FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb is the first "fruit" of the season. Its pleasant and healthful acid makes it very desirable in the early spring, and the long abstinence from fresh fruit and vegetables during the winter adds greatly to the value of this easily growing plant. The farm garden which is without a bed of rhubarb misses one of its chief attractions. It is easily grown, and when once planted will last a life time without any further care than an annual dressing of manure. As the cost of a few roots—a dozen will be ample for a large family—is but a trifle, the farmer who neglects to provide the family with a supply of this vegetable makes an unpardonable mistake. While there are several varieties of this plant, there is really but one kind, the difference between the varieties being very slight and hardly noticeable. The seedsmen offer three named varieties—Victoria Linnaeus, and Myers' Colossal; but with good culture these are all colossal and equally succulent and well flavored. The roots may be planted in the spring or the fall, and a small piece of the root will soon make a large plant.

Rhubarb will grow in any soil; a light loam is perhaps the best soil, but when well manured the lightest soil will produce as good stalks as any other. It requires abundant manuring, and can be forced to a very early growth with the greatest ease. The roots should be planted four feet apart each way. The ground is prepared by deep spading and digging in a liberal quantity of good cow manure. The roots are covered about two inches with soil, and the removal of weeds is all the cultivation or attention that is reqired afterward for several years. After the roots have grown a few years they may be divided by pushing a sharp spade down through them and transplanting the separated halves to other beds. In the fall the plants should be covered with coarse manure, which is raked off in the spring and left around the crowns as a mulch. To force an early growth a frame with a glass sash is procured and set over a plant. A quantity of fresh horse manure is placed around, but not over, the crown, and the frame is filled up with straw. The glass is put on and fresh manure is heaped around the frame. If the plants are covered with straw and earth in the fall, so that there is no frost in the ground, the stalks will start very early in the spring. A supply for winter use may be secured by dividing a large old root and packing half of it in soil in a box and moving it into a warm cellar. The young tender stalks will shoot abundantly through the winter and furnish a very acceptable supply through the winter months. The roots, however, are exhausted by this forcing and may be thrown away. When the flower stalks appear they should always be cut off, as these exhaust the plants.—*New York Times.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

All fowls that feather slowly are usually hardy; for instance, the Brahmas. It is owing to the fact that the drain on the system occasioned by quick feathering does not weaken them. Slow feathering, while growing, is indicative of hardiness.

An Iowa gardener recommends as one of the best manures for the garden a mixture composed of two bushels of fine bone with a wagon load of stable manure. The bone makes the manure heat more quickly, and the manure softens the particles of bone.

The Southern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' association held that the prevailing opinion was in favor of black (native) bees; that these hang to the cluster in swarming and are less likely to sting; that doubling up new colonies in the autumn is advisable; that swarming may be prevented by keeping the drones killed off or by extracting the honey.

It is well enough to test many varieties of potatoes on a small scale, as some of them may be needed for seed another year. But the crop for marketing should be of few varieties, and those favorably known in the market where they are to be sold. Good potatoes are often unsalable because they are new to purchasers, who are even more adverse than farmers to trying experiments.

Any reputable nurseryman who intends to continue the business is as much interested as the purchaser of young trees in their success. It is very rare that a nurseryman will knowingly send out poor stock. The failures are more frequently the result of ignorance or neglect. It is not uncommon to set young trees in sod without mulch. Of course, trees so planted have little chance for living.

The popular expression "pigs in clover," as synonomous with an abundance of everything good, is very misleading. Pigs will eat clover, but if not well fed otherwise they will gain little, or if thrifty when turned out to pasture will fall away. The only place where pigs can profitably be pastured is the orchard, and then the profit is more from the insects they destroy in fallen fruit than from the grass that they eat.

An Ohio farmer contributes the following in regard to growing radishes in a few days: Let some good seeds soak in water twenty-four hours. Then put it in a bag and expose to the sun. In the course of the day the germination will begin. The seed must then be sown in a well-manured bed and watered from time to time with lukewarm water. By this treatment the radishes will soon acquire sufficient bulk to be good to eat.

Most of the early built barns were much too narrow. This is the more remarkable because timber in the early days was plenty and large frames could be built nearly as cheaply as small ones. A width of at least twenty-four or twenty-six feet is necessary in grain barns to make driveways for threshing machines, which will be cramped in shorter space. With basements under barns and driveways only on the upper side, greater width is required than where teams can be driven through.

Barn doors should always be made to slide rather than swing on hinges. The first cost is slightly more, but if well done the sliding doors will last enough longer to make them the cheaper. Sliding doors have the important advantages that they are not liable to blow off by heavy winds, and the door can be partly opened to admit light without having it swung open to its full extent. Every barn should have a basement, and the doors to driving floors above these should always be set on rollers.

