FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A Kiss?

A pout, and a parting of lips as they touch—
That's a kiss in the abstract. It does not seem much;
But where is the language can rightly express it?
What letters can sound it to help you to guess it?
What simile suggest, or what fancy reveal
The mysterious bliss it can cause one to feel?
Here nature assuredly won a diploma
For fragrance of flavor and perfect aroma.

A kiss is electrical—comes with a start
That tingles a delicate shock to the heart,
And sets the eyes twinkling with rapturous delight,
Like stars in the sky of a clear frosty night.
When 'tis over the ecstacy clings to you yet;
'Tis a joy to remember and never forget.
All pleasure condensed in an instant of bliss
Can but partly describe what's contained in a kiss.

—*George Birdseye.*

Fashion Notes.

Flowers reappear as trimming for dress bonnets.

Cashmere colors are more sparingly used, and chiefly as relief to plain velvets and cloths.

A great deal of figured and stamped velveteen is used inexpensively with satin and silk in street costumes.

The latest boots for ladies have a broad projecting sole, and button on the outside of the foot instead of over the instep, as formerly.

Wide ribbons with dark borders and chintz or palms in the center, are used with striking effect with delicately tinted muslins and satins for evening dress.

The new fur-lined circulars are made with a deep collar of fur instead of the hood of last winter, and all a trifle shorter, to enable them to be worn with the short costumes.

Garnet and pink are the leading combination of colors for evening dress. No shades are more inviting in assistance to the complexion. A great deal of filmy white lace or gauze de soie is indispensable with such costumes for young ladies.

It is averred by dealers that ladies who own fine diamonds purchase and wear numbers of paste stones in handsome settings, to enchance the splendor of their display. The white topaz, found in Arizona and Idaho, is frequently set with real diamonds to make a show.

Princess dresses for evening have the front slashed in deep points from below the hips, edged with feathery fringe, falling over satin of a deeper shade. An Oriental scarf, which combines the shade of the dress with brilliant, yet subdued embroideries, in gold and colors, is draped round the hips.

The broad brimmed hats of fur felt, wrongly called beaver, are in request by ladies wishing a change of millinery, who cut off part of the rim, and bend the hat into close, becoming shapes. Broad satin loops and a feather or wing are the proper trimming for such hats, which are rather more stylish abroad than the dressy turbans.

Flowers are worn with evening toilets in every fashion. A bouquet is tucked in the lace at right of the low, round corsage, or on the Grecian bertha directly in front. In other designs, smaller knots are worn as epaulets, and a rose heads the lacing in the back of the cuirass basque, or a dozen roses of graduated sizes form a cordon from the left shoulder across the bosom. This is particularly rich, with black lace or satin dresses. A festoon of roses heads the deep lace of the apron, with a trail falling at each side, or a spiral of lace headed by flowers is carried down the back of the dress, in a new and elegant fashion.

News and Notes for Women.

There are now fifty girls among the students of Cornell University.

A Philadelphia woman owns the largest colored diamond ever brought to America.

The empress of Austria has a large riding school attached to her estate. She loves to watch the training of vicious horses.

Miss Eckhardt, a farmer's daughter, of State Centre, Ohio, pitched "eighty acres of wheat from wagon to stack," and was married a few hours afterward.

A celebrated French beauty in the time of Napoleon Bonaparte, Mme. Louise Lucerne, has just reached her 100th year. She was the friend and rival in beauty of Mme. Recamier.

Miss Gabriella Stickney has been appointed postmistress at Collyer, Kansas. She was a type-setter on the Chicago *Legal News* four years ago, but went West to grow up with the country.

Miss Mary Ripley has charge of the boys' department of the high school, at Buffalo, N. Y., where there are over 200 young men, whose ages range as high as twenty-five years. Few men who have preceded her in the work have been able to do it acceptably. Her influence is such as to make not only law-abiding, but enthusiastic students.

