A Postage Stamp Mystery.

Within half a dozen years a business in connection with postage stamps has grown up, causing at times a very aggravated amount of worriment and labor. Some one informs a child or a benevolent adult that the sum of one hundred dollars will be given for one million stamps that have been already used on letters. The use to which they are put is not generally explained. Sometimes it is said they are for the manufacture of papier-mache. At other times it is solen nly stated that they can be sold to persons whose lives are devoted to the endowment of hospital-beds at one hundred dollars apiece. Again it is said there is an ex-traordinary demand for canceled old stamps in a part of China where they are used to paper walls of houses, the style of decoration having some mysterious effect in averting calamity, and especially in saving the lives of little children who would be devoured by their hungry parents or friends but for the saving charm of the old stamps on the walls. There is probably scarcely one of our readers who has not assisted in the col-lection of old stamps to make up the million that some friend has undertaken to gather; but no one that we have ever heard of has been able to ascertain that it has yielded a hundred dollars which have been applied to a real or pretended benevolent object. A strong presump-tion exists in reasoning minds that there is a fraud in the business. Everyone knows that many stamps go through the mails uncanceled, or with the canceling marks so indistinct that they can easily be removed. Probably at least ten per cent, of the whole number used could be made serviceable a second time. In 1,000,000 old three-cent stamps, costing \$100, 100,000 could be used over again, and these would be worth \$3,000 to the parties buying the million stamps for \$100. The profit from the business is thus seen to be enormous.

The British postoffice department has for some years found that the amount of stamps upon the letters it carries exceeds the amount issued to the public, and of course the excess must consist of old stamps from which the cancellation has been obliterated. A new penny stamp has been devised, printed with inks that are intended to set at defiance the various devices by which an old stamp is made to look as good as new. Whether the plan will succeed is un-known. But the fact that more stamps are used on letters in Great Britain than are issued by the department shows that the fraud is extensively practiced, and leads to the inference that a consider-able number of each million of old stamps collected and sold are used again on letters, instead of helping to endow hospital-beds and save Chinese children from cannibalism.-Philadel

Notes on Deportment.

Keep your nails pared, and keep paired yourself. Single-blessedness is an empty

Part your hair neatly. Part your for-

Toe out, not in. Especially if you are an employer, you would better turn out your feet than your hands.

Keep your face cleanly shaved, and stop there. Don't shave your customers. Don't talk with your mouth filled with food. And there is no call for your talking much under normal con-

Keep your clothing well brushed. If you have no brush, tell you wife how you long for your mother's cookery, and you will have one instanter.

See that your collar button is secure before you leave home in the morning. Else you will find your choler rising be-

When talking, don't keep fumbling your face, as though you were fingering a musical instrument.

Don't smoke in the presence of ladies. This does not apply to the meerschaum and brier pipes your lady friends have given you from time to time. Smoke in these ladies' presents as often as you please.

Don't walk the streets with your cane or umbrella thrust under your arm at right angles with your body. The policeman may take you for a cross and take you up.

Don't interrupt a person in his talk. The natural limit of man's life is threescore years and ten, and he can't go on

Never put your knife in your mouth. The mouth is a very poor place to keep

a knife. Apt to make it rusty. Don't tuck your napkin under your shirt collar. The waiter may think you

would steal it. Never say "I won't," even if it be your wont to feel that way.

Don't speak so low that you have to be asked to repeat everything that you have said. The second time of saying thing will frequently impress you with its flatness.

Don't speak so loud that everybody's cars are outraged. It may injure your trachea. - Boston Transcript.

Three Persons Hard to Kill.

Evidently it is not the height or depth of a fall, but the manner of alighting, that kills people. Anold man near Fremont, Ohio, was drawing water from a twenty-foot well. The bucket slipped off the hook, and he slipped and dived after it. The water was ten feet deep, else he might not have recovered his presence of mind and scrambled up the stone wall.

and disappeared, but was soon rescued by his fellow workmen, and is merely waiting for a scalp wound six inches

Alligators Hatched by a Hen.

