Of treading that dim path alone. Amid the snares misfortune lays, Unseen, beneath the steps of all, Blest is the Love that seeks to raise And stay and strengthen those who fall Till taught by Him who, for our sake, Bore every form of Life's distress, With every passing year we make

When life is over, its battles fought, its hopes, and fears and sorrows ended, and no more need nor opportunity re-mains for human cheer and friendliness to kindle the giazed eye or thrill the heart that has ceased to beat, then the elegant casket is provided, and the sweetest and costliest flowers are heaped around. Their language is eloquent of acrifice the heart can offer.

It is all well. Who shall forbid the Who shall desecrate the best sentiments of humanity by crying, "Why all this waste?" And yet could those eyelids move, could those eyes behold the friendly crowd, that marble ers could speak, would they not ask:
"Why did not you scatter us beforehand along the paths of the living? Why not have suffered us to tell of your affection while the ear could listen; to weary with the cares and toils of life?"

flowers, if speech were granted to them. And a higher and more authoritative voice has said: "As we have opportunity, let us do good unto all men, espe-cially unto those who are of the house-hold of faith." Our opportunity is now. Death closes each avenue of usefulness, and shuts each door of service that stood open before us. If we have love and sympathy let us show them now. Let our flowers be scattered along the paths of the living, rather than on the coffins of the dead. Let torn and broken, rather than wasted over those who are gone beyond the need of our sympathy and the reach of our approval. Let our care and love be for those whose tears are past, and whose sorrows shall return no more.

# Sex in Friendship.

love, because it has been so called, which is supposed to be a finality. The popular mode of arriving at truth is to give a church where getting a seat is a difficult matter. With such a leading, any conwomen; and men and women are the best not be mentioned in any general disand will be to the last. Sex is not determined altogether by philosophy;tem-perament more nearly settles it. Many nen are masculine and feminine to each other; many women likewise. If love singing. This hiring people to sing our were possible between the sexes alone, praises is very offensive to many. The ted by the same sex; so that regarding the people would sing, or would take love as the only natural affection of men the pains to learn and rehearse; but to those actions which rendered the for women, or of women for men, it they do not. Volunteer choirs would might be rechristened friendship, and be well enough if they would observe for women, or of women for men, it the acceptance of the postulate thus en-forced. But style them what you may, and not withstanding their indistinction love and friendship are different, albeit not obedient to gender. Sex, we know, enters into material as well as animated nature, and is, as we hold, independent of corporality. In friendship, not less than love, sex has its part. Whether two men or wemen be friends, one is masculine and the other feminine one to the other, as much as when man and ship between the sexes is more natural. because physically comfortable, than between members of the same sex. Then the relation is more clearly defined, better established, less exposed to exter-nal influences. Disguises are not needed; resumptions are superfluous; the har monies are preserved; the form answers

to the spirit. In all genuine friendships the positive and negative are combined—so subtly, often, as to be barely perceptible, but acting fully and freely nevertheless. The positive portrays the masculine, and the negative the feminine in the The positive portrays the masculine, and the negative the feminine in the chief concerns of life, though they shift under different influences. There were never two friends, even when they were strong, but who were not positive to each other; although in words, masculine and feminine. Patroclus only symbolized the woman to Achilles; Hephestion did to Alexander, Jonathan to David; Alva to Philip II.; Shelley was feminine to Byron. Louis the XIV. to Maintenon; Charles VII. to Jeanue D'Arc; Leicester to Elizabeth; Petrarch to Laura; Antony to Cæsar. Cæsar himself was masculine to his marshals—the entire French nation—. A man may be masculine to one man and feminine to another. A woman may be masculine to her husband and feminine to her lover. Sex varies with the nature it is brought in contact with. Feminine souls are constantly getting into masculine bodies and feminine bodies growing souls are constantly getting into masculine bodies and feminine bodies growing about masculine souls.

