Farm and Garden Notes. If hens have pienty of coal ashes to wallow in, in the hen house, they will

perfectly hardy, and produce masses of beautiful flowers and foliage.

In starting many flower seeds, pure sand is better than soil. Put some in a saucer; dampen it, and plant the seed. When well sprouted, and large enough to handle, transplant to pots.

To keep bugs off melon and squash vines put a tomato plant in each hill. This is worthy of trial; if it does not succeed in saving the melons and squashes we shall have a crop of to-Soot water applied in strong or weak

solution, according to the vigor and need of plants, has the effect of dispelling all worms from the soil, and of imparting a deep-green, healthy color to the foliage. In the cultivation of the kitchen garden, long, straight rows of vegetables sufficiently far apart to allow the culti-vator or horse hoe to be worked be-

tween thom, will greatly lighten the hand work. Many sows have a frenzy for devouring their young at farrowing, that seems to be caused in part by the previous method of feeding, and can be partially

prevented at least by giving them a variety of food. All hens which are good setters can be moved, after they have sat on eggs a week, to a small apartment where food and water can be kept constantly by them, and little trouble will be occa-sioned. A dusting box should be added.

To prepare liquid manure to be used upon a flower or vegetable garden, fill a hog-head holding sixty gallons with water, to which add a bushel of her droppings, or the same quantity of soot, or six pounds of Peruvian guano. Stir the whole two or three times a day for a few days; then allow it to settle and use the

clear liquor
The old practice among farmers of
annually scraping the trunks of apple
trees and afterward applying a coat of whitewash is not so common nowa-days as it used to be. Still the good re-sults following the labor will well repay one. Underneath the dry and dead bark countless numbers of vermin make their home; when the ark is removed and whitewash applied the destruction of all vermin is certain.

Household Hints.

Copperas mixed with whitewash put up in the cellar walls will keep vermin away.

To polish stained floors rub them thoroughly once a week with beeswax and turpentine. Strong brine may be used to advan-

tage in washing bedsteads; hot alum is also good for this purpose. Drain pipes and all places that are sour or impure may be cleansed with

lime water, copperas water or carbolic Carpets should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first, and then on the right, after which spots may be re-moved by the use of ox-gall or ammonia

and water. When hard-finished walls are calcimined, the soiled coats should be washed or scraped before a new one is put on. This is the most disagreeable part of the process. The furniture should be covered, as lime makes spots that remove with difficulty, especially upon black walnut.

Furniture needs cleaning as much as other woodwork. It may with warm soansuds, quickly wiped dry and then rubbed wi han oily cloth. To polish it, rub it with rotten stone and sweet oil. Clean off the oil and polish it with a chamois skin. For ordinary woodwork use whiting to rub the dirt off and ammonia. Mortar and paint may be removed from window-glass try walks and climb mountains by way hot, sharp vinegar. Grained wood should be washed with cold tea.

In washing painted walls it is a good plan to remove from the room every-thing that can be injured by steam and then hang sheets wrong from hot water in the room. The vapor, condensing on the walls, softens the dirt, which may be wiped off with woolen cloths wrung from soda-water. Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda-water. If the wall about the stove has been smoked by the stove, cover the black patches with gum snellae, and they will not strike through paint or calcimine.

Paint your plastered walls and they will not absorb odors. You can easily clean them with soda and water. Soap and water spots them. When paper and plaster become saturated with effluvia, nothing but entire remo al will clean them. Insecs will not harbor in painted walls. Before paint or calcimine is applied to walls every crack and crevice should be filled with plaster or cement made of one part water to one part silicate of potash mixed with common whiting. For the calcimine put a quarter of a pound of white glue in cold water over night and heat gradually in the morning unti dissolved. eight pounds of whiting with hot water, add the dissolved glue and stir together, adding hot water until about the consistency of thick cream. Use a calcimine brush and finish as you go

Training Heifers.

It is an easy matter to train a heifer to stand quistly to be milked, but it is easier to train them to jump, kick and The way to teach them to stand still is to require them always to do so. If there is naught to hinder a wild heiter from running, and if her fears prompt she cannot run in a short time she loses her fear and stands from habit; and habit is one of the most powerful influences in the world for either man or If you want to transform a wild heifer into a well-behaved, well trained cow, you must be patient and exhibit no temper. Never strike her. She must first of all get acquainted with you and learn that you will not burt her. She must learn not to fear you. It in winter it is best to milk in the stable, make as little fuss and as few alarming motions as possible; handle her very gently. Be careful not to pinch the teats. This is the great source of trouble. A cow naturally wishes to be rid of her milk. She stands quietly until some careless milker has given a squeeze that harts, when she kicks and runs. By following such a course a few times the habit will be confirmed. The best way to manage, if you have no stable, is to have a well fenced yard, and teach your heifers to stand for milking in that; or, next best, to tie them, using them very quietly. No man or boy is fit to handle animals unless he can control them, and control himselt.

Kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water and render them as pliable as new.

FOR THE PAIR SEX. Wouldn't Pay Their Bills.

Mow to Treat when Diseased, the Skin and Scalp.

By M. E. JOSSELYN, M. D., of New York.

A Paris letter to the Chicago Times relates some other instances of "mi-ladies" who cannot or will not pay ladies" who cannot or will not pay their "little bills:" I am told that there are some other really startling In cultivating roses faded flowers should always be removed, since this checks the tendency to produce seeds and encourages new growth and fresh bloom.

The clematis is one of the most beautiful bands climbers we have. 000 (\$100,000). It is said that the books of that famous establishment, if carefully investigated, could tell strange stories. There was one fair luminary of the second empire who died owing M. Worth some \$30,000, and I do not know if he has ever yet been paid in full. But the chief of any one of the great houses of Paris could tell queer tales of that nature if he would. I have heard of how there came one day to the Compagnie des Indes (the great lace and India shawl warehouse of the Rue Richelieu) a certain noble fluchess, with a set of point-lace flounces that she wished to have altered. The courteous salesman took her directions very quietly, but when they were ended he remarked: "Before we alter your lace, madam, do you not think that you had better pay for it?" The bill had been standing for over seven years. But the liveliest case on record of this nature was that of the wife of a prominent official of the second empire, who bought a superb set of diamonds on credit, took them straightway to the Mont de Piete, and forthwith pawned them. Naturally, when the bill was presented she was unable either to pay it or re-turn the jewels. The affair was on the point of terminating in a tremendous scandai, when some prominent person-age informed the emperor of the whole matter, and pointed out the terrific damage that would be done to the reputation of the imperial official circ e were it suffered to become public. That cautious soverign at once paid the jeweler out of his own pocket, or rather out

Summer Fashlons in Shoes,

little game in consequence succeeded to

When short cresses are fashionable, the fit and size of one's boots is a subject of serious consideration, says the Boston Transcript, and this summer Miss Flora M. Firmsey will give the shoemakers no peace until her foot is made to look as small, if not smaller, than that of any of her triends. Her task will be rather difficult, for Flora has been wearing Louis Quinze heers so long that her little foot is sadly twisted and distorted, and all the soaking in natural water, all the polishing with pumice, and all the rubbing with perfumed oil that an Egyytian beauty could teach her to lavish upon it would not restore it to the graceful slenderness that it had in the days when her sensible grandmother made her wear a boot that left half an inch space beyond her great toe. She is no worse than most other girls, or most other men, for that matter, for only about three persons out of a hundred wear shoes

that are as long as they should be.

The pretty three-strap slippers are still worn, but even with these the tendency is to the plainest styles, and the glittering steel is replaced by jet, and sometimes left off altogether, and slippers with two bows or one bow are preferred. There are a great many patterns, from the four tightly strapped loops to the little cascade bows that have five full loops each side of the strap, and from the lusterless silk to the ace and satin butterfly bows that are made to wear with black grenadine dresses in Spanish styles, but the favor-ite design is like the little cascades hat are worn for neckties, is almost four inches long, and nearly covers the instep; when worn with a giove-kid slipper this looks well with almost any dress. The Neilson buttoned shoe and the Newport tie will both appear in the street this summer, as they did last the street this summer. shoes stitched with white has not yet been imported, and until our climate becomes more equable, boots will be preferred to shoes for general wear. Broad-toed boots with the Scotch welt are made for girls who take long counof recreation, and for those who will be foolish is there not the D'Orsay slipper that has the heel somewhere under the iollow of the foot, and curves up at le back and down in the center, and us a toe-piece that curls up to cover the bunch of ill-used muscles crowded to the top of the instep? For evening wear black or white satin slippers are most used, the demand for these having prung up within a few months and attained almost to the dimensions which it had in the days when no beauty would have dared to dance in any other

shoe clumsy in appearance, but by dint of tying it with bright ribbons and varying the c lor of its kid mountings it is made becoming.
In children's shoes common sense comes even nearer to being supreme than in those worn by ladies, for it is almost impossible to sell a very high heeled boot of fine quality, and even those short-sighted persons who select cheap shoes are learning that it is better to have those that are low-heeled White, blue and pink boots are worn in full dress, but their appearance in the street usually indicates that the small person who stands in them has a foolish mother or has no other shoes.

thoe. Lawn tennis, of course, demands

this country are far prettier than the

An Artist in Ice.