In a brief way an agricultural authority tells how some extra good premium butter was made, and is worth remembering. The milk is set in pans upon slated shells, and after twenty-four hours skimmed and churned, after slight activity is discovered, in a barrel churn at a temperature of sixty degrees. The butter is at once put into a wooden pail with ice water, salted and washed, handled with a ladle only. This process is repeated twice, and the butter packed or bailed as required, also salted to suit, but never touched by the hands.

Dr. Sturtevant says that careful experiments have shown that unripe tomato seed will grow and give a gain of fifteen days in earliness over ripe seed from the same plants. Peas and corn fit for table use will grow and produce earlier crops than ripe seed, but plants from immature seed are more feeble than those from ripe seed. Earliness seems to be in proportion to the state of ripeness of the seed from which the plants have been raised. The practical question to be determined is how to combine both earliness and vigor in the same plant.

On the *Rural New Yorker's* experimental grounds land plaster has never any good results when used on strawberry plants. Among the many materials tested, good unleached wood ashes and phosphate or pure ground bone have proven the best fertilizers for strawberries. One to two thousand pounds of bone or phosphate and fifty or 100 bushels of ashes to the acre produce excellent results. Superphosphates will start plant growth more quickly but is not as cheap and trustworthy as pure ground bone, which is more slow in becoming available as plant food, but its good effects always show the next season at fruiting time.

Household Hints.

Pencil marks are made indelible by washing them with well skimmed milk diluted with an equal quantity of water.

A good polish for tortoise shell is made of rouge powder, which, rubbed on with a soft rag and rubbed thoroughly, will serve to give an excellent polish. The shell should be rubbed with the hand afterward.

Old feather beds are improved by putting them upon a clean grass plot during a heavy shower permitting them to be thoroughly wet through and then dried and beaten with light rods. It freshens the feathers.

Old and dry putty may be removed by washing it lightly with a brush dipped in nitric or muriatic acid. Within a couple of hours after such an application the putty becomes sufficiently soft to be readily handled.

Turpentine in small quantities may be used in boiling white goods to a great advantage, as it improves the color, and the boiling drives off all odor. Resin in soap is quite another thing; it injures and discolors some goods and shrinks woolens. Soap men argue that on account of the turpentine in the resin it assists in the washing. It is used for a filler and to make the soap hard and cheap. It is a fraud on the consumer.

Persian Dervishes.

The ordinary meaning of the word "dervish" is religious mendicant. In Persia, dervishes are certainly mendicants; but their religion does not go much beyond pious ejaculations and the cursing of the infidel. Their hair and beards are always worn long, unkempt, and flowing in the wind. A striking appearance is affected and obtained by startling costumes or by the strange weapons which only a dervish carries. Every large town has a shop in which are exhibited the paraphernalia of the dervish—tall hats of cloth or felt, in shape and size resembling a sugar loaf (on these hats are embroidered pious ejaculations or texts from the Koran); the calabash (generally an elaborately carved vessel made from a single Indian nut that will hold several pints) which hangs from the dervish's girdle by brass chains—it is his wallet, drinking-vessel, and alms box all combined. At these strange shops too may be seen carved beads in strings, each bead an inch or more in diameter; these necklets serve to add to the weird appearance of the dervish. It is in his arms that the real dervish's fancy takes most scope. Bludgeons with portentous projections; clubs bristling with spikes or knife-blades, steel axes, single headed or double headed, at times beautifully damascened with silver or gold; maces of steel or iron—with one or other of these curious weapons the dervish is sure to be provided. The harvest of the dervish is at the new year. At this festival, observed with rejoicing by all Persians, the dervish has a good time; every passer-by gives him a trifle for luck.

At every rich or great man's door a dervish now encamps—literally encamps. He pitches a tiny tent, composed of a yard of canvas, which he pegs against the wall of the victim's doorway; he makes in front of the tent a sort of glorified mud pie, and calls it his garden; he decorates the pie with oranges or sprigs of shrubs, and he shouts "Hakk-Hakk-Ha-a-a akk!" day and night, perhaps for a month, till at last he is dismissed with a present. As there is a certain glory—is it not a visible sign of wealth and dignity?—in having a dervish at one's gate at New Year's time, the dervish generally remains at least a week. When he becomes impatient, real tortures commence. In addition to this unending "Hakk!" the dervish blows upon a buffalo horn. The horn is blown suddenly, viciously, at dead of night, and at irregular intervals, by an irritated dervish with sound lungs. The expected gratuity does not long remain ungiven when he takes these nocturnal solos. The dervish is permitted by custom to enter any assemblage, to seat himself at every board—a humble, uninvited, but still welcome guest. He is often a fortune-teller, at times a mesmerist or conjurer. He does, not, as a rule, mutilate himself or undergo penance of any kind, save at the month of mourning, the Mohurrim, when, in honor of the saints and martyrs Hassan and Houssein, he will chop his forehead with a sword till streams of blood flow over the white shroud in which he dresses himself on this occasion. And in the same solemn month strings of dervishes may be seen who scourge their own bare backs with heavy iron chains until they bleed, while with their left hands they beat their naked and bruised chests, shouting at each stroke, 'Hassan, Houssein!" in dismal chorus.

