...D HOUSEHOLD.

... as Feed for Cows.

The question is frequently asked, "Will apples dry up the cow's milk?" Like many questions in agriculture, the answer depends upon circumstances. An excessive supply of many feeding substances will have the effect to reduce the flow of milk or prevent it entirely. If a herd of milch cows should break into a field of ... corn or oats and gorge themselves ... the grain, there would be very ...ely a decrease in the flow of milk, ...ich would very naturally be attributable to the feed of grain. We know of instances where cornmeal has been fed to cows in too excessive quantities, resulting in some cases in the almost total drying up of the milk. Very much depends upon how grain is fed and whether it is a new feed to the animal. If, as is sometimes the case, cornmeal is fed to an animal unaccustomed to such feed, it must at first be given in moderate quantities, or a fevered condition of the stomach will be induced, which will reduce the flow of milk.

So too in the case of apples, if they are not fed in moderate quantities at the start, bad results will be likely to follow. Our experience covers cases of that kind. Cows were turned into an orchard in which there were apples upon the ground, and in larger quantities than was supposed, and as a result the animals ate more than was intended. They seemed all right at night, but the subsequent fermentation of the apples in the stomach caused partial intoxication of the animals, and the flow of milk was entirely suspended. But notwithstanding this ...lt which is by no means uncommon, ...ntity is judiciously fed and ...ulated, as it should be, such ...d for producing milk, as ...timony proves. There is no ... or concentrated food of any ... which a cow can safely be ... to use her own discretion as to ...ch she may eat at a time. Apples ...cows have a strong milk-producing tendency, and may be fed at the ... a peck a day at two feeds, with ... good effects as any equal ... of roots or potatoes. No better ... made of windfalls and pre... apples than to feed ... will thrive on apples fe... ...erate quantities. Ripe fruit is also ...e a safeguard against attacks of ... the horse, and when fed ...arts per day of ripe apples, ... a good purpose in attacks ... By feeding those who ob... cider can dispose of ap... ...sfactory manner.—*German...telegraph.*

Poultry Notes.

...ches should not be used for chicks ... heavier breeds, as there is a tendency to deformity if the chicks roost ... perches while the breast bone is ... an almost cartilaginous state.

... cleaning the perches in the ...y-house it is necessary to apply the ...e of kerosene oil and grease to the ...side as well as to the top. This is ... neglected, and the lice gather ...

... care of eggs while waiting for ...g, a place is preferred that is ... hot nor cold, damp nor dry. If ... are to be kept but a little while, ... them every day will answer, any ...sket being sufficient.

...oung chicks on new ground ... they have not been reared in ... years if you would avoid the ... The season for lice is now at ... Watch your setting hens closely ... the nests and perches of your ...

... like newly-cut grass. They ... all they want of it. The ... ower are just ... flower seed, ...own without ... which fowls ...

... the cleansing of ... be advantageously ... operation should ... twice every year. ...sly. Use plenty ... special attention ...

... frequently contain ... will not hatch at all or ... joined to... monstrosity. The ... a short time. Some ... double-... nearly all the time.—*Poultry ...*

... and loss of appetite are the ... of roup, the bird moping ... basking in the sun. Some... it runs nervously about. This is ... followed by a dry cough, soon followed by a foul discharge from the nos... Constant cough is a result of the ... caused by this discharge. ... progresses very rapidly, al... in some of the fowls the appe... ravenous.

For chicken cholera there is nothing ... than carbolic acid, one dram ... with two gallons of water. Let the ... have free access to it as a drink and mix it with their food once a day. To prevent cholera, some recom... one gallon of tar, resin and ... after dark, when ... to roost, smoke ... smoke, so that it ... night. Repeat this ... during the week.

... meat ... may be fed ... poultry at any season judiciously ... very good advantage. There should, however, be no excess of this food. Bone meal is very good mixed in small quantities with soft food for young chickens. The coarse offal of the slaughter-house, plucks, haslets, etc., should be cooked and minced in small particles when fed. A little of this hearty food goes a great way, and an over-supply is not conducive to health. Raw meat is too crude and ... for fowls.

... is important in the nest of ... sitting hen, especially just before the ... Frequent changes of food are especially requisite for young chicks. Buckwheat is excellent for layers if not used too freely. When one hen learns to break her eggs and eat them, the others learn from her example. The only way to break hens of eating their eggs is either to contrive a very dark passage through which they must pass to find the nests, where they are to lay, or else the nest must be constructed with a hole in the bottom through which the egg will roll and find admission to a receptacle where it will be out of the reach of the hen.

Recipes.

Cracker Pudding.—Take three soda crackers, roll fine, one pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs, one-half cup of sugar and a little salt. Bake half an hour, then beat the whites of two eggs, add sugar, season with lemon, pour over the pudding, set in the oven and brown delicately. It needs no sauce.

Orange Omelette.—Two eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, two tablespoonfuls orange juice, two teaspoonfuls powdered sugar, pinch of salt; add all this to beaten yolks; put in the beaten whites, place in well buttered omelette pan, cook carefully until brown on bottom, then place in oven on grate till cooked through.