A lady residing at Cow island, in Louisiana, and wishing to set a hen, went into the field adjoining her resi-dence, where some of her chickens had been laying, and procured some seventeen eggs and placed them under the hen. When, in the course of "human events, the chickens were hatched, lo, and behold, there came forth four smallsized alligators. It is supposed that alligators. It is supposed that alligators from an adjoining marsh had deposited their eggs in the field, and she, not knowing the difference, placed their under the hen. And what is more strangs, the young alligators follow the mother hen around the premises as happy as a Colorado beetle in a potato patch.—New Orleans Times.

At Rheims is the largest champagne establishment in France. In one vast sub-cellar are deposited 1,000,000 bottles of the raw whine, and in another part of the town are some 3,000,000 bottles. The wine is treated most delicately, and thousands of men, we men and children. thousands of men, women and children, being carefully trained, are employed in the process, to complete which requires delicious fruit, have been discovered in Arizona Territory.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

The Uses of the Potato

In France the farina is largely used for culinary purposes. The famous gravies, sauces, and soups of France are largely indebted for their excellence to that source, and the bread and pastry equally so, while a great deal of the socalled cognac, imported into England from France, is distilled from the potato. Throughout Germany the same uses are common. In Poland the manufacture of spirits from the potato is a most extensive trade. "Stettin brandy," well known in commerce, is largely imported into England, and is sent from thence to many of our foreign possessions as the produce of the grape, and is placed on many a table of England as the same; while the fair ladies of our country perfume themselves with the spirit of potato under the designation of cau de Cologne. But there are other uses which this esculent is turned to abroad. After extracting the farina, the pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, snuff boxes, and several descriptions of toys, and the water that runs from it in the process of

manufacture is a most valuable scourer.

For perfectly cleansing woolens, and such like articles, it is the housewife's panacea; and if the washerwoman happens to have chilblains she becomes cured by the operation.

Few persons are aware of the great demand for potato flour, and of the al-most unlimited extent of the market that can be found for this product, which is simply the dry evaporated pulp of the ordinary potato—the whiter and more free from black spects the better. It is used for sizing and other manufacturing purposes, and by precipitation and with the aid of acid is turned into starch. In Europe it meets with a large and increasing demand in its primitive state, as potato flour, and in Lancashire alone 20,000 tons are sold annually, and as many more would be taken if put on the market. When calcined it is used largely for silk dressing and other purposes. At present the quotation for po-tato flour in Liverpool is nearly double that of wheat flour. Consignments to Liverpool are solicited by the brokers there, who promise to take all that can be furnished.

During the Franco-German war the French government purchased all the farina it could secure and mixed it with wheaten flour in "potato cakes" for the army. Farina at that time rose to \$200 a ton, and even the supply fell far short of the demand. Since than an increased amount of farina has been regularly consumed in France, and farina mills have correspondingly multiplied in that country. The manufacture of potato flour is so simple, and the results so methodical, that it requires very little experience to reach a satisfactory issue The potatoes are first steeped in water from six to twelve hours to soften the dirt and other matter adhering, after which they are thoroughly washed by mechanical means with the aid of either deam or water power. They are then reduced to a pulp by a rasping or grindng process in a properly constructed A small stream of water is caused to flow on the upper surface of the rasp or grinder, to keep it clean of accumula-tion of pulp. From the grinder the pulp falls into a washing machine, through which the farina is forced by revolving brushes, the coarser pulp being thrown out at lateral openings. granules of farina pass into a trough. and are conducted to vats, where the farina is permitted to deposit. After the proper number of filtrations and depositions have occurred, until the last eposit, which is pure white farina, the atter becomes of sufficient consistency to cut into lumps, and place either unsupported or in conical wire cases to dry. The drying process can be accomplished in a building supplied with shelves, and capable of being heated from 60°, at which the farina begins to dry, up to 212°, which is as high a tem-perature as it will require. The heating apparatus may be such as is most conve-nient. In Europe the farina is packed in 200 to 212 pound fine sacks, but flour

allows it to be transported safely to the most distant regions.—The Journal of Applied Science. Health Hints.

barrels are said to be preferable, as the wood protects it from damage and

To make a mustard plaster that will draw well, but not blister, mix with the white of an egg instead of water or inegar.

