A THE YOUNG PEOPLE,

The Hired Squirrel. A Lion to the Squirrel said, " Work faithfully for me. And when your task is done, my friend, Rewarded you shall be With a barrelful of finest nuts, fresh from My own nut-tree."

"My Lion King," the Squirrel said, "to this I do agree." The Squirrel toiled both day and night,

Quite faithful to his hire; So hungry and so faint, sometimes, He thought he should expire. But still he kept his courage up, and tugged With might and main. "How nice the nuts will taste," he thought

At last, when he was nearly dead, And thin, and old, and gray, Quoth Lion: "There's no more hard work You're fit to do. I'll pay." A barrelful of nuts he gave-ripe, rich

"When I my barrel gain!"

And big : but oh ! The Squirril's tears ran down his cheeks ; He'd lost his teeth, you know.

Who Pat out the Ten Party? One day, when I was a small girl, my little sister Katy and I found in the yard a dry-goods box, in which the new carpets had been sent home. As usual, we ran to where grandma sat knitting and nodding :

"Oh, grandma, mayn't we have it?"

"Yet hab it, dranma?" echoed Katy. "You know we never had a baby-

"No, nebber had no baby-'ouse." "Oh, say yes!"

"'Ay 'et ! "Do, do!"

Then before she knew what she was to do, or say, or what she never had done, or said, we coaxed her to the back door and pointed to our treasure.

couldn't refuse us, and the box was given to us. John made us a card-board chimney,

and cut a square window in either end, for, of course, we set it on its feet, turning its back to the lane against whose fence it stood, looking into the yard. Isabella. Grandma gave us red curtains for the windows, and a big striped apron, which hung across the front and did for a door. We had to have a door, for, when we took tea, the chickens came. without invitation, peeping inside, looking for crumbs. And, seeing what looked like a party, down flew, with a whir and rustle, a flock of doves, saying, "Coo-oo! how do-oo-do!" and prinking themselves in our very faces. Yes, we really had too many of these surprise parties; for, another time, it was a wasp that came to tea, and flew from me to Katy, and from Katy to me, till we flew, too, to hide our heads in grandma's lap. Then she gave us the apron, which was very grand, though the blue stripes were walking into the red ones, and there were a good many little holes which let small arrows of light fly out. That was when we lighted the chandelier, and they (the holes and the arrows) were the very things to let people know what grand doings there were inside.

Then, when our crockery was arranged on the shelf at the back, a stool set in the middle for a table, our two small green chairs placed one at either end, and a good many nails driven into the "walls" to serve as hooks-then we gave a party. The dolls were invited, of course, and their invitations Katy wrote on her slate. To be sure, the letters looked a good deal like Jack and Jill-climbing up hill and tumbling down again-still the dolls understood us. There were no little girls invited, because little girls couldn't have squeezed in unless they were willing to be hung up like the extra dollies.

But oh! wouldn't they have liked to go? We had ice-cream, just made of vanilla, cream-candy, and water-delicious! Then there was a whole tea-potful of chocolate-tea, which was a chocolatewear drop scraped fine and mixed with water. Do just try it sometime. Thimble-biscuits, too, and holes with cookies found them. I never expect to be as happy again as I was when I dropped curtain at half-past four precisely, and lighted the chandelier, which I for ot to say was a candle cut in two, stuck cologne-bottles of different shapes and

We well knew-for didn't we go out wice to look?-howsplendidly the light freamed through the two windows and the eight holes. Why, the chickens knew it, too, on their perches, for they opened one sleepy eye after another, solemnly changed legs, and dozed off gain. These long rays of light, playtruant, ran down the lane and flashed nto the eyes of naughty Billy Quinn, ho was going home from a visit, whistng, and with his hands in his pockets, Of course the dolls arrived promptly, and took off their shawls in the bedom, which was that convenient shelf that was turned into anything on short notice. The baby-dolls had to go early to bed under the table, and you can imagine how much pleasanter it is to say, Bed-time, children !" than have it said you. Mrs. Green was a perfect little Mrs. Herod in her treatment of her chil-

us one of those cooing doves. So we ate up the ice-cream, and turned the tea-pot upside down to squeeze out the last drop of checolate-tea. Mrs. Green was just doing this very thing when the most dresdful event bappened. Crash !- bang !- clatter !- the whole world had turned upside down. Out ent the lights, and everything fell tother in a dismal heap; but whether or down nobody could tell. There is a splash of cold, cold water in my as the wash-bowl and pitcher fell d crashed beside me. Katy lay with small nose buried in the butter-plate.

