WINDER IS CONSUMED.

"the Unconsidered Uses to which Wood is Put. It is usual to refer the consumption

wood to such causes as the demand for building and engineering purposes, also such minor demands as the Incifer also such minor demands as the Incifer ware is cheap, light and neatly made ; match and road-making industries and instead of becoming dull like other make. It is true that these are the wood, it grows whiter and smoother by principal means by which wood use. The hoops are made of young is consumed in this and other coun- cedars stripped of the bark, and split tries, but there are countless other into two parts. The wood also supplies ways which go to swell the sum total in no insignificant degree, and yet staves, stop-cocks, stakes, and is also which are left in comparative obscurity, for few persons think of them. As, for instance, in America tulip-wood is much used for making wooden bowls, and for the heads of hair brooms or sweeping brushes, for eating and drink- for the bottom, and oak or hickory for ing troughs of cattle, and no inconsiderable portion furnishes wood for In- shellbark hickory; picture frames, white dian cances. One of the principal uses of the holly, dyad black, is to be substituted for ebony, in the handles of teapots, etc., and the strong, straight shoots, deprived of their bark, are made into whip-handles and walk- birch, etc. ing sticks. The lime tree forms the for cheese and cider presses, mangles, etc., and when the wooden dishes and spoons were in common use they were mostly made of this wood. It is now used for printing and bleaching works, for beetling beams, and in cast iron foundries for making patterns. The yew is used by the turner, and made into vases, snuff-boxes and musical instruments, and it is a common saying among the inhabitants of New Forest of bullets, both large and small, are that "a post of yew will outlast a post of iron." Where it is found in suffi Where it is found in suffl cient quantities to be employed for works under ground, such as water pipes, pumps, etc., the yew will last longer than any other wood. Gate posts and stakes of yew are admirable n wear, and in France, the wood makes the strongest of all wooden axle trees. Of the beech are made planes, screws, wooden shovels, and common fowling pieces, and muskets are also stocked with it, and beech staves for herring barrels are not unknown. The sweet or Spanish chestnut furnishes gate and other posts, railing and barrel staves, hop-poles and other such matters, as strong and good charcoal, though scarcely equal to that of oak for domestic purposes, but considered superior to that of any other for forges, for which purpose it is much used in Spain, and alto in Switzerland. Horn beam is the best wood that can be used for cogs of wheels, excelling either the crab or the yew, but its application in this manner is about at an end. As a fuel it stands in the highest rank, emitting much heat, burning long, and with a bright, clear flame. In charcoal it is also highly prized, not only for culinary purposes and the forge, but also for the large proportion, In Russia, many of the roads are formed of the trunks of the Scotch pine, trees from six inches to a foot in diameter at the larger end eing selected for the purpose. These are laid down side by side across the intended road, the thick end of one alternating with the narrow end of the The Cat as a Substitute for the Carrier other, the branches being left at the form a sort of hedge on each ide of the road. When thus laid, the ollows are filled up with earth, and be road is finished, being analogous to corduroy roads of North America. Germany, casks are made of larch, ich is almost indestructible, and alows of no evaporation of the spiritus particles of the wine contained in In Switzerland it is much used wine props, which are never taken and which see crop after crop of nes spring up, bear their fruit and erish at their feet, without showing mptoms of decay. The uninjured e in which it remains when buried the earth or immersed in water renis it an excellent material for waterpes, to which purpose it is largely plied in many parts of France. The ternut is esteemed for the posts and of rural fences in America, for ghs for the use of cattle, for corn vels and wooden dishes. Shell-bark provides baskets, whip-handles the backbows of Windsor chairs. pignut hickory is preferred to any for axle-trees and ax-handles. sugar maple is used by wheel hts for axle-trees and spokes, and lining the runners of common sleds, wood is used for the handles of tools, such as mallets, small vises, In the country it furnishes harteeth to the American farmer, and lies the hames of horses' collars, also lining for the runners of a. The mountain laurel is selected as handles of light tools, for small s, boxes, etc. It most resembles wood, and is most proper to supply Bowls and trays are made of Tilace. birch, and when saplings of hickory white oak are not to be found, hoops, icularly those of rice casks, are made ie yorng stocks and of branches not ding one inch in diameter. Its a are exclusively chosen for the ms with which the streets and courtrds are swept. The twigs of the other we of birch, being less supple and me brittle, are not proper for this use. ce lasts are made from black birch. t they are less esteemed than those of Immense quantities of wooden as are made in France from the wood soned by fire before they are sold. pod of the locust is substituted for and a half inches deep. w the turner in many species of randlesticks, spoons and forks for boxes and many other trifling ob--hich are carefully wrought into at shapes and sold at low prices. live is used to form light ornameniles, such as dressing cases, tobacoxes, etc. The wood of the roots, a is more agreeably marbled, is preed, and for inlaying it is invaluable. arsimmon turners make large screwa, linmen mallets. Also shoemakers' are made of it equal to beech, and no shafts of chaises it has been found ble to ash, and to every species exept lance wood. The common elm is used for the car-