In every close relation where one and one, in defiance of arithmetic, make one, there must be a controlling mind-fre quently controlling so gently, so invol-untarily, as to render control insensible. The controlling mind is positive. Whenever two positive natures, be the sex the rebound, and in any attempt to cohere jar so perpetually that the rest is secured solely by separation. Hence many men—positiveness should be man's preogative—admirably adapted to friend-ship, cannot be friends to each other, little, by the impulse of their being, for the required complement of a condition so exacting. Friends can gain in abundance, but friends blessed with a measurable quantity of negation. Such as they cherish mutual esteem—an oblique way of expressing self-respect—and like one another beyond a clashing range. They are the centers of circles, not to be pressed by social revulsion into any part

The positive and negative, the masculine and feminine elements, being essential to sterling and lasting friendship, its simplest and fittest form is between man and woman. Between the sexes there is no direct rivalry: their fields of activity lie asunder, and rivalry is the sapper of man's concord with man. We hear much of generous rivalry; but on examination the generosity lessens and the rivalry increases. Rivalry long continued among men must end in success for one and comparative failure for the other. He who succeeds may be magnaminous; but to him who has not succeeded magnanimity looks like patronage. No proud individual spirit can quite forgive itself for failure, from quite forgive itself for failure, from whatever cause; and inability to forgive ourselves seeks vent in condemning others. Such spirit, to be broad, must be among the first: must govern the opportunity for mastership.—Galaxy.

The Music of the Church. In a somewhat extended experience we have had many occasions to speak of the earthly discords that enter into our heavenly harmonies. The question of Church Music refuses to be settled. There are so many tastes to be consulted around. Their language is eloquent of tenderness and sympathy, speaking more than lips or tears can utter of garnered affections, and surrendered ties and broken hopes. As the funeral hour arrives, how many friends appear; every room is crowded by an unwonted presence. More flowers are bro't; their perfume loads the air with a heavy sweetness, and when at last the narrow hearse receives its occupant, loving hands still cast in the flowers, the last sacrifice the heart can offer.

There are so many tastes to be consulted in it, it is so complicated with economical questions, it is so overloaded with theories, it presents so many difficulties of administration in its simplest forms, that a church may be accounted happy which can go on one or two years with out a row or a revolution. Nothing seems to be learned by experience, as in other departments of human effort and enterprise. Churches pass through musical cycles. They begin, perhaps, with congregational singing; then they rise which can go on one or two years without a row or a revolution. Nothing
seems to be learned by experience, as in
other departments of human effort and
enterprise. Churches pass through musical cycles. They begin, perhaps, with
congregational singing; then they rise
into a volunteer choir; that fades out,
or rebels, and then comes in a paid
quartette of professional singers; then quartette of professional singers; then a volunteer chorus is added; then comes "Why all this waste?" And yet could those eyelids move, could those eyelids move, could those eyes behold the friendly crowd, that marble face feel the dropping tear, would not that oft discouraged heart have great surprise in knowing that so many really cherish such regard? And if the flow-learning that so many really cherish such regard? And if the flow-learning that so many really cherish such regard? And if the flow-learning that so many really cherish such regard? And if the flow-learning that so many really cherish such regard? And if the flow-learning that so many really cherish such regard? And if the flow-learning that so many really cherish such regard? And if the flow-learning that so many really cherish such regard? And if the flow-learning that so many really cherish such regards a souther revolution, and the church goes back to congregational singing, from which point it starts on another trip around the cycle. Over, and over, and over, and over, and over again, there are churches that do just this, are doing it many times more. to do it many times more.

In the adjustment of this matter—if it shall ever be adjusted—there are certain

delight the admiring eye when it could can never be managed as it is in a coundelight the admiring eye when it could appreciate? Why not oftener, before this, have filled the house with the fragrance of your kindly sympathies? You came to the funeral and your coming was no pretence. You really cherished that departed friend in your heart of hearts. But how little he knew of it! In the hurry of your secret love you have passed him by on the other side, and have gone on, forgetful of the sorrows, and trials, and discouragements and weariness which your presence and your sympathy might have alleviaand weariness which your presence and your sympathy might have allevia- or engaged; and, without rehearsals, and your sympathy might have allevia-ted. Why should we waste our fra-grance on the dead? Should not our beauty and our sympathy be shed rather upon the living, whose hearts are sad and sore, and whose weak hands are wearth with the arms of the volunteer choirs. If an attempt is made to unite a volunteer chorus with the arms of the volunteer chorus with a paid quartette, it is soon ascertained that the more im Such might be the questions of the perfectly trained voices are added orofessionally trained voices, the more s the quality of the music depreciated, though the volume of sound may be en-larged. The grand, practical difficulty is that all non-professional singers in a city church have no time to practice their art together. The business en-gagements of the men, and the social and eligious engagements of the women, hearsals utterly impracticable. This ought not so to be, perhaps; but it is so, and it is one of those established

