and …tuff myself. For … as blood, … wood.' … the trees and …omething about …er in the budding … woman … know! Spring … her merry … an' dancin' feet, has left me far … an' bleak winter is leadin' me … to the church-yard; but the sight … pretty woman comes to me like a … of paradise. The trees, the …s, an' the meadows are beautiful in … There's no denyin' that. But … a handsome woman throws off her … wraps an' steps forth in her dain… spring costume your grandfather … up his hands an' quits right … Saw one yesterday. She wore a gray suit with a red rose on her … away my breath as … dress, … air … east, … her new gown was like … Ah, my boys, that … of spring. Your blue… your robin and your daisy are no… … Flowers are never so pretty as … worn by a pretty woman. A … of violets lying on your table is … to make glad the heart, but … on a woman's corsage it is chaos …

… forget that I am an old man, and … things, which would not … a younger man to say. I … observe that it will soon … girls to wear open sleeves … side, with a dainty ribbon … kind of open lattice… … Well, that arrange… … your grandfather's ap… … and I'm sure it must … that time look … inven… … always find me … making herself at… … a man's heart … divine, un… … to do … in pretty … courtesy … walks forth … very bricks … her jaunty heels … human hearts."

… of hats and … as ever. … for evening … more in demand … and furnishing than …

… fashionable hat of the season … yard high. It is worn … forehead. … when worn at all, are … They are …

… made loud and … of bright steel … fringe, balls, embroidery …

… were never so elabor… … with lace and embroidery. … are novel and a great …

… combined make a … costume, especially when … to match the color … used as trimmings.

… and elegant house … are made dressy with profuse use … in bows, … cascades, pan… floating loops and ends.

… parasols are ornamented with … around the handle and top, … pretty looped bows, and one … the cover is similarly decorated.

Parisian Nurses.

An English paper says that those visitors to Paris who are interested in the charitable institutions of that city should pay a visit to the Cancer hospital in the Rue de Lourmel. The nurses in this establishment are all widows of good social position, and they are called Dames de Calvaire. They take no vows, and beyond being all dressed in black, with white aprons and large silver crosses, they wear no distinctive garments. By joining this association these ladies do not separate themselves from their families or give up their position in the world. A few of these unpaid nurses are resident; others attend every morning with unfailing punctuality, whatever may have been their engagements of the previous night. Just before the visit of the doctor, at 9 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, these nurses collect from various parts of Paris. Upon entering the dormitory, with the proper appliances for dressing the diseased patients, they kneel down at the threshold, while one recites a short prayer, and then they accompany the doctor round the beds, receiving his instructions. Nothing daunted by the repulsive character of the wounds, the Dames de Calvaire do everything that is necessary to alleviate the sufferings of the poor invalids, who seem to express a … of satisfaction in being able to say a princess or a duchess is looking after their particular case. These nurses never shrink from their self-imposed … of dressing fœtid wounds, but with the greatest willingness they undertake the most loathsome tasks.

There is one thing which amid the desolation of "securities" which don't …, that should take its proper quotation, … above all price—this is personal integrity. For honesty in business … which no street quotations … value.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The life of quadrupeds generally reaches its extreme limit when the molar teeth are worn down.

They do not have any fire insurance companies in Japan. They are not needed there. Whenever a fire occurs the owner of the house is promptly executed.

Chinese doctors induce faith in their prescriptions by making them of gigantic size. A writer in the *Fortschritt* describes one of them two feet long and calling for twenty different ingredients.

Figure heads for the bows of ships are going out of use. Where, in 1860, there were in Boston six carvers of these heads, now there is only one. Sailors are fond of poking fun at them, and often a ship comes into port with a pipe in the mouth of the winged cherub on her bow.

As the result of his personal observations, M. Claret states that the walking of insects may be represented by three men in Indian file, the foremost and hindmost of whom keep step with each other, while the middle one walks in the alternate step. The walking of arachnids can be represented by four men in file, the even numbered ones walking in one step, while the odd numbered ones walk in the alternate step.

The arrangements of odeions, or partially-covered theatres for festive musical representations in Greece, appear to have preceded, and in some degree influenced, the architecture of the theatres. The oldest known example of these structures is the Skias in Sparta, a circular building provided with a pitched roof, which was probably built in accordance with forms customary in Asia Minor, as a Samian architect was called from Samos to superintend its erection. The odeion upon the Illissos, near Athens, appears to have been of similar disposition; and, like the former, constructed chiefly of wood.

Much of the popular delusion concerning snakes is contradicted by Rheem, of the Smithsonian institute. The venomous hoopsnake, which takes its tail in its mouth and rolls along like a hoop, and the blowsnake, the breath of which is deadly, exist only in the imagination. The idea that serpents sting with the … erroneous. An impression pre… the number of poisonous snakes is great, but in North America there are but three species—the rattlesnake, the copperhead or moccasin and the coral. Snakes do not jump; they reach suddenly forward—perhaps half the length of their bodies.