Pork Cake.—One pound of salt pork ... and free from lean and ... let it boil two minutes in one-half ... of boiling water; when cool, add ... cups of molasses, two cups of sugar, ... two teaspoonfuls soda, one ... of cloves, one of all... chopped raisins, flour ...

to make a stiff batter. Bake slowly in pan loaf.

Tomato Salad.—Select ripe tomatoes, plunge them in boiling water for a moment to loosen the skin, peel them and put them on the ice. Chop a small onion very fine, and, when you are ready to make the dressing slice the tomatoes, add the chopped onion, and dress with a teaspoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of pepper, two tablespoonfuls of oil, and a teaspoon of vinegar. This is the most correct way of making a tomato salad.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Cure for Sore Throat.

Everybody has a cure for sore throat, simple remedies appear to be most effectual. Salt and water is used by many as a gargle, but a little alum and honey dissolved in sage tea is better. An application of cloths wrung out of hot water and applied to the neck, changing as often as they begin to cool, has the most potency for removing inflammation of anything we ever tried. It should be kept up for a number of hours; during the evening is usually the most convenient time for applying this remedy.

Neuralgia.

Hundreds of women all over the country are sufferers from neuralgia to such an extent, in many cases, as to find life a burden. The following extract from the British *Medical Review* gives one solution as to the cause: "There is no recognized reason why of late years neuralgia of the face and scalp should have increased so much in the female sex as compared with our own. There is no doubt that it is one of the most common of female maladies—one of the most painful and difficult of treatment. It is also a cause of much mental depression, and leads more often to habits of intemperance than any other. This growing prevalence of neuralgia may to some extent be referred to the effects of cold upon the terminal branches of the nerves distributed to the skin, and the reason why men are less subject to it than women may, to a great extent, I think, be explained by the much greater protection afforded by the mode in which the former cover their heads ... are in the open air. It may ... that the surface of the head ... ually covered in man is at ... times that which fashion allows to a woman; indeed, the points of contact between the hat or bonnet and the head in the latter are so irregular as practically to destroy any protection which might otherwise be afforded. If I were to report to the journals a case of facial neuralgia cured on the principle of protecting the lateral and frontal surface of the face as well as the superior part of the scalp, it might excite a certain ridicule. I can assure you, however, that my patient considers that her case ought to be reported; for she says that, if we cannot do much for neuralgia with our prescriptions, we ought to oppose fashion when we find it prejudicial to health and productive of suffering."

Lay a Fainting Person Down.

It is surprising how eagerly everybody rushes at a fainting person, and strives to raise him up, and especially to keep the head erect, says a physician. There must be an instinctive apprehension that if a person seized with a fainting or other fit fall into the recumbent position, death is more imminent. I must have driven a mile to-day while a lady, fainting, was held upright. I found her pulseless, white, and apparently dying, and I believe if I had delayed ten minutes longer she would really have died. I laid her head down on a lower level than her body, and immediately color returned to her lips and cheeks and she became conscious.

To the excited group of friends I said: Always remember this fact, namely: fainting is caused by a want of blood in the brain; the heart ceases to act with sufficient force to send the usual quantity of blood to the brain, and hence a person loses consciousness because the function to the brain ceases. Restore the blood to the brain, and instantly the person recovers.

Now, though the blood is propelled to all parts of the body by the action of the heart, yet it is still under the influence of the laws of gravitation. In the erect position the blood ascends to the head against gravitation, and the supply to the brain is diminished, as compared with the recumbent position, the heart's pulsation being equal. If then, you place a person in a sitting position whose heart has nearly ceased to beat, his brain will fail to receive the blood, while if you lay him down, with the head lower than the heart, blood will run into the brain by the mere force of gravity; and in fainting, in sufficient quantity to restore consciousness. Indeed, nature teaches us how to manage fainting persons, for they always fall, and frequently are at once restored by the recumbent position into which they are thrown.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

The Ruler of Afghanistan.

His Highness was dressed in military costume; light-colored coat, astrakhan cap, and loose trousers tucked into shining top boots. His waist was girt by a broad belt studded with silver ornaments, and he wore a sword with richly chased scabbard. He sat his horse well, and wore the air of perfect self-possession and impassiveness which always marks him. He is too dignified even to show surprise or astonishment, and takes everything as a matter of course. His Highness Abdurrahman Khan, ameer of Cabul, is rather a tall, burly man, large of limb, broad-shouldered, slightly inclining to stoutness, his face not of the strongly marked Jewish type which prevails so much in Afghanistan, but round and full, with a free growth of whiskers and beard, traces of gray showing in the latter, features clearly marked, and eyes keen as Afghans' always are. From his face one would scarcely judge the ameer to be a man of strong will and determination such as he has shown in his past career. Rather one would judge him to be of a quiet, pacific character, worn somewhat by the stress and strain of fortune, but now content for the world to take its way, a man approaching fifty years of age, and with every year lived to the full since early manhood. He has suffered much of late from gout, which his journey from Cabul must have aggravated, and in stepping from the carriage his temporary lameness became apparent. He was dressed in a uniform of dark color, and without the elaborate gold embroidery which some of his officers boasted. He wore a richly ornamented sword, and had two small stars of silver, I think, on his left breast. His headdress was a low, conical cap of gray astrkhan or fur, with a broad, turned-up border, on which glittered some jewels. He looked a soldierly figure, and had an air of dignity which well became him.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Market Places, but no Measures.

