# FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Keeping Cabbage.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: The best method of keeping cabbage that I ever tried was to select a piece of ground quite dry, and at the same time mellow and easy to trench with spade, or, if a large number are to be preserved, use a plow first and then the spade, or round pointed shovel, to shape the bottom and sides, and of sufficient width and depth to receive the heads so they will not touch either bottom or sides of the trench. Now take a piece of two by four-inch scantling and place it edgewise over the trench in such a position that the heads will not touch either side or bottom, after stripping off the coarse, outside leaves; suspend the heads under the scantling, roots up, by putting a suitable nail through the stump of the cabbage, the roots coming up a trifle higher than the natural earth; then take some short pieces of board, or other suitable material, just long enough to make a sort of rafter reaching from the edge of the bank to the scantling, in such position as to give a slight pitch; place a board on these rafters, lengthwise, of course; scatter over it a sufficient quantity of straw, or other coarse material, to prevent the earth from falling in; throw on a sufficient quantity of loose earth which came out of the trench, to prevent too much freezing, and it will keep the heads cool and sufficiently moist. Delay placing the heads in position as long as the weather will permit. The trenches may be in sections of ten or twelve feet, as in opening in spring it will be better not to let the air come to all at once.

### Farm and Garden Notes.

Rag weed in a pasture often causes bitter cream.

Dairymen are warning farmers against feeding pea meal in too large quantities to their cows. They claim that while it is an excellent butter producing food it is highly injurious if fed in large quantities.

Professor Maynard, of the Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment station, reports that repeated applications of muriate of potash and judicious pruning, has restored peach trees to health, which had been badly affected with yellows.

When corn is the principal food of hogs, as it is apt to be at this season, a little charcoal fed daily is an excellent appetizer. There is some alkali in the charcoal, and this corrects acidity of the stomach, from which overfed pigs often suffer.

Pumpkins should be broken open and the seeds taken out before feeding them to cattle or hogs. The seeds act as a diuretic, and animals should never be allowed to eat them except for the purpose of stimulating the kidneys to action.

In the Woburn experiments, according to a report of the Royal Agricultural society, the unlimited use of potash and phosphoric acid alone give no increase of wheat over plots that had no manure for a series of years, but the addition or nitrate of soda, or ammonia salts, doubled the crop.

An experienced gardener says that a sure sign to find out if plants in pots require wetting is to rap on the side of the pot near the middle with the finger knuckle; if it gives forth a hollow ring the plant needs water, but if there is a dull sound there is still moisture enough to sustain the plant.

A simple remedy for weevel, said to be practiced in France, is that of spreading a sheep's fleece, wooly side down, at the bottom of a heap of grain invaded by the insects. It is claimed that the pests seek refuge in the wool, after which the fleece is taken out and shaken over a vessel of hot water or a fire.

There is always an extra rich spot in the potato field where the vines are gathered together to cover heaps early in the season. Potato vines are rich in potash, and as they decompose they not only furnish much plant food but make available what is already in the soil. Unless the field is so exposed to winds that potato vines will blow away, they had better be left through the winter where they were pulled.

Grain is always less injured by dry weather than is first supposed. If the plant is somewhat pinched up, nature concentrates her efforts on perfecting the seed, thus insuring reproduction. The straw may be short, but the berry will often be plumper than when much moisture, causing excessive growth of straw, also induces mildew, rust and other fungus attacks which feed on the juices of the straw that should go to perfect the grain.

The chaff of wheat and oats makes an excellent occasional feed for stock during the winter, if kept dry. As usually thrown on the stack, just under the straw corner, it quickly rots, and the wet place extends into the stack. The stack will keep in better shape if the chaff is evenly spread through the straw, or if desired the chaff may be kept by itself and drawn into the barn after threshing is completed, to be fed out as is desired in the winter.

Feed and pasture in abundance are what make fine fat hogs and healthy pork. The little pigs are often troublesome, and the farmer shuts them up in a close pen just to keep them out of mischief, and consequently they are deprived of grass and green food at the very time when it is most important that they should have this kind of feed. To avoid the mischief which little pigs may do running wherever they please, and at the same time allowing them the advantages of pasture, every farmer should have a lot of ample size so fenced that the smallest pig cannot escape from it, and then turn them loose in it and let them have undisputed liberty.

Bone meal is an excellent ingredient to mix with the soft morning food, and will help greatly in forming a large, strong frame for the young chickens. They should always be provided with light, nutritious food in good variety. Corn and other fattening food should be saved for winter use. The old hens, too, are just passing through the molting season, a serious time for them. If their wants are carefully attended to it will materially shorten the length of their moult, and they will come out in excellent condition for winter laying and early spring breeding. They ought to be separated from the young stock and old roosters, and be allowed a season of rest, which they will appreciate.

### Household Hints.

Do not put salt into soup when cooking until it has been skimmed, as salt prevents the scum from rising.