The making of cheese is a very important occupation, and in some parts of Switzerland, the Valais, for instance, the riches of a man are estimated according to the number of cheeses he possesses. A strange custom in the Valais is to make a cheese when a child is born, which is left untouched during his lifetime, and is often cut into for the first time at his funeral feast. A rich man stores up wine as well as cheese for his own funeral, and when that event takes place a goblet of this "deadwine," as it is called, is placed on the coffin, the mourners approach, take the goblet in their hand, touch the coffin with it, and drink the contents to a future meeting with their departed friend.

Uses of Old Bones.

A ton of ordinary bones in the principal markets of to day is worth about as much as a ton of American pig iron, and a ton of the best bones is worth about four times as much. For a number of manufacturing purpose, bones are valuable. The ordinary bones which are collected around through the country are burnt to get the animal charcoal or boneblack, or converted into fertilizers, and are worth about $18 per ton. There are many fertilizer manufactories in the country which grind bones, and some of them also make boneblack.

Boneblack is generally in good demand at good prices by the sugar refineries for filtering, and bones used for this purpose yield a better return than when made into fertilizers, for which accordingly only the poorer grades are used. These are the ordinary body bones of cattle and sheep, the skull being converted into fertilizing material also. The bones are rendered by being boiled in an open kettle or in closed tanks under a pressure of from fifteen to forty pounds. The tank boiled bones are very much preferred by the boneblack manufacturers, as by this process the nitrogen is removed and the carbon left.

The leg bones of cattle and sheep are used for a number of different purposes. The shin bones and feet of cattle contain considerable neatsfoot oil, about a pint being obtained on an average from every four feet of good sized cattle. The shin and thigh bones are thoroughly cleansed of all meat and grease. The liquor in which they were boiled was formally thrown away, but now a very fair quality of sizing glue is manufactured from it. Some shin bones are burnt for boneblack or converted into fertilizers, but the bulk of them are worked up into knife handles.

The round shin bone comes from the hind leg, and the flat from the fore leg. The bulk of the shin bones in the Eastern market are shipped to Europe, though there is a manufactory at Newburyport, Mass. The knuckles of the shin bones are sawed off, and used either for lampblack or fertilizers. Shin bones for knife handles will bring over $40 per ton, but for burning, etc., only about $25 per ton. The knuckles of thigh bones are also sawed off and used for boneblack or fertilizers. The thighbones are worth $80 per ton, and are manufacture l into tooth brush handles. Very few are exported.

The front leg bones of cattle are worth about $30 per ton, and manufactured into collar buttons, fancy bone trimmings, jewelry, parasol handles, etc., both here and in England. The American factories are in Connecticut, Long Island and Philadelphia. Sheep's legs are also manufactured into parasol handles and various fancy articles. The bone waste and dust caused by the sawing, etc., is used as a feed for cattle and hens, and is also worked up into boneblack and fertilizers.—*Scientific American.*

A Prosperous Communistic Township.

Everyone knows something of the prosperity of Swiss townships, where so many things are in common, but a more remarkable instance still of a thriving commune is given by M. de Laveleye in the *Contemporary Review.* It is the township of Freudenstadt, at the foot of the Kniebis, in Baden. There are 1,420 inhabitants, each of whom has as much wood for building purposes and firing as he wishes, while he can send his cattle out to pasture on the common land during the summer. Schools, churches, thoroughfares and fountains are all maintained by the commune, and every year considerable improvements are made. Twenty-five thousand dollars was spent in 1883, for instance, on establishing a new water supply in iron pipes. A hospital, too, has been built, and a pavilion in the market place, where the communal bands play on fete days. The villagers have never paid a single farthing in taxes, but, on the contrary, each year a distribution of the surplus revenue is made among them, and each family usually obtains from $12.50 to $15. All this is done with about five acres of pine forest and meadow land belonging to the township, a fact which shows that communism is not always unfavorable to the production of wealth.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The only animals known on the Bermudas are rats and mice brought by ships and bats blown from the mainland. Birds, however, are numerous.

THE MYSTERIOUS OFFICERS.

A Reminiscence of the Siege of Petersburg.

Last February, while in Virginia, says a writer in the Chicago *Times*, I met with a gentleman who was in the artillery service during almost the whole of the war, being at first in field service and then shut up in mortar batteries at different places. When Petersburg was invested, he, a sergeant, and his brother, a lieutenant, were in a mortar battery situated near the old Blandford cemetery, his brother being in charge. Their principal duty was to fire at the Federal batteries and draw their fire. When the Confederates made a demonstration they had bomb proofs to run into, of course; but one can't stay in a bomb proof and fire a mortar at the same time, and, as might be supposed, they became more familiar with pyrotechnic displays than they cared for. There was one Union battery in particular that always gave them trouble whenever they fired at it. It was known as the "railroad iron" battery, and was very heavily armed. Moreover, the gunners therein had the exact range of the Blandford battery, which was twice too large, and it rarely required more than ten minutes to run the Confederates into their bomb proof. It was in this Blandford battery that one of the most curious and at the time mysterious events of the war occurred.

