A Theory of Perfumes

Dr. Fabris, of France, who is eminent both as a botanist and a physiologist, was preparing an exhaustive work on "The Function of Perfume in Flowers," when a brilliant idea flashed across his brain. He was at the moment engaged upon a chapter treating of the effect which different perfumes produce upon human beings, as illustrated by the well known facts that the smell of sauer-kraut causes the Frenchman to thirst for German blood, and that the smell of the Venetian canals at low tide awakes in the visiting tourist a wild desire to fly anywhere, anywhere out of the world. The thought occurred to the learned Doctor: Are not all our impulses due to the influence of perfumes, and is it not possible to make the human nose the great instrument of education? This thought led to the long series of careful experiments which finally enabled him to formulate rules for the production of female character at will. It is a curious fact that Dr. Fabris found early in the course of his investigation that the grosser nature of man could not be affected by perfumes to any very great extent, while the more sensitive feminine nose yielded promptly to even the most delicate perfumes. At present, therefore, the Fabris system of nasal education is limited to the gentler sex, though the discoverer has not abandoned the hope of mastering the secret of the masculine nose. Dr. Fabris's experiments were made with the aid of seventy-eight small girls of between 10 and 15 years of age. Small girls suitable for scientific experiment are cheap in Venice, but the Doctor would have spent a fortune, if necessary, in his investigations. These girls he divided into six classes. Each class was kept day and night in an atmosphere stepped in some particular perfume. The effects of these specific perfumes were carefully studied, and the result is really startling. The class of girls in musk consisted of thirteen members chosen at random. At the end of six months every girl, without exception had become plump, languid, and conspicuously good tempered unless under extreme provocation. Though Dr. Fabris found that musk produced a desire for wearing fine clothes and jewelry, it was also evident that it did not stimulate a taste for personal neatness, though perhaps this was due to indisposition to take any unnecessary trouble, which is the characteristic effect of musk. This experiment convinced the investigator that an amiable, languid and showy girl, with a tendency to undue postponement in the matter of changing collars and cuffs, may be produced by the aid of musk in from five to six months, out of the most scraggy, spiteful and viciously active material. The effect of the perfume of the rose was precisely opposite to that of musk. The girls of the rose class grew thin, abnormally neat, excessively prudish, and decidedly unamiable. A curious unwillingness to tell the truth was developed in twelve of the thirteen girls subjected to this experiment, a result which was the more remarkable since, in other respects, they were unusually strict in obeying the teachings of the Church. For this style of girl there is, of course, little or no demand, except in those parts of New England where every girl is expected to become a school teacher. It is, however, of great importance for us to know the real effect of the rose, and from this date onward we may expect that conscientious fathers and husbands will see that this objectionable perfume does not enter their houses. Geranium was found to produce a fair sample of girl. Those subjected to its influence developed the plumpness of the musk girls, a decidedly independent spirit, and a tendency to free thinking in matters of religion. This kind of girl would probably meet with a large demand in our western and north-western States, where personal beauty and strength of character are much prized, and where orthodoxy in religion is not regarded as essential. Dr. Fabris is inclined to think that by the alternate action of geranium and violet a modified girl might be produced who would be a decided improvement upon either a pure geranium or a pure violet girl. This however, remains to be proved by further experiments. Very satisfactory results were obtained by the use of violet. The girls upon whom this perfume was employed became gentle, amiable, refined, devout, and thoroughly truthful. They also, however, developed some indications of melancholy, and were, as a rule, lacking in physical and moral force. So far as the Doctor's investigations have been pushed, violet appears to give the best results. It is to be hoped that his expectations as to the alternate use of violet and geranium will be justified; for in that case we shall be able to produce girls who will be almost faultless. The only other perfume with which Dr. Fabris experimented was patchouli, and the results were most discouraging. At the end of two months the girls of the patchouli class had developed nearly every undesirable quality, and it was perhaps a good thing that a mob, justly maddened by the scent of patchouli which radiated from the Doctor's laboratory, broke into the premises and destroyed everything they could lay their hands on, including the girls of the patchouli class, and several valuable articles of furniture and scientific instruments.