A Well-Told Fish Story.

This little village (Greensburg, N. J.) is excited just now over Billy Benson's trained eel. Billy is the sixteen-year-old son of Farmer Benson, who has a goodly number of acres right along the banks of the Delaware. He has been a famous eel catcher for several years. Old Assemblyman Wildrick, up in Warren county, who had an eel dinner given him by his fellow-members of the house last year, hasn't an eel, nor can he tell of one that equals the Benson eel. Billy is a young naturalist as well as an angler. He made up his mind some months ago that an eel could be trained. Accordingly, he spared the life of the first one that he caught. He took it home and put it in a box with a glass cover over it.

After the reptile became quiet Billy fed it from his own hand. Gradually the eel took a liking to the boy. It would wind around the lad's arm and rub its head gently over his sleeve. Then it got so it would come out of the box and coil itself at Billy's feet and go to sleep. It made no effort to escape. Then it learned to follow the boy around. First it followed him around the room. Then it glided upstairs after him, and early in the spring took to sleeping on the pillow beside him.

Billy became as fond of the eel as the latter was fond of Billy. The boy named the reptile Faithful. In a short time the eel knew its name. It will awaken when Billy calls it and start after him. So thoroughly educated has it become that it goes all over the farm with the boy. The rapidity with which it can move is remarkable. It keeps right along side of Billy when he walks at a quick pace. But the funniest thing the eel does is to go fishing with Billy. It will lie on a log or in a little pool of water and watch the lad haul in any number of other eels and kill them. It never makes any attempt to get into the river. It is, moreover, a cannibalistic eel and is very fond of small portions of eels' meat, which Billy cuts up with his jack-knife. The neighbors go daily to the Benson farm and watch the reptile. Many of them wonder how the eel managed to live out of water, but Billy says natural history is full of instances. There is plenty of water, however, in Faithful's box, so that he is in his native element most of the time.—*Philadelphia Times.*

FOR FEMININE READERS.

A Song From the Suds.

Queen of my tub, I merrily sing,
While the white foam rises high;
And sturdily wash, and rinse, and wring,
And fasten the clothes to dry.
Then out in the free, fresh air they swing,
Under the summer sky.

I wish I could wash from our hearts and souls
The stains of the week away;
And let water and air, by their magic, make
Ourselves as pure as they;
Then on the earth would be joy indeed,
A glorious washing day.

Along the path of a useful life
Will the heart's-ease ever bloom.
The busy mind has no time to think
Of sorrow, or care, or gloom;
And anxious thoughts may be swept away,
As we busily wield the broom.

I am glad to me a task is given
To labor at day by day,
For it brings me health and strength and hope,
And I cheerfully learn to say,
"Head you may think, heart you may feel,
But hand, you shall work away."
—*Louisa M. Alcott.*

Fashions in Silks and Embroideries.

The passion for embroidery increases, and extends to the fabric itself in pongee, China crape, crapes embroidered and brocaded. American China crape and surah silks, delicately embroidered, are sold in patterns. This style has two stripes on the breadth of the surah, nearly quite covering the width. Black is never out of fashion, and in the American black silk is achieved the triumph of manufacturing silk that never wear "shiny" with the fatal gloss for which there is no remedy, and which arises from what is technically called the loading, to procure a superb finish, of logwood, grease and other substances, after producing the "shiny" appearance, cracks, frays, and signs of wear appear generally before two seasons. The finest American black silks are known to last five or six years without becoming shabby and never "shiny." A good test of purity is to burn a small quantity of the threads. The pure silk will instantly crisp, leaving only charcoal; heavily dyed silk will smoulder to a yellow, greasy ash. The durability of the American silks is not only unsurpassed, but they are sold at one-half the price of foreign silks. Both home and imported silks, brocaded satins, satin duchesse, the foulard finish weave, armures, the elegant satin Rhadame, and others are exquisitely interwoven with silver or gold threads glittering through the floriated groundwork, and also embroidered with silk and fine chenille in the pyramidal foliage of water lilies, pomegranate blossoms, lilies interspersed with ferns and the spiked fronds of palms; other designs are like a fairy cave of stalactites, grouped in columns and domes, stars, tufted filaments and fronds. Tabliers of pongees are gayly embroidered in silk, with roses and buds and branching foliage, primroses, vines, lily cups, bees and butterflies or dragon flies.

Another charm of the present fashion in addition to the embroidery, is the fashion for woolen lace, which is gracefully and profusely used on silk, as well as cashmere and wool toilets. One of these costumes will serve for an example: A silver gray pongee imported skirt set into large hollow pleats, pinked out at the bottom; between each pleat are stripes of wool lace insertion. The underskirt is completed with a wide flounce covered with a flounce of woolen lace, the overskirt is round-apron-shaped made very full in the back to accommodate the enormous tournure of the day, draped high at the right. A fichu of woolen lace is added to the round waist, the collar is high and standing, also covered with the lace and the coat sleeves are similarly trimmed, and knots of velvet ribbon that correspond with the wider velvet, passing about the waist, finished with a large bow on the front.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Fashion Notes.