Somebody says that the odor of fresh paint may be removed from a room by placing a saucer of ground coffee in the apartment.

A farmer's wife calls attention to the fact that mustard seed will prevent mold forming on vinegar and assist materially in keeping pickles.

For everything but laces starch may be used cold; but cold starch will not stiffen lace. Laces should be cleansed by winding them round and round a long bottle between two thicknesses of flannel and boiling in water to which a trifle of borax has been added. Then remove the outside flannel, rinse the lace in two or three waters, then dip in a thin starch or gum-arabic water; all... out removing the lace from the bottle. Dried in this way it is kept smooth, and it is not easily injured, needing no ...

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## THE CAUCUS.

### Interesting Account of How it Came into General Use.

In the dictionaries the word "caucus" is defined as "a cant term for a meeting of citizens or electors held for the purpose of nominating candidates for public offices or for making arrangements to secure their election." In "Gordon's History of the American Revolution" (1788) "caucus" is referred to thus: "This is a low word, less used than formerly; and although its origin is not well ascertained, yet it is reputed to have been first brought into use in Boston, Mass., and it has been supposed to have been a corruption of calkers' meeting—a term applied to electioneering meeting held in a part of Boston where all the ship business was carried on.

In an entertaining monograph just from the press, entitled "The American Caucus System," reference is made to the calkers of Boston, but it is shown that the word caucus was in use long before the events which gave rise to the assemblages of the calkers. The tradition is that long before the Revolutionary war began a fued existed between the British soldiers in Boston and the rope walkers and calkers. Bloody collisions occurred between them. The calkers held meetings in the calkers'hall, in the lower part of the city, at which resolutions were adopted and speeches made denouncing the soldiers who in turn sneeringly dubbed their opponents "The Calkers," which by an easy corruption became the caucus and finally a term to denote the meetings. In spite of this pretty well authenticated fact it is shown in the little volume that the word caucus was in use long before this local disturbance in Boston, and in the writings of Samuel Adams frequent mention is made of it. Whatever its origin was, it first came into use in America to denote a very common political proceeding.

It may be news to many people of the present time that in the early days of the republic the word caucus came to be regarded with superstitious awe, and that in many political circles the mere mention of it was deemed a violation of the proprieties. When the Democratic party was formed under Jefferson it was the practice to nominate candidates for President by a caucus of the members of Congress. At the first trial the scheme did not succeed, but after that it never failed. When these caucus decisions had been several times ratified by the election of the men so designated the opponents of the Democrats began to denounce the scheme as dangerous and ungodly. In 1823 the legislature of Tennessee passed resolutions and sent them to the governors of the various States for the purpose of bringing about concert of action against the practice. The open use of the baleful word in the Tennessee resolutions shocked the entire country, and several of the States took action concerning the matter. Governor Throop, of Georgia, made it the occasion of special mention in his next annual message, and recommended his own legislature to take prompt action to discourage the use of the objectional term. "This paper purports," he says, "to be a formal act of the legislature of Tennessee, and its object is the denunciation of what it pleases to call a caucus which may possibly be held in the city of Washington by members of Congress for election purposes. What precise and definite meaning the legislature of Tennessee designs to attach to the word caucus I cannot conceive. It is not an English word. It is not to be found in our dictionary, and, being an uncouth word and of harsh sound, I hope it never may."

The same horror of the word existed elsewhere in the country whose political institutions gave it birth. During the agitation provoked by the Tennessee resolutions the United States Senate was drawn into a fierce discussion of the word upon a remark made by Senator King, of New York, who said: "My attention has been most powerfully attracted by a power which has risen up, which appears to me so terrific that I dare hardly to contemplate the effect it may produce. I mean the power which members of Congress have assumed of nominating a President of the United States." After this speech others expressed themselves and finally some one member incautiously let the horrible word fall from his lips. The effect was terrific. Everybody was on his feet protesting against the introduction of the word in the Senate. Mr. Holmes charged the breach directly upon Mr. King, saying: "The first use of the word came from the Senator from New York." Mr. King denied this with great warmth. Finally it was brought home to the venerable Senator Smith, of Maryland, who said: "I am unwilling that the discussion of a subject so unprofitable that I am mortified at its being introduced and so little comporting with the dignity of the Senate should be attributed to me. I regret that the honorable Senator from New York should have deemed it proper to introduce it. It is true he qualified it by a new name, 'central power.' However, either my ears deceived me or I heard him use the word caucus and one member opposite took it down. But whether he did or did not, his meaning was perfectly understood; and if I used it I used it because I wished to give it the known name. I wished to call a spade a spade."