wale, the blocks, etc., of ships. It FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD is everywhere preferred by wheelwrights for the naves and fellies of

wheels, and for other objects. White cedar serves many subsidiary purposes. From it are fabricated pails, wash-tubs and churns of different forms. The good charcoal. The red cedar furnishes used for coffins.

A few others may be briefly named, separating into trades as follows, applyg to the American manufacture :

Sieves, usually of black or water ash the circle ; whip-stocks; white oak and Of this being too much, you need have no pine and sweet gum ; saddle-trees, red shoe lasts, beech and black or yellow

This slight sketch, which is by no best planks for shoemakers and glovers | means complete, will serve to give an | upon w. ich to cut their leather, and is idea of some of the ways in which timextensively used in the manufacture of ber is consumed, beside being wasted toys and Tunbridge ware, and by the and put to its legitimate purposes in turner for pill-boxes, etc., and the in- other manners. The items may seem nor bark is made into ropes and mat-ting. The sycamore furnishes wood be something important. -Lumber Timbeneath notice, but the aggregate must ber Trades Journal.

Fashion Notes.

Corduroy velvet is one of the novelties of the season.

Gold and silver braid will be used on new costumes, especially for the pipings of bias bands.

The gilt and silver buttons in the shape used to trim fall dresses.

"Flambean" is the name given to a new kind of crimped tape fringe with each strand twisted like a corkscrew.

Chameleon velvet, is one of the beautiful shades shown in a Paris bonnet. The color is exquisite, but indescribable.

Mary Queen of Scots bonnets and the wide ruches and ruffs worn in the time of that queen will be worn to some extent this winter,

Some of the New York dressmakers have adopted the plan of concealing all the fastenings on dresses, so that they look only like drapery.

Princess dresses should be remodeled with fuller sashes and aprons, in order to give them the puffed look which is again coming into favor.

Bead fringes will be used in trimming hats and bonne.s this winter. Those in old gold, tipped with ruby, emerald or sapphire promise to be the favorite.

Tweed walking suits for the season are made of what is called the heather mixture-a blending of purple, yellow and bronze, producing the brouze shade of a Scotch moor,

New brocades for evening dresses have dark grounds and pale or bright figures. manufacture of gunpowder, into Garnet is the favorite color for the for-which, on the Continent, it enters in mer, and pale blue appears in nearly all the patterns.

Black, steel gray and dark blue are to be the colors for winter wraps. The trimmings will be bands of imitation marabout, heading plaited lace or the new flambeau fringes.