Suppe Disgusted.

Franz von Suppe, the composer of "Fatinitza," had an adventure in Vienna. Strolling in the suburbs one afternoon, he went into a cafe to get some lunch. After consuming it, he asked the waiter what was to pay.

"Nothing, sir," was the reply.

"Nonsense!" How much is it?"

"Not a farthing, sir. I cannot take any money from you."

"But why?"

"Oh, for a reason, sir."

"Is it possible that the man knows my work and is an admirer of mine?" thought the flattered composer. "But really, my man, I cannot permit you to treat me to a lunch."

"You must, sir."

"Very well, then. Here is a florin for drink money."

"Thank you, but I cannot accept it."

"Really, this is gratifying!" exclaims Suppe. "Talk about fame! So you wont permit me to pay or reward you?"

"Decidedly not, sir."

"Then here, take this order for a box at the the opera to-night."

"Pardon, but I never go to a theatre."

"What! Then how do you come to know my piece?"

"What piece?"

"Fatinitza."

"Never heard of it in my life. Is it funny?"

"Is it funny! In Heaven's name, man, do you mean to say you don't know me?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Then why do you refuse to accept payment?"

"Because all is paid already. The house has been chartered for a week by Deputy Holzman, who hopes that each of the gentlemen who enjoy his hospitality will vote for his re-election. Here is his ballot, sir."

Exit Von Suppe to music expressive of disgust.

KEEP your salt and pepper boxes on a little shelf back or near the stove and save your steps.

The Water Unicorn.

Among the near kindred of the whale is the famous unicorn—not the companion of the lion on the British coat-of-arms, but its counterpart among the wonders of the deep. Inferior of size to the right whale, it has the advantage of a most formidable weapon, with which nature has provided it for as yet unknown purposes. This is the monstrous tooth which projects from the upper jaw of the animal; it is as large as a man's thigh at the base, turned in a spiral, and sharply pointed at the end; hollow within, it shows externally the finest and whitest ivory known to the trade. The Narwah, or nose-whale was so called because the Dutch, who seem to have had the christening of most living things in northern regions, at first took this horn, projecting straight ahead, ten or even fifteen feet, for a grotesque long nose. Some say the animal uses this odd appendage to pierce holes through the ice when he comes up to breathe; others, that he moves off seaward with it, by which he grazes. There is no doubt that, at times he transfixes fish with his gigantic stiletto, so that he may be able to devour them at leisure. The legend has it, that a king of Denmark, wishing to make somebody a present of a piece of the horn of the unicorn—for such it was long considered—ordered one of his high officials to cut off a piece at the thicker end of a fine specimen which he possessed. The officer did so, and to his astonishment, found what he had looked upon as a solid horn was hollow, and in the concavity he discovered a smaller horn of the same shape and the same substance. The latter was about a foot long, and this resemblance to the teeth of men first led, it is thought, to the idea that the unicorn might after all be nothing more than a gigantic tooth. In those days, however, the superstitious people attached marvelous power to the wonderful horn, and a brisk trade was carried on in fine specimens, and even in broken fragments. The male alone possesses this formidable weapon; the female having, instead, two small teeth, of little use for the purpose of attack or defence. In the male, however, one of these two, is disproportionately developed, while the other remains either of diminutive size or disappears gradually altogether, very much as in the case with the claws of certain crustaceæ. At first sight, it would appear as if this giant of the deep, with his terrible sword, would be the terror of the seas, killing and devouring all that come near to him. In reality, however, the narwhale is a very harmless animal, and generally his own enemy more than that of others. His mouth has no teeth, and immovable lips, and is so small that he can swallow little else but mollusks and little fish; and Scoresby, who found in the stomach of one of these strange beings a ray of two feet in length, came to the conclusion that the fish must have been first transfixed by the tooth, and killed before it was devoured. Otherwise it would have been difficult to understand how an active fish should have allowed itself to be caught by an animal unable to seize it with the lips or retain it with the tongue, and in a mouth which had not even teeth to tear it to pieces. Their swiftness, when they are alone, is marvelous; and their capture would be almost impossible if it were not for the curious habit they have of traveling in immense troops, and of taking refuge in little bays, from which they cannot easily escape. Small boats approach them, in such cases, with precaution; the poor animals begin to crowd upon each other; they press their ranks so closely that soon their movements are impeded, and their enormous weapons become interlaced, as each ones tries to raise the head high into the air. They can neither escape nor defend themselves, and thus fall an easy prey to the lances of the whaleman.