facts that must be looked squarely in the face, in any competent handling of the question. Some churches have learned that the best way for them to do is to put their hands in their pockets, and bring out money enough to pay for their music, and have somebody whom they can hold responsible for it. Undoubtedly these churches get along with the least difficulty, and have the best music. We hear a great deal about the congrega-tional singing in Mr. Beecher's church. one reason for the disbelief in friendship between the sexes is, that, its constant loss of moistage proportional to the time, and that there is a great than crops, more than crops, and that there is a great to the time, and that there is a great to the time, and that there is a great than crops, more than crop love is between men and women If house. In the second place, it has a body the feeling be of two genders, it is called of professional singers, and, in the third face of refutation. Persistence, with the multitude, has every advantage of philo- any choir can be steadily filled and sophy. Men love each other; so do maintained. Mr. Beecher's church can-

We could get along well enough if we had not so many theories to adjust. "Let the people praise thee," say the advocates of volunteer, or congregational praises is very offensive to many. The theory is well enough, or would be, if hire a band of professional singers to lead us in our praise, as it is to hire a band of professional men to lead us in our prayers. Circumstances compel us to the adoption of this theory, whether we rebel against it or not; and those

# Origin and Secreey of Inventions

A century ago what a man discovered A century ago what a man discovered in the arts he concealed. Workmen were put upon oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, visitors were rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by thick set fences of empirical pretensions and judicial affirmation. The royal manufactories of porcelain, for example, were carried on in Europe with a spirit of ing dipped into the molten metal. In theory, it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron; dip it into a bath of the boiling tin and remove it enveloped with the silvery metal to a place for cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the arts. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the numest vigilance for nearly in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for nearly half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret, until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, insinuated himself master of the secret and brought it home. The secret of manufacturing cast steel was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all artisans.

# Poor Authors,

bison at fifty yards; and on one occa-sion, having mistaken a Mexican herder for an Indian, he fled so fast and far that he lost hat and pistol and ruined his horse. After this he was fain to go East and perambulate Broadway in long hair and dirty buckskin, and be hefalded by open-mouthed newsboys as "Forny Bill, the feller what chaws up the Injun

sembly asked to see the accounts of their last subsidy. They received a very rough answer; and, as they declined, in the absence of the accounts, to vote more than half the sum demanded they were dismissed, and not allowed to meet again for seven years. Fifty-three years afterward Queen Elizabeth, being very hard pressed for money, and finding in her persed for money, and finding in her persed for money, and finding in her rected Mildmay to produce to the House of Commons her accounts of expendication of the purpose of commons her accounts of expendication and the designation are summenced. With the series no cure, for disease and suffer tests, however, involving numerous details, are considered necessary, in order to answer the question as to atmend the design the converts them into wholesome food and fuel for man and beast. Illing the atmosphere with that precious oxygen without which men and animals, and other tests, however, involving numerous details, are considered necessary, in order to answer the question as to assume the series no cure, for disease and suffer tests, however, involving numerous details, are considered necessary, in order to answer the question as to assume the series no cure, for disease and suffer tests, however, involving numerous details, are considered necessary, in order to answer the question as to assume the series no cure, for disease and suffer tests, however, involving numerous details, are considered necessary, in order to answer the question as to assume the product of the chief causes of the ill-health, with which somany farmeers and their families. The product of the chief causes of the ill-health, with which somany farmeers and their families. The product of the chief causes of the ill-health, with which somany farmeers and their families. The product of the chief causes of the ill-health, with of Commons her accounts of expendi-ture, not of right, but "of the Queen's grace." Stuart Princes failed where Tudors had not succeeded, and the demands and answers between King and Parliament, from the time of James' accession to the time of the final flight of Stuart dynasty impossible in England. On the one side insistance on the duty the conditions necessary to excellence in their performances; but they will upon the demand of a King ruling by not. There is another theory, and, for the life of us, we cannot see the flaw in it, viz.: that it is just as legitimate to hire s. band of a King ruling by right divine; on the other a stubborn refusal to accept the royal word that the money would be properly spent. No right divine; on the other a studiorn refusal to accept the royal word that the money would be properly spent. No body of men liked to be ordered, as Wolsey ordered the Lord Mayor and Wolsey ordered the Lord Mayor and water little by little, stirring and mixing well. Let stand twenty-four hours Corporation of London, to contribute toward an unvoted tax, lest refusal "might fortune to cost some of them their heads," No King, though depend-ing for some two-thirds of his income churches that have settled down upon it have the rare privilege of being at peace upon the question.—Scribner. cies toward larceny, or, from his point of view, to be told that he should have of view, to be told that he should have no subsidy unless he remedied some grievance. "No song, no supper," was a maxim peculiarly distasteful to "absole lute Kings," whether of the Stuart or the Tudor school; but the advent of a constitutional King took away the personal element in the dispute, and gave practical meaning to the precept that the King can do no wrong.—The Content of the King can do no wrong.—The Content of the Stuart or the King can do no wrong.—The Content of the King can do no wrong can do no wrong