en. Indeed, their yells under pun-

hment were heart-rending; but when

she was only dear Katy she was tender

re house had tumbled over!! For a few seconds not a sound was sard, but then there was a half-stifled burst of laughter, which quickly died away as some thickly shod feet scampered down the alley. Yes, the beau-Ifni house was tipped over, and the teabarty put out, as an extinguisher is a dolls, the dishes, the candles. speck of cloud.

for a moment. Then, a feeble cry struggled up through it-a cry which, reaching the upper air, grew louder, doubled itself, became two cries, and rushed out through a window, which, having lost its way, was where the roof ought to be. Then growing fast and shrill, the cry ran toward the house, waking up the Brown baby, who at once joined in. The roost-er waked suddenly, and feeling that something had happen d, thought it could do no harm to crow, and that agi-tated his household to the last hen. Then to the cackling and crowing, Beppo added a bark of duty, and nearly turned inside out, tugging at his chain, and howling between times. The canary began his scales, and the scream grew and grew and rushed into the house through every door and window. Uncle John was reading the paper, but, hearing the fearful uproar he dashed into the yard, turned back the house with one hand, with the other picked out from the heap of legs all the white ones, and dragged us from the wreck of our residence. It was quickly done, but not too soon, for a little flame, which was hiding under the close mass of ruins, now hopped merrily up on the tarletan skirts of Alice Isabella, the prettiest of the dolls.

While we were being taken to grandma to be cried over and comforted, and the poor old house lay on its side forgotten, that flame finished off poor dolly, ran up to the roof, ate up the red striped curtain in the twinkling of an eye, and, in fact, made short work of the whole thing. We knew nothing of this that night, but were so honored and indulged as to make us think that everything else had turned a new leaf as well as the

The next morning, grandma, coming into the breakfast-room, was called to the window by Uncle John, who was looking at something in the yard. There was a forlorn little figure sitting on a log among the charred embers of the burnt house. It was I, sobbing as if my heart would break, and beside me was Katy, who stood sadly by, trying with the corner of her apron to dry my tears. But her eyes were wet too, and in the fat arms were squeezed a leg and shoe, which was all that was left of Alice

What wicked eye had watched the festivities through the window, or what cruel heart had yielded to the tempta-tion to turn over the house upon it all, we never knew. I heard that Billy Quinn was punished that night for coming home late to supper, and now looking impartially at the matter over all these years, I am inclined to think it was that very Billy Quinn, and no other, who put out the tea-party .- St. Nicho-

Disinfecting Foul Places.

The Boston Scientific News calls attention to the importance at this season of getting rid of all vile smells about dwellings, and makes this practical suggestion: The article commonly used to disinfect foul places is chloride of lime, but in reality it is not of much value. It may, and generally does, remove bad smells, but the cause still remains, as the chloride simply destroys the gaseous emanations. The much advertised disinfectants are usually catchpenny nostrums and unworthy of at a cent and a half per pound. And every family ought, especially in warm weather, to have a supply of it on hand. A couple of handfuls of copperss thrown into a bucket of water will soon dissolve, and it can then be used freely, and is a valuable disinfectant. The best plan is to fill a half barrel or keg with water, and suspend within it a moderate sized basket full of copperas. In this way it dissolves more rapidly than when thrown to the bottom of the wooden vessel, and thus a supply is always at hand ready

A Spanish Prison.