Fresh radishes, well masticated, and the various kinds of turnips, if digestion is strong enough for them, are good for gravel.

The following is recommended as a chilblain ointment: Take of lard nine ounces, oil of almonds three and a hall ounces, white wax one and a half ounces, chaphor, powdered, one and a half ounces. Mix and apply to the chilblain

The following liniment is said to be useful for rheumatism, lumbago, sprains, bruises, unbroken chilblains and insect Take one raw egg, well beaten up, half a pint of vinegar, one ounce of spirits of turpentine, a quarter of an ounce of spirits of wine, and a quarter of an ounce of camphor. Beat these ingredients well up together, then put them in a bottle, cork it, and shake them for ten minutes, or till they are thoroughly mixed. Then cork very tightly, in order to exclude the air. For rheumatism in the head, rub the back of the head and behind the ears, and, for other complaints, the parts affected.

Edison's System of Electric Lighting. Mr. Edison's idea in regard to the

exploit reported from St. Louis. A workman fell off the St. Charles bridge, and in a descent of lifty feet turned several somersaults and alighted on his electric light was that, in all respects, several somersaults and alighted on his head, which came in contact with a limestone rock. Then the unfortunate point where it is to be used, so the elecyet wonderful man rolled into the river | tricity is to be forced into the wires and delivered under pressure at its destination. In the case of water, after being used, it flows away by means of a sewer pipe and is lost. But it is easy to imag-These remarkable falls are both distanced, however, by that of a boy who fell from top to bottom of a Plattsburg mine 120 feet deep, and will live, it is mine 120 feet deep, and will live, it is and used over and over again. With such a system as this, we should have a perfect analogy to the Edison electric lighting system. The electricity, after being distributed under pressure and used, is returned to the central station. As the light results from no consumption of a material, but is mere transmutation of the energy exerted in the pumping process, it is therefore seen that all which is essential to an electric lighting system is the generator (or pump), the two lines of wire, one distributing the electricity, the other bring-ing it back, and a lamp which transmutes into light the energy carried by the electricity when it passes from one wire to the other, and in which the energy of the pressure expresses itself as the light. In Edison's invention the amount of electricity delivered in the lamp is determined by the size and re-sistance in the carbon, just as in water the amount of flow is determined by the size of the openings. As a great many size of the openings. As a great many small jets of water can be supplied from one pipe, so a great many lamps or small escapes for electricity can be furnished from one wire. - Scribner.

BRAINS FURNISHED CHEAP.

How One Man in New York Makes Living.

In Bleecker street, in the third-story back room of what was once an aristocratic private dwelling house, the public in need of brains can find the same at reasonable rates. A reporter who re-cently climbed the creaking stairs and knocked at the door of this back room chairs, a stove, and a large pine table, which was littered with manuscripts, newspapers, pens, ink bottles, and a well-thumbed dictionary. The owner of the deep-toned voice was sented in one of the chairs, with his feet resting on the ton of the table and a newscale. on the top of the table, and a newspa-"Mr. Brains, I believe," said the re-

"At your service, sir." The reporter drew from his note-book slip cut from the advertising columns of one of the dramatic journals, and read it aloud. It was as follows: "Dramas, sketches, songs, burle-ques, lec-

tures, speeches, poems, etc., etc., written to order on the shortest notice. Terms low. Apply to Brains, No. — Bleecker street."

