

RELICS OF WASHINGTON.

List of the Articles Purchased by the Government of the Lewis Family, of Vir-
ginia.

The relics of George Washington, which have been purchased by the Government of the Lewis family, of Virginia, and at the request of Secretary Sherman, have been taken into the custody of the department of the interior, being placed under the special charge of the commission of paleontology. The list of the different articles is given as follows:

One large mirror; two small mirrors; one dozen handsome parlor chairs; two arm-chairs; one large easy-chair; in which the general sat a few minutes before his death; one toilet table, one wash-stand, by which the Farewell Address was written; two silver-plated candlesticks; one large and two small plated water-jugs; one field-glass, used in the Revolution; one spy-glass, also used in the war; one ledger, kept mostly by the general's knives; one fork; one plated cake basket; one large mahogany box, in which silver plate was kept; two mahogany footstools and three carpet-covered footstools; a portrait of Washington; the robe in which he was christened; three silver-plated lamps; half a dozen silver salt-cellars; thirty-three pieces of china-ware; one bedstead, presented to Mr. Lawrence Washington by his friend, Admiral Kernean, and by Lawrence left to his brother the general; several surveys made by the general himself; one marble-top table, four feet in length by three feet in breadth; one guitar, presented by General Washington to Miss Nellie Curtis; miniature portraits of Gen. and Mrs. Washington on wood, painted by Trumbull; one shaving-glass, in frame with drawer; an engraving of the Countess of Huntingdon, presented by her to Gen. Washington; several ornaments, one bedstead, consisting of ornamental works and household articles.

Previous to their purchase, Commissioner Spear went to Virginia and carefully examined the several articles. In his report to the secretary he said: "All these relics have been transmitted to the possession of the Lewis family since the death of Gen. Washington. They were received by Mrs. Lewis, who was the adopted daughter of Gen. Washington, and the wife of Major Lawrence Lewis, his nephew, and were in her possession until her death, in 1852, when they passed into the hands of her family now having them in charge. They are all in an excellent state of preservation, and of the genuineness of every article there can be no doubt whatever. Some of the articles are of especial interest. The half-length portrait of Gen. Washington is of life-size, is perfectly clear and well preserved. It is a matter of tradition in the family, preserved especially by Mrs. Lewis, and also by others, that this portrait was always considered the best likeness of Washington ever painted. The miniature portraits were considered excellent likenesses, and are now in good condition. Of more interest, even than this is a ledger which contains the record of all Washington's private business transacted for more than twenty years. The record in the ledger is of the minutest part of it is in his own handwriting. Every item of receipts and expenditures, including even his losses and gains at cards, is set down with the most scrupulous exactness. In addition to these are many miscellaneous papers in Gen. Washington's handwriting, including chiefly receipts for services rendered by himself. The articles of household use are all in their original condition, and illustrate the style of living of the first President of the United States. The whole collection is far superior to that now in the possession of the government. Many of the articles of domestic use are parts of sets now in the custody of the interior department. The family were reluctant to part with these relics, but were compelled by the consideration that inevitably in a few years, with the separation of the family, the articles would be scattered, and many of the large number of them in the course of time lost or destroyed. They felt, also, that every citizen of the country who shared with them an interest in Washington would be glad to have these relics made public property, and placed where they would be accessible to all."

Two Stories With Morals.

A bridegroom near Kansas City counted out \$16 in his left hand, and remarked to the dear young thing at his side, "That will do for our wedding jewelry, as there's an excursion to town to-day." His wife took the money, and as she better let her have the money, as she had a pocketbook, but he preferred to maintain control of the exchequer. He was willing to borrow her purse and put the \$16 in it, and their financial differences were finally adjusted on this basis. When he reached the depot, somewhat encumbered with the bride on his arm, he was jostled by a stout man who apologized and went on. The tickets had been bought, there were no peanuts sold on the cars, and his hands were constantly occupied during the wedding journey so that he did not discover his loss until they had eaten their lunch in a restaurant, and he was called upon to pay for it. His pocket had been ripped open, and he was there, with the money in it, had been stolen. His bride sobbed on his shoulder, and reminded him that she had told him to give the money to her. Moral to men: Trust your wives, and beware of her pocket and her charms.