In the New Orleans markets there is no standard of measures. Nine-tenths of the hundreds who sell in the noted French markets of the city do not know what a bushel or a peck is. They buy their vegetables by the lot and place them in little piles on tables. These piles are of different sizes and prices. The buyer looks at the piles and buys what he thinks is biggest and best. Sometimes buckets and boxes are used to measure, but they are of all kinds and shapes.

A distinguished children's doctor gives his opinion that healthy babies will take water every hou... tage, especially in warm w... fretfulness and rise of t... often d... their not hav...

THE DIAMOND COUNTRY.

Growth and Extent of Diamond Finding in South Africa.

A Kimberley (South Africa) letter to the London *Times* says: Among the "curiosities of commerce" none, perhaps, is more curious than that the major portion of the produce exported from South Africa is simply used for the adornment of ladies. Out of a total value exported of £7,500,000, ostrich feathers and diamonds account for £5,000,000. Twenty years ago all known diamonds had come to Europe or the United States from immemorial Eastern stocks or from the scanty produce of mines in Brazil and elsewhere, which were calculated to yield not more than £50,000 worth in the year. To-day, situated in the midst of a wide stretching plain affording at all points a sea line horizon of flat "veldt," we find this town of Kimberley with a large European population of wealth and well-to-do people, and a large native population earning every year more than £1,000,000 in wages. And from this mining oasis in the agricultural desert has been sent in the last fifteen years something like £40,000,000 worth of diamonds in the rough, which, with the cost of cutting, setting and selling, must have taken from the pockets of consumers something approaching £100,000,000.

As all the world knows the South African diamond mines have their own story of unexpected discovery at the least as startling as that of any gold field or other rich mineral deposit in the world. In 1867 the first diamond was found, the favorite toy of a little Boer girl, which she had picked out from among the roots of an old tree. Its genuineness was not long in doubt, and in a few months the bed of the Vaal river was known as a profitable diamond region. Prospecting became the rage, and here and there on the open, flat, grassy veldt diamonds were found in spots with common peculiarities of soil and so forth. In three years' time the secret of the diamond deposits had been so far fathomed as to prove that they were strange circular deposits, or patches, of peculiar earth isolated from one another and few in number. These were at once "rushed" and a regulation digging community took possession of the new district. Private individuals, previous proprietors, and governments fought for the claim to these new mineral riches, but despite these squabbles the practical work was carried on of marking out these circular patches in diggers' claims over the flat surface. At first the rule was each digger for himself; and with pick and shovel diamonds were brought to grass in such profusion that the whole mining world was startled by a discovery exceeding in magnitude, real and prospective, any previous find. But, as men dug deeper in their claims, so they found it necessary to arrange and amalgamate with their neighbors; moreover, the deeper they went the more necessary for machinery to hoist the soil to the surface. And then as they passed on through the top "yellow," they came upon a "blue" soil which was yet more rich in diamonds.

Suffice it to say, that in ten years' time each one of these greater circular areas had been so far emptied of soil as to represent great quarries 100 to 200 yards across and 300 or 400 feet deep. The walls of these basins are locally known as "the reefs," and in their greed to secure all they could the older miners cut out all the "blue" right up to the reef. When, however, the cuttings got down deep the walls or reefs began to fall in, owing to the disintegrating action of boiling sun and heavy rain, covering up in their fall large areas of valuable blue. At first the digging was simple and cheap—the mere turning up and searching of loose soil; a second stage was reached when the soil had to be cut out and hauled up to the surface with the aid of machinery: a third stage brought the miners to a stiffened blue, which had only to be brought to the surface, but then spread about and broken up by hand-labor and exposure to the weather, and at the present moment all around the mines are to be seen literally miles of the "blue," laid out in shallow layers over the veldt. With these more extended operations came more elaborate machinery for hoisting, for spreading on the "floors," and for sorting. Now, round each great basin or quarry is a circle of steam engines working wire rope lifts up and down to the bottom of the quarry, and around the brink run locomotives and trains of trucks, whisking the "blue" so brought up away to be spread out like so much manure over the veldt, and to be taken thence, when duly disintegrated by the weather, broken up by hand, and harrowed and rolled, to the washing places, where it is all sent by hydraulic action through a series of rotatory seives and pulsators, on the principle of, in successful mechanical operations, washing away all dirt that is lighter than diamonds. The washers are so arranged that the outfall of each portion is graduated in size, and falls on a series of sorting tables. At these stand five or six of the principal men—owners and directors of companies among them—spreading out the clean washed stuff, graduated from the size of pebbles to that of sand: and the visitor may stand by in wonder to see the searcher at the one end pick out his eight or ten "big" stones per hour, or assist the searcher at the other busily sorting out of the sand innumerable white specks of diamonds. The day's work, tumbled into small snuff-boxes, will frequently reach a local value of £1,000. One can look into a quarry of slates or stone and see the rocks themselves cut down and carted away for use; but in these quarries the soil and the rock are cut out and dug out, and what for? Simply that out of every 100 tons raised out of the quarry an ounce weight of diamonds may be secured. It is a startling and impressive thought in gazing into these great quarries that all that soil should have been dug out at a cost for labor alone of something like £15,000,000, and with the aid of invested capital of £1,000,000 in machinery, in order to distribute so many hundredweight of precious stones to decorate the ladies of civilized centres.