Paddling In Prisons.

The man who yields the paddle at Clinton prison, New York, is Hugh Fitz Patrick. He is about thirty-five years of age, and of immense size and strength. He looks like a prize ox, and certainly he seems to enjoy his work. In the summer of 1877 some of the men, having been given bad meat at dinner, carried parts of it out in their hands, to throw it away. As they were going along the gallery one of them threw a piece down into the hall, and John Clabby, a boy, who was walking behind him, foliowed his example, and flung down the piece he was carrying. At that moment the kitchen keeper stepped out of his room, and the piece of meat struck him. He saw Clabby throw it, and at once reported him. I think Clabby was the youngest and smallest boy who was ever sent to a State prison. He was only fifteen years of age, and his weight was about 110 pounds, but he was dragged into the guard room, lashed like a full-grown man over the block, and that giant, Fitzpatrick, paddled the little fellow nearly to death. I don't know how many blows he got, but he was laid up for several days after the flogging. When he was able to come out of his cell I asked him about the paddling, and he told me that when he felt the first blow he thought it was not the paddle. It was so heavy, and gave him such a shock, that he thought it was a rafter that had tumbled down upon him from the ceiling. He was greatly frightened, and cried out that the building was falling; but Fitzpatrick only laughed, and plied his paddle more vigorously than before. "The warden of Clinton Paison had one theory, aad that was that a convict was only good to be flogged or knocked down. Under his management the punishment of paddling became shamefully common. Sometimes it was administered to a prisoner because he was caught talking in work hours, but usually the first offence of this kind was punished by putting the man's head into an iron cage, which he was compelled to wear at all times—even in bed. you may suppose that it was not possible to obtain much sleep with the head confined in such an apparatus, and I have often seen men wearing them whose faces plainly showed that they were utterly exhausted for want of rest. If this treatment was found not to have the desired effect, and the men were again caught talking, the paddle was brought into play, and this punishment, I need hardly say, was generally successful. "I remember that in the winter of 1876 two men working in the mines were caught talking. Their heads were put into the iron cages, and they wore them for a short time, but one of them in some way obtained a key which opened both the cages, and they took them off. They were wild, harum-scarum fellows, and they thought it a good joke to put the two cages on the head of Deacy, the keeper of the mine, and make him walk across the yard in view of the prisoners. They waited until he came near them; thefl they rushed at him and endeavored to force the two cages on his head, but he struggled vigorously and shouted for assistance. Another keeper went to the rescue with a drawn revolver, and the two convicts released Deacy, whose head was slightly cut in the scuffle. The two men were taken into the guard room at once, lashed to the block, and given fifty blows each with the paddle. They were then taken to their cells, and chained by the feet to the floor. The next day they were again taken into the guard room and given forty strokes each. After that they were again chained to the floors of their cells and were absolutely kept in that position for several months, having nothing to lie on except straw mattresses.

AGRICULTURE.