Scarce as ice is this season, there is in Philadelphia an artist who devotes his time to the preparation of images in ice, for the adornment of supper tables at large parties. The figure of Atlas in rom running, and if her fears prompt ice is made to support a hollow globe ter to run, she can and will run. If to contain raw cysters, there being an opening at the top to ladle out the bivalves. A large ice swan, the wings carved in the most artistic manner, is placed affoat in a large dish of water. The wings are made almost as thin as glass, and nearly as transparent, though the artist complains that he can get no clear and good ice. He has also made an oyster holder in the shape of camels and elephants, with a Hindoo riding, while back of him was the cave con-taining the oysters. His trade is so flourishing that he uses up about 3 500 pounds of ice in a single week.

The Aurora.

Polar snow is known to contain fivefortieths of iron, which must have de-scended from the atmosphere. In the snow north of Spitzbergen, Nordenskjold detected iron, cobalt and phosphorus. Facts like these appear to have suggested a theory of the aurora borealis to Professor Grinemann, of Gottingen. He believes that large masses of iron particles describe a path around the sun, and when the earth crosses their path some of the particles are attracted by it, especially at the poles. When the particles strike the atmosphere the friction thus produced causes them to ignite and become luminous, following exactly the behavior of meteorites.

BEAUTY BUT SKIN DEEP.

How to Beautify, How to Preserve, and

Apart from the suffering caused by skin diseases, their influence on the happiness of those to whom a delicate and pearly complexion is the dwarest wish of their lives is paramount to all others. No lady afflicted with cutansous eruptions, or loss of natr, will deny that, to obtain a fair skin and insuriant treases, she would ghally exchange the disfrancian as that now marber otherwise handsome are, hands, or hale, for other diseases of greater severity—even Canger—could their existence be concaled from the public eye. Manny an estimable lady's life has been embittered by cutaneous affections. She innealnes that every once a and commen's upon her looks. She avoids society and public places, and endeavors to hide her misery in acclusion. Here the struggle to improve her appearance is renewed. No remedy is too repulsive or dangerous to be used. Are the is devoured in large quantities, merenry is taken internsity and applied externally, until the teeth ratie is their loosened cokers, and the system grouns beneath the keal of poisons it is obliged to carry.

If such be the Reliuze of one afflected with slight skin blantishes, what must be the condition of those suffering from rail rheim, tetter, ting werm, pemphigus, sariasis, le rosy, lichen, gruitco, and scaid heal? No pen can fully describe the fortures they reduce. Disth in many cases might be considered a blessing. The burning heat, inflamm thus, and itshing nearly imped the sufferiors. I have seen patients test the cond his autherings. I have seen patients test the feeth rout lich is sufferings. I have seen patients test the feeth of the first with their mals until the blood flowed in streams. Others have teld me that they could cut the feeth from their imbs so great was the spony they endured.

With a view to inneart some useful information on the construction and preservation of the skin, sister, and the proper treatment of the wind sister.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SKIN. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SKIN.

The skin is compused of two layers, which may be separated from each other by the action of a bister. The thin portion which is raised up by the blister is called the reard skin, the cuticle, or the epitermis; that which remains in connection with the body is the remaitive skin, the cutis, the derma, or the true skin. Each has separate d ties to perform. The sain skin is horny and insensible, and serves as a should be proved to the urrer tenchive skin under it. Were the conf skin taken off we could not bear to have anything touch us. The derma or true skin, and its glands, oil tubes, etc., are the sear of all outaneous diseases.

THE OIL AND SWEAT GLANDS.

THE OIL AND SWEAT GLANDS.

That the skin may be pliable and healthy it is necessary to have it cited every day; and for this he Creator has wisely provided by placing in the true skin small glands and tabes, whose office it is to prepare and print out upon the surface the proper aming to fill. On some parts of he to by they do not exist, but are ab indant on the face, row, e.r.s., had, excilits, etc. They produce the wax of the ears, and of the had they open into the sheath of the hir, and furtish it with asturity own har oil or posmed. When the skin is healthy these little vessels are always at work, and constantly responding to the demands made up in the st. C. needed the negative for the demands made up in the st. C. needed the negative for the demands of the constantly responding to the demands made up in the st. C. needed the negative for the control of the skin to be injured by having the oil removed from it.

**PEFOLIENT WARLINGS WITH PURP SOAD of the publi; treasury, and the lady's

FREQUENT WASHINGS WITH PURE SOAP FREQUENT WASHINGS WITH PURE SOAP (free from caustic alwales) and lutewarm water, I diswel by trisk rub it g with a coarse towel, will do more to preserve the heal by as on of the ell glands and thites, upon which dipends a clear and wholes me countexton, than all the cosmetra it the world. So important is the free and profest action of the swear and fat or of glands in the preservation of the general health, as well as the appeal could ton of the skin the pretentar attention to them will be rewarded by increased physical health. They discharded upon the surface of the basy ab ut two and one-hip purefection of the blood and finish or the body as as creat that were they closed by an impervious costing, like abber or olled silk, death would soon chause.