In the early days, when each man worked for himself, there was no diamond stealing, but as it grew to be necessary to work on a larger scale and by the aid of hired labor, and at the same time the process of operating afforded new opportunities for stealing, this crime grew to be one of the great curses of the industry. At present at every stage of the process laborers or employers come across diamonds. The men down in the mine, blasting and picking out the blue, frequently come across the valued stones; and as the "stuff" is handled at every stage diamonds show themselves. The natives posted to empty the buckets coming up from the mine watch keenly for what may gleam in the process, and so does the engine driver or mule man who runs the laden trucks out to the floors. And on these floors the regular gangs, who unload and break it up, find many and large "stones;" and so, right through the process, there is ample opportunity at every turn to pick up a stone which is sure to be worth pounds and may be worth thousands.

How to prevent or even check this thieving has taxed the best energies of proprietors and police for many years past. Success has not yet appeared, for with every new appliance some new form of theft seems to come into being. There are endless means actually adopted. Swallowing the stones is quite common, and at one time the thief threw them wrapped in dough to dogs, which were killed and cut open by his confederates outside. Hiding them about the dress ... to be picked up ... her means. It ... ear from one-fifth to one-sixth of the stones exported are stolen, or, in other words, something like $500,000 worth of stolen diamonds leaves the colony annually. At the diggings at first there was a not unnatural laxity in dealing with this new and prolific wealth, and the solid soil was at the least congenial to the development of this laxity into customs little less than criminal. Nowadays there is danger that this stealing, with its necessary complement, the "illicit diamond buying," or "I. D. B. trade," as it is euphemistically known, may sap the morality of the community, and against this vigorous protest is now being made. The mine owners are willing to pay large sums to stop this illicit trade. One mine calculates it loses each year at present £100,000 in unnecessarily depreciated price, and £100,000 in value of diamonds stolen, or a total loss of £200,000 in an output of £1,000,000, but there seems ground for hope that this great evil may be successfully put an end to.

Storms at Sea.

In November, 1881, the steamship Venice, from Savannah to Europe with cotton, while running before a heavy northwest gale was boarded by a tremendous sea. The captain determined to heave to, and men were stationed to pour oil down the closet chutes forward and to throw waste, soaked in oil, to windward. The vessel came round without shipping any water. As she kept falling off, it was concluded to put her again before the sea, which was done without trouble, and it was found that she kept perfectly dry as long as the oil was used. Again in January, 1884, while crossing the Atlantic to New York, after running before a northwest gale for some time, she was laid to without difficulty or danger by using oil in the manner stated.

Captain Ritchie, of the English steamer Fern Holme, while on his last voyage from Baltimore to Shields used oil bags while running before a west-southwest gale. He hung one over on each side, just forward of the bridge, and they prevented the ship from taking water on deck.

First Officer W. Maltjen, of the German steamer Colon, in December, 1884, used oil bags with remarkable effect. Two bags filled with boiled oil were hung over the bow. The oil spreading over the surface prevented the waves from breaking, and the ship rode quite easily during the continuance of the gale.

Captain Jones, of the British steamer Chicago, while rescuing the crew of the brig Fedore, used oil with best results. It was blowing a heavy gale, with very high sea. The Chicago ran to windward of the Fedore, and during a lull, oil having been poured on the water, the port lifeboat was successfully launched and started. A can of oil was taken in the boat, and by using this the seas were kept down in the immediate vicinity, though they broke in masses of foam a short distance away. As the boat approached the Fedore, the crew of that vessel poured oil on the water, which so calmed the sea that the boat got alongside and rescued the shipwrecked crew without sustaining any injury. About half a gallon of oil was used by the boat during her trip.

The brig P. M. Tenker, Captain Charles Barnard, New York to Cuba, in 1872, ecountered a northeast gale when four days out. Several heavy seas came on board doing great damage. A small bag with holes punched in the bottom, was filled with oil and hung over the stern. The oil prevented the seas from combing, and the vessel ran for several hours with dry decks.—*Scientific American.*

Story of a Bottle.

A sea captain, says the Boston *Herald*, relates that on June 4, 1884, the schooner R. Bowers, Captain Thompson, bound to Gloucester from Messina, was pitching about in a long ocean swell. We had made a good run thus far, but on this particular day struck a dead calm. There was little to do, except to watch the vessel and whistle for wind, and several schemes were invented by the officers to pass away the time. The second mate of the schooner, Mr. Cruikshank, had left a sweetheart at home, and naturally his mind drifted across the watery waste to her bright eyes. Noticing his preoccupied manner, the captain's wife suggested that he send his love a message from the sea. The idea seemed a good one. He wrote a note, inclosed it in an envelope, addressed it to the young lady at Big Brook, Cape Breton, inclosed the whole in a bottle, and threw it overboard.