Black is growing daily in favor.

Lace is in high favor this season.

Velvet-brocaded grenadines are costly and elegant.

Sacque dresses are the favorite styles for little girls.

Coachman's drab is one of the favorite shades of the season for tailor dresses and for brides' traveling dresses.

Ecru lace, a third of a yard wide, is fantastically embroidered over with gold tinsel and pale shades of cotton in tulip patterns.

Black silk muslin for mourning is embroidered over with small dots for kerchiefs, cuffs, plastrons or other accessories to the toilet.

Among the season's silk novelties are surahs in various shades of gray, blue, beige and brown, also black and cream, embroidered in small detached figures of self color and contrast.

A Paris bonnet of cresson green straw has a pointed brim edged with two rows of large jet beads. A swallow nestles in a cluster of cherry blossoms just above the point of the brim. The strings are of cresson green velvet.

Broad Oriental lace, which can now be purchased at cheap prices and in handsome patterns, is to be used for trimming gowns for afternoon wear. That half a yard deep makes an attractive trimming for the front of white organdie or surah dresses.

All the new zouave and Russian jackets of velvet, silk or satin are overwrought or bordered with gold or silver embroidery, beaded laces, applique bands of jet or raised work in silk and chenille. These jackets are trim and stylish, and a lady even of moderate means can easily afford one of the richest description, as being very short and sleeveless, they require but little material and but few yards of trimming.

In low shoes for summer wear the Oxford ties have the preference. These ties will be worn in bronze and black kid, and those with the low English or the high heel may be chosen, according to fancy. Low shoes with patent leather vamps are also in vogue. Nearly all the low shoes are lined with dark colors this season, a pleasing improvement that will be appreciated by those who have been annoyed at seeing the white kid lining, hitherto in such general use, so soon soiled with the dye of the stocking.

The Vatican.

The most disappointing thing in the city, says a recent American visitor to Rome, is the Vatican palace. Without design, ornamentation and finish, it would, if detached from St. Peter's, be taken for a factory building, of three stories in height in parts and four in others, with neither a tall chimney nor a shutter to a window to relieve the flat, yellow, lime-colored walls. The extensions made to it from time to time changed the running course of the structure, so that it is zig-zag in line, and has every appearance of a collection of badly constructed, rambling buildings that would be decidedly improved by a coat of paint.

The gardens adjoining are very beautiful, a portion being laid out in a park, and the remainder in natural forest. It is here, when in health, that the Pope drives every day. Prior to the hour appointed for this recreation, sightseers are made to come down from the overlooking dome of St. Peter's.

The buildings and gardens are enclosed with a high wall, within which only are allowed the Pope and his attendants and the servants, whose cottages clustered together, resemble a small village. The latter comprise in their number artisans, mechanics, laborers and farmers, with workshops and acres of ground, on which ar... the needed vegetable ... Vatican entirely i... for its f...

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Unwalled gardens invite tresspassers.

Peace, love, and contentment live in union.

Jealousy is an awkward homage which inferiority renders to merit.

Idleness is hard work for those who are not used to it, and dull work for those who are.

In matters of conscience first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence last thoughts are best.

One perverse disposition destroys the peace of a family, as one jarring instrument spoils a whole concert.

When a man has no design but to speak plain truth he may say a great deal in a very narrow compass.

A tender conscience is an inestimable blessing; that is, a conscience not only quick to discern what is evil, but instantly to shun it, as the eyelid closes itself against a mote.

I have known a good old man, who, when he heard of any who had committed some notorious offence, was won't to say within himself, "He fell to-day, so I may to-morrow."

How brightly do little joys beam upon a soul which stands on a ground darkened by the clouds of sorrow; so do stars come forth from the empty sky, when we look up to them from a deep well.

Evasions are the common shelter of the hard-hearted, the false, and the impotent, when called upon to assist; the really great alone plan instantaneous help, even when their looks or words presage difficulties.

Whatever be our purpose in life, if it is a good and true one, we may rest assured we shall promote it best, not by seeking for large and impossible views of it, not by waiting for the clouds that obscure it to pass wholly away and leave it in untempered light, but by cherishing every glimpse that is afforded, by discovering all that is thus revealed, and by so conducting our actions and our life as to embody in practice that which we have realized in conception.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS

There are fifty farms in Switzerland devoted to snail culture.

In Florida oil is thrown into ponds and standing water to prevent mosquitoes from hatching.

Rockford, Ill., has a curiosity in a young negress with a luxuriant growth of auburn ringlets.

The Bank of North America, the first established in this country and the beginning of our present financial system, was founded by Robert Morris in 1782.