THE GREAT SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES. THE GREAT SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES.

But bad as are minor forms of rkin diseases, they sink to insemileance when compared with the great tkin and scale dis ases with which thous do are affected curing their wools lives. The the reader may know nore about them, the principal allections a chere named omitting such as are symptoms of constitutional diseases, itself, and asked principal and diseases, itself, and the most important are sold rhum or exama, tetter, ring worm, promise, imputing, it prows. Reben, pruring, to bers' itch, Jackson's itch, bakers' itch, ground itch, and head and durdruft.

Towering above all others in extent, in duration, in suffering, is

ECZEMA. commonly called salt rheum. Wilson divides it into twelve species, and others into many more; but it is sufficiently clear to the alerage reader, and will be recognized by its small watery bilister, about the size of a pinterid, wherever a cit. Prurlied, im ctigo, and psorts is are but fittle to hind sait the unit in the suffering they cause. Scald lead is another-ubstinate affection defying all remedies, destroying the hair, and producing great micry and suff ring. The scalp, like the iskin, is subject to all theum, tetter, dandraff, and other cruptive and scalf discusses, which generally destroy the bair folicies, and produces permanent baldness.

THE TREATMENT

THE TREATMENT

of diseases of the thin or scalp has been for centuries bases upon the mustaken theory that they are entirely due to some impurity of the blook. No special attention has ever been directed to the important part maintenance of disease.

It is no injust reflection upon the medical prof sistent to any that its efforts in the core of skin diseases have been a failure. What with mistaken theories, possenous vinelies, and blind adherince tractions are some practices originating in ignorance and superstition, suit rhouns, seald had, and psuriass flourish and locrease upon a stems thatteed by the cipius use, to hinternal and external, of increary, grassile, rim, and lead.

For centuries it has been the popular notion that diseases of the skin and scalp must be cured, if cured at all, by purifying the thost.

Admitting that this is partly true, what has been the method or what the remedies by which it was sought to be accomplished?

MERCURY AND ARSENIC.

Putting aside the sens less "satasparille," "dock " ant "dandelion" "the of puttiers," and con idering only these remedies that have received the sanction of physicians, hospitals, and colleges, we find that mercury and arrente are the only medicinal sgent-of to-day, as they were hundreds of years ago which are recarded by the "regular" as having specific in disal protecties for the purification of the blood, and hence the only remedies adapted to the treatment of skin and scale diseases. THE TRUE THEORY.

THE TRUE THEORY.

But a little light is being thrown upon the darkness that has surrounded the intellect of the rast. To a few diecuan and French physicians and specialists we owe what true progress we are making at the present time in the cure of obstants affections of the sin and scale. They teach and prove, (1) that disease of the skin and scale are caused by a derangement of the skin and (2) that such diseases or affections are a gravated and maintained by poisonous distancements of the scale and the views of sarafals, malaris, or contagnous disease, which are discharged from the bool and e rewall g fluids upon the skin through the sweat and fat glands. From these facts they successfully maintain the takin disease curnot be cured as ely by internal remerks, nor solely by external residents are rest whelly caused by inpurities of the feed as a second though the sweat and fat glands, the second condition of the sweat and fat glands, tubes vessels, and cells of the true skin, but to a peculiar and inseparate condition of the feed on of to h. For it is not treat the one to the new of the other, no progress is made; that with attention to both at the same time, and the use of such reme les as I can here recommend, a cure is possible in nearly every case. its own special shoe, and those worn in hideous Queen Anne ankle-ties that some English players of the game affect. The grooved rubber sole makes this

"WHAT WE WANT,"

said a distinguished authority on the skin, " what said a distincuished authority on the akin, "what we mot a neary desire in order to errobatinate skin and a alp sife time, are three great reaches, with as man specific poprities, namely:—
"I Am internal remedy possioner cathartic traic and alterative properties, which will candle it to expel through the natural partiers of the bedy, via, the longs, liver, kindeys be see, and skin, the chart othershorism which thats in the blood and circulating fluids of the bedy.

"2 An external, inchargeable application of jelly consistence that may triest inflammation or ir ritation and desirely fungus or parasitic growths; and,

"S. An emollient and healing sosp, free from caustic elkales and britating properties for cleana-ing discused suctaves, and purtaking, in a milder form, the medicinal properties of the external appli-cation.

cation. With three such remedies as I conceive it pos-able to p epare, but which I do not now know to exist, I will venture to assert that timely per centum of the skin diseases in existence may be permanently cured."

THE USUAL REMEDIES FAILURES.