"That is my card, sir," said the oc-cupant of the room. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"I should like to get a little senti-ment in the poetical line, to write in a young lady's autograph album," re-sponded the reporter, with some natural sponded the reporter, with some natural

"Ah, yes, I see. You can furnish the autograph yourself, but you would rather I would do the sentiment. Exacty. And about how long would you like it? I can make it an acrostic, if you prefer. Acrostics come a little higher, but they are just the thing, you know, for albums. The reporter decided on an acrostic,

and gave Mary as the name of the album "How much will it be? Weil, I'll turn you off a four liner, while you wait,

or fifty cents." These terms proved satisfactory, the visitor took a chair, while Mr. Brains urned to the table and at once set him-

self to work on the acrostic.
"Shall I make it tender?" he asked. "Tolerably so," replied the customer.

By actual timing the poet occupied just six minutes in the production of the acrostic. Then he threw down his pen and sumbitted the work to his visitor. The virtues of the supposititious Mary were thus embalmed:

> TO MARY. May all thy days as spotless be As was this page, ere marred by me; Rose-tinted may thy future gleam,

Yet resier still the present seem. Do you find work enough in this line to make a living?" inquired the reporter, when he had expressed his satsfaction with the stanza, and paid the alf dollar therefor.

"Well, yes," was the cheerful re-ponse, "I manage to live after a ashion. The worst thing about it is hat my income is extremely uncertain. Sometimes I don't get five dollars' worth of orders in a month. And then, again, I have turned out twenty dollars' worth of work in a day. Averaging it the year round, I suppose I earn eighteen or twenty dollars a week. That, how-ever, includes an occasional lucky sale to the magazines and story papers. In order work—that is, jobs which are done under contract—I make my rates, as a rule, considerably lower than I get for pieces sold for publication. I can afford to do this, because, you know, the chances of having an article rejected by an editor are always larger than the chances of having it accepted. Job work, on the contrary, is sure to pay,

although small."
"But, where do these orders come

from?" Oh, from all sorts of people. I keep standing advertisement like the one you cut out, in three or four of the dramatic and Sunday papers. These bring me a considerable number of orders from variety performers for new songs and sketches. Occasionally, tco, some variety actor, who is ambitious to become a star, calls on me to write him a play adapted to his special line. My bonanza comes when I strike a bobbin." "What is a bobbin?"

"Well, it is a name of my own which I have give to a certain class of customers. I call them bobbins because the thread of their vanity is so long that it will keep unwinding indefinitely. And for me it often turns out a golden thread. Here, for example, is a speech that I have just finished for a highly re-spectable old gentleman to deliver at a society dinner next week. He is one of the very best bobbins I ever found. I have been writing speeches for him now, on and off, five years. He is rich, has retired from business, and has developed a great taste for after-dinner oratory. I don't believe he could speak a dozen words himself without committing some ridiculous blunder. But I have floated him along, until now he really enjoys the reputation of being always prepared with a neat speech. I charge him a good round price, but he pays it cheerfully. Then I have another bobbin in the person of a young man, who lives in Fifth avenue, and who drives down here frequently in his own coupe. He is a mild, inoffen-sive young chap, who, with a fortune of a quarter of a million, wants to be considered a poet. He never strung together a rhyme in his life, and yet within the past two years he has read, at various up town gatherings, not less than half a dozen occasional poems. Of course they are supposed to be original, and I can assure you that some of them are extremely original I charge him anywhere from five to fifteen dol-lars, according to length."—New York

What Paper Has Helped to Make. The development of the products of the printing press, the founding of schools and colleges, and the attention of every kind given to the promotion of education and enlightenment in this country, have been on a scale commensurate with the opening up of our magnificent natural resources, and the rapid increase of our population, due to unprecedented emigration. In 1776 the civilized population of this country numbered about 3,000,000, and occupied the thirteen original States; now, after an interval of scarcely more than one hundred years, our population comprises 43,000,000 individuals scattered over 3,000,000 square miles of this continent. or throughout thirty-seven States and nine Territories. Our broad domain, with mighty navigable rivers in its heart, and with thousands of miles of fertile prairies, has become by far the chief agricultural region of the world, and the value of our agricultural proand the value of our agricultural pro-ductions has now reached the enormous annual aggregate of \$2,500,000,000. Our mineral resources are also unequaled The United States, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated to contain more than 200,-000 square miles of workable coal beds, or "eight times as large as the available coal area of all the rest of the world." Within twenty years California and neighboring Territories have yielded to American enterprise not less than one thousand millions of dollars in gold,