There was a great speculation at the time as to where the bottle would bring up; but in a few hours a breeze sprung up, and in working the vessel all thoughts of the bottle and its contents were forgotten. The schooner in due time arrived in Gloucester, and Mr. Cruikshank started for Cape Breton. His arrival was expected, but his astonishment may be imagined when his lady love brought forth the identical bottle which the mate had thrown into the sea, and produced the note contained therein. The story of the drift was a singular one. It had been picked up on the shores of Little Dover bay, on the east end of Nova Scotia, after a drift of forty-one days' duration, and the finder sent it to the young lady. Another singular circumstance connected with the finding of the bottle was the fact that the finder turned out to be a near relative of Mr. Cruikshank, although they had never seen each other.

A Long and Curious Search.

"Why do you pick that up?" asked a reporter of a man who had just stooped down and taken a fugitive nine of clubs out of the mud. He was carefully cleaning the card with his pocket-handkerchief.

"It's a habit I have contracted," he said, laughing. "Long ago I noticed that a day rarely passed that I did not see a playing-card lying in the street. I wondered if it were possible to make a whole pack by picking up all I saw. I went to work to try it. At first it seemed easy enough, and I picked up plenty of cards of different kinds; but as my collection grew larger the task became more difficult, and I found cards of the same sort over and over again. It took me twelve years to find the last four cards I wanted—the five of diamonds, the eight of diamonds, the king of spades, and the four of hearts. Two of those years were spent in looking for the eight of diamonds, which was all I wanted to complete the pack. I found it three months ago in an ash barrel in Baxter street, and I have now the entire pack. I was just eleven years and two weeks collecting it, and I would not sell it for $1,000."—*New York Sun.*

Defrauding by Mutilated Notes.

The United States treasurer is still in occasional receipt of pieced legal-tender notes and silver certificates. It is evident that some parties are mutilating notes with the intent to defraud the public. The method pursued is to tear from a note so much only as will not exceed two-fifths of the note (three-fifths being redeemable under the rule at full value), then to join the piece detached with other pieces obtained in the same manner, and thus obtain one full note composed of the several pieces. The public is again cautioned against taking any pieced note unless it is evident from the number on the two ends and other appearances that the two pieces are of the same note.—*Washington Post.*

Th... of England holds one-seven... te... bank deposits c... amounts in th...

FOR FEMININE READERS.

Fashion in Names

"There are fashions in the names of women as well as in their apparel, jewelry and ornaments, and in their hours of rising and retiring," was the learned observation made by a stylish little Brooklyn sprite, still in her teems, as she chatted to a New York *Mail and Express* reporter. "It is just as easy to change your name a little, to twist it around and make it nice end striking, as it is to put on a new dress. No young lady can be fashionable now unless her first name ends in ie. Theresa must be Tessie; Caroline, Carrie; Elizabeth, Bessie or Lizzie; Gertrude, Gertie; Harriet, Hattie; Ellen, Nellie; Frances, Fannie; Martha, Mattie; Rose, Rosalie; Abigail, Abbie; Adelaide, Addie, and so on to the end of the charming chapter. You know my name is Dadie, but it was not always that. I was baptized Mary, but in the present condition of society it would be outre to wear such an ordinary name, although I know plenty of real nice Marys."

"Suppose you had been christened Cornerstone or Yseult, how would you twist the name around?"

"I'd call a council of my friends," she responded with great energy, "and we'd kill both Conerstone and Yseult—such monstrous names, in shorter time than it takes me to pronounce them."

Notwithstanding the decided position taken by the Brooklyn belle, the name Mary is by far the most popular of those "worn" in the present day, and there is no immediate likelihood that any of its rivals shall be able successfully to contest its supremacy till the nineteenth century shall have been buried with the ages that have gone. A careful study of the subject of female names, made from records and personal observation, proves that those which sugar-coated belles look upon as commonplace and old-fashioned are still largely in the ascendant, and are cherished by the masses of the people, while those of the ie pattern are confined to a rather narrow circle.

Four separate tables of female names were prepared by the writer from the city directory, the first being those whose surnames commenced with Von and Van; the second those prefixed by Le and La; the third, the Macs and O's, and the fourth those of a general character supposed to represent persons of American birth. In every instance the Marys outnumbered all their competitors by nearly two to one, the names Catharine, Ann, Ellen, Margaret, Elizabeth and Sarah following in different positions according to the nationality of the persons whom they represented.

In the names essentially German the order of precedence was as follows, the number of each being in the proportion of the figures given: Mary, 30; Elizabeth, 16; Ann or Anna, 15; Sarah, 12; Catharine, 11; Ellen and Julia, 6 each; Susan, Louise and Isabella, 4 each; Jane and Caroline, 3 each; Harriet, Rachael, Hannah, Frances, Martha, Amanda, 2 each; other favorite names being Bertha, Barbara, Phœbe, Eugenie, Henrietta, Janet, Emily, Adelaide, Josephine, Wilhelmina, Priscilla, Sophia, Diana and Charlotte.

Again, in the French names, Mary or Marie takes the lead, outstripping all rivals by over two to one; Catharine and Margaret follow in equal numbers, while Sarah takes the fourth place. Then come Charlotte, Joanna, Henriette, Liza, Helen, Barbara, Amelia, Blanche, Pauline, Vivian, Josephine, Adelaide, Martha, Anna, Theresa, Victoria, Matilda and Sophia, in about equal numbers. Other popular names not in such general use are Laura, Caroline, Honorine, Lyzia, Emily, Eleanor, Esther, Susanna, Eva, Harriet, Janet, Lisette, Elise and Frances.