A pretty miss of eighteen, who belongs to a good family in Union City, Ind., and has been well educated, has recently been released from jail, where she was awaiting trial for kleptomania. The most influential people in the county united in a appeal for the dismissal of the indictment, and the court gladly acquiesced in a nolle prosequi.

Sliding Down a Mountain.

The trail leading to the Metamoras mine is both steep and narrow, and winds along the side of Prospect mountain from the base to almost the summit. In places the descent from it is very precipitous, falling off almost perpendicularly for a distance of 200 or 300 feet. Several pack mules have been killed by being pushed off at these points, but no accident has ever happened to the hardy miner and prospector who pass over it until recently, and this fortunately was not a fatal one. The snowfall had almost obliterated the pathway, making it peculiarly dangerous, and when James Ahearn attempted to make the ascent he was forced to grope his way blindly, trusting to his knowledge of the route to carry him over safely. It was not sufficient, however, for when about half way up he slipped from the icy crust and before he could recover himself he was traveling down the side of the mountain at a rate of speed only equaled by a meteor. While the snow was the immediate cause of Ahearn's disaster it was also his salvation, for it not only preserved him from contract with the rocks as he plunged down, but received him in its soft embrace at his stopping place, some 250 feet from the point of departure. As it was his clothes were rent and torn, so was his skin in sundry places, and while no bones were broken there were aggregate bruises that will painfully remind him of his experience for some days to come.—*Eureka (Nev.) Leader.*

In the Savannah river, about two miles above Bowman's ferry, is a regular floating bar-room, anchored in the middle of the river. It is kept by a man from the Georgia side, and is only reached by the owner's batteau, which comes to either bank in answer to a hout.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Artificial Hay-Making.

In Great Britain, rainy, foggy weather prevails to a far greater extent than in this country, rendering the harvesting of their hay and grain crops matters of great uncertainty. Hence an artificial hay-maker has long been sought for by inventive minds. Recently an Englishman has invented what is claimed as a really practicable process, which is thus described:

Streams of hot air from the mouth of a hot blast fan, connected with a portable engine, are directed upon masses of wet hay or grain laid in open troughs, and brought in turn, by occasional lifting of forks, under the direct action of the air. By increasing the temperature of the blast it was found that the drying process could be proportionately expedited. Eventually the scheme was perfected by bringing the hot-blast fan to bear upon a shed divided into two compartments by an iron partition, and having a space between the iron floor and the ground. Hot air, supplied from the hot-blast fan by means of a duct from an underground furnace, communicates with thirty-two conical perforated tubes on the floor, on which are spiked the wet grain-sheaves. These tubes of course are used only for grain. The crowning success of the whole process is an atmospheric hoist, worked by the same engine as the hot blast, which elevates and sends up to the top of a stack, twenty-two feet high, as many as 960 sheaves per hour.

The past season, being unprecedentedly wet, has brought this invention to the front, and practical men have not been slow in recognizing its value. In a recent letter to an exchange the inventor states: "I lent one of my hay-driers to Mr. Ashcombe, of Sewardstone, a practical farmer of long experience and large 'holding.' He started it at 9 A. M., and in ten hours had dried and stacked the produce of ten acres, estimated at one and one-half loads per acre. The total cost was $27.50 for the ten acres, rather less than it would have cost to make the hay in the field, had that been possible. The hay was made from unripe, rank, weedy grass which had been perpetually rained upon; Mr. Ashcombe and his men were inexperienced in the use of the machine, and had no help from me; the hay-drier was wholly uncovered and showers fell on the hay while it was being dried. In spite of these unfavorable conditions, however, the result was a complete success.

While it is not probable that individual farmers in this country could afford an investment in such a machine, yet with that comprehensive system of co-operation among farmers, which in the future may include the ownership in common of steam engines, threshers, horse-powers, stump-pullers and the like, the artificial hay-dryer may also find its place as a valuable agent in the saving of crops jeopardized by long-continued wet weather. At least the principle detailed above may suggest a thought to practical men that will lead to simple contrivances for accomplishing the same purpose.