The iron gates swing back; your stick or umbrella is taken from you; you stumble down the dark, time-eaten, filthy staircase, and find in the courtyard below the ground some twenty or thirty of the very scum of the capital, herding together, smoking, singing obscene songs lying stretched out on the stones, or, worse than this, recounting and boasting of their crimes. Some few are reading, sor there is a regular criminal's cheap literature current, called the literature of the Saladero. I never in my whole life have seen faces of so bad and brutalized a type as those which swarmed at every iron grating. The place was terribly dirty; wet, dirt and literature strewed the stairs and courtyard. Thence to the sleeping-places, vaulted chambers, half-moon aperatures admitting a ray of light, just enough to show the filthiness of the place; stoneflagged floor, wet and reeking with dirt: ong rows of slopping boards, eaten up with vermin, along the walls for beds; while only over one or two hung the dirty rug which showed that the sleeper had some covering at night; the heat great; the smell insupportable, - Rose, in "Among the Spanish People."

A California Watering Place.

Lake Tahoe, a favorite summer resort of Californians, is one of the wonders of the world. Here you have a sea of fresh water, fifteen hundred feet deep, cold as snow and bluer than the sky, resting in a vast mountain basin elevated more than six thousand feet among the crests of the Sierra, All around it rise mountain slopes, clothed with fragrant forests of pine, fir and cedar. You row out in a skiff a hundred yards from shore, rest on your oars and look over the side to find yourself hanging, like a feather in empty space, with sixty feet of water below transparent as the air. Row farther out, and suddenly the green bottom falls off in a submarine precipice, leaving the unfathomed depth as perfeetly blue as the deepest sky (for their color is literally all one, only a shade pped over a candle, or a hat clapped darker in the water, or a shade filmier a a butterfly. Inside, there was a in the air). Down in these gorges of blue icc-water lie the great trout, looking up, perhaps, and seeing our skiff to her father's house. Her duty to her father's house. Her duty to her father and mother in-law super-

MARRIAGE IN JAPAN.

Curious Wedding Customs of the Japanese The lower orders of the Japanese employ some married couples to make matches for their sons, and these agents are called nakodos, or go-betweens, Betrothal sometimes takes place in the infancy or childhood of parties, but it is very often deferred till they are old enough to wish to have some voice in the matter themselves, which, however, is denied them if they have parents living. When, by reason of the death of his parents, a young man is left free to manage the matter in his own behalf, he chooses a pair of go-betweens from among the friends and acquaintances, and through them makes inquiries for a suitable helpmate, and when they re-port the discovery of one, he sends them to solicit the hand of her parents.

If the proposal suits her parents the bargain is made, and by their connivance a meeting is arranged to take place between the young people at some teahouse, unless they already know each other by sight, where the betrothed can only cast sly glances at each other, but are permitted to hold no conversation, as that in the present state of affairs would be a breach of Japanese

In arranging matters for the wadding, fixing the day for it, etc., other go-betweens are employed, whose office expires only when the two are made one. First, the young bridegoom sends the go-betweens with the presents to the bride-elect. These may consist of a variety of things, varying according to the taste and ability of the bridegroom, or his parents, provided only that certain things are in the number; as, for instance, some adible seaweed, and no instance, some edible seaweed, and no-shi, or strips of dried and powdered awabi. The preparation of the latter is made chiefly in the department of Ise. If noshi cannot be obtained, a kind of dried fish will answer the purpose. But, whether the presents be few or many, the bridegroom must send a written list of the articles along with them, for which a specified form is furnished in the Japanese works on the subject.

These presents being received, and the wedding-day being fixed between the bride's parents and the go-betweens, nothing remains to be done but to await the appointed time, Meanwhile the bride and her family are occupied in preparing the numerous presents to be made by them to the parents and relatives of the bridegroom on the night of the wedding.

In the evening of the day set for the nuptial ceremony, the bride, dressed throughout in white (the color of mourning in Japan), is escorted in the pango or norimon (palanquin) by her parents and invited relatives to the house of the bridegroom. At the present day she is met in the entrance of the house by certain females employed to receive her, called machi joo-roo, who conduct her into a separate apartment where she takes a little rest. It should be stated that she left her father's house having her head covered with watabooshi, a cap made of floss silk, which entirely con ceals the head and face from view, and is not removed until she has become a wife. When a sufficient time has elapsed for the bride to refresh herself, both she and the bridegroom proceed separately to the best room, where the young man notice. One of the very best known disinfectants is old-fashioned "cop-ma, a sort of open closet or recess in peras," or sulphate of iron, which can be had very cheap. A barrel of copperas would weigh probably 300 pounds, and can be purchased at wholesale price lady takes her seat at the opposite end lady takes her seat at the opposite end of the tokonoma. The go-betweens, also sit down, the male by the bridegroom and the female by the bride. Two other attendants, male and female, usually young persons, each bearing a vessel with a long handle used as a receptacle for sake, are likewise present to wait upon the bride and bridegroom and fill their cups. The long-handled flasks have a paper butterfly fastened to each; a large and small one represent a male and female butterfly. The attendants who bear them are therefore called by these names, and the ideas expressed by the symbol is, that as butterflies always go in pairs, so the husband and wife should accompany each other through life with a like constancy.