It is said that the word "natty," as applied to dress, was derived from the personal appearance of Nathaniel P. Willis, who was the pioneer "literary dude."

The oldest of the existing religions was established by Zoroaster in Persia about 1,200 years B. C. The youngest was "revealed" to Joseph Smith in 1827.

The Chinese have a queer way of punishing persons who venture to commit suicide in the precincts of that portion of Pekin occupied by the imperial court. The bodies of the offenders are brought to a bridge or some other public place and flogged.

The Indian method of planting corn was to make a conical hillock, in the top of which the corn was placed, and being used for the same purpose these hills became so hard that they have, in some old fields, lasted till to-day. In some places in Michigan a heavy growth of maple has sprung up since, and yet the old corn hills are clearly marked.

The idea which associates the dog's howl with the approach of death is probably derived from a conception of an Aryan mythology, which represents a dog summoning the departing soul. Throughout all Aryan mythology the souls of the dead are supposed to ride on the night wind with their howling dogs, gathering into their throng the souls of those just dying as they pass by their houses.

Keeping Old Congressional Bills.

It is not generally known that every bill, every report, every executive communication—in short, everything that comes before Congress—is preserved in the original. But such is the fact.

There is a place devoted to the preservation of these relics, and a man specially charged with preserving them. The room is a succession of iron corridors, one above the other, lined with receptacles for holding large volumes.

Commencing on the roof of the house, the records run down in chronological order. The books are of all sizes down to about forty years ago, when they assume uniformity. They are all leather-covered, and are strongly bound. Inside of them are thick leaves upon which bills, reports, and other congressional documents are pasted in the original. Every kind of paper is there. The history of the improvement in paper manufacture can be traced in these volumes from the first session of the Continental Congress down to the present day.

It is noted, too, in delving among these old tomes that the latter ones are better prepared than those preceding them. For instance, there is evident slovenliness in the volumes of the first Congress. Improvements go on as the dates become more recent. But very little is missing in this vast collection. The first and second congresses are not complete, and there is a somewhat bad break in the continuity of the records in the years just before the British burned the capitol.

For the past thirty years these volumes have been prepared by an old gentleman who is now nearly seventy years of age. He has a room in the basement of the capitol set apart for his own use. There he locks himself up and gives a receipt for the documents which are sent to him. He then arranges them in his books in regular order. When he has finished a volume he turns it over to the proper official and gets a receipt. The volume then goes to the place set apart for such records.

One would not think that there would be much inquiry for what is contained in the dust-covered old books, but there is. There is hardly a day but that somebody wants to get a copy of an original document of years and years ago. They are always accommodated. The old gentleman who prepares the original matter for preservation is but seldom seen. One of the gentlemen in charge of the iron corridors says that he does not see the old man more than two or three times a year, when he appears to hand over the volumes he has prepared.—*Washington Critic.*

Mrs. Langtry.

Olive Logan says in a London letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: Undoubtedly the principal feature of the Grosvenor gallery private view was Mrs. Langtry, who was mobbed in the same style we read of having attended the public appearance of "the beautiful Gunnings" some half or whole century ago. I regret to have to say that the general impression made by Mrs. Langtry at the private views this year was that her good looks had wonderfully faded since her first appearance in London society. The beautiful complexion and the distinguished yet simple bearing remain as charming as ever, but the once lovely eyes are no longer so bright. There is a fagged expression in all the features, and instead of conveying the impression of abounding health, as she once did, the ...y from Jersey now seems to be deli... Her slightness of figure adds to

The Hammer.

The hammer is the universal emblem of mechanics. With it are alike forged the sword of contention, and the plowshare of peaceful agriculture, the dress of the free, and the shackle of the slave. The eloquence of the forum has moved the armies of Greece and Rome to a thousand battle fields, but the eloquence of the hammer has covered those fields with victory or defeat. The inspiration of song has kindled up high hopes and noble aspirations in the bosoms of brave knights and gentle dames, but the inspiration of the hammer has strewn the field with tattered helm and shield, decided not only the fate of chivalric combat, but the fate of thrones, crowns and kingdoms. The forging of thunderbolts was ascribed by the Greeks as the highest act of Jove's omnipotence, and their mithology beautifully ascribes to one of their gods the task of presiding at the labors of the forge.

In ancient warfare the hammer was a powerful weapon, independent of the blade which it formed. Many a stout skull was broken through the cap and helm by a blow of Vulcan's weapon. The armies of the crescent would have subdued Europe to the sway of Mohammed, but on the plains of France their progress was arrested, and the brave and simple warrior who saved Christendom from the sway of the Mussulman was named Martel—"the hammer." How simple, how appropriate, how grand—"the hammer." The hammer is the savior and bulwork of Christendom. The hammer is the wealth of nations. By it are forged the powerful engine and the tiny needle. It is an instrument of the savage and he civilized. Its merry clink points out the abode of industry—it is a domestic deity, presiding over the grandeur of the most wealthy and ambitious, as well as the humble and impoverished. Not a stick is shaped, not a house is raised, a ship floats, or carriage rolls, a wheel spins, or engine moves, a press speaks, a viol sings, a spade delves, or a flag waves, without the hammer. Without the hammer civilization would be unknown, and the hammer species only as defenceless brutes, but in skilful hands, directed by wisdom, it is an instrument of power, of greatness, and true glory.

