STARCH CARE .- Two cups of sugar, one and a half of starch, two of flour, one of sweet milk, one of butter, three and five for icing.

MOCK MINCE, - One cup of bread crumbs, one cup of water, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of to the water's edge, 228 human beings vinegar, butter size of walnut and two lost their lives in her destruction, either let it come to a boil; raisins and spice to suit the taste.

BEEF PICKLE.—To prepare pickle for beef, take one and a half pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of saleratus, and nine pounds of salt, and boil in four gallons of water. Skim and cool, and pour enough of it over the meal to cover it. The pickle should be boiled over once a month, and should have a pound of salt and two ounces of sugar added to it at these times.

POTATO SOUP. - Take six large, mealy potatoes, sliced and soaked an hour. Add one onion sliced and tie in a rag, a quart of milk, and a quarter of a pound of salt pork cut in slices. Boil them three-quarters of an hour and then add a tablespoonful of melted butter and a well-beaten egg; mix in a cup of milk. The pork can be omitted, and use salt and pepper to flavor.

Sours and Broths.—Cool Use a quickly, and it keeps longer. Use a flat-bottom kettle, as less likely to scratch. Soft water is best for soups; a little soda improves hard water. All kinds of bones should be smashed and boiled five or six hours, to take out all the nutriment, the liquor then strained, and kept in earthenware or stone, not in tin. Take off the fat when cool.

ARROWROOT CUSTARD, -Arrowroot is nevertheless, as any invalid can testify who has a friend not particular about style in preparing dainties for the sick. Two tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, one quart of sweetened milk, a pinch of salt, and a little flavoring, make a delicious custard. Boil the milk, stir in the arrowroot, boil again, and cool in cups.

LEMON BUTTER, -Melt one pound of five lemons; add the eggs very slowly, removing the mixture from the fire for that purpose and beating it constantly with an egg-whisk or a fork; return again to the fire and let it boil up again for a minute, stirring all the time.

BARED APPLE DUMPLINGS .- These we think very nice, and superior to those boiled or steamed. Roll thin any nice puff paste and cut into square pieces. Pare and remove the cores from nice stewing apples, and roll an apple in each piece of paste; put them into a banks, dish, brush them with the white of an egg beaten stiff, and sift sugar over hour, and serve with milk and sugar, flavored with vanilla.

HARD WATER.-When hard water is used for cooking or washing it is best to boil it for a few minutes before using it, as then the fur or sediment is thrown down on the sides of the boiler, and not on the food or clothes. Hard water isn't good for making tea, as the strength of he tea leaves is very slowly extracted. The bad effects of hard water in cooking may be partly remedied by using a small quantity of carbonate of soda, or even common washing soda, which softens the water, though if much be added it gives a soapy unpleasant taste.

CHICKEN SALAD. - Boil tender two nice chickens, mince well the meat, removing every scrap of fat, gristle and skin take the best part of a small cabbage, discarding all the pith and green leaves, chopped fine-there should be less than a quart when chopped - chop haif as much celery as cabbage and mix well with the chickens; then boil four eggs very hard, work the yelks to a paste with a wooden spoon; half a gill of good sweet olive oil or one gill of melted butter; mix gradually with the egg until all is united; add one tablespoon of finely ground best black pepper, two tablespoons of mixed mustard stirred thoroughly into the paste, and add one teacup of vinegar and one tablespoon of salt; mix all together half an hour before using. If you like, add half a cup of grated horseradish.

### Washing House Plants.

A plant breathes like an animal, and not through one mouth but through thousands. As is well known, the plant draws up its food from the soil through the roots in a liquid form. This food, very much diluted, must be concentrated and thus assimilated to the plant. We have, in the leaves of the plant, a most beautiful arrangement to answer this need. They are filled with breathing pores, which allow exhalation when moisture is freely supplied, and check it when the supply falls off. These little mouths are found on both sides of the leaf in most plants, but usually on the lower side in by far the greater number. They vary in different plants from several hundred to more than 150,000 to a square inch of leaf.