If I have appeared severe upon the medical profes-ion, I have not been unjustly so towards physician If I have appeared severe upon the medical profession. I have not been unjustly so towards physicians who adds re to practices at verance with reason and common-sease, and, wither, I knowable fullues. I here assert that no circument, save, cerair, lotton or compount, to external application, nor alterative, or "load partier," for infermative, to be found in the material medical of the schools and cologies of medicale, with there are thousands of them, will ortally cure a case of chrinic sait them, partials, or isprosy. I have tried them with all the care and experience suggested by a liberal education, but with unantisfactory results as to specific curative properties.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Hence, when Mesers. Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggiats of Rosion, Mass., informed me that or civit years they had been experimenting with medicinal agents, and had obtained—mostly from substances never before used in medicine, and by a process original with themselves—three great remedies, which they believed to be an in fallible cure for every kind of skin, scaip, and blood disease, from sail rheum to dandruff, whether caused by a scrofitious or disease-tunised blood, or by a morbid condition of the gluds, tubes, vessels and cells of the true skin, or tooth, I was gratified beyond measure. As my life has been and is devoted to the treatment of skin and stignton I eggery embraced the opportunity afforded me by Messra. Weeks & Potter, to make a thorough test of these remedies in my practice, determined, if

encouseful to give them such publicity as their merits entitled them to. This I now do after two years of extraordinary success with them, with the object of thereby cesse ing, as far as in my power, the great suffering occused by the diseases under consideration

THE FIRST.

The name given to the first of these great remedies is Cultura, from cutis, the skin, and cura, a cura, a skin cure. In practice, I found it possessed won-derful curative properties, as they axist in no other remedies of the day. It is critically unlike anything for external application that I have ever seen before, it is of all the contains a particle of deleterious or in wholevan ematter, and is so castly applied that no ritiation or pairs is caused by its application to raw and inflamed surfaces.

Cuticura when used as directed to recorded the

and inflamed surfaces.

Cutteurs when used as directed, is wonderfully at pted to soothe and heat the must inflamed surface, to aliay itchings and irritations, that have been the true of a lifetime, to detroy ringus or unnatural growths in the skin and scalp, to heat ulser and scrotolous sores, to cleanse and purify the pores of he skin and restore to healthy and regular action the oil glands, tubes, and cells, upon woose perfect acton depend the preservation of a healthy skin and restorator when diseased. It will sed become rancid, or stol on any sure in any climate. It will be as Leeb, invarent, soothing and bearing fity years hence as it is peday. Contrast this with the norrible salves and ointments of the present time!

THE SECOND.

THE SECOND.

the Cutiours Medicinal Toilet Sosp receives its characteristic tame from the remedy to which it owns its valuable healing and metul properties. It is free from out the alkalra, and is of a delicate, a stural green color. Its emolicinal properties, it is more safety and healing action is the same as Cuticura in a modified form. Aside from its medicinal properties, it is more valued as a toilet, bath, and nursery sanstille than any other soap. It cleanes accordes, whitens, and beautifies the skin, and is a natural preventive of injury to the complexion and hands from the heats of summer and the chils of winter.

winter.

An ounce of prevention is nowhere rewarded with more paints of cure than in the care of the skin, and no receively or method is more appropriate than the Cutterra Seap. It dissolves away no the exudation of greasy matter from the oil glands, which causes the skin to shine, prevents clogging of the porce and tubes, and stimulates the circulation of the blood through the small blood vessels, giving color, freshness, and beauty to the complexion, amply repaying every moment of care.

This so p is also specially prepared for shaving, and is called Cutteura M dichast Saving Soap, and will be found of great value by gentlemen suffering from tender, ioflamed, or diseased skin.

rest remedy submitted to me is called the Cutieura Resol ent, 'ecause of its intimate relation to Cutieura, in the cure of rkin and scalp disease. Of all the remedies for the purification of the blood and efrentiating fluids that I have ever tested, none approach is a crife medical action the wenderful properties of it is crife medical action the wenderful properties of it is resident. In facily minutes after taking the first dose it may be detected by chemical analysis in the wall a sweat, lat, and allowed the charles the first dose it may be detected by chemical analysis in the wall as sweat, lat, and allowed the minute that an include any fluid the charles clearly of the human laby into many those. Chemical test show it due to present in the water with which the nites that the control of the human laby into water with which the nites that the control as well as the come a part of the circuisting fluids, enaling it to traverse. neves condessively that these on evel and become a part of the circulating fluids, analying it to traverse every diseased cel, tule, and vessel of the said, and leave its wholesome consituents upon the surince of the body. But it do a more than this. It is a rower-jul purifying agont and liver stimulant. It neutralizes and resolves away blo d pols in, caused by the virus of acro uis, cancer, canker, make ind or contagious diseases. It destroys microse pic insects or massites which in east the water and air familial regions, and freed many ferms of skin of cases. It eightees the stemach a dowels, and perfects direction so as to admit of a rail directs of of class. It eightees the stemach a dowels, and perfects direction so as to admit of a rail directs of of the local travels. It is the from the system all the destructive elements that foster and maintain discusses of the blood, skin, and stail.

