FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Potatoes and Fertility.

There is a popular belief that potatoes are more exhaustive of fertility than other crops, especially corn, with which they are more frequently compared. On soils that are deficient in vegetable matter, potatoes have the great disadvantage of not returning any straw or other feed to keep up fertility. As they exhaust the soil of potash they are injurious to sandy soil, which is generally deficient in that material. But on heavy land potatoes are a better crop to fit the soil for subsequent seeding than any other. The greater amount of cultivation which this crop requires in growing and harvesting breaks down the lumps and prepares it for anything that may follow it.

A Hint About Feeding Pigs.

The *National Live Stock Journal*, speaking of feeding pigs on pasture and on grain, says that small pigs should not be fed wholly upon corn. It is much better to feed two bushels of oats with one of corn, or, better still, to feed oats and middlings. The young pig should develop its muscles and frame, and not lay on much fat. After the pig has stretched out its body all summer, then put on the fat and you have a finished animal. In fact, when grain is properly fed on pasture, pigs will begin to lay on fat as soon as the frame is sufficiently grown, and they are often in good condition for market in the fall when taken directly from the pasture. Another point often overlooked is that the pork of animals raised in this way, with mixed food, is far better and more wholesome than that from hogs shut up in pens or small yards and fed wholly upon corn.

Care of the Horse.

The welfare of the horse depends very much upon the suitable arrangement of the stable. Spending one-half of its life in the stable the working horse is subject to all the sanitary laws upon which health and thrift depend. Cleanliness in every respect, abundant ventilation, a proper arrangement of the light, and thorough drainage are as requisite for the welfare of a horse as they are for the comfort and safety of persons. But while this may be known and recognized of owners of horses it is too much ignored or neglected by them. The warm season is approaching when these noble and indispensable animals will suffer greatly unless these requisites are provided for them. Cleanliness and purity of air at least should be secured. The floor of the stable should be non-absorbent, and should be thoroughly cleansed by drenching it with water at least once a week, and in the intervals the free use of plaster as a deodorizer will insure freedom from the usual pungent and injurious atmosphere.—*New York Times.*

Remedy for Currant Worms.

The currant worm, when first hatched from the eggs, which are deposited in rows on the under side of the lower leaves, is a whitish-colored caterpillar, which in a few days becomes green, and a little later black spots appear upon it, which finally disappear and the worm is again a pale-green, tinged slightly at both ends with a yellowish hue. The eggs that produce the worm are laid by a large, yellow-bodied fly, which operates only in the middle of the day in warm spring weather. About ten days later the eggs hatch and the worms begin their depredations, eating small holes into the leaves, and, unless arrested, continue their destrvctive work until the bushes are completely stripped of their foliage and the fruit left to wither before attaining its growth. The remedy heretofore most commonly used by gardeners is a powdered white hellebore, which can be procured at the druggist's. The dry powder can be sprinkled upon the leaves in the morning when wet with dew, or mixed with water in the proportion of about two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water, which can be sprinkled upon the bushes from a common watering-pot. Many gardeners now practice dusting the bushes with Persian insect powder, known also as pyrethrum, and prefer it to the hellebore. This can also be applied by mixing thoroughly with water, using a tablespoonful to a gallon. Others use a solution of saltpetre the same as recommended for cut worms, and state that it is not only a sure remedy for these but will also protect grapevines from the ravages of rose bugs, a fact which should be remembered by all who cultivate grapes. By means of a small force pump, such as can be found at nearly all agricultural stores, the labor of applying it to the vines is but very slight.—*Cultivator.*

Don't Wash the Sheep.

There are many reasons why the few growers who still persist should abandon the habit of washing their sheep before shearing, and we know of not a single argument in its favor. The practice was inaugurated at an early day, and it is a relic of old times when the wool shorn from the small flocks in the Eastern States was largely used up at home. Then it was necessary to wash it either before or after shearing, to prepare it for carding and spinning. Those days are passed, and both the sheep and their owners ought to be glad of it.