The most mysterious thing in this world of mysteries is a woman's presentiment. Here is Mrs. Riley, who has her being in Macon City, Kansas, and always carries her money in a purse, and her purse in her pocket. One day she was going out of town on an excursion, and suddenly, utterly without warning, without her mentioning the fact to her husband, she had a presentiment that if she were to carry the money in her pocket she would lose it. So she took her purse and hid it in her bosom. She had another twinge of presentiment, and dropped her watch and chain into the same receptacle. Then she became sceptical, fished out the purse, and taking from it \$6 restored it to its nest. The \$6 went into the despised pocket, when she arrived at the depot she was accosted by a beautiful young gentleman, who inquired if she was looking for anybody. When he was speaking, a horrid man rushed against her rather roughly. The beautiful young gentleman took her part and abused the horrid man, and as there was every sign of a fight the lady prudently withdrew. Soon afterwards the lady put her hand into her pocket, and found that she was nothing in it. The lining had been cut with her knife. Purse and watch were near her suffering heart. The presentiment had been a sound economic policy and her want of faith had cost her \$6. Moral to women: Trust your presentiments, and beware of pick-pockets.—New York Tribune.

Odd Changes of Meaning.

The meaning of the word "wretch" is one not generally understood. It was originally, and is now in some parts of England, used as a term of the softest and fondest fondness. This is not the only instance in which words in their present general acceptation bear a very opposite meaning to what they did in Shakespeare's time. "Damsel" was the appellation of young ladies of quality, and "Dame" a title of distinction. "Knave" once signified a servant; and in an early translation of the New Testament, instead of "Paul, the servant" we read "Paul, the knave," "Violet" was formerly used in the same sense as violet. On the other hand, the word "companion," instead of being the honorable synonym of associate, occurs in the play of "Othello" with the same contemptuous meaning which we now affix, in its abusive sense, to the word "fellow;" for Emilia, perceiving that some secret villain had taken the general to his chamber, she said, "Companion, you shall not see me again."

"Villain" formerly meant a bondman. In feudal law, according to Blackstone, the term was applied to those who held lands and tenements in villenage—a tenure by base services. "Fenat" formerly meant a schoolmaster. Shakespeare says in his "Twelfth Night": "A pedant that keeps a school in the church."

Bacon, in his "Pathway unto Prayer," thus uses the word "imp": "Let us pray for the preservation of the king's most excellent majesty, and for his prosperous success of his entirely beloved son Edward our prince, that most angelic imp."

It is a somewhat noticeable fact that the changes in the signification of words have generally been to their deterioration; that is, words that heretofore had no sinister meaning have acquired it. The word "unning," for example, formerly meant nothing sinister or underhanded; and in Thrope's confession, in "Fox's Book of Martyrs," is the sentence, "I believe that all these three persons [in the Godhead] are even in power, and in cunning, and in might, full of grace and of all goodness." "Demure" is another of this class. It was used by earlier writers without the insinuation which is now almost latent in it, that the external show of modesty and sobriety rest on no corresponding realities. "Explosive" formerly meant to drive off the stage with loud clappings of the hands, but gradually became exaggerated into its present signification. "Facetious," too, originally meant urbane, but now has so degenerated as to have acquired the sense of buffoonery, and Mr. French sees indications that it will ere long acquire the sense of indecent buffoonery.

"Flippery" now means trumpery and odds and ends of cheap finery; but once it meant old clothes of value, and not long since it was applied to the portraits were considered excellent likenesses, and are now in good condition. Of more interest, even than this is a ledger which contains the record of all Washington's private business transacted for more than twenty years. The record in the ledger is of the minutest part of it is in his own handwriting. Every item of receipts and expenditures, including even his losses and gains at cards, is set down with the most scrupulous exactness. In addition to these are many miscellaneous papers in Gen. Washington's handwriting, including chiefly receipts for services rendered by himself. The articles of household use are all in their original condition, and illustrate the style of living of the first President of the United States. The whole collection is far superior to that now in the possession of the government. Many of the articles of domestic use are parts of sets now in the custody of the interior department. The family were reluctant to part with these relics, but were compelled by the consideration that inevitably in a few years, with the separation of the family, the articles would be scattered, and many of the large number of them in the course of time lost or destroyed. They felt, also, that every citizen of the country who shared with them an interest in Washington would be glad to have these relics made public property, and placed where they would be accessible to all."

"Incense" once meant to kindle not only anger, but good passions as well; Fuller uses it in the sense of "to incite." "Indolence" originally signified a freedom from passion or pain, but now implies a condition languid and indolent. "Insolent" was once only "unusual." "Obsequious" implies an unmanly readiness to fall in with the will of another; but in the original obsequium, or in the English word as employed two centuries ago, there was nothing of this; it rather meant obedience and mildness. Shakespeare, speaking of a deceased person, says: "How many a holy and obsequious tear Hath dear religion stole from my eye, As if the world were not to see."