Having been harmed with the results of my analysis of these great remedies, my next steb was to demonstrate their value in the treatment of the greatskin scolp, and bill of affections unity considered incurable. I know that every word I now write WILL AWAKEN HOPE

WILLAWAREN HOPE

In the breast of many a lifebong suffer. Can I, in a
troad and the latin spirit, without periodice, without
reservation, say to those afflicted. Here in these
grat matural renefies, which may be had of an
chemist or trugglet for a trilling sum, is a speedy
and permanent cure? With a jet sense of the re
eyo seculile: I assume, I say I can. There does not
exist a case of chrome sait rehum or eccer a, but i,
ingworm, explains, por easils, leprosy, life, or uning,
reald head, d miroff, or luction, or saniy erustions, or
humors or the skin, see in the int, or seniy erustions, or
humors or the skin, see in the total turricum,
exercially, assisted by the United a Soar, and the
Emsolvest in erna ty, may not specify, permanen by
and conomically cure, when an other remedies an
in thode of cure have unterly falled. I have proceed, in
bothess of the misst aggravate desses, their wonderful
curative power, in evidence of which I submit the for
owing remarkable testimonia's

LEPRA AND SCROCULIOUS HUMOR. LEPRA AND SCROFULOUS HUMOR,

time to live. I ermestly prayed to die. Cracke through the skin allowering lack, across my ribs, arms band, limbs, feet badly swollen, toenalls came of fin or mails dead and ha d as bone, but dead, dry, and

hand, limbs, feet badly swollen, toennis carre oft, fin or mild dead and ha d as bone, but dead, dry, and fineless as o'd straw. Oh, my God! how I did suffer.

"My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, hat a small part of a box of Catieura in the house. The would n'tgive ny; said. 'Wo will my Cunteura.' Some was apply d on one hand and arm. Eurska! there was rehef; stopped the terrible burning sensator f om the word go. They immediately got the Res livent, Culieura, and Soap. Too! merced by table one this epoint of Resolvent thee; times a dry, after meas; I ad a tath one a day, wa'er about blood heat; used Cutteurs Seap freely; applied Cutteurs a oming and evening. Result, returned to my home in jut six weeks from time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

"HiRAM E. CARPENTER.

"Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y.
"Snorn to before me this nineteenth day of January,
1859.

"A. M. LEPFINGWELL,

Hon. William Taylor, Boston, Mass., permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp (eczema) that had been treated unsuccess full, for tweive years by many of Boston's best physicians and most note; specialists, as well as European authorities. He says: "I have been so e ated with my successful use of the Cuticura remedies that I have stopped men in the streets to tell them of my case." ECZEMA RODENT, SALT RHEUM, ETC.

ECZEMA RODENT.—F. H. Drake, Esq. agent for Harper and Brothers, Detroit, Mich., gives an astoniah-ing account of his case (occurs rodent), which tast feen treated by a constitution of physicians without benefit, and which speedily yielded to the Cuticura

eine les. Salt Kneum.-Will Mellonald, 1315 Butterfield street. Cincago, gratefully act nowledges a cure of sal-heam on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeed years; not abe to walk except on hands and knees to one year; not abe to walk except on hands and knees to one year; not able to help limeel for eight years; tied hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permaninity cuted by the Cuticura cuted a.

Promissis —Thomas De'aney, Memphis, Tenn, afflicted with pa rises for niceleen years; completely core; by Cu i ura remidies.

Linnwoux —Goo, W. Brown, 48 Marshall Street, Providence, R. I., cured of a ringworm humor gut at the partiers, with his pread all over the cars, neck, and lace, and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment; cured by Cutinura remedies.

SKIN HUMORS, MILK CRUST, ETC.

SKIN HUMORS, MILK CRUST, ETC.

SKIN HUMORS, MILK CRUST, ETC.
writes that her face, head, and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head oo cred with scale and sores. Suffered fear ully, and tried everything. Permanently suived by Cuticura reme hea.

MILK CRUST—Mrs. Bowers, 143 Clinton Street, Cincinnal, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust with a resisted all remedies for two years. Now a fine, healthy hoy, with a heautiful head of heir.

TEUTRE OF THE HANDS.—Elizabeth Buckley, Littleton, N. H., thank ully passes the Cuticura remedies for our law of tester of the hands which had randered them almost urcless to her.

SCALD HEAD, ALOPECIA, ETC.

SCALD HEAD, ALOPECIA, ETC.