The yolk in a healthy fleece is nature's preservation of the fiber. It is a soapy matter, with a strong potash base, resembling no other animal secretion; it is, in fact, a soap, with more or less free oil. It preserves the elasticity of the fiber, and should be left in the wool until it is wanted for manufacturing use. Manufacturers well know that scoured wool, in time, becomes brittle and loses its elasticity, while unwashed retains all its good qualities indefinitely. It is doubtful if anybody ever saw a moth in unwashed wool. It is, as a rule, free from all vermin. The percentage of yolk in healthy flocks of every grade is quite uniform, but varying in different breeds from twenty-five per cent. in the Liecester and other coarse breeds to fifty to seventy-five in the very finest Saxon, the bucks always carrying more than the ewes.

The system of washing in cold water on the sheep's back never results in a washed fleece fit for the manufacturer, but only the eradication of an unknown and uncertain part of the yolk contained in the fleece, which is thus changed into an unmerchantable commodity to be sold on its uncertain merits as to shrinkage. The name or designation of wsahed wool has ceased to have any charm, and the sooner the practice of washing is entirely abondoned, the better it will be for sheep, their owners and the trade generally.—*Wool Journal.*

Making Soft Soap.

Every farmer's family knows the nessities of soap as an article of family use, and of the expenditure that would be required to be made were a purchase of all of it necessary. But, fortunately most farmers make daily accumulations of the elements required for the manufacture of a good article of soft soap, which, for most purposes, is fully equal to any that can be purchased in the market. Where wood is used for heating purposes, ashes will accumulate, which are essential in the manufacture of soap. The old-fashioned lye leach has not yet entirely gone out of existence, although some families prefer to sell their ashes to a traveling soap man, taking in exchange soft soap, rather than be compelled to perform the labor of manufacture themselves. But there is always more or less refuse grease that must be disposed of in some way, that accumulates in every household, and this, with the ashes, is all that is required in the manufacture. In the first place the lye must be obtained from the ashes, which is accompanied by leaching. A hogshead, large barrel, or a frame made on purpose may be employed on the leach.

These are set upon a large stone or plank, with a groove cut around the outside to prevent the lye from running off and wasting. In putting the ashes into the leach a little lime may be mixed if desired, and the whole mass dampened and pounded, or rammed down as tight as may be, as this will prevent the too rapid progress of the water. After the leach is full, the water should be applied gradually for a day or two, until it is all thoroughly saturated, and the lye begins to run; then the first running should be kept by itself, to be used in eating up the grease, as it is called, as this will be done to bacon rinds, pork rinds, and any coarse offal. As soon as lye enough is obtained for this purpose, the leach may be crowded with larger quantities of water. Procure a large kettle and place over a moderate fire with the grease and strong lye. Strong lye should bear a hen's egg up so that a portion of its surface will be exposed. Let the grease and lye slowly simmer until the mass is thoroughly incorporated, or the grease "eaten up," and then the weaker lye can be applied as rapidly as it can be accumulated, and should be continued until the soap on cooling is brought to the consistency required. It is often the case that lye will be so strong that the soap "will not come"; in which case water may be applied gradually, until it is so weakened as to effect a perfect combination. Sometimes, too, the lye will not be strong enough to wholly consume all the grease, in which case it will, when the soap is cool, rise upon the surface like cream upon milk. Under such circumstances, if no more lye can be procured, the addition of a little potash well incorporated with the soap, will reduce the grease. In this way all the soft soap necessary for an ordinary family can easily be made each year.—*New England Farmer.*

Recipes.

PUMPKIN LOAF.—For two loaves take two cupfuls of buttermilk, three cupfuls each of wheat flour and corn meal, one cupful of stewed pumpkin, one cupful molasses, half cupful butter, two eggs, one tablespoonful soda. Steam one and a half hours, bake half an hour.

MILK SOUP.—Four large potatoes, two onions. two ounces of butter, one pint of milk, three tablespoons of tapioco, salt and pepper to taste; boil the vegetables slowly with two quarts of water several hours, then strain through the colander and add the milk and tapioca; boil slowly and stir constantly for about fifteen minutes, then serve.

