

B. F. SCHWEIER,

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NO. 16.

## H. T. HELMBOLD'S

THE BELLS OF LYNN.

When the eve is growing gray, and the tide is rolling in, I sit and look across the bay to the bonny town of Lynn; And the fisher-folks are near, But I wish they were far.

COMPOUND

The folks are chatting gay, and I hear their merry din, I hear the bells make for me, the bonny bells of Lynn; He told me to wait here, Upon the old brown pier, To wait and watch him coming when the tide was rolling in.

FLUID EXTRACT

Oh, I see him pulling strong, pulling o'er the bay, I see him, as was promised by the maddened yells of the red devils which floated away on the stilly night air.

BUCHU.

Occasional firing was kept up for a number of hours when suddenly all became quiet.

PHARMACEUTICAL

The old settler knew that this ominous stillness boded him and his family no good and that the Indians were only waiting for the light of day to aid them in the destruction of his family and home.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled Sleep, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Kinds of Drops, Hemorrhoids, Catarrhs, and Dry Skin.

"Helmbold's Buchu"

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALED

By its remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world.

Rheumatism, Spermatorrhoea, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Aches and Pains, General Debility, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Head Troubles, Paralysis, General Ill-Health, Spinal Diseases, Sciatica, Deafness, Deafness, Catarrh, Nervous Complaints, Female Complaints, &c.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Brachitis, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, and Itch in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Constipation, Colic of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

Helmbold's Buchu

Inverigates the Stomach,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood and imparting vigor to the whole system.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE

Or Six Bottles for \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

1. Give your name and post-office address, county and State, and your nearest express office.

2. How long have you been afflicted with the complaint?

3. How long have you been using Helmbold's Buchu?

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## A Little Girl's Impression of Madeira.

It was a beautiful clear day in October when I had my first view of Madeira. The high blue mountains, the green shores, and the white city of Funchal gleaming in the distance, looked very lovely. As we approached the island, about noon we anchored at a little distance from the city, and swarms of rowboats came around the ship. Some of them were full of half-baked brown boys, and if three pieces of money were thrown down and catch time before they reached the bottom. Some of the other boats were full of men, who came on board, bringing fans, canary-birds, parrots, feather flowers, basket-work, filigree jewelry, and many other things to sell. We and some of the passengers got into a row-boat, after a good deal of trouble, because there is always a heavy swell there, so one minute the boat was very high up, and the next very low down. When we had managed to get in we rowed to the city. There were great crowds of people, and the streets were full of five-limbed men, who were dressed in water, and drew the boat on land just as a wave came in. What was our surprise to see waiting for us, instead of the usual row-boat, a great carriage drawn by bullocks. This is called a bullock-car in English, and a *carru* in Portuguese. We got into one of them, with a great deal of laughter and din, and the carriage was driven by the side of the *carru*, and the driver and the other, to make it run more easily.

With this advice from his parent, the son ran out his gun and fired again with fatal effect, as was announced by the maddened yells of the red devils which floated away on the stilly night air.

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## Chairs and Tables.

The best chairs and couches are those which resemble best the natural contour of the human figure in repose. A couch should allow of the feet being put up, if necessary, and the back should be such a shape that you can sit upon it, either full length or half length, with perfect comfort. To be really serviceable it should not be covered with pale blue or mauve-colored tulle, but with a good tapestry covering in a neutral hue, say sage-green or dark, rusty red, or blue. The tapestry should not be too fine to lie down upon, or even in the privacy of family life, to lay one's feet upon it. The whole cover should, if possible, turn toward the fire, so that its occupant may have his face toward the cheerful glow. At the same time, a little wicker-work table, with a lamp on it, and a chair, a couple of good, well-stuffed, easy chairs, also covered in the same tapestry, and arranged so as to look toward the fire, will be a most desirable addition to the room. The chairs should be the simplest and prettiest "occasional" furniture you can have. The gossamer chair has a curved back which exactly fits the natural contour of the body, and the seat slopes gently downward and backward, so as to give one the best possible support with the least angularity or awkwardness. With these pretty little chairs, a couple of good, well-stuffed, easy chairs, two easy chairs, and a couch, you should have enough places for family and guests in a quiet household. Tables are of very little real use. In a drawing room, where we may have one or two to give the whole a furnished look. A spare table near the bay window will allow of a jardiniere and a fern or india-rubber plant to be placed upon it. The street furniture is of little use, and is almost entirely unnecessary. It is almost entirely unnecessary. It is almost entirely unnecessary. It is almost entirely unnecessary.

Let me talk at length, please." Raymond Hamilton, standing at the sill of a new parlor, trying to execute a commission of his mother's turned at the sound of the well-bred voice to look into the face of the speaker. It was a striking face, but by no means beautiful in feature. A grish face, but with strong lines of character, and touches of rare expression that indicated the owner to be far above mediocrity.

She looked at him for a moment, and something in the straight-forward, unobtrusive glance made him withdraw his hand. She made her purchase and went out. He had almost a mind to follow her, but did not.

Mrs. Chester and her two eldest daughters sat in solemn conclave over the movements of the younger sister.