SCALD HEAD.—H. A Ramord, audito P. W. J. &
S. K. R., Jackson, M. C., was cared of scald head of
nine years' auration by the Cutieura remedies.
FALLING OF THE HAIR.—First A. Bran, Steum Fire
Engine 6. Boston, was cared of alopects crisiling of the
hair by the Cutieura remedies which completely restored bis hir when all sid he would lose it.
DANDRUFF.—Thomas Low, 2.716 Frankford Ave.,
Philadelphia, afflicted with da droff which for twenty
years had corece! his scale with scales one quarter of
on tach in thickness, cured by the Cutieura remedies.
His scalp is now free from dandruff, and as healthy as
it is possible for it to be.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

Fred. Robrer, E.q., Cashler Stock Growers' National Bank, Pucble, Colorado, writes: "I am so well pleased with its effects on my baby, that I cannot afford to ie without it in my hause. It is a wenderful cure, and is bound to become very popular as 2000 as its wirtness are known to the masses."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28th: "It works to a churm on my baby's face and h. d. Cured the head entirely and has nearly cleaned the face of cores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

it for them."

M. M. Chick, Esq., 41 Franklin Street, Boston, says:
"My little daughter, eighteen mouths old, has what
the doctors call eczema. We have tried almost everytaking, and at hat have used about a box of Cutieura,
and also to almost a new child, and we firel very happy."
Chas. Eayre Hinkin, Jersey City Heights, N. J.,
writes: "My son, a lat of twelve years, was completely
cured of a terrible case of ecsema by the Cuticura
emedies. From the top of his bead to the soles of his
feet was one mass of scabs. Every either remedy and
thysician had been tried in vain."

EVERY SPECIES OF SKIN DISEASE.

EVERT SPECIES OF SKIN DISEASE.

It would require every column of this paper to de instice to a description of the cures performed by the Uniferial remedies. Ecosyma of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incursi-le; small patches of letter and salt rheum on the ears, been and sides of the face; seed-heads with loss of hist without number; heads covered with dandruif and scaly eruptions, especially of children and lefants, many of which since tirth had been a mass of scale; provisals, leprosy, and other frightful forms of akin diseases; scrofulous utours, old roces, and discharging wounds; each and all of which have been apeedity, permissionly and economically oured by the Cultura remedies.

A TRIUMPHANT RECORD.

Of such a record the inventors of the Cutterra reme dies may be justly proud. They are a g and medica triumph; a triumph that will be granefully remember ad by thousands long after the originators have passe

ed by thousands long after the originators have passed away.

To relieve and permanently cure diseases of the skin and scalp which have been the terture of a lifetime, to replace the repulsive evidences of disease with the piow of health, and thus reader beautiful the face of man or woman, is to deserve the gratitude of manhind.

That Curicura externally applied, with a prover use of the Cuticura externally applied, with a prover use of the Cuticura externally applied, with a prover use of the Cuticura externally applied, with a prover use of the Cuticura externally applied, with a prover use of the Cuticura externally applied, with a prover use of the Cuticura forms of skin and scalp diseases, with loss of hist, I that I have fully demonstrated, Grand cura twe blessings which may be had of any druggist at prices within the reach of all, are thus substituted for death-dealing poisens. Mercury, arsente, sinc, and lead, and at housand and one other revolting, pelsonous, and senseless things must now sink into obscurity before the wonderful healing powers of the Cuticura remedies.

M. E. JOSSELYN, M. D. New York, April, 1858. M. R. JOSSELYN, M. D.

A Queen as a Circus Rider. The ex-King and Queen of Naples live at the Hotel Vouiliemont, in Paris, in the Rue Boissy d'Anglais, a life of perfect seclusion. The king cares only for two things—first, his crown, which he still fondly hopes to regain, and secondly, his consort, whom he worships and whose every whim and caprice he humors and obeys. He himself cares little or nothing about horses, but as the queen, like her sister, the Empress of Austria, adores horseflesh, his majesty is ever ready to give any price for the best cattle. The life of these royal ex-iles is tedious and monotonous enough. The king spends his days, when he is not with the queen, reading or dictating to his secretaries, fondly imagining that he is really the head of a party, and that the few Italian noblemen who gather round him care more for the sucess of his cause than for the pecuniary assistance he may afford them. His majesty will sometimes dictate or write far into the night, walking up and down the room in a feverish state of excitement, and at length, when rosy-fingered dawn begins to spread her palms in the sky, going to bed to dream of a triumphant return to the throne of his father Bomba. The queen has nothing to occupy her time but her toilet and her orses. She will have her hair dressed four times a day to kill time, and keeps tive maids, although she does not receive and goes nowhere save to her sister's, the Duchess d'Alencon. Her great pleasure, however, is riding, and she is even a finer horsewoman than the Empress of Austria. During the bad weather her majesty went every day to the circus or hippodrome, and latterly has actually been taking lessons how to do circus tricks on horseback, a servant throwing balls to her, which she