"One night," says Sergeant Eggleston, "we were working there in the battery firing away in different directions, but taking care to keep our hands off the railroad-iron battery, and watching the shells as they flew around, occasionally jumping into the bomb proof when one would light in our place, when two fine-looking men whom we all took for general officers, suddenly walked into the works. We could not tell their exact rank, because they wore white waistcoats and coats, but they looked as though they were rank officers. They walked up to George, addressed him as lieutenant, as though they knew him, and said that they had come out to see some mortar firing, and hoped that he would accommodate them if it was not inconvenient. George replied that he would be happy to show them anything in that line, and turning to me, said, 'Touch up the railroad-iron battery, Joe.' Well I wished that those two chaps had stayed in their tents; but I thought that it would not be very long before they would be glad to get into the bomb-proof, and that the rest of us could go in then also. So I commenced to touch up that railroad-iron place. In less than three minutes we had waked up the hornet's nest, and they were raining shells into us at a terrific rate.

"Those fellows over there seemed to know that the occasion was an unusual one, and they were determined to give us all that we could ask for. The shells were dropped into our battery like hailstones, bursting all around us, and rolling around like footballs; but there stood those two officers and George, leaning up against a piece of timber and talking as coolly as if they were leaning on a fence a thousand miles away from a piece of artillery. A shell came along and cut that piece of timber in two, and scattered splinters all over the place; but all that they did was to lean against a fresh place and go on talking. I don't believe that either one of the three even winked. I came to the conclusion that they liked that thing better than I did, and I told one of the gunners to shift his gun around 'and play' on something else, and pretty soon I shifted another, and the fire gradually died down. I knew that George would stand there and be shot at till the crack of doom before he would suggest anything about bomb-proofs, and the other chaps didn't want to say anything unless he did. Well, they talked on for ten or fifteen minutes after the fire died down, and then said that they would like to go on to the skirmish line and see what was going on there, if he would show them the way. He told them to go out of the battery on a certain side and follow the path; they could not miss the skirmish line. They left after expressing their thanks for our kindness, but they did not say what their names were, and George was too polite to ask them.

"Now the funny part of it comes in. The next day George tried to find out who they were, but none of our officers had been out there. The fact is, I don't believe that any of our officers had any white clothes to wear, and if George had only thought a minute he might have known that none of them would be roaming around at night to see mortar firing; they could stay in camp and get enough of that. But he could not find out who those men were, though every effort was made, as the thing began to get mysterious.

"About two years ago, or longer, George was on an Ohio river steamboat talking to a man in the saloon, when a gentleman came up and said: 'Are you not the lieutenant who was in command of a mortar battery near Blandford cemetery at Petersburg?' 'Yes,' he answered, 'And don't you remember two officers coming to your battery one night and saying that they had come out to see some mortar firing?' 'Yes; and I have been looking for them ever since.'

"'Well, I am one of them; I am Gen. —, of the Union army at that time, and my companion was Gen. —, also of the Union army.' 'I am very glad to meet you,' said Lieutenant Eggleston, 'but if I had known who you were at that time, you would not be talking to me now.' 'So I knew, then,' was the reply. 'We did start out to see mortar firing, just as I told you; and we also intended to go on to the skirmish line. But we got into the wrong battery. You remember that our skirmish line ran up to what was a marsh when we first got to Petersburg, and that it really pointed behind your line. Well, we got to the end of our line at the marsh, but it had dried up, and after we had wandered around there for a while, confused by the shells flying in different directions, we suddenly found ourselves right at your battery. We sat there in the ditch for almost two hours, wondering what we could do; we could hear every word that your men said. Had we been in uniform we should have gone right in and surrendered; but we knew that our white clothes would be taken as disguises, and that we would have been arrested as spies. 'Undoubtedly,' said Lieutenant E. 'So we concluded to go in and pretend that we were all right, but without telling our names. After we got out of your battery we went back to our lines easily enough. While we were standing there talking to you we were getting our bearings so as to get back. I have thought of that night a thousand times, and wondered if I would ever meet that lieutenant who made us stand under the fire of our own batteries for half an hour without saying a word about bomb-proofs. And as soon as I heard your voice I thought that I recognized the one that said, "Touch up the railroad-iron battery, Joe."'"

Ancient Life in Arizona.

Many regard the Southwest as a new country, and look for new things when visiting the Southwestern lands. But in reality the Territory teemed with an active population, versed in science, in the art of government, in the knowledge of manufacturing industries before Milton and Shakespeare and Cervantes and Columbus were born. It is possible, indeed, and quite probable that Arizona was a progressive and populous region when Noah built the ark, when the battle of Thermopylæ was fought, when Homer wrote his epics. In fact, it is an old country, rich with a history that may never be known, sacked and pillaged, neglected and forgotten during the years in which the East grew up.—*Portland (Me.) Transcript.*

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Cure for Felons.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* writes that felons can be cured, and a trial of the alleged remedy will at least do no harm.