Now we are careful in our own persons to bathe frequently, lest, as we say, the pores of the skin become obstructed; yet we are willing to allow our plants to go unwashed for a whole winter, when the pores are much smaller, more numerous and delicate than those of the body. The rule is obvious: wash the leaves of the plants, both under and upper sides, at leasts once a week. Use water moderately warm, and if the plants become very dirty, a little weak soap-suds is beneficial. This washing should be carefully done with a soft sponge or cloth in the case of plants with thick, polished leaves, such as camellias, oranges and daphnes. Where plants have hairy leaves, or the substance is soft, water is best applied with a small syringe, fitted with a very fine nose. To use this place the plant on its side in the kitchen sink; syringe it well, turning it from side to side. Let it stand a w minutes for the water to drain off before returning it to its place.

Never wet the flowers of a plant; water always injuries them. Allow no drops holes twelve and fifteen feet deep, to of water to stand on leaves in the sunshine; the rays of the sun form a focus in the drop of water and scorch the leaf. Once a month at least wash the stem and branches of all the hard-wood plants his life-line, and would seem to strive, with a soft sponge dipped in lukewarm insects and contributes to the health of the plant. - American Cultivator.

Missouri recently lost \$506,000 by the failure of a weak bank in which, for the sake of high interest, the State treas-urer had deposited it. Hereafter the State money is to be kept in a St. Louis bank which gives security by a deposit of United States bonds, and pays only two and a half per cent interest, and the interest is to go to the State, instead of into the treasurer's pocket.

There's an ocean of difference between currency and sea currents,

HEROIC TOIL AND DARING.

Diving for Lost Gold Amid Huge Surf Rol lers and Through Fifteen Feet of Sand-Nearly \$1,300,000 Won from a Wreck.

The Pacific steamship Golden Gate, teaspoons of baking-powder, one teaspoon of lemon, whites of eight eggs, July 27, 1862, took fire, and her commander, Capt. Hudson, ran her ashore on the beach about eighteen miles north of Manzanillo. The vessel was burned by the flames or the waves, and the rich treasure she had on board, of \$1,500,000 in gold and bullion, sank to the bottom. The treasure was inclosed in ninety-six boxes, the contents of which varied in value from \$4,000 to \$37,000 each. Several expeditions were sent down from San Francisco to recover the treasure, but all came back empty handed. The surf along the coast where the vessel was wrecked is terrible in its might, and its roar can be heard for miles. At last an expedition went down which took along two divers, Johnson and Sidney Cook. Mr. Cook succeeded in overcoming her-culean difficulties and recovering a large

amount of treasure. The first dive was made by Johnson, who went down outside the surf and worked his way in as well as he could on the bottom, to the wreck. But he only took down with him the ordinary weights that divers use, and the waves made a plaything of him. The big rollers going in would heave him along at race horse speed, and the under-tow would seize his bulk and roll him back to the surface, a badly scared and discouraged

Cook made the next dive, for which he had prepared himself according to his views of the requirements of the occa-sion. Two hundred pounds of lead were disposed firmly on and about him. That a little out of fashion, but it is very nice | weight kept him down, and as he crawled on his abdomen over the sand he escaped the force of the billows and had only the under-tow to contend with.

Relating the story himself, he says: "Shortly after reaching the locality of the broken end of the keel-which was confined in the sand under the engine bed-plate, I was violently forced along LEMON BUTTER.—Melt one pound of sugar and half a pound of butter together, and when this begins to boil stir