The fell word having at last got into public use, it was not abhorred to the extent that it had been. The change in the manner of electing Presidents and Vice-Presidents made national conventions necessary, and with them the caucus came into general use, and public men, though rarely proud of their participation in it, came to have no fear of mentioning it.—*Chicago Herald.*

### Cyclones.

A cyclone may be of any diameter from 100 to 3,000 miles. The more common are between 1,000 and 2,000 miles; and anything less than 1,200 miles across is a small one. The path of a cyclone is the path described by the centre. In this country ninety per cent. move toward some point of east, the most frequent direction being about east northeast. The velocity is that of the centre; it may be anything from seventy miles an hour eastward to ten miles an hour westward. About twenty miles is a common velocity, but sometimes a cyclone is stationary. The life of a cyclone is measured by the number of days during which it can be traced on synoptic charts, the length of life may be anything from a few hours to twenty days. The details of wind, weather, etc., in the different portions of a cyclone may be briefly summarized as follows: The temperature is always higher in the front than in the rear, the warm air in the front having a peculiar close, muggy character, quite independent of the actual reading of the thermometer. The cold air in the rear, on the contrary, has a peculiarly exhilarating feeling, also quite independent of the thermometer. The front is always very damp, especially the right front, while the rear is dry to a marked degree. The wind blows around the center in the direction contrary to the motion of the hands of a watch; but as the direction is slightly inclined to the isobars, on the whole the circulation is an ingoing spiral. The amount of incurvature is usually greater in the right front, and at least in the rear; so that sometimes the passage of the trough is marked by a sudden shift of wind. The force of the wind depends almost entirely on the gradients; in the center it is a dead calm, and the steepest gradients are usually found at some distance from the center. The direction from the center in which the strongest winds are found depends on the position of the surrounding areas of high ...

## THE PEARL FISHERIES.

### Where the Fishing is Done—Pearls Becoming Scarce.

The over-fishing of the last fifteen or twenty years is doing for pearls what it long ago did for oysters. Fashion also bears its part in raising prices, and a good set of three black pearl shirt studs cannot now be got wholesale much under £40. Four years ago they could be had for less than a third of the price. Mother of pearl has risen in the market too, and now costs nearly one shilling the pound at the fisheries, where four pounds could be obtained for the same money twelve years back. The fisheries of the Red sea and the Bay of Bengal are still, however, as celebrated as they ever were in classic days, although the fair can no longer hope for the produce by the peck, as Varro—at second hand—said they used to do. For all the scarcity of pearls, we now get them also from the Sunda isles of the Malay archipelago, the seas of China and Japan, from Panama, Tahiti, the Gambier islands, and from Australia. The pearl market is no longer at Rome, at the Margaritarius porticus, but in the hands of the Amsterdam, Hamburg, London, and New York dealers, who buy up all this harvest of the sea.

There are numerous bivalves which give pearls, bad, indifferent or better; but the true pearl oyster—if oyster it can be called, for it is exactly like an exaggerated cockly—is the Mytilus, margaritiferus, or Pintadina m., which measures from four to six inches in diameter and an inch and a half in thickness. The oceanic variety differs from the East Indian, and gives a finer gem. The Tuamotu archipelago, to the east of the Society islands, is perhaps the greatest pearl fishery in the world. Of its eighty islands there are only some half dozen whose waters do not produce the pearl oyster. The natives of this group know no industry but fishing. Men, women, and children, they all dive like sea fowl, and the women are the most expert. Two women especially of Faiti, and one of Anaa or Chain island, are well-known in this trade—more dreadful far than sapphire gathering—for plunging into twenty-five fathoms of water, in the teeth of sharks, and remaining as long as three whole minutes under water. A famous diver of Anaa escaped not long ago from a shark with the loss of a breast and an arm, and many of them go down never to come up again. If they make too many plunges in their day's work at the beginning of the season, which comprises the summer months, from November to February, they bring on hemorrhage or congestion; and, after some years passed in the occupation, paralysis is certain. Few of these divers work for themselves, but can earn four shillings a day from the pearl traders. With a wooden tube some sixteen inches long, ten inches square, and glazed at one end, they prospect from their boats the bottom of these translucid seas; the glass end, which is put into the water, serving the purpose of suppressing the eye-puzzling surface ripple.

The diver of the Persian gulf or of Ceylon attaches a weight of some twenty pounds to his feet to aid in his descent, and carries seven or eight pounds more of ballast in his belt. He protects both eyes and ears with oiled cotton, bandages his mouth, and goes down forty feet with a rope. He remains down from fifty-three to eighty seconds, and helps himself up again by the rope. But the Pacific diver practices the conjuror's boast of "no preparation." Just before the plunge he or she draws a full breath rapidly three or four times running, and finally, with the lungs full of air, drops feet first to the bottom, not forty feet, but twenty-five or thirty fathoms (150 feet to 180 feet) and comes to the surface again with extraordinary swiftness, unaided in any way. Each dive generally lasts from sixty to ninety seconds; and only very occasionally the astonishing maximum of three minutes. The divers hardly ever bring up more than one oyster at a time; but this is chosen as likely to contain pearls by some fancied rule of thumb of their own, grounded on age, form and color; and they hold the shells tightly together as they mount, lest the envious oyster should shed the pearl, which the divers themselves are very quick to conceal by swallowing if the employer's eye is not fixed on them. Diving bells have been introduced by some houses in the trade; but the natives will no longer work in them, saying they bring on early paralysis of the legs.