"I wish to tell those who may suffer from that terrible scourge, felons, of a painless remedy that will effect a perfect cure in twenty-four hours, as I have had occasion to prove within the last three days.

"A lady came here who had been suffering over two weeks with a felon on the end of her middle finger. I saturated a bit of grated wild turnip, the size of a bean with spirits of turpentine and applied it to the affected part. It relieved the pain at once. In twelve hours there was a hole to the bone, and the felon was destroyed. I removed the turnip and applied healing salve, and the finger is well."

Having suffered ourselves with one of these afflicting "dispensations of Providence," we are prepared to appreciate the above and will assist the writer thereof to spread the good tidings.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

The Sun Cholera Mixture.

Now that it has been ascertained that the cholera has appeared in Europe, prescriptions are in great demand by correspondents, who write to the editor as if he were a personal friend and the family physician. For more than forty years what is known as "The Sun cholera medicine" has stood the test of experience as the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised. As was once vouched for by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "no one who has this by him and takes it in time will ever have the cholera." Even when no cholera is anticipated it is an excellent thing for the ordinary summer complaints, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc., and we have no hesitation in commending it. Here it is: Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops in a wineglass of water, according to age and violence of the attack. Repeat every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.—*Chicago Herald.*

Salt for the Throat.

In these days, when diseases of the throat are so universally prevalent, and in so many cases fatal, we feel it our duty to say a word in behalf of a most effectual, if not positive, cure for sore throat. For many years past, indeed we may say during the whole of a life of more than forty years, we have been subject to a dry, hacking cough, which is not only distressing to ourselves, but to our friends and those with whom we are brought into business contact.

Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a day—morning, noon and night. We dissolved a large teaspoonful of pure table salt in about half a small tumblerful of water. With this we gargled the throat thoroughly just before meal-time. The result has been that during the entire winter we were not only free from coughs and colds, but the dry, hacking cough had entirely disappeared. We attribute these satisfactory results solely to the use of salt gargle, and most cordially recommend a trial of it to those who are subject to disease of the throat. Many persons who have not tried the salt gargle have the impression that it is unpleasant, but after a few days' use no person who loves a nice, clean mouth and a first-rate sharpener of the appetite will abandon it.—*The Household.*

Nine Stories High.

A New York correspondent of the Chicago *Herald* writes: How tall is the highest church steeple in your neighborhood? Not over 125 feet, probably. Hundreds of New York families live at an altitude equal to the tip of that spire. They are not poor people, in the garrets of big tenements, but are thus domiciled skyward in fine, and often sumptuous apartments. One of the newest and biggest buildings in Fifth avenue is a French flat house, nine stories high, and on the topmost floor reside two families who are socially about as pretentious as any in town. They own their domiciles, for the establishment is co-operative, each tenant investing over $30,000. Of course, an elevator renders the ascent of no consequence, but as to the descent, a fright has taken possession of these lofty dwellers. The fall of a row of scarcely completed houses, and the publication of a list of more than a hundred structures built by the same man, caused a panic. Nobody now goes to bed at these great heights without feeling the possibility that he may go to the ground with a collapse of the house. Formerly he deemed himself safe if the means of escape were adequate in the case of fire, but the new peril is novel. In numerons instances the architects are called upon to prove the solidity of their work.

For Good or Evil.

A German philosopher asserts that "every human being exercises (apart from his words or actions) a poisonous or wholesome influence on all who approach him. It is an effect of temper and temperament.

Lavater's theory was that each man or woman bears a subtle likeness to some animal; and that just as the cow is cheerful, domestic and healthy, and the snake baneful and unclean, human beings unconsciously spread about them malign or gracious influences.

The subtle influence does not result from our principles, from our beliefs, or even from our character, so much as it does from the habitual temper and attitude of our minds. It is worth study by young people beginning life, for though intangible and almost indescribable, it is the strongest power which a man or woman can possess.

We have all known women, neither young nor beautiful, nor intellectual, to whom children, animals, and every weak, hurt or needy creature was drawn for help, by the natural motherhood—the gift of healing—that was in them.—*Youth's Companion.*

Delaware River Pirates.

"River pirates are just as thick as ever on the Delaware," said Customs Inspector Frank Bingham. "The only difference is they have learned to be more cunning and they don't confine their operations to scrap-iron and junk, but do a little smuggling now and then. There are plenty of their boats in the river, built and planned exactly alike, so as to defy detection. Their plan is to run alongside vessels that lie in the stream and load up their boats from the cargo, which is generally sugar or spirits. They operate generally at night, but have been caught after daylight. If detected they generally manage to escape, and then the officers of the vessels swear that they were stealing or broaching the cargo without their knowledge. The officers of every foreign vessel that comes to this port know that practically the customs officials are off duty at night, and confine their operations, of course, to the period from sunset to sunrise."—*Philadelphia Times.*

President Jackson and the Preacher

A preacher one applied to President Jackson for a foreign appointment.