Why Women Do Not Marry.

"They talk of men not being willing to marry nowadays," said a bright girl, "but I scarcely know a girl who wants to become a wife. They are learning something in the way of a profession, something that will interest them as well as support them, two roles in which husbands just now fail. The truth is, we are all scared away from any desire to marry by seeing how wretched those who do marry are. Where would we look for husbands? Among the superficial young men that fill our drawing-rooms? They are insufferable as mere acquaintances or beaux; who could contemplate them as husbands? I have always thought that if I could find a young man at all like my father I could love him and marry him; but that school of men has vanished from the younger ranks." Nobody doubts that she expressed the convictions of a large representation of young women. Their lack of interest in marrige is not due to the larger activitives which continually open before women, but to the unattractive, unreliable material in the way of husbands. Women are women, and would love and marry as readily to-day as when the earth was new if they came in contact with men who aroused their respect and admiration. The order of maidenhood that could content itself with an inferior article of husband, merely for the sake of being married, has almost vanished. The young woman of the period has too much character and self respect to dread being an old maid so much that she would contract an uncongenial union to escape it. Undoubtedly inefficient men are on the increase. Many young married folks, apparently rich, really depend upon others for luxuries, and even support. Their fathers or grandfathers furnish the money that supplies their homes oftener than the outside world knows of. Then look at the number of married women engaged in business!

Character.

That which we shall teach, not voluntarially, but involuntarially. Thoughts come into our minds by avenues which we never left open, and thoughts go out of our minds through avenues which we never voluntarily opened. Character teaches over our head.

"What I Know, I Know," said the great surgeon, Magendie. "Give me the stubborn facts—I care not for theories." This is sound doctrine. The world demands facts, not speculative opinions, and it is well known that DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS cure Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and Fevers, and numerous other distressing and dangerous complaints.

A Tribute to Woman.

As a rapid and exhaustive observer woman outshines man more than the beauty of day at high twelve surpasses the flicker of a brimstone match. With one little bat of her eye a woman can see things to which man with all his boasted discernment remains for ever blind, and though she may be somewhat slow about getting up in the morning, or in fixing herself up to go somewhere, she is quick of eye and wide sweeping in her glance. The focusing machinery in the visionary department of her mechanism is always in gear, and operates with lightning precision without hitch or friction. Put her in a cannon and shoot her through a millinery store, and if she survives the shock to her nerves she can tell you with a precision that seems phenomenal the exact shade of every ribbon in the entire concern. Send her a loft in a balloon when the wind is careering over the city, and she can tell you the contents of every clothes line in town, without even stopping to catch her breath.

If you are to have a fashion report in fifteen minutes that would take you three weeks to prepare, send the dear creature to church. If you want to know anything that can be seen shut your eyes and tell your wife to look. If you want wisdom of any description that is visible from the housetop or a box at the opera, blindfold yourself and bid her gaze. With one corner of her eye she will see more in the fragment of an instant than you could discern in two weeks with a field glass. For breadth, scope and accuracy the amount of observation she can grasp with a single wink makes a government survey seem contracted and deficient.

An Extraordinary Capture.

A thief contrived to gain admission into a set of chambers during the absence of the lawful occupant, and at once proceeded to lay hands on everything of value he could find. In the midst of his operations it occurred to him that his wardrobe was in urgent need of renewal, and he therefore took off his clothes with a view of replacing them by others he found in the room. Scarcely, however, had he reduced himself to the garb of primitive man when he heard a step outside, and promptly laid himself under the bed. Some one entered the room, and the thief lay noiseless for several minutes. At length the new comer departed and he ventured to leave his hiding-place. But, much to his disgust, he discovered that his visitor had been a gentleman in his own way of business, for not only was everything in the chamber carried off, but even his own suit of clothes disappeared! He was therefore compelled to await the return of the owner of the property, who handed him over to the police.

FOUR ACTS PLAYED!

Sad Report About Ex-President Arthur. Will the Fifth and Final Act be a Tragedy.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"Dr. Lincoln, who was at the funeral of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, says ex-President Arthur looked very unwell. He is suffering from Bright's disease. During the past year it has assumed a very aggravated form."

That telegram is act IV. of a drama written by ex President Arthur's physicians. In Act I. he was made to appear in "Malaria," of which all the country was told when he went to Florida.

In Act II. he represented a tired man, worn down, walking the sand at Old Point Comfort and looking eastward over the Atlantic toward Europe for a longer rest.