"Property" and "Propriety" were once synonymous, both referring to material things, as the French word "propriete" does now. Foreigners do not often catch the distinction at present made in English between the two words, and we know a French gentleman who recently, meeting with some pecuniary reverses, astonished his friends by telling them that he had lost all his "propriety."

A poet is a person who writes poetry; and in relation to the good old custom, a poet is a person who writes prose, and simply the antithesis of poet. The word has now a sadly different signification; and it would not be considered very respectable to term Addison, Irving, Bancroft or Everett "prose-writers."

He Preferred to Walk. "She's pretty hot, ain't she?" said a backwoods passenger, addressing the engineer of a Mississippi steamer that was racing with another boat. "So-so," responded the engineer, as he hung an additional wrench on the safety-valve cord to stop the steam from escaping. "I reckon we'll overtake that craft soon," pursued the passenger. "That's about it," returned the engineer, giving the cords another twitch and hallooing through the trumpet to the fireman to "shove her up."

"I've a hundred and ninety-five," hummed the passenger, looking first at the gauge and then at the boilers. "That's about where she's rusticated," put in the engineer. Then the passenger ran his fingers through his hair nervously, and walked about the decks for a few minutes, when he came back to the engineer and observed: "Hadn't you better leave that boat go?" "Can't do it. Must pass her." "But 's p'arin' we should blow up?"

"Well," said the engineer, as he peeped over the guard to see how fast she was gaining, "if it's the will of Providence for this boat to blow up, we'll have to stand it." Then he hallooed to the fireman to roll up another cask of bacon and to mix plenty of resin with the coal, and give her a little more turpentine oil. The next moment there was a splash in the river; but before the yawl could be lowered the man had succeeded in reaching the shore, and hallooed out: "Go on with the race, I guess I'll walk!"

In Dr. E. B. Foot's Health Monthly people are cautioned against carelessly sitting on the cool earth under trees in hot weather, as the dense foliage prevents the sun from properly drying the ground, and there is consequently a dampness which is hazardous to the

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Receipts.

ONION SOUP.—Cut into slices twelve onions; boil them in three quarts of milk and water, equally mixed; add a little real; season with butter and pepper; add a few well-toasted slices of white bread and a handful of finely chopped parsley.

WAFFLES.—To a quart of sweet milk take two eggs, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a cent's worth of yeast, a teaspoonful of saleratus, and four to make a stiff batter; in the morning add a teaspoonful of sugar. They should be fried a light brown in a wafer-iron. Have melted in a cup a piece of butter with three-quarters of a cup of milk, and as the cakes are done grate nutmeg on each and sprinkle on sugar, then put a little of the melted butter and milk on each, and you will see how fast they will disappear when placed on the table.

ROLLED BEEFSTEAK.—Beat a large tender steak thoroughly and carefully. Sprinkle over salt, pepper, sage, minced onion, minced parsley and bits of butter. Have ready some nicely Irish potatoes, mashed fine and seasoned with a little butter and salt. Spread over all and roll up tightly; fasten the ends and sides securely with skewer-pins. Place it in a pan with such broth or gravy as may be on hand; if none, two cups of boiling water. Boil in a covered tin can, pepper, salt and one slice of pork. Simmer and baste as you would a roast duck. Sift over it browned cracker, pounded fine.

OLD VIRGINIA TOMATO "KETCHUP."—Take ripe tomatoes, lay them in scalding water; when sufficiently cool peel them and cut them into quarters, removing the cores; measure them and then measure a fourth less of strong cider vinegar, say three quarts of vinegar to one gallon of tomatoes. Put the tomatoes on the stove a half hour before adding the vinegar. For a gallon of tomatoes season with two teaspoons of onion, pepper, salt and one slice of pork. Simmer and baste as you would a roast duck. Sift over it browned cracker, pounded fine.

FARM NOTES. All farm animals except poultry seem to crave salt and should have it. It is possible to raise a crop of clover, another of millet, and another of rutabaga from one acre of ground. Dairymen with a herd of cows and few acres may find a hint here worth heeding. All who can do so should arrange so as to keep hogs in their apple orchard to eat up all the wormy fruit as it drops during the summer. In this way, more than any other, can the ravages of the worm be checked. Where hogs are not sufficient for the purpose, a small flock of sheep should be used. The object of manuring is twofold—first to retain moisture in the ground and prevent it from being washed away during heavy rains, and second to protect the roots of vegetables from the severe frosts of winter. The best materials for manuring are tan-bark, saw-dust, or better still, charcoal-dust—leaves, straw, or any light porous substance which will keep the soil loose and moist. By proper manuring the yield of corn, peas, beans, cabbages, onions and other vegetables maintain their growth through the driest summer.—Exchange.