Pigeon. It seems that the Belgians have formed dition as regards fertility, still a fair a society for the mental and moral im- catch of grass is visible, a moderate topprovement of cats. Their first effort dressing should now be given, the best has been to train the cat to do the work of results would be obtained, as the of the carrier pigeons. The most astute | manure will act as a mulch and a fertiand accomplished scientific person would have his ideas of locality totally dition of the soil will hasten its action confused by being tied up in a meal-bag and carried twenty miles from home and, let out in a strange neighborhood, in the middle of the night. This experiment has, however, been repeatedly tried upon cate of average abilities, and the invariable result has been that the departed animal has reappeared at his native kitchen door, the next morning, and calmly ignored the whole affair, This wonderfulskill in traveling through unfamiliar regions, without a guide-book or a compass, has suggested the possibility of cats being used as special messengers. Recently, thirty seven cats residing in the city of Liege, were taken in bags a long distance into the country. The animals were liberated at two o'clock in the afternoon. At 6:48 the same afternoon one of them reached his home. His feline companions arri ved at Liege somewhat later; but it is understood that within twenty four hours every one had reached his home. It is proposed to establish, at an early day, a regular system of cat communication between Liege and the neighboring village.

Recipes. FOR CANNING CORN AND TOMATORS.

You have heard of the nectar that's sipped by the gods ;

can tell you of something that's best by all odds,

And far more substantial, I know you'll allow ; So listen and how to prepare it I'll show.

Take a peck of tomatoes fresh plucked from the vine, The "trophy " I think you'll admit very fine.

Take the skins from their backs, and their bodies thin slice,

Put into the pot, boil up twice or thrice. Then condiments add, the salt and the pepper. These serve the good purpose to keep them the better.

Have ready of corn, three dozen large ears,

fears ; Let it be of its kind the sweetest and best,

If these seed from Nantucket, you safely may rest.

With sharp knife cut each grain right into the heart.

'Tis well that this surgery causes no smart), Then scrape the soft substance and milk from within.

And be careful to keep it quite free from the skin.

Next into the kettle and boil it awhile. Fifteen minutes or twenty will do it in style. Now into your cans you can put it in hasts, And leave at the top an inch of clear space. This is said to be needed for holding the gas. And without it there's danger of spoiling the ** BABS. **

DUCHESSE POTATOES .- Mash one quart of hot boiled potatoes through a fine colander with the potato masher; mix with them one ounce of butter, on scant teaspoonful of salt, half a sal'spoonful, of white pepper, a pinch of grated nut-meg and the yolks of two raw eggs; pour the potato out on a plate and then form it with a knife into small cakes, two inches long and one wide; lay them on a buttered tin, brush them over the top with an egg beaten up with a teaspoon-ful of cold water, and color them golden brown in a moderate oven.

TAPIOCA BLANG-MANGE, -Half a pound tapioca, soaked in a cup of cold water four hours, one pint rich new milk, three-quarters cup of sugar, two tea-spoonfuls of bitter almond, lemon or vanilla extract, and a little salt. Heat the milk, stir in the soaked tapioca. When it has dissolved, add the sugar. Boil slowly fifteen minutes, stirring all the time. Take from the fire and beat until nearly cold. Flavor and pour into a mold dipped into cold water. When quite cold and ready to serve, turn out, and poar cold, sweetened cream around

Sowing Grass Seed in the Fall.

In this country the fields are usually seeded to grass in spring, but it sometimes happens that from various causes the catch will not be good, and after the grain crops are taken off more or less of bare spots will be found. Where most of the field is seeded good, and only occasional bare spots are found, it will be best to sow grass seed now at any time, and if the ground is moist a fine start will be given before winter. In many places fall seeding is preferred to spring, a better catch being obtained than when the seed is grown along with a grain crop. In this case a coating of fine manure should be harrowed in with the seed to give it a quick and vigorous start. If on fields that were seeded last spring and are not in very good conCustoms of the Cypriotes.

