FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Scoop bonnets are worn. Poke bonnets are fashionable. Jabots grow longer and longer. Shoulder capes are again fashionable. Basque polonaises will be much worn. Large bonnets are preferred to small ones. Breton is the lace of the passing moment. Turbans are worn both in and out doors. The short skirt is as short behind a before. Breton lace jabots and scarfs are all the rage Both high and low turban caps are fashionabl Black chip is the favorite bonnet for all occasions. Shirring is very fashionable on all summer garments. Skirts of short dresses retain their narrow dimensions. Gloves are long, reaching to the elbow for full evening toilet. Suits in two shades of the same color

are going out of fashion. Waistcoats are often made to wear

over the basque as under it.

New parasols have flatter tops than the canopy ones of last summer. Postilion pleats and fan trimmings in the back of basques are revived.

Fichu collarettes and jabot collarettes give a dressy effect to plain toilet.

The turban is the fashionable cap for young ladies and young married women. Caps made of silk handkerchiefs, in turban or Normandy form, are much worn.

Panier scarfs and draperies appear on all Paris dresses brought over this spring.

Shades of yellow, from pale straw or corn, to deep tax and old gold, are very fashionable

Very large flowers, especially roses and chrysanthemums, are used in bonnet decorations.

Scarfs of fine net, edged with Breton lace are as often worn for bonnet strings as for neckties.

The marked feature in the new overskifts are the shirred fronts and bouffant back draperies.

French bunting, a fine, light wool goods, is the material in use for spring and summer half-mourning costumes. Crystal glass buttons, sometimes called

Rhine pebbles, cut in facets and set in platina are shown for waistcoats. Blue and lavender are the favorite

colors for trimming dress caps. The lace is cashmere, blonde or Breton, as one chooses. Bonnet strings are tied in a large loose

bow under the chin, not at the side, or they are simply crossed in front, the ends forming a jabot.

The three shapes of the panier are the Ninon, the Ninette and the Mousquetaire. The manufacturers do not seem to have been too fortunate in names.

The novelty in spring bonnets is of soft chip, or Tuscan straw, with a large brim of the same dimensions all around this brim the milliners indent to suit the face of the wearer.

Spring skirts may be trimmed with gedings of pinked-out rose-leaf silk. From five to seven rows of this material are needed, and they are shaded from the deep to the pale tints.

Ribbons in three shades of satin are sometimes used on one bonnet. They are arranged one over the other on the and a bow of each is placed on the front above the face trimming.

Bouffant draperies, whether on the hips or back, are placed higher and higher, the fullness more often being placed just below the waist line than

lower down on the skirt. A new fancy that will probably. "take" is to face the skirts of dressy costumes with red silk, under which the

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS. The First Primross A primrose awoke from its long winter sleep, And stretched out its head through its green leaves to peep; But the air was so cold, and the wind was s keen. And not a bright flower but itself to be seen. 'Alas!" sighed the primrose, "How useless am L. As here all alone and half hidden I lie; But I'll strive to be cheerful, contented to be Just a simple wild flower growing under a tree. Soon a maiden passed by, looking weary and and. In the bright early spring-time, when all should be glad; But she spied the sweet primrose so bright und so gay. And the sight of it away; And the primrose gave thanks to the dear Lor above, Who had sent it love. A Morning Call from a Panther.

"I suppose you're wondering why I keep that ugly old chest," said Mrs. R—, " and I must own that its not very for all that. I see you think I'm making fun of you, but I'm not, indeed; and when you hear the story, I think you'll agree with me that I have good reason to value it, ugly as it looks.

it, ugly as it looks. "This was how it happened. When we first came out to India, my husband was sent to make the survey of the Ner-budda Valley, one of the wildest bits in all Central India; and we really were, or having to stand out in the burning sun, when the very ground itself was almost

could not help laughing at it, though it was terribly provoking, too. And that was just the way they all were: if there was a wrong way of using anything they'd be sure to find it out. Even our building they'd be sure to find it out. butler, or *khitmutgar*, who was much better than most of them, came one day and begged a pair of old decanter-labels that my husband was going to throw

away; and when the man came in next morning, he had positively turned them into carrings, and went about quite gravely with 'Port' in one ear and 'Sherry' in the other! "However, if the native men worried me, the native beasts were fifty times

worse. It was no joke, I can assure you, to be awakened in the middle of the night by the roar of a tiger close under the window, or by an elephant crashing and trumpeting; through the jungle with a noise like a mail coach going full gallop into a hothouse. Well, as soon as that was over, the jackals would set up a squealing and whimpering like so many frightened children; and then a dreadful native bird, whose name I've never found out (I suppose because nobody could invent one bad enough for it), would break out in a succession of the most horrible ries—just like somebody being murdered -until the noise fairly drove me wild. cries