RUST ON WHEAT.—The commissioner of agriculture of North Carolina, in his monthly report for July says: "The damage to this important crop (wheat) by rust in this country may safely be estimated by millions annually, and it continues to baffle all efforts to find a remedy. In the August number of the *Southern Cultivator*, Mr. J. D. Cooper, of Greenville, S. C., gives the following, which he claims upon a thorough test to be infallible. He says that this recipe has stood the test of thirty years in Germany, and I reproduce it here with the hope that some of our farmers will give it a trial and report the result. 'Some hours—at the longest six or eight before sowing—prepare a steep of three measures of quick lime and ten measures of cattle urine, pour two quarts of this upon a peck of wheat and stir with a spade until every kernel is covered with it. By using this rust of every kind will be avoided.'" As a remedy against smut and other fungous growth of its class, the remedy is good, but rust is produced by an entirely different set of conditions the conditions during ripening being disabilities from rust.

SWINE AS INSECT DESTROYERS.—Swine are well known destroyers of the white grubs which infest meadows and other lands. As this insect, the larva of the May beetle, lives in the land until the third season before it transforms, it often does great damage to crops. We have seen the grass roots of meadows so completely eaten off from one to two inches under the surface, that the sod could be rolled up like a scroll. So also, hogs eagerly search for a variety of insect life of which they are fond. Pigs also are said to hunt for the nests of field mice and devour the young. It has been thought by some German farmers that the late plague of mice in Germany may be attributed to the practice now prevalent there, of keeping swine entirely penned up, instead of allowing them as heretofore their liberty in the fields. Certain it is, that not only in the fields but in our orchards swine may become great helps in the destruction of not only vermin, but many noxious insects.

THE ground for beets, like that for any other crop, should be mellow, tilled deeply, and rich. The seed should be sowed as early as possible, in rows from two and a half to three feet apart, so as to allow the use of the cultivator between, and the seed should be sown at the rate of three to four pounds to the acre, and the plants thinned out if need be, transplanted so as to stand from twelve to fifteen inches apart; this will give large roots, and a crop of twenty-five to thirty-five tons to the acre.

PORK differs from beef and mutton, not in flavor only, but in the larger proportion of fat to lean flesh. This is due both to the nature of the animal in its tendency to store up fat, and to the habit of so feeding and treating it that this tendency may be fully developed. The pig stores up in its body three times more of its food than the ox, and by so much it is more cheaply and quickly grown and fattened.

Shipping a Harem.

No sooner was the abdication, or rather the deposition, of the late Khedive of Egypt accomplished than orders were given for the royal yacht to be prepared with all speed to convey him and his family beyond the shores of Egypt. No particular residence was indicated, and having a beautiful and spacious palace at Constantinople, his Highness naturally wished to occupy his own property in Turkey; but hostile councils prevailed, and the Sulton refused to sanction this arrangement. The Khedive's mother has a palace at Rhodes, and it was thought they might all go there. Smyrna, too, was spoken of, but at the last moment Naples was fixed on, in which neighborhood the late King of Italy made over a property to the Khedive in part payment of a large sum of money advanced some years since. On every account it was desirable that the late Khedive should leave the country at an early moment, and no one can complain of his departure being unduly delayed. The deposition was was officially made known at three p. m. on Thursday, June 26, and in exactly four days—namely, at three p. m. on Monday the 30th—the ex-monarch was an exile. Since Friday all hands have been at work on the Mahronssa, perhaps the finest yacht in the world. Having taken in a stock of coals, stores and provisions, the yacht was ready to receive the first detachment of the Khedivial harem at eight a. m. the following Monday morning. They arrived from Cairo by special train, and sent on board in steam launches and barges. Most of the ladies wore suitable traveling European costumes, with light and elegant veils, or apologies for "yashmahs;" but the servants of different grades wore the tarha and khatara of the ordinary make. The styles of beauty were as varied as the toilets. Some of the ladies had hair and complexions as fair as those of English women. Others were of the Spanish type, with black hair and eyes. Except among the servants, none seemed over twenty-five years of age; but there pervaded among them all a listless and vacant look, as of beings with no occupation or aim in life. All the morning there was an incessant hurrying to and fro of boats with baggage and household goods, until at two p. m. another special train arrived with the second and larger portion of the harem. In this I counted nine barges or boats between the shore and the yacht, each containing from six to eight women. Perhaps some of these did not go in the ship, but were friends who afterward returned to Cairo; and many were merely "helps," in whom beauty was conspicuous by its absence.—Then came Ismail Pasha's three lawful wives. The fourth, the mother of Prince Tewfik, the present Viceroy, remains at Cairo near her son. The scenes at the Cairo railway station between those members of the harem who were going, and those who were staying behind, are said to have been heart-rending, and it was with much difficulty that the train could be started. Although their life is one of seclusion and confinement, they are accustomed to every comfort; and I doubt if at Cairo any of the harem had the least idea of their future residence; all they knew was, they they were leaving their friends and surroundings to be landed in some strange country across the sea.