er, I came in contact with two square into it five beaten eggs and the juice of ends of wood sticking out of the sand about six inches, but before I could make an examination of them I was dashed away. When I again found them I clasped both arms around them, while the surf and under-tow would swing me around in a circle. I did not know what I had hold of, whether the ends of timbers or boxes of gold, until the under-tow running under my arms cut the sand away around the boxes so that they tilted over. I then realized what I held clasped in my arms. I shouted and cheered to myself, as I knew all would do when the boxes would reach the lighter. Now, I did nem. Bake about three-quarters of an not know what to do with them. I up as he can get. In the experiments could not handle them both, and was divers might find it, or it might become buried before I could return for it. I finally took one in my arms and gave a quick, strong pull on my life-line, which is a [signal of distress, and is never given except when the diver wants to be winrowed in small ridges of sand run-ning parallel with the shore. Over ed up under the end of the lighter my back came out of the water first, my feet being loaded with leaded boots, and the box of gold in my arms. I could faintly hear excited words—that I Times as follows: "Dr. Haynes cut off

> body would be broken. One or two more boxes were found the next day, making up a total value of some \$100,000, which had been kept up near the surface of the sand by some broken planks, but all the rest were deeply sunk in the sand, and it seemed differ as to the liability of the blood to for a time impossible to reach them. After some days spent in inaction and consideration, the bright idea occurred to Mr. Cook of employing hydraulic power to bore through the hard sand bottom, down to the gold, holes suf-ficiently large for him to descend and rude wooden force-pump. A hose was made of canvas, and a rolled-up piece of sheathing-metal answered for a noz-With that crude apparatus he made his first attempts at submarine hydraulic washing, and found that it

Sitting on the sand, he would point the nozzle downward between his legs, and in a few minutes a hole about as big as a barrel would be bored, into which he would gradually sink. long as the stream of water from the pump was kept up it would keep the hole open around him, and the rising current from it would maintain a strong current, laden full with sand, boiling and bubbling up around him. But if the stream slackened for an instant, the heavy sand would immediately pack in about him, confining him as tightly as if he had been in a mold. In such an event he would, of course, have been beyond all possibility of human help, and every moment thus employed by him was fraught with deadliest peril. He had to go down in that way, through sometimes occupy an hour. Often, when partially down, a huge roller would seize the hose, fastened to his waist and with a giant's force, to tear him out of

the hole. On one occasion, he relates: "I descended to a plate of boiler-iron, and in turning the stream of water in front of me to work my way off of the boiler-plate I became fastened by the sand closing around me from behind, which it did almost instantly. My arms were buried as far as the wrists, my with a low bow to the ameer. The lat-hands being the only part of me not buried, as solid as if molten metal had name appended to more than one official been run around me. The nozzle had jumped out of my hands, and was swinging at the end of the rope which was tied to me. The under-tow carried it back over my head, the stream of water passing over my head and pointing in shore. I was in an easy position, but, being packed so solidly, could not make the domore than one official document, was quite convinced by the sight of the huge "Alexander" along the top of the paper in company with the Russian double eagle; and the precious play-bill was reverently deposited among the royal archives of Bohkara, where it probably remains to this day.

an effort to clear myself, or make a signal, or receive one, expecting every moment that the escape of air would be stopped, thus bursting the air-hose, which would be the end of all. I remained in that position over two hours -it seemed ages-when a huge roller came crashing in, straightening the water hose, kedge anchor, and all inshore beyond me, and pointing the stream of water directly against me, thus

washing me out." With his crude hydraulic machinery he was enabled to recover \$675,000 more in gold, making a total of \$775,000. Then, one night a furious gale swept the lighters in ruins on the beach and sank the engine, a disaster which compelled him return to San Francisco to refit, and as the season was then advanced, nothing could be done until the next winter (1861), when Mr. Cook accompanied another expedition and recovered \$523,000 more, making in all \$1,298,000 obtained from the wreck.