"And then the ants! but you've seen them for yourself, and I needn't tell you about them. But all this while I'm neg-

lecting my story. "One day (it will be long enough be-fore I forget it) my husband was out as usual at his work, and the nurse had gone down to the other native servants at the other end of the 'compound,' as we call this big inclosure, and I was left alone this big inclosure. With Minute conin the house with my little Minnie yon-Detroit News. der, who was then just about a year old.

wishing to trust it in the hands of any of the natives, he came back for it himself— luckily, just in time, for the bullet from his rifle killed the panther. But, as you see, my hand is pretty stiff yet."—David Ker, in St. Nicholas.

The World's Largest Diamonds. A story comes from Parteall, India

where diamonds are usually found-Golconda being the place where they are merely cut and polished—that the largest diamond in the world has lately been discovered there. It is said to weigh 400 carats, thirty-three carats more than 400 carats, thirty-three carats more than the famous stone belonging to the Rajah of Mattau. The story is, in all proba-bility, much bigger than the diamond, and both will be likely to diminish under careful examination. Great dia-monds are interesting, because they nearly always have curious and romantic bistories. The Basent or Bitt diamond histories. The Regent or Pitt diamond, 1361 carats, cut, found in Hyderabad, was taken to England by Pitt, grand-father of the first Earl of Chatham, and father of the first Earl of Chatham, and sold by him to the due d'Orleans for a sum equivalent to \$650,000. It orna-mented the sword hilt of Napoleon; was taken by the Prussians at Waterloo, and is now among the crown jewels of the emperor of Germany. The Sanci, an-other celebrated stone, once belonged to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who wore it in his hat at the battle of Nancy, where he fell. It then passed to as ambassador to Henry III., at Soleure, the king demanded the jewel as a pledge. The servant, carrying it to the monarch was waylaid by robbers and murdered, but not before he had swallowed the

all Central India; and we really were, just at first, the only white people within forty or fifty miles. And such a time as we had of it! If my husband hadh the been as strong as he is, and a perfect migacle of patience as well, I don't know how he could have stood what he had to do. It was dreadful work for him, being up sometimes for a whole night together, or having to stand out in the burning sun. passed from hand, and was bought, fifty when the very ground itself was almost too hot to touch. And as for the native for \$400,000, and is said to belong now to workmen, I never saw such a set—always doing everything wrong, and never liking anybody to put them right. When the railway was being made they used to carry the earth on their heads in baskets; and when Mr. R— served out wheel-barrows to them, they actually carried them on their heads in the same way! I could not help laughing at it, though it

A dog is a good thing to have around the house, and nobody is better convinced of this fact than the lady proprietor of a certain boarding-house on Grand River certain boarding-house on Grand River street east, not very far from Woodward avenue. It seems that the lady left a five-dollar bill upon the parlor table several days ago, while temporarily ab-sent from the room, and when she re-turned the bill had disappeared. After a long and unsuccessful search it was noticed that the dog had a sneaking, hang-dog expression about the mouth and did not seem inclined to wag his tail and did not seem inclined to wag his tail as numerously as usual. Somebody sug-gested that he might have swallowed the bill, and then it was remembered that he had been suspected of that sort of thing before. An emetic was administer-ed, but the dog only howled and gagged, and stubbornly refused to show the "true inwardness" of his disposition. Another emetic was sent for, and finally the missing bill was vomited up with a small tempest of howls and gurgles, and penitential tears. Mrs. X. took the money to a bank and represented that it was solled and ragged because it had been carried in somebody's pocket for a long time, and the bank was persuaded to take the bill at a liberal discount upon its original value.