Like his edible relative, the pearl oyster also has his enemies and parasites. A flat fish, called tahereta by the natives of this Polynesian archipelago, makes great ravages among the young fry: it resembles the eagle ray, which is so destructive in European oyster beds. There is another, a long fish with powerful jaws for crunching the full-grown oyster, which is called the oiri or kotohe, and does not seem to have been identified by naturalists. There are also two univalve shell fish—a murex, which spends its time boring holes right through the oyster, and a pholade, which scoops a nest for itself in the upper shell, just as his fellows do in the rocks of our own coast.

But the worst pest of all is probably a marine worm, locally called the needle worm, which pierces a network of galleries, like the book worm or the teredo, between the outer and inner surfaces of the shell, and so ruins the mother of pearl, which, when so damaged, is known in the trade as worm eaten. There is a small parasitical sponge, too, which stains or "spots" the mother of pearl. Polypi, Ascidians, and Serpulae all mingle in the fray; and while the older crabs remove the young oysters from their beds with their nippers to be eaten at leisure, the crab fry get inside and billet themselves at bed and board on the grown oyster until they have eaten their host out of house and home. It is very possible that some of these enemies are the irritant causes of the pearls, in the centre of which there is almost always some foreign substance, such as a grain of sand or a fish's egg. A great number of small pearls are sometimes found in one bivalve; one with 115, from Elizabeth or Toan Island, in the Tuamotu group, was shown in Paris in 1878. Some pearls reach a great size, and one from Panama, which was presented to Philip II. of Spain in 1579, is recorded to have been as big as a pigeon's egg.

Imitation pearls—and admirable imitations the best of them are—are not uncommon. They were first invented in 1656 by one Jaquin, a French enameller on glass. The little glass globules of which they consist are first lined with a mixture of isinglass and "essence of the East," and then stuffed with melted wax. This essence d'Orient is made of the pearly matter which is found at the base of the scales of the whiting, preserved in ammonia.—*St James Gazette.*

### The Beefsteak in Rhyme.

The rule of the famous "Beefsteak Club," organized in England in 1734, for the cooking of a beefsteak, was as follows:

Pound well your meat until the fibres break;
Be sure that next you have, to broil the steak,
Good coal in plenty; nor a moment leave,
But turn it over this way and then that.
The lean should be quite rare—not so the fat,
The platter now and then the juice receive.
Put on your butter—place it on your meat—
Salt, pepper; turn it over, serve and eat.

A Leadville hunter encountered a wounded deer as it ran down the mountains. He seized its antlers and was tossed upon its back and rode until the animal dropped dead.

From the $21,000,000 of silver annually coined by the United States mints the ... derives a profit of near-

## WORDS OF WISDOM.

The seeds of love can never grow but under the warm and genial influence of kind feelings and affectionate manners.

We spend half our lives in making mistakes, and waste the poor remainder in thinking how we might have avoided them.

True friendship increases as life's end approaches, just as the shadows lengthen every degree the sun declines toward setting.

If one only wished to be happy, this could readily be accomplished; but we wish to be happier than other people, and this is almost always difficult, for we believe others to be happier than they are.

The love of singularity proceeds from a restless mind, possessing some portion of genius and a large portion of vanity; it prefers novelties to truths, and aims at being distinguished for its talents rather than its deserts.

Always try to be of use in any emergency, and keep your nerves as steady and your wits as bright as you can; and, if there is nothing actually for you to do, avoid hindering those who do something, and do not distract their attention by restless folly.

A great number of our wants are special wants of the imagination; we want them simply because we think that we want them; they give us no enjoyment when we obtain them; the want of them is only known by a disagreeable feeling that we are without them.

The way to make yourself pleasing to others is to show them those small courtesies in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little acts of attention and kindness, giving others the preference in every little enjoyment, at the table, in the field, walking, sitting and standing.

Man has a various nature which requires a variety of occupation and discipline for its growth. Study, meditation, society, and relaxation should be mixed up with his physical toils. He has intellect, heart, imagination, taste, as well as bones and muscles; and he is grievously wronged when compelled exclusively to drudgery for bodily subsistence.

### The Tale of a Mouse.

"Ma, I believe there's a mouse in my bed!" exclaimed a young lady near Antietam Junction. Her mother was not so much alarmed by the remark as she would have been had it related to the maternal bed, but suggested that the young lady should investigate. The bed clothing was hauled off and the mouse did not make its appearance. The mattress was then tilted off the bedstead, but no mouse.

"My child, you are nervous," said the mother; "go to sleep and don't think about it any more."