In an article on Cyprus, the territory sequired from Turkey by England ac-cording to the terms of the Berlin treaty, the London Standard says: Many of the customs of the Cypriotes are governed by the rules of the Roman and Greek churches, and even up to the present day the Greeks of the island interweave

with their Mariolatry various super-stitions, the origin of which may be traced to the old rites of Aphrodite. As, for example, the custom of offering doves to the priests. Out of a population of about 180,000 inhabitants, about two-thirds are Christian, and rather less than one-third Mohammedan. The latter, of course, scrupulously adhere to

the precepts of the Koran, and in the study of this, their sacred volume, find reason for those customs which have a religious character. Thus, at the birth of a male child a little salt is put into its mouth, and a few words are repeated from the Koran, the meaning of which is: "May the blessing of thy existence

render dear to thee the name of God, to whom thou oughtest always to give glory. For eight days, Mariti tells us, pre-

ceding the ceremony of circumcision, the family hold a grand festival, when they indulge in every kind of pleasure, and give balls and various kinds of entertainments, at which all their relatives and friends are invited. When the eventful day arrives the child is clothed in the richest attire, and is conducted through the street on a horse most gaudily caparisoned, the standard of Mohammed being carried before it. A band of musicians follow, and the friends and relatives close the procession. On reaching the mosque the people engage in prayer, and the ceremony itself is performed amid universal rejoicing.

Their marriage customs are similar to those practiced generally by the Turks. A wife, we are told, may'de-mand a divorce if her husband does

not give her enough to eat, refuses her money to go to the bath with, or absents himself from her. Female slaves are only allowed to claim separation on the ground of deprivation of the common necessaries of life. The women, Mariti narrates, are guarded with every possible strictness before marriage. Their lovers often indulge in all kinds of extravagances, such as passing twenty times a day before their windows, and, in order to attract their attention and excite their sympathy, they publicly wound themselves with the poignard

they carry as a token of their devotion. Referring to the burial customs of the Cypriotes, we may mention that Gen. Cesnola found in a tomb in Alambra, which is about twenty minutes' ride west of Dali, some little figures, which he considers to be purposely placed there to indicate the profession or the sex of the person buried. These consisted of models after the image of the Cyprian

Venus, in the earliest style of art, horsemen, warriors with shields, and chariots containing men and women. There were also spear-heads, daggers, knives, hatchets, mirrors, needles and circular bowls.

Speaking in another place of their ancient modes of sepulture, he tells us that the depth of the tombs averaged from only five to eight feet; they were all of one shape, and measured about eight feet in liameter. Moistened clay, mixed with triturated straw, was used to consolidate the walls and root of the cavity, so as to prevent the earth from falling in. A platform made of sun-dried bricks was then built round its inner base, upon which the dead were placed, with their heads turned in the direction of the entrance. In some cases a reversed plate, made of earthenware, was placed under the head. evidently meant as a pillow. The Cypriotes are not without their superstitions. In some parts may be found the Lignum Cyprinum, called also the rose-wood, from which they obtain fine perfumed oil; this, and the wood too, they believe fortifies the heart and brain. The common people cut off the wood and bark together, toast it in the fire, and then suck it, as it is regarded as a sovereign specific against fever, and is supposed to have a miraculous effect. Among the venomous animals there is a serpent which the Greeks call kophias, from a notion that it is deaf ; but

What He was Doing.

It was on a ball ground. He was young man, and had a memorandum book in his hand. He was working away with a pencil, and presently a man leaned over and said: "What's the score ?'

"I don't know !" was the reply. Then there was a few moments of silence, during which time the young man figured away until another man approached and asked :

"What innings is this ?"

"Don't know;" was the sullen re-

ply. "Oh, you don't?" said the querist, sarcastically, "well, you needn't be putting on airs over it as if I were asking you the secrets of Free Masonry."

He had no more than recovered from the shock than another man walked over

to him and inquired: "Was that last a two, or a three bas hit ?"

This made the young man mad, and he replied not.

The inquirer passed, and he enjoyed five minutes peace when a ragged little gamin stepped up to him and yelled: 'Say, mister, how many runs ahead are the Jersey's ?"