Two or three days ago a bill was pl ced on the floor were the dog could see it, and then everybody left the room, ex-pecting when they returned to see the dog and bill consolidated. But lo' the

bill remained untouched, and the repentant canine lay curled up in a corner of the room looking as ashamed and

Food Temperance.

A Milliner-Senator.

made a surprising discovery the

other day." This was the remark made by a busi-ness man, a new arrival in the commun-ness man, a new arrival in the community, to a reporter for the *Tribune*. Ripe for anything calculated to disturb the stifling screnity of local affairs, the intelgent news collector was moved to ask, How so?"

'Take a seat and I will tell you," and thereupon the merchant who, by the way, is a New Yorker, proceeded as follows: "I ran away from home when I was fifteen years old. Thought I was restrainfifteen years old. Thought I was restrain-ed at home and needed more scope. I was living near Hornellsville, N. Y.; and on my first launch for freedom reached Adrian, Mich., a then quite remote city. This was in 1851, I believe. I roamed around the town for two or three days before I found anything to do. Finally, one afternoon, without the least idea that anything would come of it, I dropped into a little store—a sort of ladies fur-nishing store; that is, the stock consisted of collars and cuffs and lace and neckties and thread and yarn and all such little banner of Harold Hardrada was cailed the Land Ravager; and to this day the green flag of Ireland is celebrated as the Sunburst of Erin. We have no modern cpithets to describe the sword, and such provide as we have for our banders are prossic enough. What can be more commonplace than the name of the flag of Great Britain—the Union Jack? The star-spangled banner of the United States takes a less vulgar appellation. and thread and yarn and all such little but spangled is a poor word, and excite no particular enthusiasm. And all the better. To be fond of implements and and thread and yarn and an such inthe truck. The store was a small affair— hardly eight feet wide by perhaps fifteen feet deep. I walked in and accosted a small, thin, white-haired and fair-com-plexioned young man, with an applica-tion for employment. I must admit that the proprietor—for the young man was the monitor of the young man was emblems of slaughter, and to talk of them affectionately, is to be fond of using them; and it is, as far as it goes, a hopeful sign that the weapons of modthe proprietor-did not seem to care much whether I went to work for him or not. But after a little talk, mostly on my part, I was sengaged ' at \$3 per week, with the privilege of sleeping in the the time so long in coming, but which store.

Something in the expression of the reporter's face suggested to the narrator to say that "the point of the story was to

come." So the yarn was continued: "My proprietor did not do a very heavy business, and did not seem to care much either. He belonged to some secret society or other, and was con-stantly called upon by brother members. On these occasions the proceedings were quite mysterious, and a little sort of a wash-room in the back part of the store was used for consultations. My boss' seemed to be the head ring-master of the concern, and, though his store was a small affair, I noticed that the leading men of the city sought his guidance. He paid little attention to the customersand most of the 'waiting on' to do, and nearly all day when not engaged in those -to me-singular conferences, my em-ployer would stand in the middle of the

store thinking, thinking, thinking, while he kept constantly rapping his front teeth with a pencil. He was troubled a great deal with pain in his back, and complained of an affliction of the kidneys. I had only been with the pale-faced young man a few months when I was prevailed upon to return home, and never gave my casual employer at Adrian a thought till within the past few days. The other evening at the hotel I was glancing over the advertising columns of the *Tribunc*, when among the bank ad-vertisements I noticed the name of Jerome B. Chaffee. It jingled familarly in my mind. Where had I seen or heard that name before? I could not help its that name before? I could not help its running through my head. All at once it came to mc. Jerome B. Chaffee was the name of the young fellow I worked for in Adrian, Mich., so long ago. I could hardly believe that my old Michi-gan employer and the noted bank presi-dent and United States Senator were one and the same. But as all my time was there we are a the presidence of the same. then my own (I had not got into business) I happened into the First National bank one morning and made a few inquiries in about this style: Anxious Inquirer-Is Jerome B. Chaf

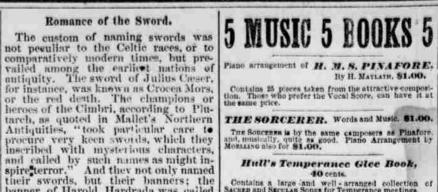
connected with this bank? Bank Man-He is, sir, slightly. A. I.-When did he come to Colorado