Tomatoes are raised by the French in this manner: "As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible they top the stem down to the cluster, or rather to the first flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level, and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes with a terminal cluster of flowers. In order to prevent their falling over sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows so as to keep them erect. In addition to this, all laterals whatever are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size, and excellence unknown to the ordinary means." How Raisins Are Prepared.—A strip of land bordering the Mediterranean, somewhat less than one hundred miles in length and in width not exceeding five or six, is the raisin producing territory of Spain. Beyond these boundaries the Muscat grape, from which the raisin is produced, is not grown, and thrives abundantly, so that the fruit must go to the market or the wine press. When the grapes begin to ripen in August the farmer carefully inspects the fruit as it lies on the warm dry soil, and one by one clips the clusters as they reach perfection. It is almost all fine-grained grapes, and, when prepared, looking like unglazed hot-beds, and covered with fine pebbles, on which the fruit is exposed to dry. But the small proprietor prefers not to carry his grapes so far. It is better, he thinks, to deposit them nearer at hand, where there are less dangers of bruising and where bees and wasps are less likely to find them. Day by day the cut branches are examined and turned, till they are sufficiently cured to be borne to the house, usually on the hill top, and there deposited in the empty wine press, till the grapes have become sufficiently dry, the trimmers and packers to begin their work. At this stage great piles of rough dried raisins are brought from the wine press and heaped upon boards. One by one the bunches are carefully inspected, those of the first quality being trimmed of irregularities and imperfections, berries and stems are picked themselves; so in turn are treated those of the second quality, while the clippings and inferior fruit are received into baskets at the feet of the trimmers and reserved for home consumption. A quantity of small wooden trays are now brought forward, till the sides of the common raisin box and about an inch deep. In these papers are neatly laid so in lap over and cover the raisins evenly deposited in the trays, which are then subjected to heavy pressure in a rude press. After pressing the raisins are dropped into the boxes for market.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Hon. Hiram Hitchcock has been induced to take an interest in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on account of the impaired health of Mr. A. W. Darling, who is now in Europe. Mr. C. W. Griswold retains his active interest in the firm. On the 1st inst. the hotel commenced its twentieth year with a reduction of price from five to four dollars per day, and all extra accommodations in the same ratio. The incomparable situation of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and its superior accommodations throughout will continue to make it more than ever the favorite resort of travelers.

A fast walker, it is estimated, could not walk to the sun in less than 1,963 years, but O'Leary is willing to bet that he can do it in 1,741 years if somebody will lay the law out.—Graphic.

HOW ADAM GOLDIE SHOOT.

A Missouri Rifleman who is Regularly Successful in his Eyes at a Thousand Yards—A Long Range Duel.

In Shannon county, Mo., lives a man who is a greater adept with the rifle and a more accurate shot than any man in the west. His name is Adam Goldie, and he is now in his thirtieth year. He is a tall, slender man, with a fine physique, and a very good eye. He is a member of the regular rifle club, and has won many prizes for his shooting. He is now in the prime of life, and is a great favorite with his friends and neighbors.

Adam Goldie is a man in the prime of life, about five feet eleven inches in height, and a very good eye. He is a member of the regular rifle club, and has won many prizes for his shooting. He is now in the prime of life, and is a great favorite with his friends and neighbors.

Some of the feats which he has performed were impossible. He has broken 299 glass balls out of 300 in twelve minutes, with a forty-four calibre Winchester rifle. He can break 100 glass balls five times out of six, without a miss, in three minutes. These feats are unparalleled in the world, and he is a wonderful shot. A seemingly incredible feat that he performs is as follows: A soda water bottle is thrown into the air in a certain manner, and he takes it as it falls, and a bullet from the neck of the bottle and makes a hole in the cork into the bottle. In short, his feats with pistol are too numerous to mention. He seems to fire without taking aim, as some of this shooting he does in almost any position, firing from under his leg, etc.

It is understood that some gentlemen who are acquainted with Goldie's record with the rifle, and have witnessed his splendid shooting, are raising a sum of money to bring him before the public. It is their intention that he shall first give a public exhibition of his skill in St. Louis, and afterward go East, when a match is to be arranged between him and Dr. Carver.