beds of other minerals, especially iron, abound. In the development of manufactories of all kinds, giant forward strides have also been made. Of cotton factories alone there are over 1,000 in

the country. Now turn and look at our remarkable literary advancement within the same period. At the breaking out of the revolution the colonists possessed but nine colleges, among them Yale and Harvard; now there are about 300 similar institutions in this country, while the development of the common school was invited to enter by a deep-toned, pleasant voice. Stepping across the the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the abode of Brains. The room was bare and cheerless, containing only a bed, a was stard, three or four wooden furnishing of all that can render educations in this country, while it development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold, the visitor found himself in the development of the common school threshold. tion easily and cheaply obtainable by the multitude, has been a much greater

feature of our progress.

But these educational results have been to a great extent made only possi-ble by the wonderful achievements of the modern printing press, which, in turn owes a heavy debt to those great improvements in our facilities for manufacturing paper, that alone have rendered the latter article sufficiently plentiful to meet the enormous demand of the press, and that alone enable us to buy cheap school-books, as well as cheap periodicals of every kind.

Our great progress in journalism is shown by the fact that in 1875 there were in the United States less than forty newspapers and periodicals whose aggregate issue for that year comprised 1,200,000 copies; now the united press publishes over 500 daily newspapers, more than 4,000 weeklies, and about 600 monthly publications; of the dailies that existed in 1870, about 8,000,000 copies were struck off that year; of the weeklies, about 600,000,000; and of other serial publications, about 100,000,000, amounting in all to 1,500,000,000 copies And to sum the matter up yet more fercibly, it must be states that the United States publishes more newspapers, with greater combined circula tion, than all the other countries of the

world can together boast of having. The history of the postal department of the government presents an interesting feature of our national growth. Shortly after the close of 1775, it was estimated that there were about fifty portoffices in the United States. There is still to be seen in the postal department in the city of Washington, a small book containing about fifty sheets of foolscap paper, and in this book the entire accounts of the general postoffice department were kept. In 1789, when the confederacy was supplanted by the present form of national government. the number of postoffices was about seventy-five; the annual income from them about \$28,000; annual expendi-tures, \$32,000; and the combined length of postroads reached about 1,900 miles. At the present time this country contains over 23,000 postoffices, with an aggregate length of postroutes of 256,000 miles: the annual revenue amounts to \$23,000.000, and the annual expenditures to \$29,000,000.-Paper World

Swedish Railways.

Of Swedish railways I was told that ome are managed by the state, while others, like our own, are private under-takings for the benefit of the shareholders. In either case the motto the management. The trains are always slow, and generally sure to be behind time at the terminus. In either case, moreover, the arrangement of the train seems specially adapted to the public inconvenience. The time-tables appear to be constructed on the plan of discomforting the traveler as much as it is possible, and giving him the fullest chance to exercise his patience. As a rule he has the option of a couple of trains a day, and must be thankful for the privilege. He may take, say an express, which starts at 5 A M., to earry him half way, with the chance of his just missing a train that may convey him the remainder of his journey; or he may elect to wait till somewhat later in the day, when a through train is provided which will go at a snail's pace, and land him at his destination about midnight. If he wants to catch a steamboat, which nominally plies in conjunction with the railroad, his fate may be far worse, and a day or two may pass ere the transit be completed. Seen simply on the map and studied in the time-tables, the journey may seem facile and feasible enough but when put in execution the plans which have been formed with an infini-tude of trouble may prove of little profit. Obstacles start up at every stage along the route. Trains are so delayed that they fail to fit in as they are announced; a rattle-trap vehicle breaks down upon the road between the railway and the boat; or some ingenious misprint is dis-covered, when too late, which is fatal to the hope of accomplishing the journey within the time appointed. Grumblers who growl over the bewilderments of Bradshaw, should set themselves the task of working out the problem of a short cross-country trip by the figures which are furnished in the Sveriges Kommunikationer; the travelers who complain when the tidal train from Paris is some five minutes late should learn to exercise their patience by a little tour in Sweden.—Good Words.