# When the Chipmucks go to Work.

About Aug. 15 they commenced to work in real earnest. Instead of the playful, careless creatures that lived from hand to mouth they became very busy and sober indeed. Instead of keeping comparatively near home they wandered quite a distance for them, and filling both cheekpouches full of corn. chincapins (dwarf chestmuts) and small acorns, home they would hurry, looking, in the face, like children with the mumps. This storing away of food was continued until the first heavy white frosts, when the chipmucks, as a

"into a state of retiracy."

The food gathered, we believe, is consumed in part on their going into winter quarters, they spending some time in their retreats before commencing their hibernating sleep. This belief, on our part, is based on a result of November. The last time we noted down seeing a chipmuck belonging to a certain nest was Oct. 23. Twelve days after we very carefully closed the three passages that led to the nest and dug down. We found four chipmucks very cosily fixed for winter in a roomy nest, and all of them thoroughly widewake. Their store of provisions was wholly chestnuts and acorns, and the shells of these nuts were all pushed into passages so that there should be not litter mingled with the soft hay that lined the nest. How long this underground life lasts before hibernation really commences it is difficult to determine; but as this torpid state does not conclude until their food supply is again obtainable out of doors the chipmucks, no doubt, store away sufficient for their needs throughout the early spring, and until berries are ripe.—Dr. Abbott, in Popular Science Monthly.

In a dry cettar and abundantly slaked lime in fine powder through the heaps. The distribution of the heaps. The distribution to the heavy soils or moist lands.

It is most convenient to dig muck late in the summer, when the swamp is in the dryest condition. Straight ditches should be dug, and the muck of the ditch will dry considerably by early winter, when the dried muck can be shells of these nuts were all pushed into the barnyard for bedding, was the stables. By working in this way, the muck is dried and the swamp drained at the same time.

Fowls do not like to step down into a house before they flu pto their perches. The floor of the house should be somewhat above, and not lower than the food supply is again obtainable out of doors the chipman and the same time.

Fowls do not like to step down into a house before they flu pto their perches. The floor of the house should be either pitching or gravel, otherwise th The food gathered, we believe, is

soon be ready for market.

I should be pleased to hear from others of my brother farms on this subject of feeding hogs, for I am satisfied it is one in which we have all a very deen interest, and I am not sure. The content is the state of the content interest, and I am not sure that 1,000,000 tons of coal. deep interest, and I am not sure that any of us understand all there is in it.

—National Stock Journal.

How to Reduce Bones with ACID.

or until the coarsest fragments are quite softened, then work in the next coarser part of bone, let stand another day, and finally "dry off" with the finest bone. By this method the acid is made to spend itself where most needed, on the large bits of bone, one-third of the acid that would be consumed in the usual way is saved, and the finest bone which

what is good for a blight on potatoes like the specimen I send you?. The

The best course to pursue would be to mow off the whole of the diseased potato atonic lit is convenient to dig them. If the potatoes are diseased they should be dug at once and disposed of before they begin to decay or observed in the potatoes. At 30°2 Farenheit it freezes to a white pites of a stove, or in fitting stovenote to dug at once and disposed of before they begin to decay or observed in the potatoes. they begin to decay, or placed in heaps in a dry cellar and abundantly sprin-