Then a man asked him which paper he represented, and, while he was simmering with rage, another fellow walked up to him to make some inquiry, but, be-fore he could open his mouth to do so, the man with the memorandum book cut him short by jumping up and scream-ing: "I don't know the score; I don't know what inning it is; I don't know a curve-pitcher from a history of Paraguay; I am not connected with any paper; now don't ask me any more questions. It's a pity if a man can't sit down to compose a few verses for a lady' autograph album without being bored to death about a game of ball !"

Then he resumed his seat, red in the face, and was allowed to continue his verses in peace, - Hackensack Republi-

Caserta, a little Neapolitan town, is a peaceful spot. Here are the events of a single day: In the morning one marketman killed another; then a man killed a woman, through jealousy: next a printer shot his affianced bride, her mother, her aunt and himself; then the natives went to bed.

The destructive progress of that insidious for to life and health, Scrofula, may be ar-rested by the aid of Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup, a botanic depurent which rids the aya-tem of every trace of scrofulous or syphilitic poison and cures eruptive and other diseases indicative of a tainted condition of the blood. Among the maladies which it remedies are white swelling, salt rhoum, carbuncies, bilions. white swelling, salt rheum, carbuncles, bilious-ness, the disease incident to women, gout and rheumstism.

A WONDER FOR THE WORKSHOP .- Every mechanic should have at hand a box of Grace's Salve, as it is a ready remedy for accidents such as Cuts, Bruises, Contused Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Poisoned Skin and Eruptions caused by operations in the factory, dye-house or printing office. Only 25 cents a box.

Another Fat Man Reduced. H. A. Kufus, dealer in dry goods, Woodhull, III., writes Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., June 22d, 1878 : "Gentlemen, Please find inclosed \$5.00, for which send me by express, Anti-Fat. I have taken one bottle and I lost five and one-quarter pounds."

Nearly all diseases that afflict humanity orig inate in the stomach, liver and bowels, and might be prevented if people would use a little common sense; but they will not. They rather take Parsons' Purgative Pills, because one is a

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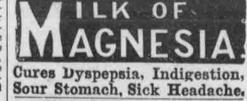
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Estimating Measures,

It is often useful to have a few approximate data to deduce weights and measures from. Here is a corrected table, which 'however, does not aim at great accuracy, but may serve to make a rough estimate when it is necessary to reduce measures:

A pint of water weighs nearly one pound and is equal to about twenty seven cubic inches or a square box three inches long, three inches wide and three inches deep.

A quart of water weighs nearly two pounds and is equal to a square box of about four by four inches and three and one half inches deep.

A gallon of water weighs from eight to ten pounds, according to the size of the the common European alder, which gallon, and is equal to a box six by six inches square, and six, seven, or seven

A cubic fost of water weighs nearly work, such as salt-cellars, sugar- sixty-three pounds (more correctly sixty-two and a half pounds), and contains could put a few drops in her dish-water from seven to eight gallons, according and see how easily the dishes could be to the kind of gallons used.

A peck is equal to a box eight by eight square and eight inches deep. A bushel almost fills a box twelve by

twelve inches square, and twenty-four and a teaspoonful in the mop-pail inches deep, or two cubic feet. A barrel of water almost fills a box

two by two feet square and one and a half feet deep, or six cubic feet. Petroleum barrels contain forty gal-

lons, or nearly five cubic feet.-Manufacturer and Builder.

Fairbanks & Co., scale manufacturers, cannon, and for the gun- already get three gold medals at Paris.

lizer, while the open and porous conupon the roots of the young plants. It sometimes happens that there are places in meadows, otherwise good, where advantages would be derived from sowing grasseed and spreading manure, harrowing both in together, thus obviating the necessity of ploughing and reseed-ing the entire field. Also where cows have been yarded nights during the summer, upon fields where the grass has become somewhat run out, fall seeding and harrowing will answer well; but to be successful there must be sufficient fertility, either in the soil or applied in manure, to insure a germination and growth of the seed; otherwise it will usually be time, labor and money lost. -Boston Transcript.