Among the Macs and the O's the figures given will indicate the favor with which the several names are regarded: Mary, 75; Catharine, 45; Margaret, 31; Ellen, 30; Ann or Anna, 15; Bridget, 20; Elizabeth and Lizzie, 12; Nora and Honora, 10; Johannah, 7; Jane, 7; Sarah, 5; Lucy and Julia, 3 each; Agnes, Alice, Barbara, and Hannah, 2 each; then follow Anastasia, Emma, Emily, Harriet, Caroline, Cecelia, Esther, Abigail, Dora, Fanny, Laura and Matilda, in or near the order named.

Although this array of figures is taken from the record, the young ladies whose names are printed most frequently in the newspapers in connection with dazzling social events belong to the ie select class. At the last fashionable wedding of the season in this city, the bride was printed Carrie on the cards, the bridesmaids being Fannie, Georgie, Marie, Marion, Helen and Belle. At the last reception given in the White House by President Arthur, the names Tillie, Jessie, Birdie and Cora figured most prominently in the newspaper reports. At the Cleveland inauguration ball the ie's were ahead, among them being Lillie, Ellie, Annie, Susie, Birdie, Vinnie, Addie, Fannie, Hattie, Gertie, Paddie and Allie. The names Phœbe, Sarah and Lillian were in general favor, however, on that occasion.

Fashion Notes.

For soft summer silks yokes drawn on cords.

Long hair-pins with Rhinestone heads are showy and fashionable.

Shoe buckles of cut steel are worn on gray undressed kid slippers.

Turquoise blue is a color combined with leaden green this season.

Green of all shades is combined in millinery and dress trimmings.

Gold lace is employed with good effect on delicate white dresses, such as China crape and silk tissues.

Poppy-red serge jackets are worn over the print gowns, as the English tailors call even muslin and satteen dresses.

Jeweled pins and ornaments are used for hat trimming this season. Rococo effects are produced and are sometimes very pretty.

Tinsel-striped etamine or canvas, sold by the yard, in moyenage colors, also forms vests for black, ecru and brown dresses, with an added scarf, like the moyenage scarfs for hats, tied in a bow at the back of the basque.

A Bengaline polonaise made in the old-fashioned Marguerite and Trianon shapes, with plaited fronts of the waist, and skirt drawn back in paniers edged with lace, is a separate garment made to wear with a skirt of surah, or one nearly covered with lace or embroidery.

To brighten up a black silk for summer a plaited vest is now used of dull pale blue, pearl gray, rose color or striped black and white satin surah. This vest is of the finest knife plaiting its whole length, and sometimes tulle or thin French crape of the same color is laid over it.

Last year's income of the Girard estate in Philadelphia was $950,000. Its real estate alone is valued at $6,346,000, beside the college building and grounds. The collieries of the estate produce 1,400,000 tons of coal during the year.

Any one in Denmark is entitled to keep a private asylum without license, and the patients in such an asylum are not under state control. Denmark has an excess of lunatics, due chiefly to the Scandinavian habit of constant dram drinking. They are well cared for in spite of the defect of the lunacy laws.

London mail carriers now call at private residences for parcels, the same as do express messengers in this country. A scarlet card is furnished by the postal authorities, which, when displayed in the window, insures a call from the postman.

Digusted With Her Race.

For the last four years a white woman has been living with a tribe of California Indians. She is apparently about thirty years of age, and has a very pleasing but dissipated face. She wears a tight-fitting, faded morning wrapper, through which the outlines of a perfectly modeled figure are discernable. She acts in a strange, silly manner, but this may be ascribed to embarrassment resulting from her singular choice of position. Upon being asked as to what peculiar abnormal fascination induced her to abandon the society and custom of her kind, she replied that the unkindness and deceit which she encountered among the white people prompted her to mingle with a race which, if they did not possess the civilization and refinement of her own, at least were more sincere and affectionate in their nature.

Punctuality.

Ay, that's the word—punctuality! Did you ever see a man who was punctual who did not prosper in the long run? We don't care who, or what he was—high or low, ignorant or learned, savage or civilized—we know that if he did as he agreed, and was punctual in all his engagements, he prospered.

Physiologists say that our bodies are renewed once in seven years. The material of which they are reconstructed is the blood, and unless it be fully charged with the elements of vitality, the strength and health of the system decline. Of all blood depurents, Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters is the safest and most infallible. It will speedily cure all blood diseases.

Lying.

After a tongue has once got the knack of lying, it is not to be imagined how almost impossible it is to reclaim it. Whence it comes to pass that we see some men, who are otherwise very honest, so subject to this vice.

Life in the Paris Sewers,
is possible, for a short time to the robust, but the majority of refined persons would prefer immediate death to existence in their reeking atmosphere. How much more revolting to be in one's self a *living sewer*. But this is actually the case with those in whom the inactivity of the liver drives the refuse matter of the body to escape through the lungs, breath, the pores, kidneys and bladder. It is astonishing that life remains in such a dwelling. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" restores normal purity to the system and renews the whole being.