B. M.-He came here in 1857, I think

Miel A. I.-Is he of fair complexion-very

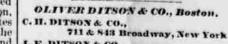
Pablie M .- He has an exceedingly fai B.

kidneys. "This was all that I wanted. I was



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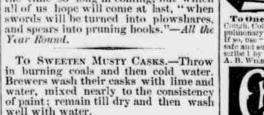
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ern warfare are not considered to have ern warfare are not considered to have any romance or poetry about them, but are held at best to be the necessary evils of our expanding but still imperfect civilization, and leads men to think of PURE COD LIVER

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when

Romance of the Sword.

ant Pargative Pellets are unfailing remedie-for these maladies. Parents who spore the rod and ruin the shild. Fast young men and women are g-n-erally spot ed cuildren to begin with. People who suffer from catarrh, when Dr. Sage's Caterrh R-medy is a safe, reliable and well-tested remedy for this loathsome disease. Parties who marry for thest bathsome disease.

lives, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

and that style and pride, like everything elsen this world, upless placed upon a secur-foundation, are subject to the law of gravits tion.

The professional indorsement which has been accorded by leading medical men in variou-parts of the country to Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsan for the Lunns, is a sufficient guarraty of iefficacy in cradiesing diseases of the breathin organs. These guateman have the rough ested the remedy, and their concurrent test mony is to the effect that i is a positive sp-sife for larg, bronchial and throat affection of every description and a most calculated of every de fevery description, and a most reliable pre-entive of that droaded scourge, consump in:

Druggie's sell it. and where from?

and lived previously at or near Adrian,

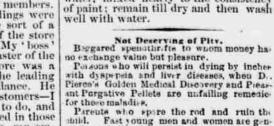
fair-and is he troubled with kidney complaint?

complexion and, I believe, is troubled somewhat with chronic disorder of the









Pe ple who marry for money, and find too ate that the golden glitter is all moonshine Women who suffer death every day of their

will effectually remove those painful weak-nesses and impart a healthful tone and strength to the whole system. People who live beyond their means and

Invalids who do more toward fostering disesse, by living and sleeping in the low, unven illated rooms of the ordinary house, than the

best medicines can accompli-h toward recov-ery, when, at a moderate expense, they can scent: all the hygismic and sanitary advantage of the luvalida Hotel, at Bunalo, N Y. Ever. obysician knows how much recovery depends upon good nursing and the hygicule oo di torns of the sick room. Chronic diseases ar-especially subject to these on divions.

ce balayeuse is basted, making a pretty and striking dress effect.

The newest white lawn and cambrid waists have the fronts in fichu style made with a separate piece in six pleat-on each side, sewed in the shoulder seams, and tapering to the waist.

Infants' bonnets are sometimes "drawn" in the old-fashioned style. They are made either of lace trimmed with ribbon, or of silk half-covered with lace, but there is not much difference in the general effect. Blue is the prevail ing color.

The rightside of many of the pattern bonnets is left almost bare. The trimming is massed high on the front and graduated toward the back on the left side, ending there in an elaborate bow : but the right frequently shows only a doubled ribbon, which passes backward and drops to form strings.

Small Fect.

For the sake of having small feet many an otherwise sensible woman will mar-tyrize herself, by pinching those unlucky members of the body into boots of a size too small. As a natural and necessary result of such pinching confinement, the foot becomes deformed and larger than it would naturally grow, with large joints and toes turned from a line parallel with the foot, to say nothing of the troublesome corns so annoying and crippling to a large class of young women. The wearing small and narrow boots is foll wearing small and narrow boots is felt by children when allowed to outgrow their boots. It is poor exonomy to allow the young to wear boots when the feet have become too large for them, since deformity of the feet is easily produced at this time. When the boot is too at this time. When the boot is too short and the heel too high, the ingrowing of the nails is a perfectly natural result. Children will have sufficient ills to contend with without this crippling from deformed feet, the most prominent cause of which is small and badly-fitting boots and shoes.

The Music of the Nightingale.