About midnight the girl gave a loud scream and bounced out of bed in a hurry. The bed clothes were hastily dragged off and the mattress shaken, but the mouse was not forthcoming.

"I am sure I felt it move then," sobbed the frightened maiden. "I know it's something."

The mother calmed the nervous young lady with difficulty, and tried to induce her to go to sleep. She did not do so, however, until placed in the spare room in a bed of generous proportions and above all suspicion of harboring mice. The next day a rigid investigation was held. Nothing less than cutting open the mattress would satisfy the young lady.

There wasn't any mouse. Instead of that, when the bedtick was cut open and its contents emptied on the floor, a garter snake two feet long wriggled about, half scared to death. A broomstick calmed the snake's nerves forever in a short time. It is supposed that a stray snake egg was sewed up in a mattress with the shucks which constituted the bulk of its stuffing.—*Philadelphia Times.*

### The Paper Age.

Since the discovery of paper from rags, about 900 A. D., we date the paper age. Since then all has been easy enough. Books took the lead, newspapers followed, periodicals, magazines and trade journals closed the triumphant march toward complete happiness. Scientists, always short-sighted folk, began to look upon the paper age as nearing its close. Poor souls! Paper bags and paper boxes made them smile; paper boats, paper barrels and paper wheels gave them a chill in the dorsal region; paper collars and paper handkerchiefs set them hemming and hawing; paper bottles, paper tea caddies and paper chimneys created quite a flutter in so-called "scientific circles;" paper timber and paper flooring render them rather uneasy; paper shirt fronts and paper slippers broke them down entirely. But the end is not yet. We are, in reality, only just entering upon the border, so to speak of the genuine paper age. In a few short years, in our paper shirts and paper trousers, we shall set down to our paper tables, upon our paper chairs, and drink our coffee out of paper cups and eat our eggs with paper spoons. When we go out of a morning, we shall make ready our paper shoes, paper overcoat, paper gloves, paper umbrella or paper cane and paper hat; kiss the baby, happy in his paper pinafore, trip lightly down the paper stairway, over the paper sidewalk to our paper carriage, and start down town, and continue our noiseless ride over the paper pavement, stopping once more, possibly, to order the latest paper novelty for our better-half. Oh, no, ye wise men, the end of the paper age is not yet.—*Cultivator.*

### Cause of a Cold.

A cold is the product of two factors. One is a certain condition of the within, the other a certain condition of the without. The only soil in which this plant can flourish is a certain condition of the system, the prominent feature of which is a deranged stomach. If the system is prepared, through a certain gross condition of stomach and liver, it requires but a slight exposure to a draught or dampness to provoke a cold.

The system being ready, a cold is not infrequently excited by a close, heated atmosphere, thus, in a sore throat cold, the approximate cause is generally an unventilated room and rarely external cold. Some habits which give tendency to cold may be mentioned. Among these are hot drinks, the use of warm-water baths, especially hot foot-baths, sleeping in close, unventilated rooms, and, more mischievous than all, the eating of excessive quantities of rich meats and pastry.—*Dio Lewis.*

### Increased Railway Loads.

Ten years ago a standard car load on all first-class railroads was 20,000 pounds, the weight of the car being 20,500 pounds. In 1881 the load on most roads had increased to 40,000 pounds, but the weight of the car had increased to only 22,000 pounds. The master car builders of the Pennsylvania road have now adopted cars to carry 60,000 pounds, while the weight of the cars will be very little increased. Instead of hauling more than one pound of car to one pound of freight, nearly three pounds of freight can now be hauled for one pound of car. The substitution of steel for iron rails has made the change possible. This condition of affairs makes it possible for the railroads to carry freights at the low rates they receive and yet make a small profit.—*Scientific American.*

The failure of eyesight among the young in Denmark is something astounding. In the classical department of the largest schools in Copenhagen, 45.5 per cent. of the scholars in the upper class were found short-sighted.

## FOR FEMININE READERS.

### Superstitions About Marrying.

The Romans are very superstitious about marrying in May and February. The 14th has always been considered in England peculiarly unlucky for brides. Why, tradition sayeth not. In the Orkney isles the bride selects an evening for her wedding when there is a full moon and a flowing tide. In Scotland the last day in the year is considered lucky; the bride's prospects in life are supposed to be brilliant. Sunday is a great favorite with brides in some parts of England and Ireland. The French demoiselle, however, thinks the first Friday of the month particularly fortunate for her nuptials. In Sweden the bride on her way back from the church has pieces of bread in her pockets. These she throws away on her road to her home to insure her good luck. It is ill-fortune to the one who picks up these crumbs. If the bride lose her slipper on her way from church she will lose all her troubles, and the one who picks it up will gain riches. In every country it is an unhappy omen for the wedding to be put off when once the day has been fixed, and in England it is believed great misfortune will ensue if a bridegroom stand, if only for a moment, at the junction of cross-roads on his wedding morn. In England, also, it is thought a sign of bad luck if the bride fails to shed tears on her wedding day, or if she turns back to take a last look at herself in her wedding toilet.