DUMPLINGS. — Light and delicate dumplings are made by this recipe: Half a pound of beef suet, chopped extremely fine, ten ounces fine bread crumbs, one large tablespoonful of flour, the grated rinds of two small lemons, four ounces of powdered sugar and four eggs beaten very light. Mix thoroughly and add the juice of two lemons. Divide this mixture into four parts, tie in well floured cloths and boil one hour in slightly salted water.

CARROT PIE. — A nourishing and healthy pie is made of carrots, supplying sulphur, iron and other substances needed to make rich and pure blood. Boil the carrots soft, and mash through colander. For one pie use four large spoonfuls of carrot, two eggs, a pint of milk, and flavor with nutmeg and sugar. For crust, mix equal quantities of white cornmeal and flour with a little salt, and mix with enough sweet cream to roll out like dough. Bake carefully, eat fresh, and if you are dyspeptic you will make it again.

Household Hints.

If in sweeping carpets you dampen salt and sprinkle it over them it will keep the moths out.

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

Velvet wears better if brushed with a brush made for the purpose called "velvet brush." Press the brush down into the nap and then turn it, as on an axis, to flirt out the lint. Do not brush backward or forward.

Rats are said to abhor chloride of lime and will leave any place where it is. As it is harmless, housekeepers may place it in the haunts if these abominations without fear of the pet dog or cat suffering from it.

Discolored tea and coffee pots may be cleansed by filling them with water in which two or three spoonfuls of wood ashes have been placed, and letting the water come to a boiling point. Then wash thoroughly in hot suds and rinse.

Eggs should be kept in a cool, not cold, place. They will not whip well in a hot or windy room. Before using them in the smmer put them in a pan of cold water; the whites will whip much nicer for this bit of care. One egg well beaten (the yolk and white separately) will often take the place of two. Fresh eggs will sink when put into water.

Kiowa Surgery.

It is the habit of the coroner's deputies, while conducting autopsies, to describe for the benefit of those around, the various functions of the organs examined in determining the cause of death. When the operation is over, the various cuts are sewed together, and the body is left looking as if it had never been mutilated. While an assistant was sewing the parts of the scalp of a man at the morgue the other day, a spectator said:

"That reminds me of a cut I saw on the head of a Kiowa down in the Wichita mountains, in the Indian Territory. There was a fight, and the Kiowa got a slash more than five inches long right over the top of his head and clear into the skull. His friends laid him out on his back and proceeded to shave the hair all away on each side of the wound, except a single row of hairs right along the edges. When they'd got that done they took those hairs, one on each side of the cut at a time, and tied them together, drawing the lips of the cut tight together. Then they gathered a handful of weeds and chewed them into pulp and put it over the cut and tied it on with a red cotton handkerchief. It wasn't ten days before the Indian was as well as ever.—*New York Sun.*

THE HOME DOCTOR.

How Germs Get in the Lungs.

In the ordinary healthy lungs, perhaps even in persons who have a consumptive heredity, the germ which causes the breakdown of the lung may not be able to make an impression; but if the physical integrity is destroyed by poor food, or any debilitating influence, or by a cold, then the germ is able to get in its work, and to multiply and produce its kind, and fill the lungs with tubercles.—*Dr Curtis.*

Catching Cold.

We are still greatly at sea as regards the way common colds are induced. They are caused, I believe, in a great many more ways than we have any idea of. The words "catching a chill" are, to me, entirely devoid of meaning. If by a cold we mean a congested state of the mucous membranes that line the passages through which we breathe, with discharge of water therefrom, pain in the eyes and nose, tickling in the throat, tenderness and rawness of chest, with secondary symptoms in the shape of general feeling of dullness—of mind and body—and aching of limbs, then I say these symptoms may be produced in many ways. Direct cold poured upon the head or face, as in driving against the wind, may produce them, so may the breathing of damp, cold air, or even of fumes from some melting substances, etc., that evolve irritating gases. Here you have your cold produced in a mechanical way. A cold may be taken through the feet or through the body, if either be insufficiently clad, or wet; but this is not caused by the cold striking up through, or in through, either, by its causing depression of the nervous system, and consequent congestion of the air passages in those subject to such a complaint. But cold may also be brought about by indigestion, or derangement of the liver, or temporary weakness of the heart, from any cause. And as for treatment, it seems to me that the less heroic it is the better. Extra warmth, rest of the whole system, the mildest of aperients, and abstinence in diet, will be found as a rule effectual and safe.