Between the bride and groom is placed a tray bearing three lacquered cups, one upon another, the smallest at the top. The two butterflies pour a little sake from both their flasks into the uppermost cup, while the bridegroom holds it to be filled, grasping it with both hands. He then sips the wine three times in a slow, formal manner, and passes it to the bride, who takes it in her hands and takes three similar sips under cover of her veil, when she hands the cup to the female butterfly, who sets it aside. The second cup and the third are filled and emptied in like manner, so that each party drinks nine times. Hence the ceremony is called san-san-kudo, and forms the most important part of the nuptial rites, for it makes the parties husband and wife. While this drinking is going on one or two male singers are seated behind the screen in the same room, chanting songs of congratulation to the happy pair. They are now married, and the bride and groom proceed none," which was certainly a good reato another room, where they pay their son for my not having seen them. He respects to their parents by drinking added: "My dear sir, the Frenchman sake together; nominally, but not really, going through the san-san-kudo again. After that they are conducted to another room, where the bride removes her veil of bright and gay colors, and the groom puts on the kami-shimo, or Japanese full-dress, distinguished by the winglike shoulder-pieces, and full trousers, and then again they drink to each other three times three cups, in natural con- than was asked for one yard. The last has come over them, as indicated by

their change of dress. This being done, there follows a feast room, and regale themselves with the pays a visit to her own parents, when another entertainment is made, to which

the relatives of the family are invited. Henceforth the married woman is regarded as having been absorbed, as it were, into the family of her husband, sedes all the obligations of filial piety.

The common people, in their matri-monia I rites, endeavor to ape as far all possible their superiors, the daimios and other great people of the land.—Japan,

Edison in a Telegraph Office.

Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, visited Virginia City, Nev., recently, and while there spent a few hours in the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, looking over the inner works of the establishment. Graphy had him in charge (says a local paper) and when he was ushered in and introduced there was a commotion among the operators, who crowded around to greet the king of electricians and the inventor of so many instruments used by them daily.

Edison at once began to look over the arrangements of the office and test the workings of the instruments, every now and then correcting some trifling error or calling the attention of those about him to the fact that this or that change might be made to advantage.

There was no air of superiority observable in Edison. From the moment of his arrival he was with the operators as one of themselves, chatting pleasantly, cracking jokes and moving about as if he had worked in the office for years. He was the worst dressed man in the room by all odds. An old black hat, a cheap shirt with the studholes in the bosom unoccupied, a two-bit necktie several months old, coarse pants and vest and a mouse-colored linen duster, completed his attire.

One of the office boys asked him to put his name in an autograph album. He wrote a line that looked like print, and fixed his name at the bottom. Everybody admired the marvellous penmanship, which was emphatically a new style. The letters were awkwardly made, taken singly, but when grouped in a line all looked exactly alike, as if engraved on copperplate.
"You couldn't take thirty words

minute and print like that," said one.
"I can take forty," was the reply.
"Have you any objections to doing

"Not the slightest,"

The fastest operator present took one end of a wire, and Edison, sitting at the receiver, picked up a sheet of paper and said, "Let the message come." The clicks began to pour in as thick and fast as rain patters on a roof, and Edison began to write. He sat there three minutes and took one hundred and thirty words with apparent ease, doing bet-ter than he had promised. The despatch was written in the faultless hand that graced the autograph album. The paper was filed away among the cherished curiosities.