Bad habits---Worn-out garments.

"Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, without a blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexions due,
And in her checks the vermeil red did show."

This is the poet's description of a woman whose physical system was in a perfectly sound and healthy state, with every function acting properly, and is the enviable condition of its fair patrons produced by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Any druggist.

Brooding can change a gnat into a camel.

Throw Away Trusses,
and employ the radical, new method, guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send two letter stamps for references, pamphlet and terms. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A railroad strike---A collision.

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

Frazer Axle Grease
Is the Standard Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

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

Now is the time to prevent and cure Skin Diseases, and to secure a white, soft and beautiful complexion use "Beeson's Automatic Alum Sulphur Soap." 25 cents by Druggists, or by mail. Wm. Dreydoppel, Phila., Pa.

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

Mensman's Peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

WARNER'S
TIPPECANOE
THE BEST



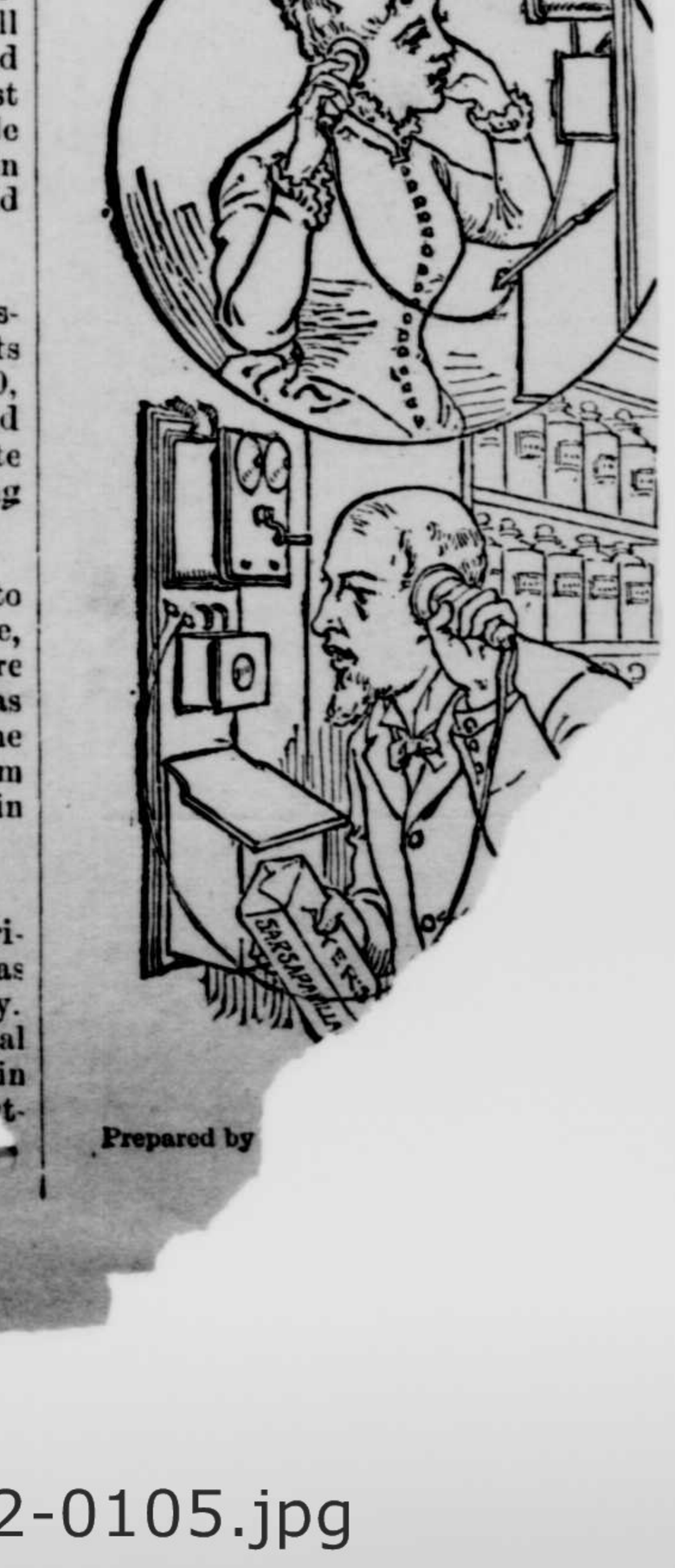
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WITHOUT AN EQUAL.
$1.00 A BOTTLE
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. R. C. Battelle, Waterloo, N. Y., suff... for many years from severe stomach disorder, ...pression of spirits, prostration and sleeplessn... but was restored to health by Warner's Tippeca... The Best.

FOR
MAL-ASSIMILATION
OF FOOD.
$1.00 A BOTTLE
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Rev. J. Pike Powers, Owenton, Ky., cured ... son of dyspepsia and mal-assimilation of food, he... ache and dizziness, with Warner's Tippecanoe, ... Best.



Prepared by

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Iritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of bladder. $1. Drugts.

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.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a frown.