Little cares and worries are the cause of very active sharp-shooters indeed. And it is a very difficult, if not impossible thing to avoid them. Nervous people will always meet care half-way; indeed, they do more, they look at them through the mists of their own imaginations, and they are magnified in consequence.

There is only one cure for this that I know, and that is in being always engaged—calmly, steadily engaged—doing good in life either to ourselves or to those connected with us by the ties of kindred. Believe me, the indolent and idle suffer far more from mental worries than those actively engaged in the duties of life. Keep your armor on, therefore, and keep moving; it is those who stand still in the day of battle, who present the best targets to sharp-shooters.—*A Family Doctor in Cassell's.*

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Where there is no hope there can be no endeavor.

He that doubts the existence of mind, by doubting, proves it.

When you go forth to do a good deed put on the slippers of silence.

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him.

Nature never makes men who are at once energetically sympathetic and minutely calculating.

Those men who are of the noblest dispositions think themselves the happiest when others share their happiness with them.

Men ought to beware that they use not exercise and spare diet both; but if much exercise a plentiful diet; if sparing diet little exercise.

False friendship is like the ivy, decays and ruins the walls it embraces; but true friendship gives new life and animation to the object it supports.

Everthing in nature grows either healthily or unhealthily; and character is no exception. It is either expanding into new and more lovely forms, or it is toughening and hardening into deformity. It is either ripening into richness and sweetness or shriveling into crabbed bitterness.

To be beautiful in person, we must not only conform to all the laws of physical health, and by gymnastic arts and artificial appliances develop the elements of our physical being in symmetry and completeness, but we must also train the mind and develop the affections to the highest possible degree.

All the little vexations of life have their use as a part of our moral discipline. They afford the best trial of character. Many a man who could bow with resignation, if told that he was to die, is thrown off his guard and out of temper by the slightest opposition to his opinions or his projects.

An Oregon Sturgeon's Sagacity.

Many remarkable stories have been told concerning the sagacity of the sturgeon, some of which are hard to believe. That these fish are endowed with a heap of savey is shown by the following: Yesterday afternoon a number of representatives from the fish markets of this city, embarked on the steamer, "Calliope" to see the launch of the "Multnomah." They were standing in a row along the rail when a philosophical looking old sturgeon leaped out of the river on the guard of the boat, as if to get a better view of the launch. Happening to look up he saw a row of fish dealers with their eyes fixed upon him, evidently calculating how much he would weigh when made into sea bass. With a frightened snort the astute fish leaped back into his native element, went down, and a minute later came to the surface half a mile off, looking back to see if he was pursued. Seeing the fishermen still standing in a row and looking disconsolate, he put his tail to the end of his nose and gently waved it, like a long, bony hand, at them, and then went below to resume his regular business of catching suckers.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Making a Mouse Useful.

In a French town in which the telegraph wires are laid underground, a telegraph line was interrupted. The workmen pulled out the wire and repaired it, but then discovered that they could not pass a wire through the pipe, by means of which they could pull the telegraph wire back into place. A laborer, however, found an ingenious way of avoiding the difficulty. He caught a mouse, and tied to its tail a very slender wire. Then he put the mouse in the pipe. At first the mouse refused to submit to what it perhaps regarded as an indignity, but when a big cat was brought, the mouse ran for dear life through the pipe, dragging the slender wire, by means of which the workmen pulled the telegraph wire through.—*St. Petersburg Rodnik.*

The Manners of Boys.