Sudden Deaths,-Apoplexy. In apoplexy a blood vessel of the brain gives way, and the blood accum-ulates near its base, and pressing on the cranial nerves, on which the action of the vital organs depends, cuts off the flew of nervous force to the latter.

A slighter effusion may cause only paralysis, from which the patient may recover, the wound healing, and the blood being gradually taken up and

rush of blood on waking.

There is no doubt that some persons

inherit a tendency to apoplexy, though it is quite likely that they have also in-herited a tendency to luxurious living. Let them abjure their habit in this re-spect, and probably the sudden stroke which prostrated a father in death may never overtake them.

The use of wine or spirit with one's

A young widower of Alabama has in his possession the photographs of five young ladies. As soon as he receives two more, one for each day in the week, he will shuffle them, draw one, and the lady drawn will at once receive an offer of marriage. To which, if she has any sense, she will promptly reply: "No Cards."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The telephone has frightened a California Indian into restoring several stolen horses. It may yet set up for a and yet at the time America was discovered, Europe contained only sixty stolen horses. It ma millions of this precious metal. Vast great moral reformer.

Diamond Making.

The London Building News says that the extraordinary demand for Italian marble has raised a question as to how long the quarries are likely to hold out. According to a report of the French geological commission there yet remains a considerable surface and depth of the A New York paper says that trying to make diamonds will be—at least until they have been made—an interesting subject to the majority of men. The gow, to produce diamonds artificially true Pentelican marble untouched, is by no means the first that has been made. The earliest experiments of any no specific statements are given on this heap. At Carrara a dreadful waste of material goes on. A late traveler was assured on the spot that hundreds of tons importance were recent, however—only fifty-two years since Latour and Gannall, the French chemists, then preare needlessly thrown away through sheer carelessness and the clumsiness of sented pure pieces of crystalized carbon to the academy of sciences, and caused to the academy of sciences, and caused thereby the greatest excitement, thereby supposing that the secret of making diamonds had been discovered. The result proved that the small crystals, although transparent, brilliant and harder than quartz, would neither scintillate nor refract rays of light sufficiently to render them valuable. Notwithstanding that they were composed workmen. Much of this exquisite material is removed in enormous masses for the decoration of commonplace edifices. The Italians are at length becom-ing alive to this. The quarries have been worked almost without intermis-sion since the days of the Roman emperors. A little community of sculp-tors is established around the quarries, ciently to render them valuable. Not-withstanding that they were composed of the same material as diamonds, they had little beauty. They were sub-mitted to the heat-test, as Mactear's crystals were, but like his, they underand the artist's chisel is plied almost side by side with the marble mason's saw. The marble goes everywhere. went no perceptible change. Cham-pigny, director of a celebrated diamond The people of Germany smoke 85,000,000 pounds of tobacco in their pipes firm in Paris, pronounced them genuine; whereupon followed the great diamond every year. panic (1828), which affected the whole commercial globe. A few years later the French savant, Despretz, again A Warranted Rubber Boot. The "Candee" Rubber Co., of New Haven, startled the world by announcing that he had produced artificial diamonds. Conn., is making a new rubber boot, which is just what out-door men have long been look-His method was to fix a cylinder of ing for, viz., one that is warranted. These boots are called the "95" Per Cent. Sterling