"What's your profession?" Jackson asked of the minister.

"A preacher," the latter replied

"Then," said the President, "you hold a better appointment than I can give you."

The preacher looked at Jackson for a moment, turned upon his heel and left the room. He made no more applications for foreign appointments.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Dairy Engineering.

Every cow in the stable may need a different quantity and quality of "feed." A splendid milker often stands in the stanchions between beefy, bull-necked cows that stretch out from either way and rob her of half her rations, while they perhaps are dry. A careless feeding by the hired man (or boss either) may reduce the quantity of milk one quarter very easily in a stable of cows as generally found on the farm. A cow that does her best for you should have her efforts reciprocated: while one that is merely a female bull, a cow by courtesy, should be fed equally carefully for the shambles as soon as possible. Gradually a herd may be gathered whose mess may be uniform. As a rule, engines of different make and capacity, size and quality, require a different quantity and kind of fuel, and between the feedings they are rubbed down and kept clean and cared for, just as cows should be by their engineer.

Beans.

The prevalent idea that beans will grow on any soil, however poor it may be, is a mistake and an injury. It is true that beans will grow; but growing alone is not what a good farmer wants. The largest possible crop is what should be aimed at, and if an English farmer can grow forty and fifty bushels an acre of his beans, so we ought to be able to produce an equal quantity of our beans. And we may, if we will only take the same pains with the crop that they do. The English method is to summer fallow, to plow in manure in the fall, to apply bone dust or superphosphate of lime in the spring, and to cultivate the crop with horse hoe and hand hoe with thoroughness, and by this fitting of the soil to get a full yield of beans, and to follow it with a large crop of wheat. Here is just where we should put this crop in our rotation, and, so to speak, kill two birds with one stone.

Our method of growing beans has been to plant two rows together eight inches apart, and put these double rows twenty inches apart. These wider rows only are cultivated, but the surface is left flat and no ridges are made by earthing up the beans. By drilling in the seed three inches deep the plants are sufficiently well rooted to stand up firmly. A cultivator made for the purpose, with spaces to straddle two rows, the horse passing up the middle row, works two spaces at once, and after three workings the plants will so shade the rows that weeds get no chance to grow. The variety we have grown is the small pea bean. Recently we have grown the white wax, which yields very abundantly and affords in the stalks and leaves an excellent fodder. The crop may be cut with a mower or a reaper and a self-raker; when the mower is used a cloth apron is fitted behind and a boy following rakes off the beans in a row, where they are left to dry. When dry they may be stacked in a barrack or put in the barn, but it is preferable to thrash them as they come from the field. We have fed them to cows, finely ground with an equal quantity of corn and as much fine bran or coarse milk feed as of corn and beans together, and have found the feed to be excellent for yield of milk and product of butter. This meal, too, makes the very best feed for calves, and if boiled well and the gruel strained and thinned to the substance of milk, with a small quantity of sugar and salt added, it makes the best substitute for milk for weaned calves. Beans contain a large quantity of a nitrogenous substancee salled legumin, which is identical with caseine in composition, and which can be curdled and made into cheese, and this substance replaces in the food made of it the caseine of the milk, and so supplies healthfully one of the greatest needs of the calf.—*New York Times.*

Recipes.

Soda Biscuit.—One quart of sifted flour, two large teaspoons of cream yeast powder, one tablespoon lard, a little salt; mix thoroughly and add milk enough to stir nicely; roll out half an inch thick, cut the proper size and bake in a hot oven.

Fried Bread.—Take a half pint of sweet milk and add a well beaten egg and a little salt: dip in this slices of bread (if dry let it soak a minute) and fry on a buttered griddle until it is a light brown on each side. This is a good way to use up dry bread.

Small Potato Croquettes.—Boil six potatoes; when done peel and mash them: add two ounces of butter, a gill of milk, salt, pepper and the yolks of two raw eggs. Dredge a bread board with flour, roll the potato into very small straws; cut these of equal length, dip them in egg and crumbs and fry to a delicate brown.

A Savory Stew.—Take any kind of cold meat, though chicken or veal is best, cut into bits, not very small, and enough water to cover them, with a piece of butter the size of an egg, a dust of flour and salt and pepper; when thoroughly heated add one half a can of peas, stir until all is well mixed and hot, then serve. A very nice dish for a pick-up dinner or lunch, and very good with canned corn as well as peas.

Breakfast Salad.—Scald two ripe tomatoes, peel them, put them in cold water or fine ice to become cold; drain and either slice or divide into sections. Peel and slice very thin, one cucumber; line a salad bowl with crisp lettuce leaves, add the tomatoes and cucumber, a teaspoonful of minced parsley, with a few blades of chives, if possible add a few green tarragon leaves. Over all pour a plain salad dressing of oil, vinegar, salt and pepper.

Will Power a Young Man's Fortune.