### Untamed.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, the conqueror of Napoleon, was, it is said, once utterly routed and put to flight by a scolding farm-wife, whose setting hens his horse had disturbed. "I would rather face a park of artillery than listen to her five minutes longer," he said.

Madame de Stael, who was able to charm all the world by her brilliant conversation, had, we are told, a similar encounter with an angry Breton peasant, and retreated before the vehement abuse, utterly dismayed and silenced. "I could not use her weapons," was her excuse.

"Never argue with an angry woman," said an old French writer, "or try to dam a foul flood. Stand aside, and let them pass."

The effect and quality of a scolding tongue were known ages ago. "Better to dwell in a corner of the house-top," said Solomon, "than with a brawling woman in a wide house;" and again, "Pleasant words are sweeet to the soul."

Young girls are apt to devote a good deal of anxious consideration and effort to the means of making themselves attractive and beloved. They study their looks, their gait, they strive eagerly to present to the world tasteful costumes, white hands, pretty feet, to sing well, to play with skill, to dance with grace, and all the while they too often drive away friends and admirers by silly chatter slang, or ill-natured gossip.

"I find it easy," said a well-known instructress of girls, "to train a young woman's mind, body and hands. But her tongue usually defies me. If they would but learn to keep silence, something would be gained. But that is the most difficult lesson of all."

"Never judge of a young woman," said a cynical student of human nature, "until you have heard her talk for an hour, apart from her mother, teacher, or any one of whom she stands in awe. The most stately Juno will relax into a paltry dribbler, a gossiping scandalmonger, even sometimes, if provoked, a shrew."

Remember, girls, the old Arab proverb—the word once spoken returns not until it has run through the earth.

"The tongue can no man tame." Because, perhaps, it always will express the secret thoughts of the heart. But the heart can be tamed, and so brought into harmony with God and man that its spoken word shall be helpful and dear to both.

### Fashion Notes.

Plush is restored to favor.

Dress buttons are small in size.

Very flat buttons are again used on wraps.

Cloth jackets are in demand for general wear.

Wool ball fringe is used on cloth mantles.

The English walking hat in suit colors is fashionable this season. All trimming is massed high in front.

Long stitches of fine chenille cord in points and scallops form a pretty finish to the edges of felt bonnets.

Rough boucle woolens are combined with velvet, velveteen, and plush in frocks that bear the mark of French taste.

Marabout bands are fashionably used as garniture, as are chenille fringes and all kinds and descriptions of bead decorations.

New cloak, jacket, newmarket, and ulster clasps come in novel figure, flower, leaf, and fancy forms, in metals and carved woods.

Rough cloth hats, somewhat in Alpine shape, simply stitched, or else with bound edges, are imported to wear with cloth dresses.

A pretty Milan straw bonnet has the rolling brim faced with blue velvet. A drapery of blue velvet encircles the crown, and full bunch of autumn leaves forms the trimming.

Shoulder capes have by no means seen their day, as all the indications point to a renewed interest in them. These natty and dressy little wraps are just now filling the only gap between the lace waist and the outer garment.

The hair is dressed in a bandeau of soft, wavy curls on the forehead down to the ears each side instead of the straight bang or the high-curley front, lately worn. The back hair is worn in large, twisted braids, high or low, to suit the shape of the head, and the entire style is more compact.

White skirts are going out of fashion. There is a marked tendency toward the use of surah and satin skirts to match the outer parts of the toilet, if the latter is of a light material and intended to serve for dressy purposes. At other times black, white and red skirts are seen, but the black skirts have the preference as they are useful and economical. It is only necessary to trim these skirts with one or two lace flounces, or with a narrow plaiting of the goods.

Belle Boyd, the famous "Confederate spy," will shortly take to the stage and appear as Daisy Brown in The Professor. After the war she married Lieutenant Harding, of the Federal navy, and with him moved to Texas. She has two beautiful daughters, and by the death of her husband she has been made responsible for their support.

Procure not friends in haste, and when thou hast a friend part not with him in haste.

### Ins and Outs.

Nothing is so productive of distressing headaches, as the torpid heat of summer. St. Jacobs Oil will remove them at once.

A Crank is the man whose ideas differ from your own.

It is Amazing that any human being should continue to suffer from biliousness, nervous headache, indigestion, or general weakness, when it is as notorious as that the sun is the source of light that Vinegar Bitters inevitably cures these complaints. This medicine is sold everywhere, taken everywhere, and cures everywhere. Reader, it will cure you.

Will Carleton is middle-aged, slender and spare-face.