"It's out of the question for her to think of doing such a vulgar thing!" said the mother, with a slight touch of energy.

"Eva always does something, I suppose, but she's not so vulgar as you think her."

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## A Commercial Lady.

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## Female Priests in Central Africa.

One of the most singular customs of Central Africa is the admission of females into the order of priesthood. A young female, generally the daughter of a fetiche man, or priest, is selected for the purpose, who undergoes a probationary penance that continues six months previous to her admission into holy orders. During this period she is initiated by the priests into all the mysteries and chicanery of the religion of their forefathers, who consist in the worship of the black and white snakes, and in the mummery of giving sustenance to bones, rags, &c. When she appears in public during the period of her probation, her manner is grave and solemn; her skin is painted with a kind of white clay; rows of shells, of various forms and sizes, are hung upon her neck, arms and ankles; and her hair is gathered up in long grass, which reaches to her knees. A dwelling is provided for her, in which she sits and sleeps alone, and into which none are admitted but fetiche men and women. At the expiration of six months the grave assemblage of men, women and children, accompanied by the mummery of the priests, and the musicians belonging to the town, takes place in an open space of ground, to assist at, and also to witness, the last solemn ceremony. Soon after assembling the women form a circle by joining hands, among whom are the companions of the novice's youth, and also her relations, who commence dancing circularly, and the novice, in the meantime, after making one complete circle. The dancing is accompanied by the most barbarous and horrid din imaginable, caused by the musicians beating on drums, tom-toms, gongs, and blowing horns, maces, and other instruments of war, to which are added the most strange and unaccountable grimaces and contortions of the faces and bodies of the dancers. The novice, in the meantime, is seated in a circle, and is surrounded by a number of men, who are blowing horns, maces, and other instruments of war, to which are added the most strange and unaccountable grimaces and contortions of the faces and bodies of the dancers. The novice, in the meantime, is seated in a circle, and is surrounded by a number of men, who are blowing horns, maces, and other instruments of war, to which are added the most strange and unaccountable grimaces and contortions of the faces and bodies of the dancers.

Bagdad is noted for a mysterious malady which affects everybody in the city, whether a citizen or stranger. It is a sore, and is called a "date-mark," because after it has passed away it leaves an indelible mark about the size and shape of a date. It generally comes upon the face, and lasts a year, and then goes away. The scar is just skin deep. It appears as if the surface had been seared away with canister or a hot iron, and it by no means enhances the beauty of the victim. With the natives, the sore generally comes in childhood, and then it commonly settles upon the face. The cheek of nearly every man and woman brought up in Bagdad shows the unmistakable mark. Sometimes it settles on the nose, and then the disfigurement is considerable. Sometimes on the eyelid, and sometimes on the forehead. Strangers are attacked even after a very brief residence, but if they are adults, they get the sore on the arm or wrist. It is more painful there than on the cheek, but of course, there is no disfigurement. In certain cases the attack runs its course for a year. No treatment, no salve or medicine, has the slightest effect upon it. Once the sore has been brought, and has been concealed, it is not so easy to get rid of it. The victim is not so much as a rule painful, unless it happens to be upon the face, and is a joint muscle frequently brought into exercise. The irritation occasioned by movement of the affected part is often considerable, and gives rise to a good deal of suffering. The general health is little, if at all, disturbed in ordinary cases. The children play about the narrow streets, and make mud pies quite joyously, with great relish, the size of a walnut, and their little cheeks, it gives them no concern that they are being marked and perhaps disfigured for life, and of pain they feel nothing. When a little later on I stopped at Martin I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Dr. Thon of the American Mission in that town, and he told me that he had examined the ulcer under a microscope, and found it to be composed of a fungoid growth; but he said that he had never seen any other specimen of the kind. He had applied distilled nitric acid without producing more than temporary effect. An application of iodine was just as ineffectual. He was attacked himself, and a large black mark, the size of a large egg, "date-mark" forming on his forehead, and apparently eating through the skin to the bone, but nothing that he could think of was of the least use.

The tendency in colors is gradually to leave the olive tints and shades and to tend toward the red and yellow. It is a style of color in England, but which are unlike any colors except those wild, branched kinds called sea fans. This color is seen at its best in the English book papers, which, in spite of the invariability of almost as much used now as they were a score of years ago. The patterns are more elegant than those formerly employed, being woven in colors of leaves or closely interwoven as almost to cover the ground, but producing an effect that is much richer than that of plain color. These papers are produced in every conceivable tint, so that it is possible to match them to any decoration or furniture. Brocade and cashmere and tulle papers are shown in great variety, and are remarkable for the skill with which the pattern is brought out, so that it is visible from any point, instead of being apparent to a person who stands in exactly the right place, as are many of the designs in the figure is outlined in gold. The grounds are in gold, and are generally of a color apparent to the eye, and are different tints; in silver made to assume a very delicate green, and in a fine salmon pink that looks like satin. The figures are in gold, and are woven in colors of leaves or closely interwoven as almost to cover the ground, but producing an effect that is much richer than that of plain color. These papers are produced in every conceivable tint, so that it is possible to match them to any decoration or furniture. 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