President Gates, of Rutgers college says: Every young man has a fortune in the fact of his youth. The energy of youth is unblunted by defeat, or worn by hope deferred. With age one becomes more conservative and looks at as impossible what a younger person would endeavor to accomplish, in many cases with success. The effort, even if there be a failure, is a grand success. Self-confidence, or self-conceit, if you wish to call it so, is a great thing. A young man's fortune is not to be found in inherited wealth or social position. Every man is the arbiter of his own fortune. Gracious manners or business habits are good things to cultivate, but are not all. Will power is the young man's fortune. It is the essence of the man. A young man with only little will power is a foregone failure. It should be cultivated. Genius is a gift of God and should not cause pride, but an honest pursuit of duties is an exhibition of will power and is something to be proud of. Well directed, educated will power is what a young man needs.—*Independent.*

The Greatest Athletes.

In a recent interview Dan O'Leary said: "Of all the trampers living the only one that is wealthy is Rowell, and he is probably worth $80,000. He handles it very carefully and never speculates. Six years ago I had $150,000. I began to dabble in stocks, and as a result dropped my bundle, but I never played a card for money in my life, or bucked the tiger. I have walked since July 14, 1874, 75,000 miles in matches and exhibitions in this country, England, Ireland and Australia. I have crossed the Atlantic each way sixteen times since '76, and intend to return to Australia next December. There are no people on the face of the earth as good athletes as the Australians. They pay a great deal of attention … football, boat racing, coursing and cr… eting, and there are few people the… beat them."

Celestial Advertising.

The heathen Chinee sometimes advertises in a way as peculiar as everything else he does. Here is a translation of a Chinese ink-maker's bill:—"At the top Tae-shing (prosperous in the extreme)—very good ink; fine! fine! ancient shop; great grandfather, grandfather, father and self made this ink; fine and hard, very hard; picked with care, selected with attention. This ink is heavy; so is gold. The eye of the draggon glitters and dazzles; so does this ink. No one makes like it. Others who make ink make it for the purpose of accumulating base coin and cheat, while I make it only for a name. Plenty of A-kwantsaes (gentlemen know my ink—my family never cheated—they have always borne a good name. I make ink for the 'Son of Heaven' and all the mandarins in the empire. As the roar of the tiger extends to every place, so does the fame of the 'dragon's jewel.'"

Tanned Faces.

Why do ladies object to having their faces tanned? The deep, rich crimson color is certainly very becoming and preferable to the pale, sickly look so common. The reason is not difficult to find. A tanned face is thought to belong to persons low in the social scale; in other words to the vulgar. So women forego the good they might receive from sunshine, and acquire a complexion of a sickly pallor caused by organic decay, and call it beautiful.

Happiness.

Learn in childhood, if you can, that happiness is not outside, but inside. A good heart and a clear conscience brings happiness, which no riches and no circumstances alone ever do.

The Right Reverend Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio, is one of the many eminent church dignitaries who have publicly added their emphatic endorsement to the wonderful efficacy of St. Jacob's Oil in cases of rheumatism and other painful ailments.

Without economy none can be rich—with economy few need be poor.

A Wonderful Freak of Nature is sometimes exhibited in our public exhibitions. When we gaze upon some of the peculiar freaks dame nature occasionally indulges in, our minds revert back to the creation of man, "who is so fearfully and wonderfully made." The mysteries of his nature has been unraveled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, and through his knowledge of those mysteries he has been able to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a specific for all blood taints, poisons and humors, such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections. By druggists.

High-water Marks---City milk prices.

$500 Not Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash?

Goat's milk ought to make good butter.

* * * Ruptures, pile tumors, fistulas, and all diseases (except cancer) of the lower bowel radically cured. Book of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

There is stinging in the powers that bee.

Mr. A. Nichols, of this place, says he suffered from Catarrh for years. He purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm of us. He is now almost cured, and says you cannot recommend it too highly. We are selling more of Ely's Cream Balm than of all other catarrh remedies, can hardly keep a supply on hand.---Evers Bros., Druggists, Independence, Iowa.

"Rough on Catarrh."

Corrects offensive orders at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases, also unequaled as gargle for Diptheria, Sore Throat, Foul Breath. 50c.

A highly perfumed Soap will not heal or cure skin diseases, neither will it beautify and soften face and hands; try "Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap." 25 cents by Druggist, or by mail. Wm. Dreydoppel, Phila., Pa.

The Hope of the Nation.

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

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's EyeWater. Druggists sell it. 25c

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

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.

"Water-Bugs, Roaches."

'Rough on Rats,' clears them out, also Beetles, Ants, Insects, Rats & Mice, 15&25c, boxes.

High living has just killed a circus giraffe.

Important.