Boys at a certain transitory age, are apt to be awkward. Outdoor exercise and sports do much to make them strong and straight; yet it is very common among those who are growing fast (especially if they read or study a good deal), to find the head thrust forward, the shoulders round and stooping, and a slouching, ungraceful carriage. Until these things are corrected, no boy can be thoroughly strong and vigorous. Biting the nails is one of the most annoying habits, and yet one which almost any boy will fall into unless his mother "nips it in the bud." Not only is it almost unendurable for a nervous person to sit in the room with one of these nail-biting boys, but the young man's hands are injured in appearance, and, if the habit be carried to excess, they will become almost deformed. In these days of professional manicures, mothers ought, at least, to see that there are no ragged nails and raw fingers among their children. A habit of snuffing, or of scraping the throat, of tapping the floor with the foot, or the table with the nuckles, comes on gradually, but, once fixed is exceedingly difficult to overcome. "Eternal vigilance" should be a mother's watchword, for the true secret of curing bad habits is in never allowing them to be formed. The "ounce of prevention" is worth more than the "pound of cure." I would not take away anything of boyishness or naturalness. A real boy is worth half a dozen fops or dudes. But I do not see why boys should not be as graceful and well-mannered as their sisters; why they cannot sit down at a table without hiting it and jaring the dishes as well as the tempers of the whole family; why they cannot eat slowly and noiselessly; why they cannot cross a room without stumbling against the furniture; or close a door without slamming it; or sit quietly while reading or listening. It should be perfectly natural for a boy to lift his hat to his mother or sister when he chances to meet them on the street; to rise from a comfortable chair when older persons enter the room; to entertain a visitor when the rest of the household is occupied. Do you say it is too much for a boy to think of all these things? If the mother has trained him from babyhood constantly and carefully, he will do them without thinking. Good manners are a growth, and boyhood is the time, and home the place, in which they should grow.

A Clever Confidence Couple.

A beautiful girl, with large blue eyes and golden hair, but shabbily dressed, greatly interested a large crowd of gentlemen on one of the East river ferry boats the other day by singing very sweetly and tenderly the well-known hymn, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul." As she concluded one verse, a large, well-dressed man called a deck hand and ordered him to put her out of the cabin, she looked despairingly and burst into tears. There were cries of "Throw him overboard," "Let her alone," "Shame!" The large man, who looked like a railroad president, insisted; said that the deck hand was doing his duty, and that the ferry company had ordered all nuisances suppressed. He acknowledged that he had complained of her. The murmurs of discontent and anger arose around him, at which he seemed somewhat disconcerted and, approaching the poor girl, said,—

"What's the matter, sissy?"

Then she told her pitiful story of a sick mother, a dead father, no work, hunger, distress, and her anxiety to get employment.

"Oh, don't send me to prison," she cried, breaking down completely.

The large man was abashed, and the crowd looked angry and scornful again. He at once apologized, and to show his regret for his blunder, immediately took out a five dollar bill, which he dropped into her hat. Then he passed the hat, which was soon filled with money. After the passengers had left the boat, he joined the girl and they both went off together. He was a well-known clever confidence man, and the young woman was his wife, as clever as he.

An Interested Host.

"Won't you have another piece of pie, Mr. Featherly?" asked Bobby, very hospitably. His mother was entertaining a few friends at dinner, and the dessert was being discussed. "Thanks, Bobby," Mr. Featherly replied; "since you are so polite about it, I believe I will take a small piece." "All right!" said Bobby. "Now, ma, remember your promise. You said if it was necessary to cut a second pie, I could have two pieces."

The People's Vegetable Tonic, VINEGAR BITTERS, is playing the mischief with the Devil's beverages, fired up with cheap rum. All the diseases which those demoniac nostrums aggravate under pretence of relieving, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Rheumatism, Gout, Pulmonary affections, and Fevers, are cured by this Great Herbal **Antidote.**

Home Adornment.

Handsome covers for sofa pillows and cushions are knitted in silk pieces. The real foundation for the stripe—for it is made in stripes—is knit of common yarn, and with medium sized needles; knit three rows, then draw through each loop on the next row a bit of silk. The silk must be cut in narrow strips of equal length and width. The yarn must be drawn firmly down to hold the silk in place. Old and even soiled ribbons may be used in this way.