The curtain rolls up for Act III. upon the distinguished actor affected with melancholy from Bright's disease, while Act IV. discovers him with the disease "in an aggravated form, suffering intensely (which is unusual) and about to take a sea voyage."

Just such as this is the plot of many dramas by play-wrights of the medical profession. They write the first two or three acts with no conception of what their character will develop in the final one.

They have not the discernment for tracing in the early, what the latter impersonations will be. Not one physician in a hundred has the adequate microscopic and chemical appliances for discovering Bright's disease in its early stages, and when many do finally comprehend that their patients are dying with it, when death occurs they will, to cover up their ignorance of it, pronounce it to have been caused by ordinary ailments, whereas these ailments are really results of Bright's disease of which they are unconscious victims.

Beyond any doubt, 80 per cent. of all deaths except from epidemics and accidents, result from diseased kidneys or livers. If the dying be distinguished and his friends too intelligent to be easily deceived, his physicians perhaps pronounce the complaint to be pericarditis, pyæmia, septicæmia, bronchitis, pleuritis, valvular lesions of the heart, pneumonia, etc. If the deceased be less noted, "malaria" is now the fashionable assignment of the cause of death.

But all the same, named right or named wrong, this fearful scourge gathers them in! While it prevails among persons of sedentary habits—lawyers, clergymen, congressmen—it also plays great havoc among farmers, day laborers and the mechanics, though they do not suspect it, because their physicians keep it from them, if, indeed, they are able to detect it.

It sweeps thousands of women and children into untimely graves every year. The health gives way gradually, the strength is variable, the appetite fickle, the vigor gets less and less. This isn't malaria—it is the beginning of kidney disease and will end—who does not know how?

No, nature has not been remiss. Independent research has given an infallible remedy for this common disorder; but of course the bigoted physicians will not use Warner's safe cure, because it is a private affair and cuts up their practice by restoring the health of those who have been invalids for years.

The new saying of "how common Bright's disease is becoming among prominent men!" is getting old," and as the Englishman would say, sounds "stupid"—especially "stupid" since this disease is readily detected by the more learned men and specialists of this disease. But the "common run" of physicians, not detecting it, give the patient Epsom salts or other drugs prescribed by the old code of treatment under which their grandfathers and great grandfathers prescribed.

Anon, we hear that the patient is "comfortable." But ere long, maybe, they "tap" him and take some water from him and again the "comfortable" story is told. Torture him rather than allow him to use Warner's safe cure! With such variations the doctors play upon the unfortunate until his shroud is made, when we learn that he died from heart disease, pyæmia, septicæmia or some other deceptive, though "dignified cause."

Ex-President Arthur's case is not singular—it is typical of every such case. "He is suffering intensely." This is not usual. Generally there is almost no suffering. He may recover, if he will act independently of his physicians. The agency named has cured thousands of persons even in the extreme stages—is to-day the mainstay of the health of hundreds of thousands. It is an unfortunate fact that physicians will not admit there is any virtue outside their own sphere, but as each school denies virtue to all others, the people act on their own judgment and accept things by the record of merit they make.

These facts are cause for alarm, but there is abundant hope in prompt and independent action.

Prosperity.

Prosperity, they often say, is more trying than adversity. As with man, so it is with meat; in adverse weather, it will keep sweet for a long time; but only let there be a long season of sunshine, and see how quick it goes to the bad.

Our Power.

By desiring what is perfectly good, even when we don't quite know what it is, and cannot do what we would, we are part of the divine power against evil.

Professional Etiquette prevents some doctors from advertising their skill, but we are bound by no such conventional rules, and think that if we make a discovery that it is of benefit to our fellows, we ought to spread the fact to the whole land. Therefore we cause to be published throughout the land the fact that Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the best known remedy for consumption (scrofula of the lungs) and kindred diseases. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption, with unsurpassed means of self-treatment. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A love letter may be said to be a writ of attachment.

Composed of Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger, Camphor Water and best French Brandy, Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed is the best remedy for diarrhœa, cholera morbus, dysentery or bloody-flux, colic or cramps, and to break up colds.

Lithographic stone has been discovered in California.

Secret, involuntary drains upon the system cured in thirty days. Pamphlet giving particulars, three letter stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The French are a very Frank people.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence. $1.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.

Flies, Roaches, bed-bugs, rats, mice, ants, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats. 15c.

The type righter—the proof-reader.

Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap is used to prevent, cure and heal skin diseases, and to secure a white, soft and beautiful complexion. 25 cents by Druggists, or by mail. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa., Man'f'r.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

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

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe on receipt of stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

Mothers.

If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use 'Wells' Health Renewer. $1. D'g'sts

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.

A club-house—the police station.

A Man's Thanks.