Health Hints.

Thoroughly wetting the hair once or twice a week with a weak solution of salt water will prevent it falling out.

Laws of Life says the way to cure a babe's sore mouth is to prevent it from becoming sore. Washing it with cold water is a good preventive. A gentle astringent wash, like tea made from the roots of gold thread, obtainable at any drug store, is good.

The *Scientific American* says: "Various instances have been recorded of the discovery in hens' eggs of minute specimens of the *distoma ovatum*. They appear like a small speck, the size of a millet seed or a pin's head. It is believed by helminthologists that they will develop into one of the varieties of tape worm, and it is wise, therefore, to take eggs hard boiled or otherwise well cooked. A writer in one of the late numbers of *Nature* cites several instances where these parasitic bodies have been found."

In cases of ordinary sore throat, says an exchange, the simplest and best treatment is the wet pack, using a linen cloth wrung from cold water, and over this a knit of crocheted yarn band four feet long and four inches wide. Apply this two or three nights in succession, unless it is a very serious case, when the pack should be kept during the day. If taken off in the morning, wash the throat in very cold water and rub dry with a coarse towel and with the hand. This will prevent taking more cold. The more friction used the better. Let it be a sort of squeezing of the parts so as to affect the deep-seated tissues. Sore throat may be prevented by these means from becoming chronic.

An exchange says: "At this season of the year, when coughs and colds are the order of the day, and scarce a family is to be found, some of whose members are not afflicted with them, the following remedy, communicated by a Russian, as the usual mode of getting rid of those complaints in that part of Russia from whence he came, is simple, and we can, from experience, also vouch for its efficacy. It is no other than a strong tea of elder flowers, sweetened with honey, either fresh or dried. A basin of this tea is to be drank as hot as possible, after the person is warm in bed; it produces a strong perspiration, and a slight cold or cough yields to it immediately, but the most stubborn requires two or three repetitions."

Recipes.

JELLY TARTLETS.—Make the paste the same as for mince pies; line small patty pans, pricking the paste in the bottom to keep it from puffing too high; bake in a quick over and fill with jelly or jam.

ONION SOUP.—Take six onions, let them brown slightly in a casserole with a tablespoonful of butter; add three potatoes sliced, pepper and salt, not too much, and let it all cook in two pints of water for an hour and a half; must cook slowly.

WHIPPED POTATOES.—Whip boiled potatoes to creamy lightness with a fork; beat in butter, milk, pepper and salt; at last the frothed white of an egg; toss irregularly upon a dish, set in the oven two minutes to reheat, but do not let it color.

PRUNE PIE.—Two cups French prunes steeped in water over night, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful extract lemon, tablespoonful vinegar, one-third cupful water; wet the edges of the paste with milk; bake twenty-five minutes in rather hot oven.

MEAT CAKES.—Take any cold meat, game or poultry (if undone all the better), mince it fine with a little fat ham or bacon; season with pepper and salt and a little savory spice. Mix well and make into small cakes; fry these a nice brown and serve them with a good gravy, or put into a mold and boil or bake.

NEW SUET PUDDING.—Four eggs, half pound suet, one pint bread crumbs, one quart milk, half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of flour; chop the suet very fine and beat the egg thoroughly; heat the milk scalding hot and pour it over the crumbs; mix the suet, cinnamon, nutmeg and flour (the latter wet a little to prevent lumps), and beat all together; add eggs; sweeten to taste; add salt and brown in oven half an hour.

A deer on exhibition in Memphis committed suicide by jumping from a fourth story window.

COINS.

Some Interesting Facts About Metal Money.