The Bamboo and Its Uses. Common as it is, there is no more graceful or beautiful object in nature than the bamboo in its native luxuriance, and nowhere is it seen to greater perfection than in the great groves of Burma. As you round each bend of a Burmese river cluster after cluster of bamboo waves a graceful salute with its spray like foliage, and I could tell of country roads flanked by a bamboo avenue like nothing so much as a living Gothic aisle; the smooth, pillar-like stems, jointed together with perfect regularity, and rising on either side of the road almost perpendicularly, so gracefully in the arc described, meeting close overhead at a lofty height, and forming beneath a stillness which completes the parallel to the cathedral aisle. And when you turn to consider the uses of this fair-like plant, the wonder is scarcely less. Whether in bison, or land, or the boat, in which half the Burman's life is passed, the bamboo is present everywhere in an infinite variety of forms. The main supports of the houses are commonly of timber, but it is from the bamboo that the beams and rafters of floor and roof are made, the partition walls, the matting on the floor, the very string which lashes the rafter and beam together, and in many cases the mat-thatch which completes the roof, which together with the walls, built harkly a vessel but is made from or at least indebted to, the same. On board the boat the bamboo is no less important; it floats the fisherman's net, it is shelter from the weather, and affords the rough bedding on which he lies; it is the stake to which his boat is moored, the pole which thrusts it from the shore, and even the anchor which holds it in the stream. Under more elaborate process it forms the substance of the multifarious vessels of lacquer-work, which in Burma take so largely the place of earthenware in other countries, the furniture of the houses, the laborer's basket, the child's toy, and from its branches are woven the fantastic structures so dear to the Burmese, where the peepo or drama is held, and it forms the fanciful canopy which covers the coffin in the funeral procession.—Fraser's Magazine.

Lightning's Startling Work. The house of Mr. Caleb Bradbury in Cambridge, Mass., was struck by lightning about quarter before six o'clock on a recent Friday afternoon. No other building within a quarter of a mile of it was furnished with a lightning rod, but on this one rods arose from every corner of the roof and from the chimney, and in some places from the ground. The lightning struck the front of the house at the side of a bay window, and nearly on a level with the top of the window. Clapboards were torn off and thrown into the street and also a portion of the boards inside the clapboards. A space of three or four feet square was struck in this manner. Mr. Bradbury, a sailor, was reclining upon a sofa, immediately inside of this point, in the front parlor. The lightning threw down the plastering behind her, covering her completely over. A space about six feet by six feet was struck in this manner. A ball of fire then rolled across the room, went up to the bell wall, and the plastering fell completely around the room, burning it at every alternate inch and then passed out. Mr. Bradbury was sitting a short distance from the lady, but neither were injured, though both were stunned for a considerable time. He had just been telling the lady that there was no possible danger, and the house being struck, as it had met with that fate recently and the lightning never struck twice in the same place. At the same time the front of the house was struck a bolt passed into the kitchen window, which was open, in the rear.

SOOTHING REMEDY for headache, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatism, and all other ailments of the head, neck, and chest. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists.

GRAPE CURE. A Balm for Every Wound.—Gracie's Salve is now so generally used for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Burns, Ulcers, Felons, Sprains, and all diseases of the skin, that praise of it seems almost needless. Those who have tried it once always keep a box on hand, and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.

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IT IS A DANGEROUS thing to allow the diarrhoea to go unchecked, and there is no need of it. A small bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will cure the most stubborn case that can be produced.

Earthquakes and Eruptions in 1877.

In the whole of 1877 there occurred, according to the compilations of Professor Fuchs, 109 recorded earthquakes, though from our own observations we would number the number to have been somewhat larger. In the three months of June, July and August there were only eleven earthquakes; while thirty-four occurred in September, October, and November, and the rest in the previous six months back to December 1, 1876. As usual, the most violent of these phenomena were those occurring in South America. The damage done to Iquique, Valparaiso, Lima, and other cities by the outbreak of May 9, 1877, was enormous, the vibrations recurring with startling rapidity, and lasting over several days. A few days later a submarine volcanic eruption occurred off the coast of Peru, which also did great damage to shipping. The effects of these disturbances were felt in all parts of the Pacific. During the year, several minor earthquakes, though of unusual intensity for the part of the world in which they were felt, occurred in Europe. Those of April 4, May 2, and October 8 in Switzerland, and of November 1 and 4 and December 22 at Lisbon, were the most alarming. Fortunately, little or no serious damage was done.