A Great Benefactor of Women.
Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., is often spoken of as the great benefactor of women and frequently receives letters like the one we quote from, written by a lady in San Francisco. She says: "I am taking your Vegetable Compound and find great benefit from it. *It has done me more good than all the Doctors.*" Mrs. T. of Vincennes, Ind., writes: "Having taken 11 bottles of your Vegetable Compound and cured by its use, I feel very anxious that every woman afflicted with Womb Disease should make use of it. Another lady in Birmingham, Mich., was suffering from weakness and displacement. She says: "I began taking your Compound and it helped me *so soon*, I feel like proclaiming to the World its great virtues as a healing agent for women."

CANCER CURED.

I have had a cancer on my face for many years. I have tried a great many remedies, but without relief. I almost gave up hope of ever being cured. Dr. Hardman, my son, recommended Swift's Specific, which I have taken with great results. My face is now well, and it is impossible for me to express my thanks in words for what this medicine has done for me.
MRS. OLIVE HARDMAN.
Monroe, Ga., Sept. 2, 1884.

I have had a cancer in my right ear for three years. I tried every remedy the physicians practised, to no permanent good. Swift's Specific has wrought wonders for me. It is the best blood purifier in the world.
JOHN S. MORROW, Florence, Ala.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impurities from the blood.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., N. Y.

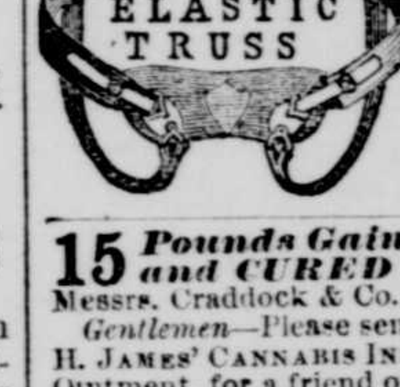
HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

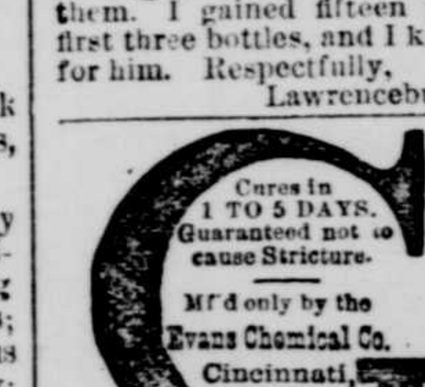
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters conquers and prevents malarial fevers, dyspepsia, chronic constipation, a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments and rheumatism, and is of the greatest value in cases of bodily trouble arising from weakness. Old people are greatly aided by it, and it is highly serviceable to convalescents and ladies in delicate health. It is, moreover, a useful medicine to take with one on long journeys, and counteracts the effects of mental exhaustion. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

STAMPING OUTFIT.
Ladies can do their stamping for nothing. Patterns cost *less than is charged for stamping*. Outfit consists of 35 good patterns for embroidery and painting. Set of 26 Initials, 2 inches high. Book showing nearly 2,000 designs for Fancy Work. Powder Pad *and everything needed to do stamping*. 1 Felt tidy with needle and silk to work it, *worth 60c.* Book telling how to stamp Plush, Felt, &c., teaches the Kensington Ribbon Plush and other stitches; how to do Kensington and Luster Painting, Flitter Work, &c. Price List of Embroidery Materials, Books, &c. By mail, $1.00.
T. E. PARKER, Lynn, Mass.



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Self-Feed STRAW & HAY CUTTER.
The best in the world.
Knife is Steel, tempered, and fastened to lever with three bolts; it can be easily taken off to sharpen. Length of cut is regulated by lever to which knife is bolted. The higher lever is raised the longer it cuts. All warranted. Illustrated circular mailed FREE.
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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.
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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.
M'f'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 ... the right man. For further ...

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.
Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.
It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.
It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.
It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.
The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of Vinegar Bitters exceed those of any other medicine in the world.
No person can take the Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers, are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.
These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.
There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.
Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.
It Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render it of unequaled efficiency in cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting new life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other mineral medicine, every particle of poisonous matter from the system.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous or Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters has shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.
Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like the Bitters.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.
In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.
R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 528, 530 & 532 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.
Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

B N U 22

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.
Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Beautiful Pictures,
BRIDAL GIFTS, &c.
"CINDERELLA"
Millais.
"SECRETS," de Blaas. "LIGHT IN DARKNESS," Sir Noel Paton, and many other entirely new and beautiful
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NOVELTIES IN CABINET FRAMES.
The largest and finest assortment in the country.
PAINTINGS, MIRRORS,
ELEGANT AND TASTEFUL PICTURE FRAMES.
ALL THE "ROGERS' GROUPS."
Catalogue on receipt of stamp.
James S. Earle & Sons,
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ESTABLISHED 1831.
Paintings carefully and most successfully restored. In this department we have no rival.

RIDGE'S FOOD

A sufferer from chronic diarrhœa writes: "I tried various preparations; but even the simplest gruel caused pain at night. Commencing with Ridge's Food, I found satisfaction to the appetite and it was never attended with the slightest discomfort in digestion. To test its efficacy, the supper was changed a few times, but always with a return of distress in the night."

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.
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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
Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass.
TESTED TO OVER 1600 LBS.

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