SERVICE A STATE OF PRINCIPLE AND ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPLE AND ADDRESS OF T

be pogenomethed newbays as "Forny Bill, the feller what chaws up the Injune and the policy of the state of spinors and hotels. But when forced back by want to the haunts of the frontier, the process of a skin, broad hair, and swager are put plain adopted. Out there, where the plain adopted the throught the character of the animal borrowing it. They look very beautiful as they grow meeting the character of the animal borrowing it. They look very beautiful as they grow meeting the character of the animal borrowing it. They look very beautiful as they grow in the plain adopted with the pla

testing the non-conducting property of cork. A number of steam pipes at several important establishments had The agricultural editor of the New York several important establishments had Tribme gives the following as the best way to operate: that, after standing some eighteen
Take one hundred pounds of bone, months, the covering remains intact, Take one hundred pounds of bone, twenty-five pounds of oil of vitrol, of sixty degrees, and six quarts of water. By means of a sieve separate the ground bone into coarser and finer parts, or better into three parts, by the use of two riddles, one of one-sixteenth and the other of one-eighth inch holes. Mix the coarsest portion of bone with the oil of vitrol in a cast-iron vessel. When of cork; the readiness with which it yields so as to surround cylinders and pipes; the facility with which it is put in its place, taken down and put up pairs of a boiler or steam-pipe, to-gether with the fact that its non-conpairs of a boiler or steam-pipe, to-gether with the fact that its non-con-ducting power effects a great saving of fuel, are regarded by engineers as greatly in its favor for the onter coating of steam vessels.

tion of nitric acid upon glycerine at a low temperature. The process consists essentially in the slow mixture of glycerine with the acid; everything being packed in ice throughout the opera-POTATO DISEASE,—"Can you tell me glycerine from the excess of acid with water. During the process, irritating cabinet maker's skill.

(The workmen resemble skeletons,

in a dry cellar and abundantly sprin-kled with fresh dry slaked lime in fine powder through the heaps. The dis-ease is caused by the late wet weather, and will probably be prevalent on heavy soils or moist lands.

It is most convenient to dig muck late in the summer, when the swamp is in the dryest condition. Straight ditches should be dug, and the muck thrown out in heaps on one side, where effects of which on the cup are concentrated upon the first built, the air in which being suddenly contracted upon its exposure to a clear sky, the liquid in that branch of the stem is caused to rise. The cup is kept covered with a metal plate expect of the meaning of the stem is caused to rise. metal plate, except at the moments of observation.

Fowls do not like to step down into a house before they fly up to their perches. The floor of the house should be somewhat above, and not lower than the the ground outside. Just outside the fowl-house there should be either pitching or gravel, otherwise the birds son tread holes and cause puddles that would convey fifth into the interior.

For silvering metals, 10 parts nitrate Cord frames must be opened every of silvering metals, 10 parts nitrate of silver, 10 parts common salt and 30 parts cream tartar may be used. Moisten the sash may be raised a few inches at the back.

They sleep too little,make too long days, hurry too much, and work too hard. Work in a proper degree, is a benefit, but carried too far, it is destructive in "Why bliss your sowl, don't ye's know," the extreme. As a people, we are living too fast, and working too hard. We break down too early in life. When we ought to be in the prime of life, we begin very perceptibly to fail. We the spalpeen! May the divil choke him!" drive too fast, and worry too much.
Thus, we miss a great deal of the joy
which this life ought to bring, and make
but a poor preparation for the life to
come. Still, we should not wish to live labor our curse and ruin, and, in making it so no man can be justified.

ing furniture about a room, bear in mind that it is not necessary to push every article primly out to the sides, so that sofas and chairs look as if they were the sofa; and in general so dispose of the articles that the room shall not appear as if its owners never entered save on ceremonial occasions. Whether not depend upon the elegance or cost-liness of its fittings. The simplest furniture, if tastefully arranged as regards color and position, often looks better than the handsomest products of the

blight commences near the roots and spreads up. The field looks as if a fire had swept over it."

Reply.—There is no cure for this socaled "blight." Upon examination under a microscope the peculiar fungoid vegetation of the common potator root is discovered. Doubtless upon digging the potatoes it will be found that they are infected. If so, upon cutting into them black spots will be perceived. The best course to pursue would be to touch the skin, though the specimen 1 send your. The blight of the workmen resemble skeletons, they are so unhealthy.) When it is at last washed and ready for use, nitroglycerine is an oily liquid having a specific gravity of 1.5. Freshly made it is creamy white and opaque. After prolonged contact with the atmosphere it clears and becomes of a transparent amber color. It has a sweet aromatic taste, and produces a violent head-ache if placed upon the tongue or even allowed to touch the skin, though the stove filled with it. The cement does not peal off or break away, and assumes an extreme degree of hardness after being heated. The stove must be cool when the application is made. The good wood ashes should be sifted through a fine sieve, to which is added the same quantity of clay finely pulverised, to-gether with a little salt. The mixture should then be moistened with water This is very slow work. Old Whaxem. enough to make a paste, and the crack schoolmaster, reached Isalah in one in the stove filled with it. The cement session; Isalah was in the act of placing does not peal off or break away, and as- a crooked pin on the master's seat at the