Experiments with Rattlesnake Polson. An Indianapolis (Ind.) paper says: A series of experiments was recently made in this city by Dr. I. R. Haynes with the view of studying the effects of snake poison upon the blood and tissues of the animal system. The experiments were witnessed by Professor R. U. Piper, of Chicago, who caused a description of the same to be published in the Times of that city. One object of the experiments, as stated by the Times, was to note the effects of the poison with reference to its use as a remedial agent in certain cases of disease. The chief factor in the experiments was a fine rattlesnake about eleven years old and three and a half or four feet long, which Dr. Haynes has confined in a wire cage. Some thirty animals were used in the experiments, such as rats, hens, pigeous and rabbits. They lived varying periods after being bitten, death not following in any regular sequence of time, as is generally believed. One rat died in eight minutes, one in twelve, and the next rat lived twenty-seven hours, the next one surviving twenty hours. A pigeon died in seventy-five minutes. A hen, which was struck three times, lived for three days in a stupid condi-

tion, and finally recovered.

The symptoms were labored breathing, paralysis of the hind extremities in the quadrupeds, and absence of blood in the extremities. After death the hearts were found gorged with blood in a fluid state. This non-coagulation of blood Professor Piper was inclined to attribute to fright or excitement just before death.

It was noticed during the experiments that the snake appeared carable of striking from several different positions, according as it suited his convenience, but when about to strike there were always two lateral curves of the body, one backward and one forward. The rattlesnake springs only two-thirds of his own length. and always strikes at the neck, or as high in this city every animal put into the afraid to leave one lest the Mexican snake's cage was struck in the neck, except one that received the fatal blow immediately over the eye. The snake's fang makes a very small wound, and but little blood escapes. Inflammation sets in at once. The animal struck seems to suffer very little pain, but to be rather drawn up in haste. I lay about 300 in a stupefied condition. Human beings feet from the lighter. The bottom was are said to suffer acute pain from the wound. In the course of the investigation here Professor Piper tried to get an those drifts I was dragged as fast as idea of the method in which the snake four men could haul me with an inch struck, but it was impossible. The rope about my waist. On being haul- snake's motion was so rapid that no eye could follow it. Lightning was not more

was dead. In the excitement the men the points of the teeth of a large rat that ceased pumping air to me. The skiff he had put into the cage, lest the snake came round to where I was suspended, should be rendered incapable of performand I could distinctly hear the men say | ing any experiments. The rat tried to I was dead. One of them reached keep away from the snake, but the latter under my head to unscrew my face- felt that his premises were invaded, and glass and discovered the box in my arms. struck at the rat. The latter, partially Then all was changed from sadness to disarmed as he was, at once turned extreme joy, and three cheers went up for the diver. After being relieved of my burden I waved my hand to be low-snake struck him three or four times. ered to the bottom again, and soon At last he felt the effects of the poison, found the other box. I gave the same and walked off as far from the snake as he signal on the life-line, but received could get. He lived for twenty-seven kind treatment compared with my first hours after this. A dove put into the trip to the lighter. I never want an cage exhibited no fear of the snake, and other such ride as I had over those showed no signs of suffering after being sand-ridges, with a box of gold weigh- struck. Nor, in fact, did the wound ing 175 pounds in my arms, lying on seem to have any effect on the bird for a my side, and dragged at the end of a time. About an hour after the wound rope. I thought every bone in my was made the bird's breathing was short and hard. This was the first symptoms of poisoning, and in fifteen minutes more the bird was dead. In the case of all these animals no blood flowed after death, and yet the blood at the heart was not coagulated. The authorities coagulate after a snake bite, but in all

## these cases the blood was uncoagulated.'

Saved by a Play-bill, The old saying that everything finds its use sooner or later is simply borne explore. The carpenters constructed a out by an episode in Russia's eastern rude wooden force-pump. A hose was progress which one may still hear related at times with infinite glee, by some veteran of the Russian army. While Bokhara was still an independent prin-cipality under the terrible Nashrullah Kahn, a small party of Russian engineer would fully realize all he hoped for officers from the settlement of the Syr-Daria ventured into the hostile territory, in the hope of surveying a portion of it before they could be interrupted. This hope, however, was speedily disap-pointed by the appearance of an over-whelming force of Bokharlote horsemen, who advanced with the evident intention of attacking them.