Robert Morris, LL. D., writing upon the subject of coins and their collection, says so many errors prevail among those whose opportunities are limited that he gives a few notes to remove false impressions. He continues: Although some look upon coin collecting and coin study as mere hobbies, yet thousands of persons, even in this country, are engaged in it. In all civilized countries people are fond of following a particular pursuit for mental occupation. The over-wrought mind must have relief, and what subject worthier of leisure hours than the coins which afforded mediums of trade to nations now vanished! I am acquainted with most of those who, in the United States, devote themselves, with more or less zeal, to the fascinating pursuit, and am of opinion that the study of historical coins (numismatics) trains the faculties, enlarges the scope of knowledge and encourages a sound taste for the useful and the beautiful.

In this paper I propose, in a desultory way, to offer some corrections of errors and some suggestions upon the right basis of numismatic study.

A few weeks since you gave a paragraph from a country journal, describing a dollar of 1788 There were no dollars coined for several years after that date. Another amateur in coins boasts of possessing "one of the oldest coins ever made—over 1,700 years old!" That is not to be reckoned as a very old coin. It would only be a coin of Marcus Aurelius, who was the seventeenth of the series of Roman emperors, commencing with Julius Cæsar, B. C. 44. But we have coins 800 years older than Julius Cæsar, and nearly 1,000 years older than Marcus Aurelius.

Frequent mention is made in the press of American pennies, but pennies have never been struck by the United States. Our government strikes cents, not pennies. It would be as proper to call our cents *lepta* or *sesterces* as pennies. Great Britain is the only country that strikes pennies.

It has been claimed recently that the Confederate government struck silver coins, and somebody in Alabama has a dime supposed to be a Confederate coin. This is not a coin; it is a medal. A coin is always struck by a sovereign power; a medal (token, medallet) by an individual. The Confederate government never ordered a mintage of coins. Had her independence been achieved, she would have done so.

The striking of coin in America began, it is believed, at Boston, Mass., in 1652, when the home government granted the colonial authorities leave to make a certain amount. The first were of the value of twelve pence, six pence and three pence.

The small letter upon our silver money refers to the place where struck. C denotes Charlotte; D, Dahlonega; O, New Orleans; S, San Francisco, etc. Those having no letter were minted at Philadelphia, which is the mother manufactory of all.

Turkish coins, which are very common in this country, are dated like our own, except that instead of A. D. they use A. H,—that is, the year of the flight of Mohammed, called the Hegira.

Visitors to Philadelphia at the centennial were advised to go to the mint on Chestnut street, and see "the only specimen of the widow's mite in this country." The statement is a double error. There are hundreds of genuine copies of the *lepton* (or "widow's mite") in this country to-day. On the other hand the specimen at Philadelphia is most likely a Greek coin and not Hebrew, for it has the Greek letter y upon it, which is never seen on the genuine Hebrew mite.

A New York paper recently announced the discovery of a package of Roman silver coins struck by Romulus and Remus, B. C. 753. But the first silver money struck by the Romans was in B. C. 269, some five centuries later than the twin founders of Rome.

The motto "E Pluribus Unum" is first seen upon a copper medal struck in 1786. This was six years before the establishment of the government mint, and was struck, it is believed, at Newburg, N. Y., where there was a private mint at the time.

The beautiful copper coin, styled "the Kentucky token," was struck in England to commemorate the introduction of Kentucky (1792) into the American Union. It is found in many collections, being not a very rare piece.

But few persons have any idea of the cumbrous nature of specie, especially silver and copper. When the British government remitted specie to Boston to repay their colonies for their disbursements in the Louisburg campaign, the bullion was brought in a ship of war and weighed twenty tons; the copper ten tons. The aggregate value was £183,700 (about $900,000.) It filled 215 chests, and required thirty-five two-horse wagons to transport it from the dock to the treasury.

A Pennsylvania paper says in a late issue that one Boyd has dug out of his garden a Spanish coin dated A. D. 529, and therefore 1,350 years old. There are two objections to this statement; first, that there was no Spanish government A. D. 529; second, that coins were not dated "A. D." at that period. To which the third objection may perhaps apply that there is no such man as Boyd, and the whole story is a yarn.