Household Hints.

To DRIVE AWAY ANTS .- Put red pepper in the places the ants frequent the most, and scrub the shelves or drawers with strong carbolic soap.

TO CLEAN SMOKY MARBLE .- Brush # paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface. Grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting in this manner.

TO TAKE STAINS OUT OF WHITE Goops .- One tea spoonful of chloride of lime in about three quarts of water will take any kind of stain out of white goods; put the part with the stain on it in the water, and let it remain until out. It will not injure the cloth if prepared in this way ; only spots on white goods can be taken out in this manner.

AMMONIA IN THE HOUSEHOLD,-The pantry shelves are getting grimy, or fluger-marks around the door-latches and knobs are looking dark and unsightly. For lack of time they are left day after day, for it is hard work to scour all the time, and it wears off the paint too. Now suppose the wife has her bottle of spirits of ammonia to use ; she takes a basin of water and a clean cloth, just puts on a few drops of the fluid and wipes off all the dirt ; it is worth more than a half days labor, and does not hurt the paint either. She cleaned ; a few drops on a sponge would clean all the windows in the sittingroom, making them shine like crystal. It would take the stains off the teaspoons would do more in washing up the kitchen floor than ten pounds of elbow grease applied to the mop-handle. housewife has just as much right to make her work easy and expeditious as her husband has. If she does not do it the fault is her own in great measure.

Why are base-ball players like cooksj? Because they make good batters.

this, says Mariti, is by no means the case, for the mowers drive it away by little bells, which they fasten to their scythes. There is a Greek family in which the power of curing the person bitten is said to be hereditary. The plant ladany (the Cistus ledon) is believed to have magical properties. The peasantry carry it in their hands and smell it, under a notion that this will serve as a charm against the plague. The smoke of it, too, is considered good for the eyes.

African explorers will probably ride on elephants in the future. Colonel Gordon has proved by experiment that tame elephants soon learn to live on leaves and grass, as the wild elephants do, and keep in good condition. African travel will thus be more pleasant and much safer, as the natives, it is said, will not venture to attack a party mounted on elephants.

Prempt Reform of Bodily Evils. The prompt reform of those bodily evils, enfeebled digestion, incomplete assimilation, inactivity of the liver, kidneys and bladder, as well as the nervous symptoms which these ailments are especially prone to beget, is al-ways accomplished by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine accredited by physicians, pronounced pure by analysts, and eminently wholesome and agreeable. Surely such a restorative is preferable to unpalatable and indicastible mineral drags and unsame and indigestible mineral drugs and unsano-tioned nostrums. The nation at large assuredly thinks so, judging by the unprecedented demand for the article from Maine te the Pacific, a demand now supplemented by immense orders for it received from tropical America, Mexico, the British and Spanish Colonial pos-sessions, and elsewhere. Both at home and abroad it is recognized as a standard remedy and preventive, the decisiveness of its effects anding it everywhere.

Awards to America at Paris. The cable announces most of the prizes won at Paris. The Howe Scale Co. must feel satis-fied with their share. They take the gold medal (the highest award), the silver medal in class 68, (the only award to any scale manufacturer), the descent of the bick of t and the bronze medal in class 64 (the highest in that class).

-Rheumatism is the most painful and most troublesome disease that afflicts humanity. It comes when we least expect it and when we have no time to be interviewed by it. The only reliable remedy that we ever found is John-son's Anodyne Liniment.

Cottage Gingerbread. Take one cup of butter and lard melted to-gether, add one cup New Orleans molasses: stir into this one cup each of sugar and cold stir into this one cap each of sugar and com-water, two large teaspoonfuls ginger, two eggs beaten, and four cups of flour, having in it three large teaspoonfuls Dooley's Yeast Pow-der. Bake in moderately hot oven.

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

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