## ONE OF THE WONDERS OF IRON.

*(From the Chicago Morning News.)*

An Ohio foundryman has discovered something new in iron, and a very wonderful thing it is. By his novel process he can take all sorts of scraps, such as old bolts, rusty nails, cans and odds and ends, whether of wrought iron or cast, and make them into a better article of steel than even the Bessemer. This new article of steel is said to be fifty times as strong as wrought iron. We wait with patience the full development of the manufacture of this steel, for it will, if successful, work a radical revolution in much of the iron manufacture of the present day.

Another very wonderful thing in iron-science is that which was perfected some years ago, in an altogether different line. Long ago the physicians and surgeons found out that iron was a most important element in the blood. To introduce it properly into the circulation enriches the feeble blood and imparts vitality to the system. Medical skill and ingenuity reached several different methods of preparing iron for this purpose. None were absolutely perfect, however, until the preparation was made which is the iron basis of Brown's Iron Bitters. In fact, some of the others destroyed the teeth, injured the coats of the stomach, and produced grievous constipation and headaches. When Brown's Iron Bitters was given to the world, then commenced a new era of iron medication. This is not inert or mischievous as were the other iron preparations but it carries the iron right into the circulation, thus enriching the blood and building up the broken-down or weakened constitution.

It is thus plain to see how and why Brown's Iron Bitters has done so much good to all classes of invalids. Weakness means disease, strength means ability to cast disease off and out. This iron tonic imparts the strength and vigor which are needed. See how many, ladies especially, have vainly wrestled with disease until Brown's Iron Bitters came to their rescue. The writer recently called on Mrs. G. W. Bower, of 334 Cass St., Milwaukee, a woman who is now enjoying excellent health. "For twenty years," said she, "I was troubled with cramps in my stomach, which attacked me frequently, and without notice. I had also a regular inheritance of dyspepsia, with heartburn and neuralgia, and with all these I frequently had sick-headache. Wasn't that a complication of disorders?"

"Verily it was, but you seem to be bravely rid of them now. I suppose I may ask how it came to pass?"

"Yes, sir; there is just one medicine that did it, and that is Brown's Iron Bitters. I had taken other things which were said to have iron in them, but none of them did me any good. I had employed several physicians from time to time, but received little benefit at their hands. Now I tried this, and it worked wonders for me. Two or three bottles gave me perfect satisfaction. I do not say that they entirely took away all the cramps, but they relieved me of that terrible pain of dyspepsia which I had felt after every meal. With the flight of that pain also went away the headache which had tormented me. I was glad to get rid of these headaches I can assure you. Once in a long while now I have a little return of cramp, but I can generally trace it to something that I should not have eaten. I consider myself cured of the ailments I had, and I most heartily give the credit of my cure to Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel that I can safely recommend this medicine to anybody who is troubled with stomach cramps or with dyspepsia; and you may use my name in this connection as freely as you please.

"I may say, also," continued Mrs. Bower, "that I have given this medicine to my aged mother as a tonic. Of course it cannot confer on her the strength that it would give a younger person, but it has been of great advantage to her, and I should think it would be to old people generally."

Although such accounts as this are now every-day things, yet they are none the less wonderful. What a strange thing it is that such a metal as iron can thus by medical and mechanical skill be made of so great service to the human race?

Brown's Iron Bitters is not to be had at the taverns or drinking shops. It is not that kind of a thing. It is a real and true medicine, and the druggist will sell it to you.

We add some home testimony to the above commendatory words:

Mr. Marten McRae, Lumber Bridge, N. C., says: I took Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia and disordered blood and improved rapidly.

Mrs. Virginia McCarthy, Towson, Md., says: Brown's Iron Bitters has proved very effective with me whenever I have been threatened with malaria.

### Just as Well.

"What time does the train go," he lazily inquired as he slouched into the railway station.

"What train do you mean?" asked the officer in reply.

"Well, lemme see. Gimme time to sit down and look up my documents."

He sat down and overhauled his pockets, and at the end of a quarter of an hour he approached the officer with:—

"I want to go to flint."

"Flint! The train left five minutes ago," was the reply.

"Gone right out, has it?"

"Yes, sir."

"And I'm left?"

"You are."

"Well, perhaps it's better. I presume I should have fallen asleep and been carried fifty miles or so too far. I will try to be on hand the next time, but you needn't ask them to wait for me if I ain't here. I may take a notion to walk."

### Fulfill Your Mission.

Every one, however humble, has a mission to do, or say, or think something which has never been done, or said, or thought; therefore let each one, while gratefully accepting the help and profiting by the wisdom of others, cultivate his own individuality, live his own independent life, and fulfill his own possibilities.

"He who is false to present duty," says Henry Ward Beecher, "breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten the cause." A case in point occurs to us. Mr. Wm. Ryder, of 87 Jefferson street, Buffalo, N. Y., recently told a reporter that, "I had a large abscess on each leg, that kept continually discharging for twenty years. Nothing did me any good except Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It cured me." Here is a volume expressed in a few words. Mr. Ryder's experience is entitled to our readers' careful consideration.—*The Sun.*

Buckles for society garters are set with Rhine stones, turquoise, etc.