A Cincinnati paper has a correspondent who claims possession of a coin date A. D 826. Impossible. Coins with dates referring to Anno Domini cannot be found earlier than the fourteenth century. There is one dated in Roman numerals MCCCLXXIV. (1374), and one in Arabic numerals dated 1401. The first English coin referring to A. D. is that of Edward VI., with MDXLIV. (1544) The date of all coins struck earlier than the fourteenth century may be known by referring to the king in whose reign they were minted.

It is generally supposed that the bronze cents and the nickel five-cent pieces are worth intrinsically the value marked upon their faces. Very far from it. Reckoning nickel at $2 per pound, the five-cent piece is worth a cent and a quarter. It weighs seventy-seven grains and a fraction. The proportions in the composition of it are seventy-five per cent. of copper and twenty-five per cent. of nickel. Copper is reckoned at forty-three cents per pound. If, then, a nickel five-cent piece is lost, the government clears three and one-half cents on the issue.

The word penny in the Scriptures and in ancient history refers to a silver coin worth, by weight, about fifteen cents. As the word penny in modern times is always applied to a copper coin, mistakes upon this subject are common in the pulpit and in the Sunday-school room.

According to the law pronounced by a Western judge, a man who is walking has as much right to be in the road as a horse has. The driver of a horse, having plenty of room, deliberately refused to turn out, saying the road belonged to him and his horse and wagon. The man who was injured took ordinary precaution, but the driver, who was a farmer in good circumstances and a deacon in the church, insisted that the man ought to be run down. The judge thought differently.

Large quantities of American turkeys, geese and other fowls have been seized lately on arriving at Liverpool, because decomposition had set in and rendered them unfit for food.

The Australian Forest.

Morning and evening the Australian forest is awake; at noon it is asleep. No greater contrast can be imagined than between the morning hours and those at midday. In the former the very flowers seem to possess an active existence. Myriads of such, larger and more brilliant than those under English skies, load the air with the sweetest scents; magnificent tree-ferns wave their fronds or branches in the light breeze; on old stumps of trees great green and yellow lizards lie watching for their prey; the magpie throws her voice from the wattles, and possibly the lyre-bird in the denser scrub; and in the tall gums numberless paroquets, parrots, rosellas, cockatoos, butcher-birds, love-birds, etc., are screaming and darting to and fro. But by-and-bye the intense heat will silence all these, and nothing will be heard but the chirp of the grasshopper and the shrill sound of some unseen insect. At twilight again there is a revival of life, but not of so cheerful a description. The cicadas shriek by myriads their deafening "p-r-r-r-rr;" drowsy opossums snarling their gum boles; and flocks of cockatoos scream as some great gray kangaroo bounds past them like a belated ghost. If there is marshy ground near, the deep boom of the bittern, the wail of the curlew, and the harsh cry of the crane, mingling possibly with those of a returning or passing flock of black swans, will add to the concert. In a moment of silence one may be startled by the mocking laugh of the jackass, or the melancholy "mo-poke" (or "more pork") of the bird of that name. The dead of night is not so still as the universal hush of the burning noon.—*Chamber's Journal.*

The African Honey-Bird.

The honey-bird is about as large as a gray mocking-bird, and is of similar color. It endeavors to attract the attention of travelers and to induce them to follow it. When it succeeds thus far, it almost invariably leads the person who follows to a nest of wild bees. While on the route it keeps up an incessant twittering, as if to assure its follower of success, and often alights on the ground or a bush and looks back to see if the person is still in pursuit.

The native Africans, when conducted by the bird, frequently answer its twittering with a whistle as they proceed, for the purpose of signifying to their conductor that they are still following. When the bird arrives at the hollow tree or other place where the honey is deposited, it hovers over the spot, points at the deposit with its bill, and perches on a neighboring bush or tree to await its share of the plunder. This is the usual termination of the adventure. But sometimes the honey-bird seems to be actuated by a love of mischief, and then instead of leading the traveler to a bee's nest, it conducts him to the lair of some wild beast, and then flies away with a twittering which sounds something like laughter. Gordon Cumming, "the lion killer," once followed a honey-bird which conducted him to the retreat of a huge crocodile; and, having introduced the traveler to this august presence, the little feathered joker took a hasty leave, evidently much delighted with the success of his trick.