The Russian leader, seeing his case desperate, boldly assumed the character of a special envoy from the czar to the ameer, and in this character made a triumphal entry into the capital, escorted by the very men who had been about to take his life. Admitted to an audience, he coolly presented his own gold watch and silver-handled knife to the savage despot, as the czar's gift to his "royal brother," and everything was proceeding with the utmost smoothness, when the ameer upset everything by suddenly observing that surely the great czar of the Ooroos (Russians) must have sent a letter of some kind along with his

At this malapropos remark the self-styled embassador turned pale as death, and already felt his head sit loosely upon his shoulders. A young subaltern beside him, however, with miraculous presence of mind, drew from his pocketbook an old play-bill of the Alexander theater at St. Petersburg, and coolly read from it an imaginary letter of congratulation, winding up by handing it with a low bow to the ameer. The lat-

The Engle as a National Emblem.

orthy to rank as the chosen associate of Jupiter, was ever regarded as an em-blem of dignity and might. Of all the feathered tribe the eagle soars the highest; and of all others also, it has the strongest and most piercing sight. When we recollect that an eagle will ascend more than a mile in perpendicular height, and from that great elevation will perceive its unsuspecting prey, and pounce on it with unerring certainty; and when we see some birds sorutinizing, with almost microscopic nicety, an object close at hand, we shall at once perceive that he possesses the power of accommodating his sight to distance in a manner to which our eye is unfitted, and of which it is totally incapable. If we take a printed page we shall find that there is some particular distance, probably ten inches, at which we can read the words and see each letter with perfect distinctness; but if we move a page to a distance of forty inches we shall find it impossible to read it at all; a scientific man would, therefore, call ten inches the focus or focal distance of our eyes. We cannot alter this focus except by the aid of spectacles. But an eagle has the power of altering the focus of the eye just as he pleases; he has only to look at an object at the distance of two feet or two miles in order to see it with perfect distinctness. The ball of the eye is surrounded by fifteen little plates, sclerotic bones. They form a complete ring, and their edges slightly overlap each other. When he looks at a distant object, this little circle of bone expands, and the ball of the eye being relieved from the pressure becomes flatter; and when he looks at a very near object the little bones press together, and the ball of the eye is squeezed into a rounder or more convex form. The effect is very familiar to everybody. A person with very round eyes is near sighted, and only sees clearly an object that is close to him; and a person with flat eyes, as in old age, can see nothing clearly except at a distance. The eagle, by the mere will, can make his eyes round or flat, and see with equal his eyes round or flat, and see with equal clearness at any distance. The species of the eagle are many. The largest is the imperial eagle of South America. In 1841 an eagle was trapped in Rasshire, Scotland, which measured from tip to tip of the wing eight feet two inches. inches, and the span of his claws was seven and a quarter inches.

The origin of the device of the eagle

on national and royal banners may be traced to very early times. It was the ensign of the ancient kings of Persia and Babylon. The Romans adopted many other figures on their camp standards; but C. Marius, B. C. 102, made the eagle alone the ensign of the legions, and confined the other figures to co-The Roman eagles were gold or silver figures in relievo, about the size of a pigeon, and were borne on the tops of spears, with their wings displayd, and frequently with a thunderbolt in their talons. When the army marchel the eagle vas always visible to the legions, and when it encamped the eagle was placed before the practorium or tent of the general. The eagle on the summit of an ivory staff was also the symbol of the consular dignity. From the Romans, the French under the empire adopted the eagle. The emperors of the Western Roman empire used a black eagle, those of the East a golden one. Since the time of the Romans almost every State that has assumed the designation of an empire has taken the eagle for its military symbol. Austria, Prussia, Russia, Poland and France all took the eagle. The two-headed eagle signifies a double empire. Charlemagne was the first to use it, for when he became master of the whole of the German empires of Rome and Germany were united in him. The eagle is an emblem of fortitude and magnanimity, and has been universally preferred as the continental emblem of sovereignty: Eagles are frequently found on ancient coins and medals; especially on those of the Ptolemies of Egypt and the Sciencidae of Syria. An eagle with the word consecratio indicates the apotheosis of an

oald eagle, which is very largely distributed over North America, and is remarkably noble in aspect. The eagle of the new silver dollar does not seem to resemble the bird of our country. The artist should have copied from the gold eagle of the United States, which is a most excellent likeness of the Halictus