**Pile Tumors,**

neglected or badly treated, often degenerate into cancer. The worst pile tumors are painlessly, speedily and permanently cured without knife, caustic or salve, by our new and improved methods. Pamphlet and references 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The play that scored the longest run during the summer season- -Baseball.

No lengthy advertisement is necessary to bolster up Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Spirits are quoted at $1.02. Now is the time to hold seances.

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.

One pair of boots can be saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Metalic Heel Stiffeners.

**Frazer Axle Grease.**

There is no need of being imposed on if you will insist on having the Frazer Brand of Axle Grease. One greasing will last two weeks.

An Item of Interest.—"Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap prevents cures and heals skin diseases, softens and beautifies face and hands. 25c. by Druggists, or by mail. Address Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

A wise man will never shut his eyes before he opens his mouth.


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


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

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.


**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.


Yacht is from the Dutch word jagten, meaning to pursue swiftly.


**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, Type-setters, 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.**

## Scrofula of Lungs.

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefitted by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of work. T. J. Holt.
Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. or 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

**CATARRH IN THE HEAD IS**




a disease of the mucous membrane. It generally originates in the nasal passages and maintains its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membrane linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

**Cream Balm** is a remedy based upon a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50c. at druggists or by mail.

**HAY-FEVER**
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

**HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS**



The invigorating and tranquilizing operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with super-added force, as is always the case when unmedicated stimulants are given for the complaint. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

**OPIUM** HABIT. Sure cure in 10 to 30 days. Sanitarium treatment, or medicines by express. 15 years established. Book free. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

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

**OLD COINS** WANTED. Send 10c. for Catalogue of prices paid. CHARLES J. SCHAYER, 13 Lambert Ave., Boston Highlands, Mass.

**GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.** Special arrangements and extra terms secured by addressing "APPOMATTOX," Box 179, Phila., Pa.

**OPIUM** and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent free. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

**Many a Lady**

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.


## Questions Answered!!!!

*Ask the most eminent physician*
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"*Some form of Hops!!!*"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "*Buchu!!!*"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you

*Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!*

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER I.

"Patients"

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

*Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!*

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞ 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 42

**MALARIA**
Enters the system from unknown causes, at all seasons.
Shatters the Nerves, Impairs Digestion, and Enfeebles the Muscles.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC
Quickly and completely cures Malaria, and Chills and Fevers. For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, it has no equal. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*
Father T. J. Reilly, the patriotic and scholarly Catholic Divine, of Arkansas, says:
"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with the greatest satisfaction for Malaria, and as a preventive of Chills and like diseases, and will always keep it on hand as a ready friend."
Genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
Ladies' Hand Book—useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

**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., 2807 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa. **PILLS!**

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

**LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE**
UNEQUALLED FOR CEMENTING WOOD, GLASS, CHINA, PAPER, LEATHER, &c. Awarded GOLD MEDAL, LONDON, 1883. Used by Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., Pullman Palace Car Co., &c. Mf'd only by the RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER, MASS. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 2c. Sample Tin Can by Mail, 25c.

**Grind** your own Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, GRAHAM Flour and Corn in the $5 HAND MILL (F. Wilson's Patent). 100 per cent. more made in keeping poultry. Also POWER MILLS and FARM FEED MILLS. Circulars and Testimonials sent on application. WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

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

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS.

**PENMANSHIP DEVICE.**
Learns command of pen by practising with left hand. Write most beautiful. Will improve right hand writing and prevent writer's Cramp. Hold Device up in hand it becomes a force put for little and next finger to rest on their points. 20 cents; mail 25 cents. Book Stores, &c., will have them. S. TOWNSEND, 328 West 19th Street, New York.



**Face, Hands, Feet,** and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Bl'k Heads, Scars, Pitting & their treatment. Dr. John Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. Est'b'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

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

**RUBBER STAMP** with your name in fancy type, with indelible ink to mark linen, only 25 cts. Book of 2000 styles free each order. Prints visiting cards handsome. Agents wanted. Big pay. Circulars free. THALMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

**A BIG OFFER.** To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O., and express office at once. The National Co., 25 DEY ST., N. Y.

**WANTED** An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75. per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

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

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Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

**$4** A DAY AT HOME painting signs. *No experience necessary.* Our patterns do the work. Samples 65 cents. A. M. MORLAN & CO., Salem, Ohio.

**TELEGRAPHY** Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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

**Pensions** to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for Circulars. COL. L. BINGHAM, Att'y, Washington. D. C.

Palms' Business College, Philadelphia. Terms only $40. Situations furnished. Write for circulars.

How to Become QUICK AT FIGURES. Price $1.—All dealers.—Circulars free.
—The Woodbury Company, Boston, Mass.—

**Men Think**

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.