Krall's Garden at Berlin. A lady writing to the Boston Traveler describes pleasantly a visit to Krall's Garden, Berlin, which is said to eclipse the Mabille, of Paris, as far in respect to of the explosive. - New York Tribune. general attractions as in point of re-spectability. For a ticket, costing eighteen cents, one has the full privilege of the grounds, more tastefully arranged than anything I ever saw before; a large industrial exhibition, where all sorts of Berlin goods can be bought, and a grand opera. The garden is threaded with gas-jets in every direction, forming flowers, musical instruments and every possible pretty design, and immense mirrors here and there extend the various promenades far beyond their real length, and constantly create deceptions. We walked, lunched and enjoyed the opera "Rigoletto" very much, there being two unusually fine singers in the piece, who were called out time after time. We followed the German fashion of going out in the garden between the acts, promenading and making small purchases and when the bell rings flocking in to see the next act. At the close they go out again to enjoy the grand illumination, which is really very beautiful. This garden being only a comfortable walk from any of the hotels (just beyond the Brandenburg gate) is a delightful resort for anybody, and must be well patronized by the Germans. Let me simply mention one family out of the many we noticed here. About four o'clock a lady handsomely dressed came in with three small children, each with a nurse, the youngest, a babe, being in the arms of a fully-costumed peasant woman, such as I described at Cassel, with her full, round arms entirely bare and her face as fresh and bright and cheery as a mountain maiden's. After promenading for a while they took a table, and each nurse had a glass of beer. They chatted, the children played, and lunch, brought in a basket, was given them. At 6:80, when the opera commenced, they were all there, went out at intermissions, and returned with he children asleep; and so, I suppose, remained all the evening. It is to be hoped the husband and father came to see them home.

Paris Shops.

A Paris letter says: There is a very curious commercia' feature about Paris. has no idea of a rebate for a quantity. If you are asked one franc for one bottle of wine you will be asked ten thousand francs for ten thousand bottles, or a and exchanges her white dress for one million francs for a million bottles." In the retail business they look upon trade with this solitary retail eye. Thirty centimes for some little lace edging per yard. Two hundred yards of it could not be bought a centime less per yard gratulation at the happy change that was a personal experience, while a lookeron, where three women were being struck dumb with this monstrous idea. French manufacturers, of course, have to all in the house, who assemble in one | their agencies here, perhaps, occupying a little room, but in all Paris one canfare that is set before them; and, having | not find a jobbing house, a big wholesale dawn of day, the wedding party breaks up. Three days after the bride usually pays a visit to her own received about the commission house, or anything resembling a stock of goods for sale at wholea city of shops.

What is the difference between an spothecary and a farmer who reads and knows more than his neighbors? Ans: One is a pharmaceutist and the other is the 'cutist farmer.

The folly of some is a fund of wit for

Gun Cotton and Nitro-Glycerine. About thirty-two years ago, Schonbein, a German chemist, had occasion to immerse cotton in a mixture of concentrated and sulphuric acids. To his surprise he noticed that the cotton did not dissolve. Taking it and washing off the acid he placed it in a drying oven to dry. On returning the next morning no cotton was to be seen. As the students in his laboratory affirmed that they had not meddled, he wondered much as to what had become of it. He tried the experiment again, and this time had the He tried the good fortune to witness the disappearance of the cotton.

He had discovered gun cotton. This is a very curious substance, al-though it does not differ in appearance from ordinary cotton. It is, however, a trifle heavier. Strange to say, the man-ner in which fire is applied to this, causes it to burn very differently. Touch it with a live coal or lighted eigar, and it burns away very slowly, much like the mixtures used to produce the colored fires of Fourth of July nights; apply a flame to it, and it explodes like gun-powder, but if you fire it by means of a fulminating cap it explodes with terrific violence, and a rapidity six or

seven times greater. But there is another substance which explodes even more terribly still. It is n'tro-glycerine. This is produced somewhat similarly to gun cotton, with the exception that glycerine is used instead of cotton, these substances being very much alike in chemical composition. Nitroglycerine is a dense, oily liquid, which has a very safe and harmless appearance, but in reality it is something terrible. A small quantity placed upon a huge boulder and fired, will blow it into a thousand pieces, whereas, with gunpow-der the result would have been merely a