According to the Boston *Journal of Commerce* the first manufacture of small arms in this country dates back to 1748, in Bridgewater, Mass., by Hugh Orr, a Scotchman, from Renfrewshire. He made 500 stands of arms for the province of Massachusetts bay, which were stored in Castle William, Boston harbor, and were carried off by the British when they evacuated the town. All of Orr's work was done by hand.

Spain pays her ministers plenipotentiary $60,000 a year and her favorite bull-fighter $30,000 a year.

A Medicine Should not be judged

By the suddenness and violence of its effects. Self-evident as this proposition would seem, there are many foolish persons who are content only with a remedy that acts abruptly. The pill and other nostrum vendors who trade upon the credulity of this class, find their "best bolt," as poor Artemus Ward termed it, in the sale of violent purgatives. So long as they wrench the bowels of their dupes sufficiently, they are pretty sure of a certain measure of success. If instead of such pernicious rubbish, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used, the results are widely different. The bowels are relieved, but always gently, by this pleasant laxative, which does not weaken but invigorates them, and endows the co-operative organs of digestion and bilious secretion with activity and regularity, strengthens the constitution and physique, and while it is safe in its constituents, is sufficiently prompt in operation.

There is Always Room at the Top.

Daniel Webster once said to a young struggling lawyer: "Young man, seek for eminence in your calling—there's always room at the top." This remark has passed into a popular proverb, and has received another illustration in the wonderful success of the "95 Per Cent. Sterling Rubber Boot." When the Candee Co. first put these goods on the market, there was a general prediction of failure, on account of the relative high price necessarily asked for a boot of such quality. But the utter worthlessness of all other rubber boots had filled the community with indignation, and the fact that the company had themselves faith enough in the goods to give a three months' warrant on them, and to stamp that warrant on the boots, and to provide a place for a permanent record of the date of sale so as to fix the duration of the warrant, showed a degree of confidence and good faith which tempted buyers to give the boots a trial. And a trial so fully demonstrated the great worth and economy of the boots, that they are gradually displacing all the cheaper goods. Solid merit always wins.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order, or is any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

Wanted.

Saerman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

The habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column. —*Press.*

When exhausted by mental labor take Kidney-Wort to maintain healthy action of all organs.

The Danger of Winter Sports.

Allen T. Foster, of Big Shanty, Pa., had his leg shattered by his rifle ball, and dragged himself four miles to his home.

Celebrating his birthday on the ice with skates, Arthur Hyland, aged twenty-one, of Winamac, Ind., went into the lake and was drowned.

Charlie Herndon, of Richmond, Ky., got his rabbit, but his gun barrel left the stock, and Charlie lost the thumb of his left hand.

Joseph Gendron and his sweetheart, Amelia Cloutier, of Penetanquishene, Ont., skated under the ice together and were drowned.

While driving a pheasant out of a bush for his son to shoot, Job Monroe, of Bluffton, Ind., caught the full charge of shot in his face.

While Harold Wallace, a six-year-old son of Dr. Wallace, of Helveton, N. Y., was coasting, he ran into a team and was kicked to death.

Orson Stone left his fingers in the Maine forests. He had a habit of placing his hand over the muzzle of his gun as he walked through the woods.

Three friends, Stevens, Robinson and Moore, of St. Paul, Minn., came upon a deer. Moore's head came in front of Robinson's gun, and Moore is dead.

The Make Up of the Body.