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

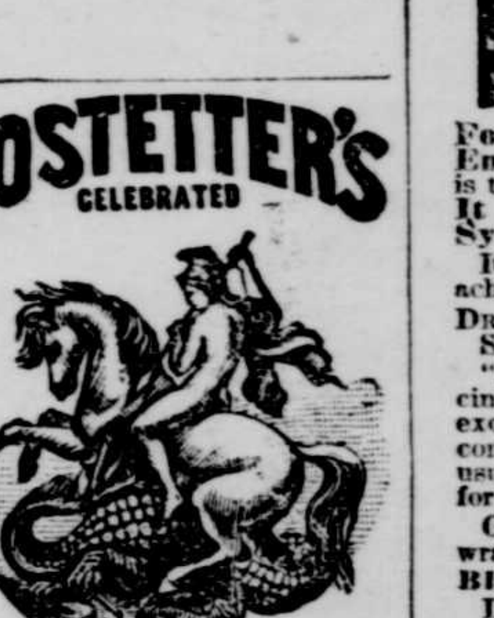
Did you ever see a salad dressing?

All Sorts of 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.

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.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH **BITTERS**



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.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, ROSE-COLD, HAY-FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BROS., OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. *Sold everywhere.*

A $35 Harness for $18

Is money any object to you? Buy at wholesale prices. Our No. 0 at $23, worth $45. No. 1 at $18, worth $35. No. 2 at $12, worth $20. 5,000 Sets sold last year. Goods sent on approval to any place in the U. S. AGENTS WANTED. NATIONAL SADDLERY CO., 14, 16, 18, 20 & 22 Wells St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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

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 stamps to pay postage. T. E. PARKER, Lynn, Mass.

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



ALL IMPERFECTIONS of the Face, Hands & Feet, Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Freckles, Moth, Red Nose, Acne, Bl'k Heads, Scars, Pitting and treatment. Dr. John Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Established 1870. Send 10c. for book.

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.

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.

MONEY $10 TO $20 A DAY made with outfits for manufacturing Stencils, Key Checks and Rubber Stamps. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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.

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

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

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

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

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

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

RED STAR TRADE MARK **COUGH CURE**

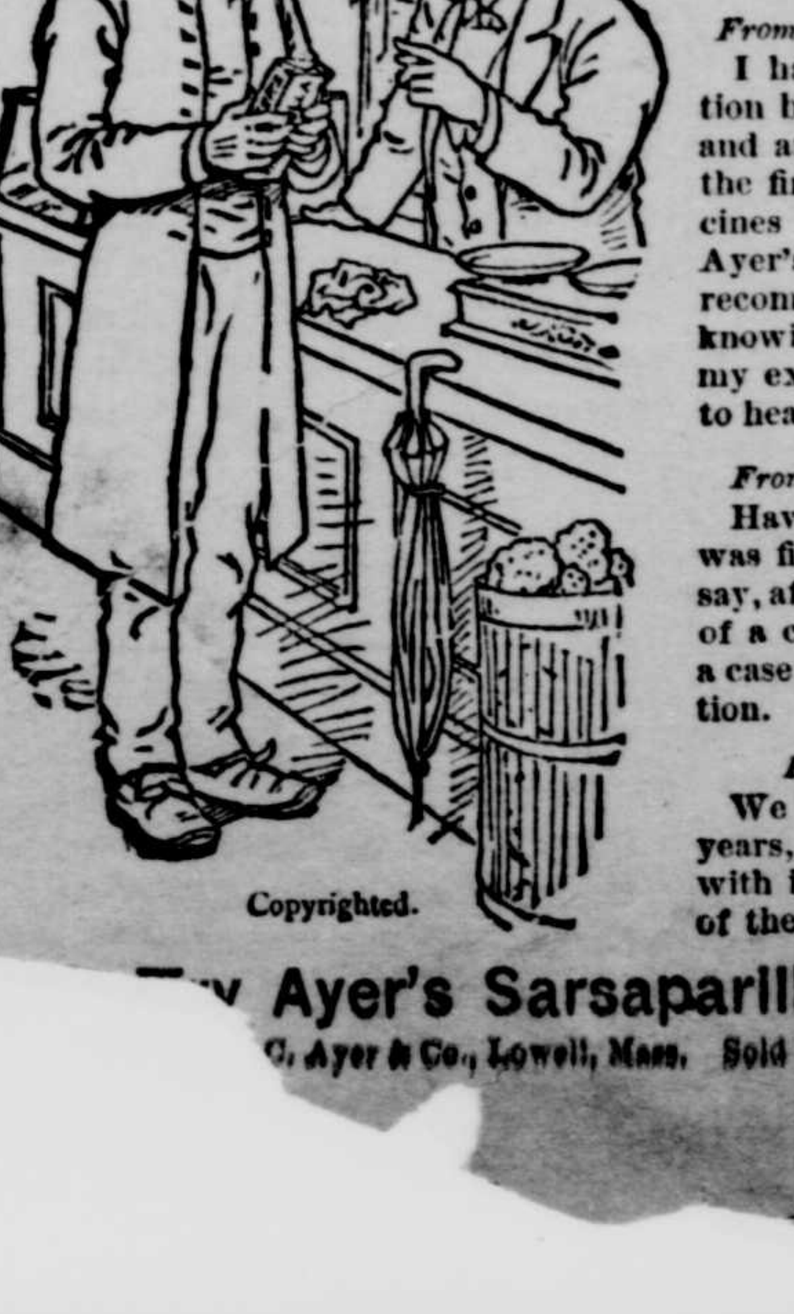
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons. A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 Cents a Bottle. At Druggists and Dealers. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

FEMALE Regulator!