A well known business man of Wilmington, N. C., writes to express his thanks for the benefit which his wife has derived from the use of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. "It is with pleasure," he says, "that I write to express to you my gratitude for the relief and benefit your Vegetable Compound has been to my Wife, who has been troubled with ulceration and a tumor weighing 2 1-2 lbs., so the doctor said. She has been under the treatment of the doctor for six years. Finally he said he could do nothing more for her, that she would die in 24 hours. Then I commenced using your Compound, as soon as she commenced to take it she commenced getting better, and now she can attend to her domestic affairs as well as she ever could."

Narrow Escape.

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

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony! ! ! !

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die! ! ! !

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly, and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

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

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

B N U 24

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 meatal exhaustion. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF!

Gordon's King of Pain relieves pain of whatever nature, the moment it is applied, and is a household remedy wherever known for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache and Toothache, Burns and Scalds, Sprains and Bruises, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Fresh Wounds, etc. Burns will not blister if applied, and Bruises will heal in a day that would require a week by any other method. The remedy is furnished in powder, with labels, etc., and is sent by mail, postage paid. It is put up in 50c., $1 and $5 packages. The 50c., or trial package, when reduced to liquid form, will fill 24 2oz. bottles, which are worth at retail, $6. Agents can coin money selling it. It is worth ten times its cost for burns alone. Send postal notes or two cent stamps. Address E. G. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor, Toledo, Ohio.

PENNYROYAL "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH" The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always reliable. Beware of Worthless Imitations. "Chichester's English" are the best made. Indispensable TO LADIES. Inclose 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials, etc., in letter sent you by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2307 Madison Sq., Philada, Pa. PILLS!

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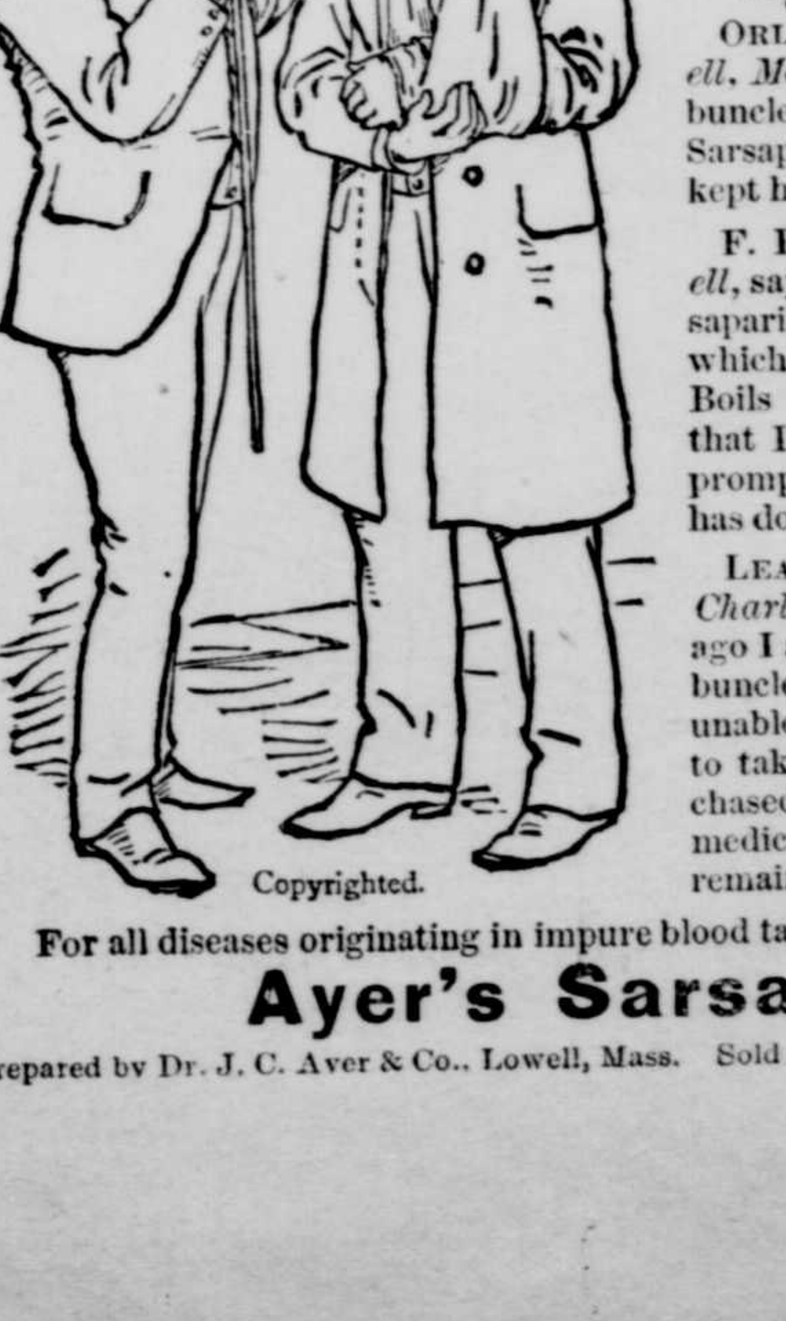
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