Who Has Not Been Bilious?

Probably no one. Doubtless we have all suffered to some extent the disagreeable sensations which a disordered or languid liver can inflict. Sallowness of the skin, constipation, nausea, vertigo, soreness in the vicinity of the organ affected, a sensation as of congestion in the head, positive headache, a loss of appetite, extreme thirst, a high color of the urine, are among the symptoms which announce a perversion or vitiation of the bile. The remedy of remedies for the above is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, administered by medical men; pronounced pure and wholesome by them, and popular as a comprehensive family medicine, and as a specific preventive and remedy for chills and fever and bilious remittents throughout America, and to a wide extent in foreign countries. Disorders in the stomach and bowels, as well as liver, are speedily remediable with this popular and time honored medicine.

DOMESTIC.

SWEET APPLES AS Food.—There are very few people who seem to know what a healthful, nourishing, appetizing and satisfying use can be made of this fruit. Baked and served with cream, they make a light and most delicious dessert. Sliced and used in puddings of various sorts, they save other sweetenings, and give a grateful element of freshness to the dish. And this suggests that one reason why baked apples of any kind fall into disfavor in many families is because they are not fresh. A tinfull or two is baked up "to save time" and they come upon the table more and more dead and dilapidated, shrunken and slippery, until the very sight of them discourages and sickens the family. A baked apple over one day old is past its prime; and an apple, like an egg, that "has seen better days," we don't want to exercise our charity on! But it is in putting the finishing touch on a bowl of bread and milk that baked sweet apples find their highest mission. Given milk that is pure and fresh; bread that is both foreordained and perfected in grace for such a use, which means home-made, milk-rising bread, a little stale, but light, moist and sweet, and a plate of apples just done through, and only long enough out of the oven to have lost their heat without getting really cold—and you have a lunch fit for a king; too good, indeed, for the most of the men who are in "the king business." This dish has the three elements of nutriment found in bread, milk and fruit; and if there is anything better than this combination the fact hasn't leaked out, either through science or experience. One meal a day of bread and sweet apples, for children and people of sedentary habits, would be better than the food which costs much more in time and money, that many of them now indulge in. A pinch of salt or a spoonful of lime water will prevent the unpleasant effect which milk has on some stomachs. No keen appetite is required to give relish to such a lunch, and no digestion that is good for anything has any trouble with it after it is eaten.

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column

TO MAKE VINEGAR.—Good vinegar can be made with sugar, water and yeast, but cider vinegar is better. For the former, boil coarse sugar with water in the proportion of a pound for each gallon, and skim the mixture. When luke-warm, add yeast; a pint for every three gallons of water. It is best to spread the yeast on toasted bread. Let it work for twenty-four hours, then turn into a cask or jug and expose to the heat of the summer sun, or place it near the fire. Fasten a piece of netting over the bunghole to keep out flies and insects. At the end of three weeks or a month it will be very good vinegar if the heat has been great enough; if not, it will require longer. It will of course improve with age.

JAM TURNOVERS.—Roll out some short paste about one-eighth of an inch thick, cut it in pieces about four inches in length, and between two and three inches in breadth; lay on each a little apple jam, or any other preserved fruit, without syrup; turn the edges over, wetting them as little as possible with water; press them lightly together, and also the ends, lay them on tins and bake in a moderately hot oven. Ice them very perfectly and return them to the oven for a few minutes, or set them in a Dutch or American oven before the fire.