Dr. J. Bradfield—I have, as you know, been selling your Female Regulator for years, and have had a steadily increasing demand for it; it gives the very best satisfaction. I frequently sell it to physicians who use it in their practice with the most satisfactory results. R. THOMAS, M. D., Druggist. Valdosta, Ga., June 28, 1883. Send for Treatise on Woman. Mailed free.

Dr. J. Bradfield—I have taken several bottles of your Female Regulator for falling of the womb and other diseases combined, of 16 years standing, and *I really believe I am cured entirely*, for which please accept my heartfelt thanks. I know your medicine saved my life, so you see I cannot speak too highly in its favor. Respectfully, Mrs. W. E. Stebbins, Ridge, Ga.

For sale by all Druggists.



OUR DRUGGIST Says that when a customer asks for THE BEST Spring Medicine he confidently recommends **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

From E. S. Russell, Druggist, Nashua, N. H. I have been in the drug and prescription business in Nashua over forty years and am the oldest druggist here. I was the first to introduce your valuable medicines in this city. I believe in them. Ayer's Sarsaparilla I take pleasure in recommending to my customers, well knowing it to give satisfaction. In all my experience, as a druggist, I have yet to hear the first complaint against it.

From F. & E. Bailey & Co., Lowell, Mass. Having sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla since it was first placed upon the market, we can say, after an experience covering a quarter of a century, that we have yet to learn of a case where it has failed to give satisfaction. Its merits are fully established.

From C. Way & Co., Portland, Me. We have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for years, and our customers are much pleased with its effects. We believe it to be one of the best medicines in the market.

…y Ayer's Sarsaparilla this Spring. … C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles $5.

Friend of Woman.

This title is often applied to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., by happy wives and mothers who have been cured of distressing disorders and relieved of pain and suffering by Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Mrs. L. H—— of Strother, S. C., says in a recent letter: "Your medicine has done me so much good that I don't think I can stop taking it until I am entirely well. I owe all my good feelings to you. The doctor can't get any credit for curing me, it is your medicine that has done me more good than anything I have ever taken." A dressmaker in Findlay, O., says: "I have derived so great a benefit from the use of your Vegetable Compound that I recommend it in the strongest terms, with the utmost confidence and am sure it will cure the most stubborn cases. I consider it *very much better* than any other preparation made for all Female Complaints."

B N U 21

SPRING FEVER

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

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

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion

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

Dr. G. H. Binkley, a leading physician of Springfield, O., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action excels all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it."

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.

DROPSY TREATED FREE!

DR. H. H. GREEN, A Specialist for Eleven Years Past,

Has treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; uses vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Removes all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days. Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians. From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Send for 10 days' treatment; directions and terms free. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail. Send 7 cents in stamps for postage on medicine. Epilepsy fits positively cured. H. H. GREEN, M. D., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. Mention this paper.

Pictures, Mirrors, Engravings, Etchings, Photographs, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, BEAUTIFULLY FRAMED. WINDOW CORNICES, TABLES, &c. TASTEFUL AND HARMONIOUS PICTURE FRAMES. CARD AND CABINET FRAMES, the largest and finest assortment in the country. All the famous "ROGERS' GROUPS." Sole Agency. Prices from $10 to $20. Packed safely to carry to any point. The most careful and skillful RESTORATION OF PAINTINGS. Catalogue on receipt of stamp. **James S. Earle & Sons,** No. 816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. ESTABLISHED 1831.

RIDGE'S FOOD

Statistics show that the mortality among children is far greater in the summer months than at any other season. Health and perfect action of the bowels are assured by the use of Ridge's Food. It is neutral in its action, is readily taken by the little ones, occasions no tax upon the digestive organs, and is assimilated when the stomach rejects all else.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.



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

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

Paynes' Automatic Engines and Saw-Mill



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

BOOK AGENTS WANTED for **PLATFORM ECHOES** or LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart. Now selling by thousands. A bran new book just completed by **John B. Gough.** 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.

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.

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.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE UNEQUALLED FOR CEMENTING WOOD, GLASS, CHINA, PAPER, LEATHER, &c. Awarded GOLD MEDAL, LONDON, 1883. Used by Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., Pullman Palace Car Co., &c. Mf'd only by the RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER, MASS. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Sample Tin Can by Mail, 25c.

5 TON WAGON SCALES, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box. $60 AND JONES he pays the freight— for free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, … N. Y. U. S. STANDARD JONES BINGHAMTON

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