Suppose your age to be 15 or thereabouts, I can figure you to a dot. You have 160 bones and 500 muscles; your blood weighs 52 pounds; your heart is five inches in length and three inches in diameter; it beats 70 times a minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 per day, and 36,792,000 per year. At each beat a little over two ounces of blood is thrown out of it, and each day it receives and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid. Your lungs will contain a gallon of air, and you inhale 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of your lungs, supposing them to spread out, exceeds 20,000 square inches. The weight of your brain is three pounds; when you are a man it will weigh eight ounces more. Your nerves exceed 10,000,000 in number. Your skin is composed of three layers, and varies in thickness. The area of your skin is about 1,700 square inches, and you are subject to an atmospheric pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch. Each square inch of your skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain tile, one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of your body of a drain or tile ditch for draining the body 23½ miles long.—*Dio Lewis.*

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

WILL CURE

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples or Humor in the Face, Coughs and Colds, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Pains in the Back, Faintness at the Stomach, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon the complaints named are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

The Great Blood Purifier.

Dr. W. ROSS Writes.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for *Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness* and all diseases of the *blood*, I have never found its equal. I have sold VEGETINE for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist.

Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

DON'T FAIL to send stamp for the Largest, Handsomest and most complete Catalogue of TYPE, PRESSES, CUTS, &c., published. LOWEST PRICES. LARGEST VARIETY. NATIONAL TYPE CO. 58 South Third St., PHILADELPHIA.

BEATTY ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

New Organs $ 13 stops, 3set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 oct's 2 knee swells, walnut case, warr'd 6 years, stool & book $98. New Pianos, stool, cover & book, $143 to $255. Before you buy be sure to write me. Illustrated Newspaper sent Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

PETROLEUM Grand Medal at Philadelphia Exposition. VASELINE JELLY Silver Medal at Paris Exposition.

This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs

Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: at PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars with new styles and prices sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

MICHIGAN LAND, TAX AND EXPLORING AGENCY.—Pine and Farming Lands bought and sold on commission. Farming Lands near the Railroad, subject to entry under Homestead Act Claims for Trespass looked up and adjusted. Reference Furnished. All Letters of inquiry carefully answered. Address W. B. LEONARD, Otsego Lake, Michigan.

$1425 profits on 30 days' investment of $100 in Erie R. R., October 18. $20, $50, $100, $500. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

RELIABLE DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

$2,500 A YEAR GUARANTEED. Agents Wanted. I have the best things for Agents. Over 200 agents are now making from $3 to $15 a day. Send stamp for particulars. REV. S. T. BUCK, Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.

45 $45 to $60 A MONTH TO AGENTS, either male or female; will not interfere with other occupation; no cost or expense to agents. Send stamp for circular to P. O. Box 1050, New York City.

FOR CABINET, MINERAL SPECIMENS OF IDAHO. Address "COLLECTOR," Junction, Lemhi Co., Idaho.

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

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SAWING THE LOG.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WONDERFUL IMPROVED Labor Saving GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE is fully demonstrated by the number in use and the present demand for them. It saws Logs of any size. One man can saw more logs or cord wood in one day and easier than two men can the old way. It will saw a two foot log in three minutes. Every Farmer needs one. Township agents wanted. Send for Illustrated Circular and Terms. Address W. W. HOSTWICK & CO., 175 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

NOTE.—One W. W. Giles, *alias* W. W. Jilz, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., advertises that he has an infringement suit against us, which is false. We hope to soon bring this roving Giles, *alias* Jilz, to justice. Send for particulars.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE. BEST IN THE WORLD. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. ADDRESS JOHNSON, CLARK & CO. ORANGE, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL. 30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. THE GREAT THROAT & LUNG REMEDY. CURES CONSUMPTION. COLDS, COUGHS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

6 WARD'S Fine Shirts for $9.00. Printed directions for self measurement and Price List free by mail. E. M. & W. WARD, 381 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. THAT IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS. MY FRIEND YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER'S AXLE GREASE. TRADE MARK. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. *Awarded the MEDAL OF HONOR at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.* Chicago. FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., New York

The ESTEY ORGAN IS THE BEST. THE WORLD OVER. Manufactory BRATTLEBORO, VT.