ALWAYS keep them on hand, as delay increases suffering; and if you feel sickness coming upon you, take a dose of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. They can do you no harm, and may save you from the sick room. Price only 25 cents

HOW TO LIME EGGS.—Eggs are limed by packing them in a liquid made as follows, viz.: One peck of fresh lime is slaked in sufficient water to make a thin paste; when thoroughly slaked, which will require twenty-four hours, water is added to thin it so that it can be strained through a fine seive into a clean barrel, which is then filled up with water, the eggs, perfectly fresh, are laid carefully into kegs or barrels, and the stirred lime liquor is poured over them, a board being floated on top to keep the eggs under the surface.

Now that colors are so largely used in stockings, and so many are ruined in the laundry, a good plan in washing them is to roll them, after being rinsed, into a piece of white linen and squeeze it, to remove all the moisture possible, then dry, and the stockings will look new again. It is also a good plan to put a small spoonful of spirits of salt into the water in which stockings are washed in order to keep in the colors.

HERE is a recipe for meat cheese: Boil an ox's liver, heart and tongue; remove all the hard and sinewy parts, and chop the remainder fine; add to this a pound of boiled pork, also chopped fine; season it well; then tie it in a cloth or put it into a pan and press it hard. After standing a few hours it will come out in a solid cake, and is very nice to slice from, for eating at breakfast or supper.

WE do not puff up everything, but when an article has as much merit as Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Crakin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) we gladly praise it, as does every one who ever tried it. Try it once.

To cleanse a rubber piano cover lay the cover on a long, clean table, and sponge it all over with clean warm water, containing a little powdered borax; use no soap; with a clean soft cloth rub it dry. If it looks dull or does not give satisfaction, take another soft cloth and drop on it not more than two or three drops of sweet oil, and rub gently all over the cover.

COFFEE CAKE.—Use one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one cup of very strong coffee, one-half a cup of dry brown sugar, four cups of flour, two eggs, one pound of raisins, one nutmeg, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of cloves and cinnamon, mixed.

CREAM ROYAL.—One quart of milk, one-third of a box of gelatine, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, three eggs. Put the gelatine into the milk and let it stand half an hour. Beat the yolks well with the sugar and stir into the milk. Set the kettle into a pan of hot water, and stir until it began to thicken like soft custard.

THE Strongest Constitution is racked and often ruined by a stubborn attack of Fever and Ague. Yet all danger may be avoided, and the Chills promptly broken up, by resorting to Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture. Sold everywhere.

HUMOROUS.

A TRAVELLING tramp was trying to sell toothache-drops and corn-salve to a small crowd at the head of Monroe avenue. As sales were slow he thought to flatter the crowd by saying: "Gentlemen, I have travelled over 25,000 miles in this country, seen all sorts of people and come in contact with all colors, and I must say that you twenty men now surrounding me have the most intelligent appearance of any coterie I ever saw." In the crowd was a six-footer who drives a coal-cart. He had been chewing gum in a very deliberate and methodical manner, and when the speech was ended he slowly turned from man to man to see what effect had been produced. Finding a look of indifference on each face he swallowed his quid, pushed his way to the front, and kicking over the dry goods box used by the "doctor" as a counter, he flourished his fists and called out: "Mebbe this 'ere crowd can stand to be insulted to its teeth, but I'm a clothes-pin who can't be stepped on in my own town by a stranger! Come up here like a man and strike right out from the shoulder! No man can call me a coterie and keep a sound head on him!" The doctor had pressing business elsewhere.

WHAT HE WANTED.—As he walked into the grocery store the clerk leaned over the counter and asked him what he wanted.

"Do I look as though in need of anything?"

"I thought perhaps you wanted some potatoes," the clerk said, appologetically.

"Is there anything peculiar about my eyes, nose or teeth which seems to suggest a lack of potatoes on my part?"

"I don't know that there is."