Philomelia is the classic name of the nightingale, as our readers are generally aware. Due honor in all ages has been of its melody, but some of them have attempted to interpret its songs. Bechsten, a German rhapsodist, had a

gai corico drio dzio pi. Of which all we have to say is that we hope that the song of the bird was more melodious than the translation looks to be. In the year 1740, the Prussian authorities being in want of money, or-dered the trees around Cologne to be cut down and sold. The entire city of Ag-rippina was alive with terror at the movement: the whole wood was filled movement; the whole wood was filled with nightingales, and the few burghers living near them, though extremely poor living near them, though extremely poor themselves, actually bought the trees made a dash for the window, either forstanding, and thus preserved the woods for the nightingales, and the nightingale music for the inhabitants of Cologne.— American Monthly.

Conclusive evidence at a recent trial in England proved that a girl had be-come a mother at the age of twelve years and one month.

By this time I had got over my first fears, and didn't mind a bit being left by myself: indeed, all the lower windows having bars across them, I thought that A New York correspondent says: I was safe enough ; but I little dreamed

of what was coming. "I must have been sitting over my ewing nearly an hour, with the child daving about the floor besides me, when have outlived all my companions. Most addenly I heard a dull thump overhead, of them were younger than myself, and gave promise of a much longer life. Their style of living ruined them. The as if something had fallen upon the roof. I didn't think anything of it at the moment, for one soon gets used to all sorts of strange sounds in the Indian jungle; bill of fare was large and generous. They paid for what was in it, why not eat? They began with soup and ended with nuts and raisins. Their diet palled on their palates. Vigorous condiments were out, presently, I thought I could hear a heavy breathing in the next room but one, and then I began to feel frightened in earnest. I rose as softly as I could, and crept to the doorway between the rooms. This doorway was only closed by a curtain, and gently pulling aside the folds. I peeped through—and found myadded to give their food relish. Copious draughts of liquor were enjoyed. They lived a fast life, and had a fast life's reward. My style of living is entirely dif-ferent. I regarded the hotel as my home, where I was to live for years. The spread

self within a few paces of the largest panther I had ever seen in my life.

"For one moment it was just as if I had been frozen stiff, and then the thought came to me just as if somebody had spoken it: 'The big chest!'

where I was to live for years. The spread was affluent, but my living was simple. I changed my soup daily. I confined myself to one kind of meat, and changed it every day. The dessert was varied enough to give me seven new courses a week. Sometimes I had coffee, some-times tea, sometimes milk, and then oc-" I knew that this chest would hold me and my child easily, and that I could leave a chink of the lid open to let us times tea, sometimes milk, and then oc-casionally water. My associates were always ailing, always in need of the doc-tor. The hotel's physician made me a friendly call occasionally; I have not sent for him in twenty-five years. I have seen many a man eat himself out of house and home. I have followed menore associate to the grave who didd me, the Indian panther, savage as he is, is a terrible coward, and suspicious as from over-eating and a bad digestion. I am here, hale and hearty, with a de-cade longer to live." spring at the bait. So, while my friend was puzzling himself over the curtain, and wondering whether it was meant for Statisticians usually concern them-selves with the facts of the past and pres-ent more than with the speculations of the a trap or not, I took up Minnie (who, poor little pet, seemed to know there was something wrong, and never uttered a sound) and into the chest I crept, making ent more than with the speculations of the future. But in gathering its figures this year relating to the condition of work-ingmen, the Massachusetts labor bureau has gone outside of the beaten path and given us a specimen of what may be called psychological statistics. Its of-ficers questioned a considerable number of more their house of set

as little noise as I could.

"I was hardly settled there when I heard the 'sniff'sniff' of the panther coming right up to where I lay, and, through the chink that I had left open, aware. Due hohor in an ages has been given to this bird as a songster. The Germans have not only been the admirers of its melody, but some of them have attempted to interpret its songs. Bechsten, a German rhapsodist, had a scraping the edge of the lid, and trying Bechsten, a German rhapsodist, had a pet nightingale, whose song he interpret-ed as follows: Zo ro zo ro zo ro zo ro zo ro zo ro zirr-hading! Ae rc re zc zc zc zc ze ze ve ve ve ve; conar he dze hoi. Scraping the edge of the hd, and trying to lift it up; but, happily, the chink was too narrow for his paw to enter. But if the paw couldn't, the tongue could; and soon he began to lick my fingers, rasping them so that I hardly knew how to bear it. Still, the touch of Minnie's little Higa iga iga iga iga iga iga iga, guaia-gai corico drio dzio pi. arm around my neck seemed to give me

Mysen after 1 an sixty-live As times are now, no". 'Not with present pay". 'Expect to die a pauper if these times last," 'Not at my present business". 'Can just live now on my wages".....