The portieres for China closets are very ornamental. A novel style, and one that is comparatively inexpensive, can be made of a worn bed-spread. Dip it into water colored with coffee, border the spread with a tip of Turkish red, then cut out of cretonne cloth blossoms of gay colors with their foliage; place these for an inner border, buttonhole these appliqued pieces with embroidery silk, working the slender stems. Hang this curtain on a pole, using brass rings.

When the stopper of a glass decanter is too tight, a cloth wet with hot water and applied to the neck will cause the glass to expand, and the stopper may be removed.

If your hall is lighted by means of glass in the door, a pretty way to arrange a curtain is to tack it at the top and bottom, then tie a ribbon around the curtain in the middle; do not tie it so close that the folds will be stiff and ungraceful, but let them hang loosely, and have the bow on the inside. If the glass is in two panes, the curtain will look still prettier if one is put over each pane.

Brass ornaments may be cleaned by washing with roche alum boiled to a lye, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint; when dry they must be rubbed with fine chamois.

It is a good plan to make a little pair of sleeves to draw over the baby's arms when he is playing on the floor; a rubber cord may be run in the top if care is taken not to have it too tight. Sleeves made of stockinet draw on and off easily.

A SINGULAR BOOK.

Scintillating with Sarcasm and Brilliant with Truth.

New York Correspondence American Rural Home.

Chap. I. "Has Malaria;" goes to Florida.
Chap. II. "Overworked;" goes to Europe.
Chap. III. "Has Rheumatism;" goes to Ems
Chap. IV. Has a row with his Doctor!

The above chapters, Mr. Editor, I find in a book recently published by an anonymous author. I have read a deal of sarcasm in my day, but I never read anything equal to the sarcasm herein contained. I suspect the experience portrayed is a personal one; in short, the author intimates as much on page 31. Let me give you a synopsis:

"Malaria" as it states, is the cloak with which superficial physicians cover up a multitude of ill feelings which they do not understand, and do not much care to investigate. It is also a cover for such diseases as they cannot cure. When they advise their patient to travel or that he has overworked and needs rest and is probably suffering from malaria, it is a confession of ignorance or of inability. The patient goes abroad. The change is tonic and for a time he feels better. Comes home. Fickle appetite, frequent headaches, severe colds, cramps, sleeplessness, irritability, tired feelings, and general unfitness for business are succeeded in due time by alarming attacks of rheumatism which flits about his body regardless of all human feelings.

It is muscular—in his back. Articular,—in his joints. Inflammatory, my! how he fears it will fly to his heart! Now off he goes to the springs. The doctor sends him there, of course, to get well: at the same time he does not really want him to die on his hands!

That would hurt his business!

Better for a few days. Returns. After a while neuralgia transfixes him. He bloats; cannot breathe; has pneumonia; cannot walk; cannot sleep on his left side, is fretful; very nervous and irritable, is pale and flabby; has frequent chills and fevers; everything about him seems to go wrong; becomes suspicious; musters up strength and demands to know what is killing him!

"Great heaven!" he cries, "why have you kept me so long in ignorance?"

"Because," said the doctor, "I read your fate five years ago. I thought best to keep you comfortable and ignorant of the facts."

He dismisses his doctor, but too late! His fortune has all gone to fees.

But him, what becomes of him?

The other day a well known Wall street banker said to me, "it is really astonishing how general Bright's disease is becoming. Two of my personal friends are now dying of it. But it is not incurable, I am certain, for my nephew was recently cured when his physicians said recovery was impossible. The case seems to me to be a wonderful one." This gentleman formerly represented his government in a foreign country. He knows, appreciates and declares the value of that preparation, because his nephew, who is a son of Danish Vice-Consul Schmidt, was pronounced incurable, when the remedy, Warner's safe cure, was begun. "Yes," said his father. "I was very skeptical, but since taking the remedy, the boy is well."

I regret to note that ex President Arthur is said to be a victim of this terrible disease. He ought to live but the probabilities are that since authorized remedies cannot cure him, his physicians will not advise him to save his life, as so many thousands have done, by the use of Warner's safe cure, which Gen. Christiabsen, at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s, told me he regarded "as a wonderful remedy."