"Can you construe the appearance of the lobe of my left ear into an admission that at the present moment I am out of wine-jelly and cucumbers? Can you infer from the disheveled state of my hair that my children are at home crying for soft crabs and tomatoes? Well, I didn't suppose you could. I don't want to buy anything; but I'll be obliged to you if you'll lend me your coal shovel for an hour or two?"

It was handed out to him.

A WELL-known joker, being one night at a theatre, fancied he saw a friend some three seats in front of him. Turning to his next neighbor, he said: "Would you be kind enough to touch that gentleman with your stick?" "Certainly," was the reply, and the thing was done. But when the individual thus assaulted turned round, the wag saw he was not the man he took him for, and became at once absorbed in the play, leaving his neighbor with the stick to settle matters with the gentleman in front, which, as he had no excuse ready, was not done without considerable trouble. When the hubbub was over the victim said, "Didn't you ask me, sir, to tap that man with my stick?" "Yes." "What did you want?" "Oh," said the joker, with imperturbable gravity, "I wanted to see whether you would."

A SMALL boy with a big cent in his hand stood before a Michigan avenue grocery for a long time before making up his mind to enter. When asked what he desired, he inquired: "If a boy should come here and get trusted for a stick of gum, how much would it be?" "One cent," was the reply. "One cent," was the reply. "And if a boy should come here with the cash, how much would it be?" "Just the same." "Then I guess I'll get trusted," quietly remarked the financier as he slipped the cent down into his pocket.

A WRITER recently set himself at work to get out a series of papers on "The Great Men of America," but after diligently reading them up in the journals of opposite political faiths, he came to the conclusion that we had none at present, and never had more than one or two in all our history as a nation, and he could not find out just who they were.

IS IT POSSIBLE that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column.

MRS. A—"Somebody's in the next room, I wonder what they're doing." [Looking wistfully at the keyhole.] "I've a good mind to peep." Mrs. B.—"Oh, I wouldn't; 'usn't right." Mr. A.—"I don't care; I'm just dying to know." [Puts eye to the keyhole, but immediately takes it away, disconcerted.] "Hm! the key is in," Mrs. B.—"Yes; so I found before you came in."

"I HAVE nothing but my heart to give you," said a spinster to a lawyer who had concluded a suit for her. "Well," said the lawyer gruffly, "go to my clerk; he takes the fees."

DOCTORS are to guard human life and bring relief to the sick. So does Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup; it contains nothing injurious and is always reliable. To be had at all drug stores in our city Price 5 cents

A YOUNG man went into a restaurant the other day, and remarking that "Time is money," added that as he had had half an hour to spare, if the proprietor was willing he'd take it out in pie.

TEMPERANCE reformers should turn their attention to money; it is always tight.

BRASS hornists are quick witted; they are well known as-toot men.

Speculation.

Since the creation, it is estimated that 27,000,000,000,000,000 have lived on the earth. This sum divided by 27,864,000, the number of square miles, gives 1,314,512,086 to a square rod, and 5 to a square foot. Suppose a square rod be divided into 11 graves, each grave would contain 100 persons. But this is speculation, and of no benefit to the 1,090,000,000 people that now exist, 500,000,000 of whom are invalids, 33,000,000 dying each year. What they most want are the facts concerning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, For years his Golden Medical Discovery has been the standard remedy for the cure of all scrofulons, throat, and lung diseases. While for over a quarter of a century, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been unrivaled as a positive cure for catarrh. The testimony of thousands of ladies has been published, certifying that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. For full information, see the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages, price (post-paid), $1.50. Over 100,000 copies sold. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.

Give It a Trial

and you will be astonished. "Anakesis," Dr S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy, gives instant relief and is an infallible cure for the most obstinate cases of piles. It has made the most wonderful cures of this terrible disorder. 20,000 grateful people that have used it can testify to the same. Samples with full directions sent free to all sufferers on application to "Anakesis" Depot, Box 3946, New ork. Sold by all first-class druggists.

Rudeness Rebuked.

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