An Incentive.

catches, goir g at a gallop and leaning back so that her head almost touches

the horse's tail. The poor king stands by admiring and ever at hand to see

that his beloved consort, whom he worships as a goddess, meets with no

Judicious praise is an incentive to efort. Praise your children if they deserve t, and don't be afraid it will make them onceited; merited compliments serve conceited; merited compliments serve rather to make persons satisfied with themselves, and agreeable to others, than vain and overbearing. If your child is pretty let her know you thinks o. Many a girl has been made timid and self-distrustful for life because her parents thought it their duty to convince that the contract of the con her that she was plain and unattractive. As a rule, those who have the greatest gifts and talents are not the ones who are the best satisfied with themselves. They absolutely need encouragement from their inferiors to buoy them up. A well-timed compliment does them good makes sensitive neonle ave their defects pointed out and commented on, with no allusion to their re-deeming virtues. As for men, they never make efforts which they think will end n failure; make a man think he can do what he undertakes, and he exerts all his powers, and will requently come off victorious in spite of many obstacles. and in face of all discouragements. blame is needed, don't restrain it; but it you can conscientiously praise a well-meaning effort, do it. There is no knowing what good you will accom plish.

The Great Lakes.

The latest measurements of the great fresh water seas are as follows: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest brendth is 160 miles; mean depth 688 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 82,000 squar miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 690 feet; elevation, 506 feet; area. 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greates of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth, 169 miles; mean depth. 600 feet; elevation, 274 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; greatest breadth. 80 miles; mean depth, 84 feet; elevation. 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth, 65 miles; mean depth. breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The length of all five is 1,265 mil es, covering an area of upwa d of 135 000 square mil-s.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK

Beef Cattle-Live weight.....

Sheep.....

Sir Hugh Aller, the great Montrea shipowner and capitalist, started in life as a dry-goods cierk, with a capital of \$100. He is now reputed to be worth from ten to lifteen millions, and, esides his shipping interests, is connected with almost every manufactur-ing and industrial enterprise in the province. He is seventy years of

Emaciation, dropsy, mental and physical weatness arrested by Malt Bitters

A minister in one of his visits met a A minister in one of his visits met a boy and asked him what o'clock it was. "About twelve, sir," was the reply. "Well," remarked the minister, "I thought it was more." "It's never any more here," said the boy: "when it gets to be tweive it just begins at one again." again.

Night sweats, cough, emaciation and decline prevented by Mait Bitters.

John: Yes, if she warbles, "Tell me the Old, Old Story" every time you visit her, you have a sure case, and should pop at once.

"Your Babies" will always be good if you give them Dr. Buil's Baby Syrup white Teething. It is a reliable and sure remedy and costs only 25 cents.

Lies go by telegraph; the truth comes n by mail three hours late. - Picayune.

A Bousehold Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headuche, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

The Voltale Belt Co Mar ball, Mich . Will send their Electro-Volume Bells to t afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their ad discense in this paper headed, "On 30 10...

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the Womb, Incidental Hetisorhans or Flooding, Fainful,
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restment, cures and certificates from physician and
patients to Howard Harbard and Direction of the Computer of the Computer Science of the Computer Scie

not indiscretions of youth, hervous weakness, early evay loss of menhod, etc., a will serie it cipe that will correct the cipe that will correct by a missionary in South America. Send a self-wide sed envelope to the first. IOSEPH I. INMAN. Station D. New Fork City.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagan and wrong notions in doctoring yourse and families with expensive doctors o 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 Bittersrely on it. See another column.

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Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,

Rheumatism, Weakness. H. R. STRVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofuls, Liver Complaint, Dyspeysis, Rheumstam, Weakness, and all clienars of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Yearness for seven years and have never had one bottle returned. I would hear: ly recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Di., W. ROSS, Druggist, Bept, 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

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One Package in Powder Form Cured Scrofula.

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Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with Sorofula, suffering everythins. I employed different places in East Easton, but they helped her none. I bought some of your Pawners Form Wreening, and my wife steeped it and gave it to the child according to the directions, and we were surprised in a forthight stime to see how the child had gained in flesh and strength. Size is now gaining every day, and I can chearfully recommend your remedy to be the best we have ever tried.

Respectfully yours,

J. T. WEPB,

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DISEASES. Itching Humors, Scaly Eruptions, Scalp Affections, Sail Hearn, Provincis, Scall disease, Clerk Hearn, Provincis, Scall disease, Indiana Control of Heart Hearn, Provincing the Court of Heart Hear

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