During the Franco-Prussian war the Germans captured 112 eagles, three of which were decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. This decoration is only given to the eagles of those French troops who have particularly distinguished themselves in war, by conquering standards, etc. In the French army there were only eight thus

decorated at that time.
On one occasion the "bird of Jove did not keep up to his "laudatory character;" this was when Louis Napoleon, with fifty-six men, landed at Bonlogne to make a second rash and desperate attempt to gain the French throne. He carried a tame eagle, which had been taught to come at his call and alight upon his banner. It was thought that the presence of this emblem of the nation would raise the enthusiasm of the his standard by thousands, and claim Salve in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot him as the "child of destiny." But of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, blunder.

## A Bridal Feast.

A tall woman, having a troubled countenance, took the easy-chair and led off "Mr. Joy, people are getting mar-ried every day."
"Is that possible, madam?"
"Yes, sir. My daughter Emeline is

to be married next week." "Well, that beats all! Do you know, madam, I never even dreamed of such a thing? She loves the feller, of course, and of course you will give them your

blessings?" "Y-e-s, though I think she could have done better. However, they fell together, and 'twasn't no use to talk to her. The more I talked the more sot

she was, and finally I gave in."
"And did you want me to happen in like and happen to see Emeline like, and happen to advance ten thou-sand reasons why she should break off the engagement and wait for some prince or duke to come along ?"

"No, sir. The marriage is all set-tled on, and what worries me now is the supper they want to get up. It's got to come out of my pocket, but Emeline wants to rush in the extravagantest

"Ever! Why I've been to 500 of

to what I shall provide. I've got my ideas about it, and if you agree I'll go ahead, Emeline or no Emeline. It's going to cost me enough, anyhow."

This time-honored monarch of the feathered tribes, which in the myth-ology of Greece and Bome was deemed "Well," slowly responded Bijah, after a moment's thought, "I'd put on a clean table-cloth, of course, and I'd scour up the knives and forks, and borrow all the spoons and dishes I could."

"Yes—that's the way I should do."

"Then, I'd have a big bouquet at the head of the table, two more in the cen-ter and one at the foot. They not only look beautiful, but they are a great deal cheaper than sweet cake. "That's the plan exactly."

'Some folks are just mean enough to turn a bridal party away hungry," resumed the old man, "but that isn't my style. Sweet cake and peppermint candy and ice cream are well enough for consumptives, but after a person has hung around for three or four hours to see a marriage go off he's apt to feel a goneness. Now, if it was me, the found-ation of the bridal feast should be meat and 'taters."

"Just what I told Emeline!" exclaimed the woman, rubbing her hands in a delighted way. "Yes, meat and 'taters. I'd have

good, solid pork, fried rather hard, flanked by breakfast bacon and ham. Then I'd have baked 'taters, mashed 'taters, fried 'taters and 'taters warmed over.

"I told her so-I told her so!" exclaimed the excited mother. "Then, I'd have a plate of summer squash at the heed of the table, and a plate of winter squash at the foot. The edges of the plates can be ornamented with slices of opions placed half an inch

apart."
"I hadn't thought of that, but I'll have 'em-have 'em, or bust the wed-

ding! "Well, then, the side-dishes may con sist of-of-let's see? Buckwheat pancakes are awful nice, madam, for on thing. A pickled pig's foot, placed on a plate by itself and half hidden under stalks of celery, looks romantic and tastes first rate. Then cut your pumpkin pie up in small pieces and serve with sweet cake. Then-' "But isn't that about enough?

nervously inquired the woman. "All but some more onions madam There's where they make a great mis-take at bridal feasts. The guest who comes with his mouth watering for mor onions goes away a disappointed and crushed man. I'd have 'em raw, stewed baked and hashed up. Those who don' like 'em won't touch 'em; those who hanker for them will bless you."