flash, and a great puft of wind and smoke. You wonder perhaps, how it is that nitro-glycerine merely placed upon a stone and exploded, can possibly break it, as you think that the air will give way so much sooner than the stone. Now the rapidity with which the gas formed by the combustion of nitro-glycerine expands is a hundred times that of a cannon ball, and the atmosphere offers more resistance to a body moving at that rate than the stone beneath it. Nitroglycerine in some of its forms is the agent almost universally employed in

gineering would have been imposs ble. The compounds of nitro-glycerine are many. Mixed with tripoli or rottenstone it becomes dynamite, or "die-in-aminute," as some vag has facetiously termed it; this adulterated with nitrate of soda or potash is known as giant powder. When nitro-glycerine is mixed with gunpowder, in a very finely divided state, it is called rend-rock powder; with sawdust, dualin. These are, however, all adulterations, and weaken the power

blasting. Without it many of the great

railway tunnels and other feats of en-

Fashlon Notes.

Sleeves in the latest imported dresses re made larger than usual.

White lace, of very open patterns, is much used on dark silk dresses. The fan is now carried in the hand, nstead of on a ribbon or chain.

A "fashionable call" in cities is ex pected not to occupy over ten minutes White dresses for evening wear are rimmed with a profusion of broad white satin bows.

It is predicted that garnets, so long tabooed by fashion, will again be worm this fall and winter.

Spanish netting embroidered with cut jet beads is a new fabric designed for even ng overdresses. A picturesque covering for the head

is a hood made of blue cashmere, trimmed with swan's down. The novelties in ladies' handkerchiefs

are of fine cambric with colored borders and exceedingly small. Fall hats are of block straw trimmed

with black velvet and enlivened by autumn leaves or poppies, Large buckles of pearl, like those

worn generations ago, are fashionable for the wide belts so popular. One of the newest styles of hosiery

is of black silk, with the feet embroidered in jaqueminot red diamonds, surrounded by miniature diamonds of white.

A great deal of shirring is used on the Parisian dresses that have recently been sent over. Large round collars and deep cuffs of thin dress materials are made up entirely of finely shirred rows. Plastron squares are shirred, and there are shirred vests.

Portugal has but one university. Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has seventy instructors and 1,100 students. There are 2,450 elementary schools, and parents whose children cannot read and write by fifteen, lose their political

A Tried Remedy for Billousness.

Those who suffer from disorder or inaction of the liver will never get the upper hand of the unruly organ so long as they use such irrational remedies as blue pil, calomel and podophyllin. But from the tried and popular medicine, Hostotter's Stomach Bitters, they may expect relief with a certainty of obtaining may expect relief with a certainty of obtaining it. The influence of the bitters upon the great biliary gland is direct, powerful and speedily felt. The relief afforded is not spasmodic, but complete and permanent. The sallowness of the skin, furred appearance of the tougue, indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, pains through the right side and shoulder, in fact every accompaniment of the obstinate complaint are entirely and promptly removed by a course of this inestimable medicine, in behalf of which testimony is constantly emabehalf of which testimony is constantly ema-nating from every quarter and from all classes

To Housekeepers.

The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality, in every respect, of Dooley's Yeast Powder. It is en-tirely free from adulteration of any kind, and every package contains absolute full weight. Consumers should bear in mind the fact that a strictly pure, full weight baking powder, al-though it costs a little more than the adulterated, cheap, light weight or bulk powders, is by far the cheapest, both in purse and health.

Amy Anthony, wife of Mark Anthony, residing at No. 6 Locust Street, Fall River, Mass., was afflicted with a severe felon on her finger and was induced to try Grace's Salve. Almost instantly she experienced relief from the pain which had been almost unendurable. Every other remedy proved unavailing.

To develop healthy and harmonious action among the organs of secretion, digestion, and evacuation, take Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills, which healthfully stimulate the liver, give tone and regularity to the liver, counteract a tendency to confiveness and purify the blood. Their cuthartic action is anaecompanied by griping and is never violent or abrupt but always gradual and natural. These pills are of the greatest assistance in overcoming scrofu-lous tumors and eruptive maladies. Al Druggists sell it.

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