The volcanoes of Europe were unusually inactive during the year, but in South America, in Japan, and in the Pacific generally, the year was marked by several very violent volcanic explosions. The frequency with which outbreaks of this nature were observed in the open sea was a peculiar feature of the year. Thus in February a very remarkable eruption occurred in the sea surrounding the Sandwich Islands, two days after a violent outbreak of the crater of Mauna Loa, on the mainland of the group, and a few weeks before another most remarkable eruption of lava from the celebrated lava lake of Kilauwa. Here vast jets of liquid lava were ejected to a great height through the hard crust of the solidifying lava of the lake, which had lain undisturbed for many years. It was most serious was the eruption of Mount Cotopaxi in June, accompanied by terrible showers of ashes, dust, and mud, which were carried by the wind far and wide over the country, devastating the fair lands and destroying hundreds of lives. The insular volcano of Oshima, in Japan, broke out in flames and burning lava on January 4, and continued in violent action till the first week in February, causing, in combination with the earthquakes which accompanied it, a disastrous loss of life.

Among the more noteworthy events of the year was the eruption of a new volcano in a district hitherto supposed to be free from volcanic disturbance, namely, on June 11, in a new crater near the Colorado river, California. About the same time a earthquake was felt in Canada. The sub-igneous of volcanic islands in the Malay Peninsula, lying between the Malay Peninsula and Australia, the upheaval of new lands in the same district, and the observance of the effects of volcanic phenomena in the deep waters of the South Atlantic, and where the sea is some 20,000 feet deep, will have been sufficient of themselves to mark the past year as an uncommon period of strange volcanic phenomena. We believe, however, that the current twelve months will, unless a sudden cessation of activity occurs, prove to be even more prolific of such events than any of its recent predecessors.—London Times.

What the Hired Man Sang. Gretry was wont to employ a singular method of slackening or quickening the pace of a walking companion to suit his own inclination. "To say," he would argue, "you walk too fast or too slow is unpolite; but to sing softly an air to the tune of the walk of your companion, and then by degrees either to quicken the time or make it slower, is a stratagem as innocuous as it is convenient." The principle of Gretry's method was well exemplified in the case of the stingy farmer who gave his hired hay-maker butter-milk and whey for breakfast, and going to the field heard the man singing in a drawing way.

Next morning the farmer set a good meal of bacon and eggs before the man, and when he went to see how he was getting on with his work, found his arms going swiftly to "Bacon and eggs, take care of your legs!"—Chambers's Journal.

Own nonsense.—Trying to out your own hair.

Serve an Inspection on Disease. By Investigating a feeble constitution, renovating a debilitated physique, and enriching a thin and insipid complexion, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, the finest, most highly sanctioned, and the most popular tonic and preventive in existence. It strengthens the stomach, remedies torpor of the liver and bowels, and gives a healthful impulse to the secretive and discharging functions of the kidneys and bladder. Not only does it arrest and prevent the recurrence of malarial fever, but it furnishes the only adequate safeguard against those persons who have never been afflicted with these maladies, and who are liable to incur them if medicinally unprotected. It eliminates from the blood certain impurities which the best skillful pathologists assign as the exciting causes of those agonizing complaints, rheumatism and gout, and it is, moreover, an excellent remedy for an enfeebled or over-taxed state of the nerves, and for mental despondency.

Terribly exhaustive are the night sweats which accompany Consumption. But they, as well as the paroxysms of coughing, are invariably broken up, and the patient relieved, by the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Catarrh Remedy, as well as bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, and other ailments, and all other ailments of the throat, lungs and chest, and is invaluable in rescuing children from the croup, whooping cough and quincy. It is sold by all Druggists.

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Windsor Hotel, New York.

Since the reduction of the rate per day to \$4.00 there has been an increase in numbers, and it would appear this was a most judicious move. The Windsor was never more attractive to the traveler than now.

THE CELEBRATED "HARRIS" CIGARETTES. Sold by all dealers in tobacco. THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY, New York, Boston, and Chicago.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no better equal to Dr. TORIAN'S VENETIAN LINIMENT for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Dropsy, Colic, and other ailments, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless) and rubbed on the outside. It is sold by all dealers in medicine. Dr. TORIAN'S VENETIAN LINIMENT for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Dropsy, Colic, and other ailments, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless) and rubbed on the outside. It is sold by all dealers in medicine.

WATERMAKING TOOLS AND MATERIALS. Sold by all dealers in hardware. \$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address BERTHES MILLE, New York, N.Y.

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