Well, I suspect the hero of the book cured himself by the same means. The inernal evidence points very strongly to this conclusion.

I cannot close my notice of this book better than by quoting his advice to his readers:

"If, my friend, you have such an experience as I have portrayed, do not put your trust in physicians to the exclusion of other remedial agencies. They have no monopoly over disease and I personally know that many of them are so very 'conscientious' that they would far prefer that their patients should go to heaven direct from their powerless hands than that they should be saved to earth by the use of any 'unauthorized' means."

And that the author's condemnation is too true, how many thousands duped, and yet rescued, as he was, can personally testify?

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.

Happiness.

To be happy the passion must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy. A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty.

Brown's Little Joke.

"Why, Brown, how short your coat is," said Jones one day to his friend Brown, who wittily replied: "Yes; but it will be long enough before I get another." Some men spend so much for medicines that neither heal nor help them, that new clothes is with them like angels' visits—few and far between. Internal fevers, weakness of the lungs, shortness of breath and lingering coughs, soon yield to the magic influence of that royal remedy, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

Be content with your lot, especially if its a lot of money.

$500 Reward.

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of $500 for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietors have renewed this offer. All the druggists sell the Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliances advised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I cannot be cured." You get $500 in case of failure.

The mosquito always makes himself to hum.

Stricture of the urethra in its worst forms, speedily cured by our new and improved methods. Pamphlet, references and terms, two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Servants belong to the hire types of humanity.

"Rough on Piles."

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

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is better and cheaper than any other, at double the price. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

"I'm just immersed in my business," said he teacher of swimming.

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.

Life Preserver.

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

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Pretty Women.

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

Freckles, Pimples, Salt Rheum cured. Ad's Dr. M. Hutchinson, 110 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

"Rough on Itch."

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

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city

The French are a very Frank people.