CHLORAL FOR HEADACHE,-Dr. E. M. Nolan describes the following cure of a very painful headache in a lady. He dissolved fifteen or twenty grains of chloral in a very little water and with strikes me it was a pound of butter." the tip of a finger rubbed it upon one of her temples until she could sensibly feel the burning and the skin was reddened.

The part rubbed was no larger than a silver dollar. The pain was entirely resident in a dainty way. But he said: lieved and remained so. The doctor has also used this method of applying chloral for headache with success in many other cases, sometimes rubbing on both temples. No permanent sign is left.

stick in a dainty way. But he said: "No; let us rather be one flesh."

"Have animals a sense of humor?" asks an owlish exchange. Certainly they have. You'll always find that jackasses are ready to laugh immoder-

To CLEAN MARBLE.-Take two parts common soda, one part of pumice stone, and one part of finely powdered chalk; sift it through a fine sieve and mix it with water; then rub it well all over the marble and the stains will be removed; then wash the marble over with soap and water, and it will be as clean as it was at first.

ROASTING POULTRY .- One thickness of writing or nice brown wrapping paper, tied around the wings and drumsticks, will keep them from being baked to a crisp and spoiled.

Cream of tartar rubbed upon soile white kid gloves cleanses them well.

ways ready at hand, it induces the housekeeper to mend many little things which would otherwise be neglected.

To clean lime out of teapots boil in the kettle Irish potatoes with the skins on. This softens the lime, which is easily washed out.

A wash composed of a teaspoonful of powdered borax to a pint of rain water is excellent for removing dandruff from the hair.

PREPARING SUCCOTASH FOR WINTER'S guards and at them?' and the next moment, with the glorious flag of truce in one hand and his sword in the other, he hurled his legions upon the lava beds, crushing the savage foe to the earth, killing, among others, the well known Gen. Harrison, afterwards president of the United States.'

"I think we shall have to part, Mr. Sendder. It seems to me that your career as a journalist ought to come to an end right here. I will accept your resignation.

burst the cans.

When asked how he accounted for an extraordinany mortality in Limerick, replied sadly: "I can't tell. There are than crops, more than farms, more than people dying this year who never died

in idleness. Our Maker ordained that intellectual, paroxysmal, quick and dis-we should toil for our daily bread, and mai, slow and nuctions, long and tedi-we ought willingly to obey this decree. But we are not called upon to make perhaps that would be the better way.

emember the passage in the Bible where the children got torn to pieces by hears for saying to Elisha, 'Go up, thou bald head, go'?"

More than usually promising boy.
"Ah, I knows; and if Elisha had wore
a hat, they wouldn't have know'd he was hald-headed." A RAGGED little urchin came to a lady's

door, asking for old clothes. She brought him a vest and a pair of trousers, which she thought would be a comfortable fit. The young scape-grace took the gar-ments and examined each; then, with a disconsolate look, said, "There ain't no watch pocket,"

A rour in Appleton's Journal says: " ouched the fragrance of her hand." This is almost equal to the "perfumed light" that "steals through the mist of To close cracks in cast-iron stoves

afabaster lamps. Poetic license is a big
thing and the poet takes further advantage of it to refer to "her shy, reluctant

"THE revisors of the Bible have

cessful attempts to blow his brains out, and then his wife told him: "Don't try it again, John; you haven't got any. He goes about now saying that he owes his life to that woman.

"Tox, you seem to gain flesh every

MRS. PARTINGTON, who was every day

prevented from going out by showers, said: "This promiseuously concurring rain is enough to irrigate an angel." A TOURIST who was asked in wha

part of Switzerland he felt the heat the most replied, "When I was going to Berne."

Young yows of everlasting friendship are foolish. If ever kept, they are kept by accident—not by resolution. Economizing medicine-Taking one pill twice a day.

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