"I think I'll do it—in fact, I know l

will," replied the woman. "It's me who is running this bridal feast, and i Emeline doesn't like it she can be man ried out on the commons, Well, Mr Joy, I'm a thousand times obliged, an you are hereby invited to attend th

"I'll come. Don't forget the onions -don't go back on the 'taters and the solids. And now may all the blessings on earth attend you and yours, and if you get stuck for onions I can send you over a peck any minute. Good bye-have 'em cooked in all styles—so long yum !"-Detroit Free Press.

Archers were a formidable part of all ancient armies, and the use of the bow seems to have been known to all nations when first discovered. The Scythiaus were the best ancient archers, and the Euglish among the moderns. The victories of Cressy, Poictiers and Agincourt were chiefly gained by the English archers. The Scythian bow was of horn. The English long bow was five feet six, and they were made of steel and brass. Arrows were from three to five feet. Ash was used by the English, and goose feathered, two of the fledges white and one black. The heads were iron or brass, with light steel points and small empire, he added the second head to the eagle, A. D. 802, to denote that the or hemp. A sheaf of arrows was twentyfour, and the archer was armed with a maul and a dagger. The English archer drew to the ear steadily. A furlong was the distance of the butt in shooting at marks. The Parthians and other nations had horse archers.

The entire production of the precious metals in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river, including British Columbia and the west coast of The United States have adopted the Mexico, during the last three years was as follows: 91,000,000 98,500,000

1877.....

A Word of Warning to Counterfeiters.

The wide-spread fame of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters causes a necessity on our part to remind, from time to time, whom it may concern, of the fact that imitating said article is a punishable offense, and we now give this word of caution: that we will most assuredly have all those persons engaged in refilling our second-hand bottles, selling by the gallon or barrel, or in any manner whatsoever palming off on the public a spurious article purporting to be our preparation, punished to the full extent of the law. Penalty for counterfeiting, or dealing in counterfeit trademark goods, as set forth in a

law. Penalty for counterfeiting, or dealing in counterfeit trademark goods, as set forth in a law recently passed by Congress: "Fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not more than two years, or both such fine and imprisonment." We never fail to convict.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS.—Hostetter's Bitters are never, under any circumstances, sold in bulk, but siways in bottles, with a finely engraved U. S. Internal Revenue (special proprietary) Stamp covering the cork of each bottle, fastened to both sides of the neck of same. All Bitters purporting to be Hostetter's, without this stamp, are counterfeit.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,-Doctors' bills are too long for the poor man's pocket, but many French, and that they would flock to of them may be avoided by keeping Grace's the eagle would not perform; and most every one laughed at the ridiculous dent housewives will save their husbands' bardearned money by purchasing a box of this

> CHEW The Celebrated
> "Matchless"
> Wood Tag Plug
> TOBACCO.
> THE PIONEES TOBACCO COMPANY,
> New York, Boston, and Chicago.

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and disrrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

There is nothing so essential to health and happiness as pure rich blood. It prevents exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous and physical debility, besides untold other miseries. Parsons Purgative Pills purify and enrich the blood, and will change the blood in the entire system in three months.

The Grand Central Hotel, of New York, is making great inducements for the fall and winter months, with all modern improvements and every convenience. Parties can find a pleasant home at very moderate prices. Early application should be made. Transient rates reduced to \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

If you fail to find Pike's Centennial Salt Rheum Salve in your city or village, and will send us the address of your best druggist, we will put him in a way to supply you.

J. J. Pike & Go., Chelses, Mass.

A cable dispatch to the Associated Press says that Mason & Hamlin have been awarded the highest gold medal at the Paris Exposition for their Cabin at Organs. Thirty best makers of the world were competitors.

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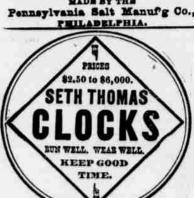
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