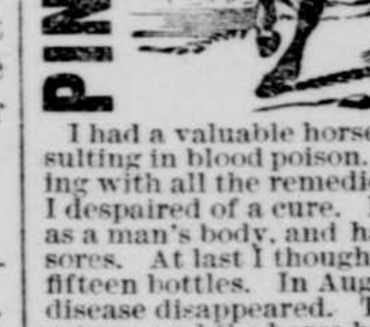
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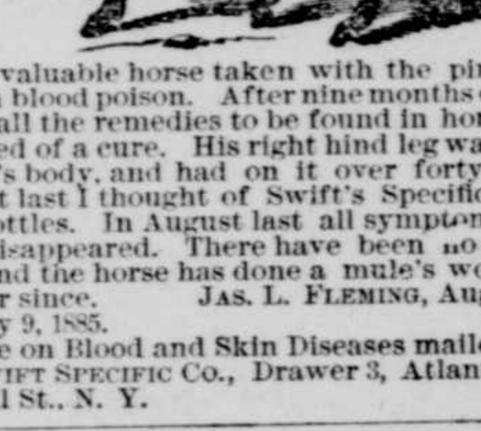
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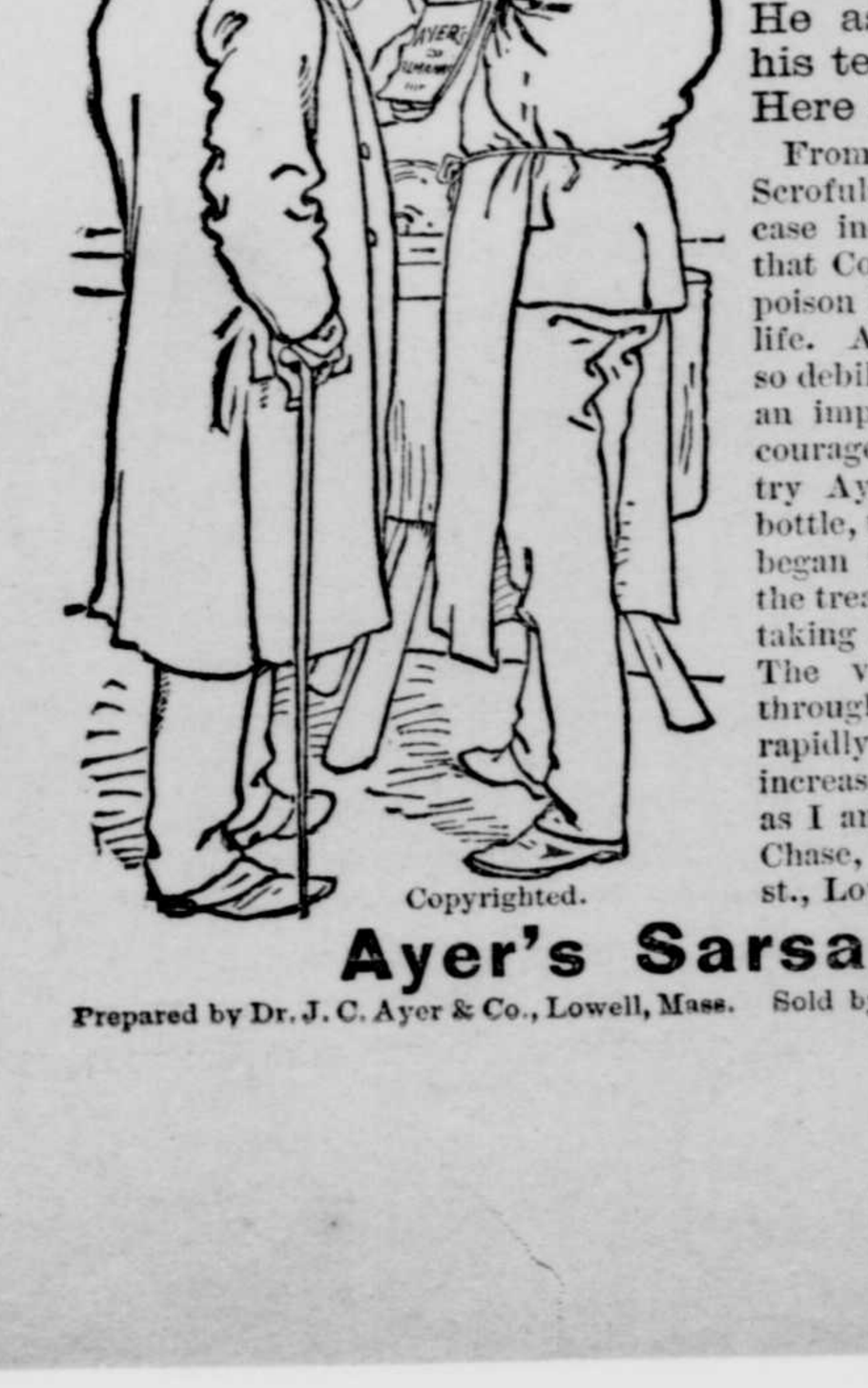
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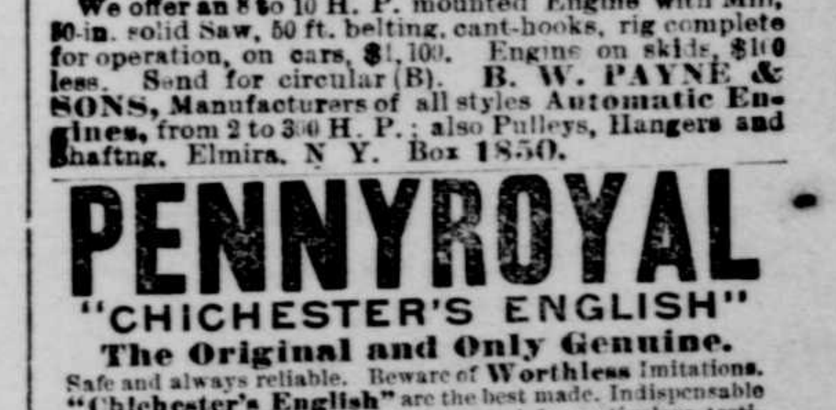
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