pure carbon to the positive pole of a weak Daniell pile, and a platinum wire to the negative pole, and then to plunge both poles into acidulated water. In Rubber Boot. They warrant them three months, and if your boot cracks or gives way two months the negative pole was covin that time, you can secure a new pair free ered with a black coating, which was sent to Gaudin (Marc Antoine) to be of charge, provided the boots have had fair tested on hard stones. Mixed with a little oil, the black particles would usage. That there may be no question about the polish rubies, and as the diamond alone three months, when you buy the "95" Boots, will do this, Gaudin did not hesitate to the storekeeper punches the date in the top of declare the particles diamond-dust, a the leg, in spaces provided for that purpose, and the warrant begins from that date and cannot be disputed. These "9." Per Cent. Boots are as pure as can be made, and will conclusion generally accepted at the time by men of science. The question, "Can diamonds be made artificially?" is still open, and many chemists feel last six months' hard wear. The exposes portions are doubled, and the soles are half are nich thick, of solid rubber, and will outwen sure that it will ere long be answered in the affirmative by experiments absolutely successful. They have already three pair of any other rubber boots. Illustrated catalogues with full particulars are supplied by the "Cancee" company on applibeen produced in material, though not in properties. It is thought that these cation, or the boots can be seen in may be obtained by cutting the crystals differently from what they are now cut-Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, of Reading, Pa., is the Such a discovery would not be much only aural surgeon in the United States who more remarkable than the discovery made by Enguiner (1456) in producing devotes all his time to the treatment of dealness and discuses of the car and catarrh; as pecially ranning ear. Nearly twenty years exfacets, and perfected by Coster in making planes on the Koh-i noor. The effect of such a discovery may be conperience. Thousands testify to his skill. Consult him by mail or otherwise. Pamphlet free.

or according to the French numeration

\$5,000,000,000. To destroy capital to that amount would upset for a time the

world's commerce, were the capital

active. But the capital locked up in diamonds is wholly dormant.

The Marriage of Great Men.

try recluse, while she was a rosy, romp-

ing country lass, who could not endure

separated. Subsequently, however, she returned, and they lived tolerably

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert

vere cousins, a rare example in the long

line of English monarchs, wherein th

martial vows were sacredly observed

Shakespeare loved and wedded :

harmony with each other.

John Adams married the daughter of

John Howard, the great philanthre

twenty-five. He wouldn't take "No

for an answer, and they were married and lived happily until she died, which

occurred two years afterward.

Peter the Great, of Russia, married a

casant. She made an excellent wife and

i sagacious empress. Humboldt married a poor girl because

he loved her. Of course they wer

It is not generally known that Andrey

Jackson married a lady whose husband was still living. She was an amiable woman, and was most devoutly attached

There was lately born in Kokomo Ind., a child with a face that resemble

a cooa's. It had four feet, resembling claws, on which were great sharp nails.
It had a well defined tail four inches long. It had no eyes, and its arms and limbs looked like the limbs of the ani-

mal it so strikingly resembled. Its body or trunk alone bore marks of human nature. The father of this remarkable

production was a coon hunter and had for many years used a toothpick made

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle—Live weight.....

Bye—State
Corn—State Yellow
Oats—Mixed
Butter—Creament

05 G 05 G 05 G

from his favorite animal.

to the old warrior and statesman.

and sincere affection existed

he restraint imposed upon her; so they

\$5,000,000.000.

jectured by reference to the diamond PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE,- In panie of 1828. It would revolutionize values, and create a prodigious commo-tion in both hemispheres; but the comthe great remedy, as it acts directly upon the cause. It cleanses and purifies the blood thereby causing humors of all kinds to dismotion would abate in due time, and good would unquestionably result. The For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broad way, New York, and receive phamplets by uries, in mercantile, titled, and private hands, and elsewhere, is stupendous. It has been estimated at five billions, return mail, from which you can learn whethe your liver is out of order, and if out of orde

> in the world to take for it. Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want as agent in this county at once, at a salary of \$100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

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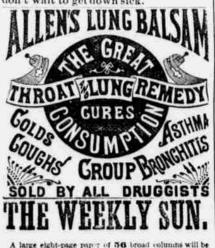
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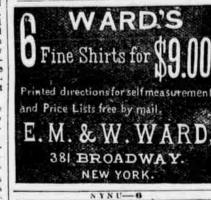
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