PISO'S CURE FOR Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best cough medicine. Dose small,—bottle large. Sold everywhere. 25c and $1.00. Warranted to first buyers. CONSUMPTION.

This Claim-House Established 1865.

PENSIONS. New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled Pensions date back to discharge or death. *Time limited.* Address, with stamp, GEORGE E. LEMON, P. O. Drawer 325, Washington, D. C.

FEMALES Dr. Marchisi's Uterine CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to Howarth & Ballard, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

THE WEEKLY SUN. A large eight-page paper of 56 broad columns will be sent post-paid to any address, one year, for ONE DOLLAR. Address THE SUN, N. Y. City.

AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated, and only complete and authentic history of the great tour of GRANT AROUND THE WORLD. Describes Regal Entertainments, Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and Wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. ☞ A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catch-penny" imitations. Over 900 pages. Price only $3. Send for circulars containing full description of the work and our extra terms to agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARLETON'S HOUSEHOLD ENCYCLOPÆDIA. The most valuable single Book ever printed. A treasury of knowledge. There has never before been published in one volume, so much useful information on every subject. Beautifully illustrated, price $2.50. A Whole Library in One Volume. TO AGENTS Sold only by subscription; the easiest book to sell ever known. Terms, etc. address G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N. Y. City.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with *Nervous Debility* and *diseases of a personal nature*. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. *A sure cure guaranteed or no pay.* Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

YOUNG MAN OR OLD, If you want a luxuriant growth of hair on head, face, or to whiskers, strengthen and invigorate the hair any where, don't be humbugged, but send 50c. or $1 for the Great Parisian Elixir, and only SIX cents for the Great Parisian Humbug. Address, H. GODFALLEY, Box 1430, Boston, Mass. Correspondence Confidential.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. ☞ 100-page Pamphlet, 10c. ☞

FUN SMITH'S VALVE ORGAN. Sent free. Address SMITH'S VALVE ORGAN Co., Fairton, N. J.

KIDNEY-WORT. PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles. IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY? BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME. Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders. KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid. One package will make six qts of medicine. TRY IT NOW! Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

N Y N U—No 3

Frank Leslie's POPULAR PUBLICATIONS

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper is a faithful record of Current Events, Foreign and Domestic, in the Political, Social, Scientific and Commercial world. As an Entertaining and Educational Journal it is unequaled. It contains, besides the Domestic and Foreign News of the Week, Editorials, Serial and Short Stories, Personal Gossip, etc., etc. Amusing Cartoons and beautiful illustrations. It has nearly reached its Semi-Centennial Volume. Published every Wednesday, price 10 cents. Annual subscription $4 postpaid.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is remarkable for its excellence, cheapness and comprehensiveness, and its reputation is firmly established. The best living writers are among its contributors, its columns represent every department of literature, so that all tastes will be gratified and all classes of readers derive entertainment and instruction from the varied contents, filling 128 quarto pages; over 100 engravings embellish each number, together with a handsome chromo frontispiece. Published on the 15th of every month, price 25 cents, or $3 per annum, postpaid.

Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.—The beautiful periodical has, for nearly twenty years, maintained its superiority over all competitors as a Family Journal, Story Paper and Home Friend. New attractions are constantly presented, and the most popular writers contribute to it. The contents embrace Serial Novels, Novelettes, Sketches, Adventures, Biographies, Anecdotes, etc. Sixteen pages eight of which are beautifully embellished. Published every Monday, price 10 cents. Annual subscription $4, postpaid.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.—This brilliant periodical is undoubtedly the cheapest Sunday Magazine in the world; its merits have secured for it an immense circulation, and receives the warmest commendations of the religious and secular press. Pure and healthy in tone and teaching; strictly non-sectarian, it inculcates principles of morality and virtue and presents the truth in its most attractive forms. There are interesting Serials, Short Stories, Adventures, Essays, Poems, and a Miscellany embracing a large variety of subjects, 128 quarto pages and 100 illustrations in each number. Published on the 10th of every month. Price, single copy, 25 cents; annual subscription,