Cannot save a dollar"..... Do not pay my way now".... Not by day labor". Life insurance and savings banks broke me". want to live to sixty-five"

When an old curmudgeon, on taking leave of a certain young lady. command-ed her to hand him his hat, he was pomade a dash for the window, either for-getting or not noticing the iron bars; but just as he reached it, there came the crack of a rifle, and I heard the heavy brute fall suddenly upon the floor. Then litely referred to the servant, with

Different Replies to a Question.

of workingmen as to their hopes of se-

curing a living competence at the age of sixty-five, with the following results:

'Expect to lay by enough to support my-self after I am sixty-five"

Prospects are good, and hope to do so"... Do not expect to lay by enough to support myself after I am sixty-five"...

No prospect of saving anything now". Cannot save a dollar"

18

all the fright seemed to come back upon me at once, and I fainted outright. "I heard afterward that Mr. R. had happened to want some instrentum which he had left at the house; and, not

and am satisfied that my quondam em-ployer of long ago was identically the same person who is the richest man and the keenest politician in Colorado. Now, is not that a rather funny thing, any-

The reporter, somewhat weary, was talking with a gentleman the other was taking with a gentleman the other day who has spent nearly thirty years at a hotel in New York, hale, hearty, vig-orous—outliving by a decade his associ-ates in hotel life. "Yes," he said, "1 mitted that it was .- Denver (Col.) Tri bune.

Facts About Printing.

Movable types for printing were not used until the fifteenth century. Books were printed by the Chinese and other castern nations from engraved blocks long before the invention of type. The first type were wood. The same material is still much used for the larger varieties of latters.

varieties of letters. Johannes Guttenburg is generally be lieved to have been the first to manufacture movable types.

An edition of Donatus was the first book printed from movable types. The finest letters were characters im-itating handwriting. Printing was in-troduced into Paris in 1740; into London

four years later. Roman type was first made in 1465.

Italic about the year 1500. Type founding was a part of the busi ness of a printer, and was declared a dis-tinet art by a decree of the Star Chamber. The largest-sized type used for books is great primer; the smaller sizes are English, pica, small pica, long primer, bourgeois, brevier, minion, nonpareil, agate, pearl, diamond and brilliant. Pearl is the smallest type found in ordinary printing offices.

In America printing offices. In America printers are paid by the 1,000 cms (M), an em being equivalent to about two letters. In England the matter is measured by ens (N), 2,000 of

printing the next edition. So rupidly is this work performed that in some in-stances forms have been got ready for the press in twenty minutes after the last page had been given to the stereotyper. The hand press was invented in 1450 and is still used, without any important improvement, in the majority of country ewspaper offices. Ink rollers are made of a mixture of

molasses and glue, and were invented by one Gannal, a glue manufacturer of

The first newspaper ever printed by steam was the London Times of Nov. 28, 1814

If you find a burglar on your premises, under the sofa, don't trouble him. He is already under a rest.

On Our Most Distant Fronters, is in our businest and most p prious cities of the seaboard and interior, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is pre-e inently popular Wherever civil zation plants its foot on this continent, thither the great toulo soon finds its way

Initial the great tone soon hinds its way. Nor is this surprising, for it is the medicine of all others best adapted to the wants of the Western swigrant, be he miner or azionium-ist. It is an incomparable remedy for the diseases to which he is most subject, and which are liable to be brought on by a change of c imate, hardship supporter unacenstomed po-the

litely referred to the servant, with the assurance that she was the hand-maid of the establishment. A champion pedestrian makes \$20,000 by one week's work, a champion re-porter \$20, showing the superioriy of mind over matter. Perhaps the reporter should throw more sole into his matter.

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